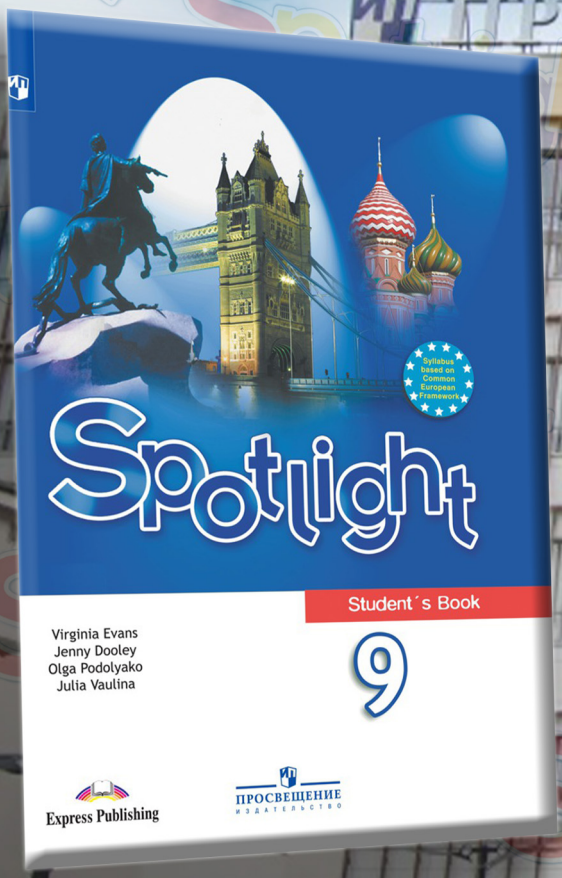
РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ
к журналу «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ»

Дополнительные обучающие материалы

Spotlight on Russia

9 класс



Центр лингвистического образования
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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

SPECIAL DAYS 3

OLD NEIGHBOURS 13

ROBOT TECHNOLOGY 24

GREAT WORKS OF ART 27

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS 33

BEAUTIFUL PLACES 50

INSPIRING PEOPLE 52

EDUCATION 73

Редактор сборника - Темнова Ирина Николаевна
Верстка сборника - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич
Дизайн обложки -Беляев Вадим Валерьевич

SPECIAL DAYS. THE 8TH OF MARCH

(РЕУЦКАЯ ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №1 ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА В. Н. ТИМОНОВА)

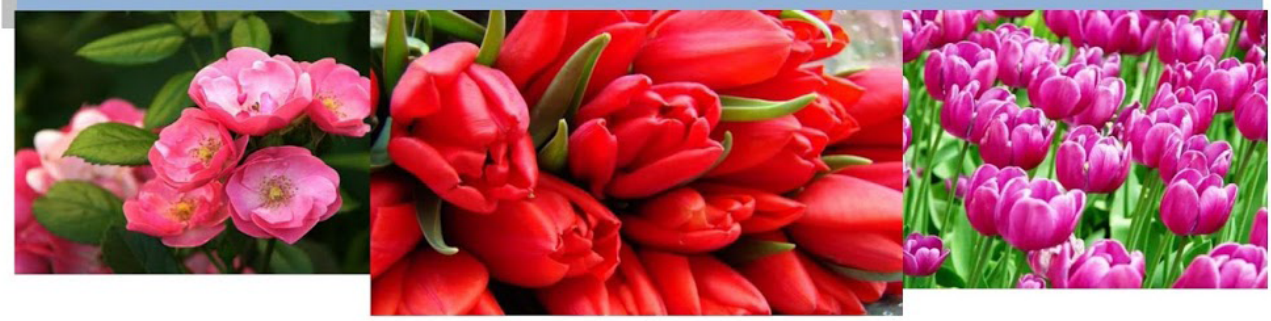
There are many holidays in Russia,
the 8th of March is one of them.

Spotlight on Russia *takes a closer look at ...*

Special Days

The 8th of March

The 8th of March is an international Women's Day, a happy and nice holiday. It is a good tradition in our country to give presents and flowers to women on this day. Each family celebrates this spring holiday. In the morning men go to the shops or markets to buy some flowers. They try to clean flats and help women to cook a holiday dinner. Sons and daughters help their mothers too: they make a cake, lay the table and wash dishes after holiday dinner. Women are happy to receive presents and compliments, while men are happy to pay extra attention to their wives, daughters, mothers, grandmothers, sisters, girlfriends. Some families celebrate the 8th of March going to the theatres and concerts. They buy tickets beforehand. Others prefer to invite guests and stay at home.
All women try to be nice and happy on this day.



DISCUSS

- Do you like holidays?
- Do you have a favorite holiday?
- How do you spend this holiday?

ACTIVITY

Write an essay on the most interesting holiday in Russia. Why is it interesting for you?

SPECIAL DAYS. SHROVETIDE

(БОРЗЕНКО ЕЛЕНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 14, ГОРОД УССУРИЙСК)

Everyone enjoys a good celebration! There is one of the biggest festival in Russia that symbolizes the ending of the hardest season – winter.

Special Days

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at ……

Shrovetide

Shrovetide or Pancake week is one of the jolliest, most vivid and fun-filled feasts in Russia. It continues from Monday till Sunday. It can be celebrated at the end of February or at the beginning of March. Shrovetide shows that winter comes to an end and spring knocks at the door. During the whole week people bake pancakes, round in shape, the symbol of the sun and invite guests to treat them. Children and grown-ups have a lot of activities. They play winter games, roll down hills, ride troika. On the last day of the festival people burn a figure of a winter on a big bonfire. Shrovetide was the name of a straw effigy, dressed in women's clothes. Each day of the week has its name. ***Monday*** *is "the meeting". On this day you are meant to set up ice slides: the further the toboggan skates and the louder the noise and laughter over the ice slide, the better the harvest will be.* ***Tuesday*** *is "gaming day", when light-hearted games begin and people offer pancakes to accompany the merriment.* ***Wednesday*** *is 'the lover of good food'. Hostesses observe the saying: "Offer your guests everything you have and then some"* ***Thursday*** *is "the day for going wild" The main male activity on this day involves playing at defending and capturing a village in the snow.* ***Friday*** *is "Mother-in-Law's Evening". On this day sons-in-law go to see their mothers-in-law, and the mother-in-law offers him pancakes. On* ***Saturday*** *people go round to see their relatives, and once again they are offered an endless number of pancakes.* ***Sunday*** *– the last day of Shrovetide – is dubbed "Forgiveness Sunday". On that day the straw effigy of Shrovetide was cast into a bonfire, with the ashes scattered over the fields to ensure a good harvest. The spring festival is over and Lent begins.*

DISCUSS

What is your favorite holiday?

When is it celebrated?

How do you spend it?

ACTIVITY

Find and write the information about another holiday in Russia.

Do you find it interesting?

SPECIAL DAYS. VICTORY DAY

(ЦЫКАЛ АНАСТАСИЯ МАКСИМОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №16, Г. НОВОСИБИРСК)

Every corner of the world has its own special holidays! In Russia, too, there is one day that celebrates the whole country.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at ...

Special Days

Victory Day

For more than 70 years on 9 of may, the whole of Russia celebrates a very important event - a celebration of the victory of the Red Army and the Soviet people over Nazi Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Millions of people, to whom every Russian is grateful, fought to the death for the honor and freedom of the Motherland for 4 years. About 26.6 million people died on the battlefield. They laid down their heads to give life to their relatives and friends. Thanks to the courage and bravery of the Soviet people, after 4 years of bloody war, the enemy was defeated. 8 of may, 1945 the enemy was finally expelled, the occupied territories were liberated, and 9 of may was proclaimed "Victory Day".

Now in many cities of Russia military parades and festive salutes are held, in Moscow an organized procession to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier with the ceremony of laying wreaths, in large cities — festive processions and fireworks. In honor of the victory recently began to be held public action "Immortal regiment", where everyone can honor the memory of their dead relatives.

The hearts of Russians will always be proud of their ancestors and remember this important day in the history of their country.

DISCUSS

- What is your favourite celebration?
- When is it celebrated?
- What special events occur during this time?

ACTIVITY

Find information on another celebration in Russia and research the history behind it. Write and tell us about it.

SPECIAL DAYS. BIRTHDAY PARTY

(УТЕШЕВА АЛТЫНАЙ ПАЗЫЛОВНА, МОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №1 Г. ВОЛГОГРАД, КРАСНОАРМЕЙСКИЙ РАЙОН)

Special Days

Every year you can enjoy a good Birthday party! This may be a very special day for you and everyone you love.

Spotlight on Russia finds out about how to throw the best Birthday party ever!

1) The right place

"I like having celebrations outside. We can go to a local café and have big portions of ice cream and then go roller-skating in the park – and, of course, great photos are supposed to be taken! It's your day, so it's for you to decide where to celebrate it. If it's cold, be sure to have a cozy and warm place where you can set a Birthday party with your friends – a specially decorated flat might be a good choice". – Arina, 15.

2) The right mood

"It's awesome to have a theme party: everyone wears costumes, you decorate the room beforehand, and even the music has a very special sound. Last year we made a Pirate Birthday party. We dressed in pirate hats and shirts, took photos with my parrot (a true pirate must have one!) and prepared a "treasure hunt" with a map. That was a marvelous day!" – Dmitry, 14.

3) The guests

"I invite only a few good friends to my celebrations. Birthday is not about big number of people and lots of noise. I think, it's your party, so it's only you who makes a guest list. Make sure you invite people who you can relax and be yourself with. It's much better than having lots of guests and not even really knowing them" – Angelina, 16.

Discuss

Do you like parties? Why? What was your best party like? Discuss in pairs.

Activity: Make your own plan of a perfect Birthday party. Who will you invite? What activities will you prepare to have fun? What will you cook and buy to eat?

SPECIAL DAYS. WATERMELON FESTIVAL

(САПРЫКИНА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ "НОВОАНДРЕЕВСКАЯ ШКОЛА" СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Do you like watermelons? Well, after a week at the Water Melon Festival in Chinchilla, Australia, you might not like them so much!

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA TAKES A CLOSER LOOK AT ...

Chinchilla is the watermelon capital of **Australia** and produces an amazing number of melons. This is because the ground here is excellent for growing them. It holds water well and this is really important for growing melons.

Every two years in the middle of February the people of Chinchilla hold a special festival and participants come from far away. A visit to the festival is very entertaining! If you go this year, you'll see a crazy competition where people smash melons with their heads! There are easier competitions too such as melon throwing and melon skiing (where you put your feet in a melon and get pulled along by a rope!). Melon bungee is great for the kids and team building as groups of four are tied

together in a square by bungee straps and have to reach melons by pulling against each other. The main melon event is an Ironman circuit with competing men and women running, sliding and crawling their way to victory — all with melon in hand, of course.

Special Days

Of course there are cooking competitions for meals using melons and a lot of melon eating too.

The festival started in 1994 and is getting bigger each year. If you're planning to show the crowd your skills and take part in the events, make sure you bring a change of clothes otherwise you'll be in a sticky situation for the rest of the day.

ACTIVITY

Say if the statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. There has been a melon festival in Chinchilla for over 30 years.
2. Melons grow well here because there is good soil.
3. The festival is only for local people.
4. There are some unusual competitions at the festival.

DISCUSS

- What is your favourite celebration?
- When is it celebrated?
- What special events occur during this time?

SPECIAL DAYS. DEFENDER OF THE FATHERLAND DAY

(САПРЫКИНА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ "НОВОАНДРЕЕВСКАЯ ШКОЛА" СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

It is also known as Men's Day because all Russian men and boys, active servicemen and war veterans get warm greetings and special presents from their families, friends and colleagues on the 23-ed of February.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA

TAKES A CLOSER LOOK AT ...

Defender of the Fatherland day is a Russian public holiday celebrated **on 23 February.** It may also be called 'Defence of the Motherland Day'. Defence of the Fatherland Day honours those who are currently serving in the Armed Forces and those who have served in the past. During the era of the Soviet Union, it was called Red Army Day or the Day of the Soviet Army and Navy.

It is a day off for the general population, and schools, banks and official buildingsand most businesses are closed.

Many Russians observe February 23 as men's day because military service is obligatory for most men in Russia.

Women often give presents and postcards to their male relatives, including those who never served in the military. On a workday before or after the holiday, many women also congratulate their male colleagues and schoolboys receive small presents from their female classmates.

Russian authorities organize local parades to honor the military and veterans on this day.

DISCUSS

- What is your favourite celebration?
- When is it celebrated?
- What special events occur during this time?

Special Days

Founded in 1919 to mark the establishment of the Soviet Red Army, the name was changed to Red Army Day in 1923. After the Second World War, the name changed again in 1946 to Day of the Soviet Army and Navy. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the official holiday was renamed the Defender of the Fatherland Day.

Common symbols of Defender of the Fatherland Day are a soldier and the Russian flag. These symbols often appear on postcards and congratulatory banners in Russian cities on this day.

ACTIVITY

Find information on another celebration in Russia. Research the history behind it. Write and tell us about it.

SPECIAL DAYS

MOTHER'S DAY IN RUSSIA

(МБОУ "НИЖНЕГОРСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА №2", П. НИЖНЕГОРСКИЙ, РЕСПУБЛИКА КРЫМ)

Mother's day in Russia

It is interesting how different countries have different dates for Mother's Day! Do you know when Russians celebrate this holiday? The students from the school of Nizhnegorsk in Crimea retell you about their special day.

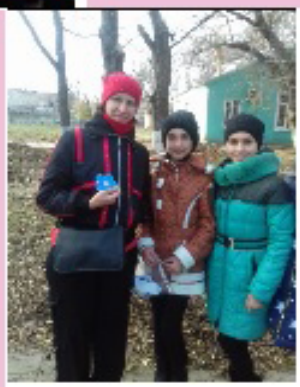
Our students made a lot of paper hearts and symbols of this holiday – blue garden flower, forget-me-not, for their school project.

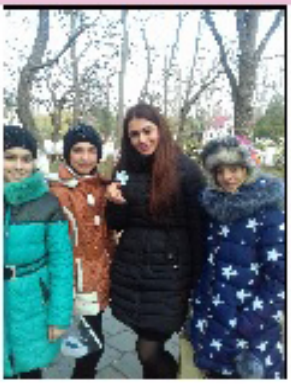
Spotlight on Russia learns about Russian Mother's day

Initially, mother's Day was never celebrated in Russia. But in the 1940s, this day became very popular among Russian women who started to rebel and demand equal rights. It was not until 1998 that, under the presidency of Boris Yeltsin, Mother's Day was finally introduced to honor all mothers and pregnant women all over the country. The State Duma Committee on Women, Family and Youth actually initiated to establish this holiday. Today, as mentioned above, Russians celebrate Mother's Day on the last Sunday in November. It is altogether an emotional day for every mother in Russia. Children make endless efforts to make this day joyful and memorable for their mother. They often want their mothers to sit back and relax, while they prepare delicious meals for them, thank them for everything they are doing for them, and give them gifts — young children often make handmade cards and write small quotes to express their feelings. Usually, the entire family gathers together, either goes out for dinner or eats at home.

Discuss:

- What else should we do on Mother's day to show them how we appreciate everything they do for us.





Activity:

- Write to us about your Mother's day.
- How do you celebrate it.

They walked the streets and present passers-by the symbol of Mother's day.

SPECIAL DAYS. TSAGAN SAR

(БЕМБЕЕВА АЛТАНА, ДЖУНГУРОВА НАДЕЖДА ЦЕРЕНОВНА, МАОУ СОШ №10. РЕСПУБЛИКА МОРДОВИЯ, Г.О. САРАНСК)

Special Days

Everyone enjoys a good celebration! There is one special day in Kalmykia that symbolizes the beginning of spring.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at…

Kalmyk national holiday «Tsagan Sar»

«Tsagan Sar» is one of the most important national holidays of Kalmyk people. Since ancient times, Kalmyks have revered it as a holiday of the onset of spring, the awakening of nature. It falls at different times every year and usually takes place in February or March, on the first day of spring in the Kalmyk calendar. It is the day on which people say good wishes and ask, «Did family members and livestock have a good winter?».

Tsagan-Sar is translated from Kalmyk as "white month". For the Kalmyk, white color means clearness and is associated with happiness and prosperity. This is the time to visit friends and relatives and everyone gives and receives presents. There is a popular belief that inviting more guests brings more luck throughout the year.

Kalmyk people prepare for the holiday in advance. Before the holiday they clean houses, cook traditional dishes, go to the Buddhist temple and make offerings to the gods. At Tsagan-Sar people eat traditional Kalmyk food (bortsoki, berg, mahan-sholtagan) and drink Kalmyk tea. At the start of the meal the oldest of the family usually says "yoral", his best wishes to his family and his guests.

For all Kalmyk families Tsagan-Sar is the most favourite festival of the year, it is connected with hopes and dreams. This holiday goes on for a month filled with festive rituals, folk songs and dances.

DISCUSS

- **Which custom of this holiday do you find interesting?**
- **What national holiday do you celebrate in you region?**

ACTIVITY

Find more information about Kalmyk national holidays. Write and tell about them.

SPECIAL DAYS: "THE TULIP FESTIVAL"

(ДЖУНГУРОВА НАДЕЖДА ЦЕРЕНОВНА, ЦЕБЕКОВА АЛИНА, МБОУ "ЭЛИСТИНСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ", Г. ЭЛИСТА)

There is one region in Russia where a great celebration is devoted to a beautiful small steppe flower and its blossoming.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at…

Special Days

THE TULIP FESTIVAL

Every spring steppe in Kalmykia turns into a carpet of tulips. The peak of flowering lasts only a few days and falls on the second half of April. On these days the traditional Tulip Festival is held in Kalmykia that is the only region in Russia where tulips grow in the wild.

The Tulip Festival is one of the most appealing events in the cultural life of the region. Thousands of tourists come to the republic to view the blooming of tulips which are considered a national symbol of Kalmykia.

The goal of the festival is to raise public awareness about the conservation of different species of tulips listed in the Red Data Book of Kalmykia. Another objective is to preserve and promote Kalmyk national traditions and customs.

The festival program has a lot of exciting moments including performances and concerts by Kalmyk folklore groups and soloists, competitions in national sports - archery, belt wrestling, horse and camel riding.

Also, guests of the festival can learn about nomadic culture and everyday life at the ethno-parking area called Kalmyk Khoton and taste Kalmyk national cuisine.

If you want to plunge into the atmosphere of a blooming spring and original culture, you should visit this event. You are sure to get unforgettable impressions and memories.

DISCUSS

Have you ever visited any festival?
Where and when was it held?
Did you like it?

ACTIVITY

Find information about festivals in your region.
Write and tell about it.

SPECIAL DAYS

THE DAY OF LIFTING THE SIEGE OF LENINGRAD

(МИХАЙЛОВА ИРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, ГБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №171, САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ)

Special days

The Day of Lifting the Siege of Leningrad

January 27 is a special day for all people who live in Saint Petersburg. We celebrate the Day of Lifting the Siege. On September 8th, 1941, the siege of Leningrad began. The Siege of Leningrad lasted 872 days. More than one million people died.

On September 12th, provisions were calculated as being grain and flour for 35 days, meat for 33 days, fats for 45 days, and sugar for 60 days. By November 20th the rations were just 250 grams of bread for workers and 125 grams for children under 12 . 'Bread' baked by bakers even in the first few months of the siege contained only 50% rye flour. Even cellulose and cottonseed were tried in an effort to produce bread.

Vocabulary	
the siege	блокада
rye flour	ржаная мука
cellulose	целлюлоза
cottonseed	жмых
starving	голодающие
unobtainable	недоступный
steadfastness	непоколебимость
lifting the siege	снятие блокады

The defenders of the city managed to open up a 'road of life' across the frozen Lake Ladoga in early 1942 and fuel, food, medicine and ammunition arrived to aid the stricken city.

On August 9th in 1942 a group of starving musicians from the Leningrad symphony orchestra lifted their instruments to play a concert. Written by Dmitri Shostakovich, the 7th Leningrad symphony was then broadcast around the city on loudspeakers and by radio to the rest of Russia.

There are 186 common graves in the Piskarevsky memorial cemetery, in which 420 thousands of inhabitants of the city, who died from hunger, bombing and shelling 70 thousands of soldiers, defenders of Leningrad are buried. Every year on January 27 St. Petersburg residents wear an olive and green ribbon to express their gratitude and respect to all those heroes who committed this inhuman feat during the Siege of Leningrad for our future!

Activity with QR codes

- Visit the museum of the Seige of Leningrad.
- Listen to the Leningrad Symphony by Shostakovich

Museum

Symphony

Discuss

1. Do you have any relatives who died during World War the Second?
2. How do you honor their memory?
3. Do you take part in special events devoting our victory in World War the Second?

Ribbon is a small strip of fabric of two colors – olive and green. Olive color symbolizes victory, and green is traditionally considered the color of life.

OLD NEIGHBOURS. THE EVENKS

(СОРОКИНА ТАМАРА СТАНИСЛАВОВНА, МКОУ "ВИХОРЕВСКАЯ СОШ №2", ИРКУТСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Old Neighbours

The Evenks

Long time ago the Evenk hunters crossed the Bering Strait, inhabited North America and became the ancestors of American Indians...

Spotlight on Russia finds out more about this people.

The **Evenks** are an ancient Tungusic people in Siberia, Russia with a population of 35,527 people, living in Krasnoyarsk Krai, Irkutsk region, the Buryatia, the Sakha Republics (Yakutia), Chita and other parts of the RF.

The Evenks, like most nomadic, pastoral, and subsistence agrarian peoples, spent most of their lives in very close contact with nature, fishing, hunting and breeding deer.

Their respect for nature and their belief that nature is a living being is amazing.

Old people tell the legend that in Siberia deer appeared from the sky. They fell down bumping up against the rocky ground and ran away, but it was the Evenks who spread the soft moss and deer stayed with them.

The Evenks gave the world the word "shaman"; they believed the crowns to be bewitched people for their ability to speak. They never hunted for the wolves because considered them to be sacred animals.

The Russian pioneers in Siberia borrowed the Evenk names for the Enisey ("Ionessi"- "The Big Water"), the Lena ("Elyu-Ena"- "The Big River"), names for some towns in Trans Baikal Region: Mogocha ("The Golden Hill"), Olyokma ("Squirrel's"); Sakhalin ("Sakhalyan-ulla"-" The Black River"), Chita ("Clay") and others.

The Evenks are very hospitable, cheerful and kind people called "the French people of taiga" for those traits. Their national clothes had a tailcoat style decorated very beautifully and wealthy, that's why the Evenks were called "the aristocrats of Siberia" either.

DISCUSS

- **What amazing facts have you learnt about the Evenks?**
- **Tell the Evenk/Russian legends and beliefs .**

ACTIVITY

Write about one of the ethnic group of the RF (you can watch cartoons "Gora samotsvetov" to find it out)/ the Russians: amazing facts ; its quantity, location, lifestyle; traits, old legends and beliefs, etc

OLD NEIGHBOURS. STAVROPOL

(ОРЛОВА ЕЛЕНА ИВАНОВНА, ФГКОУ "СТАВРОПОЛЬСКОЕ ПРЕЗИДЕНТСКОЕ КАДЕТСКОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ")

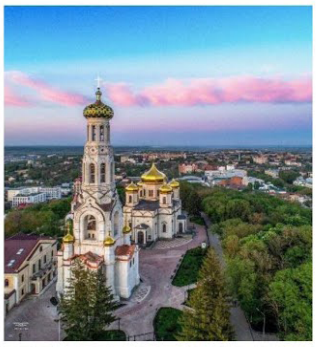
Old Neighbours. Stavropol

Do you hear about the city of the Cross? Where is situated this city and who lives there?

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at a life in...

The monument "Suvorov cross"

The monument "Guardian Angel"



Kazan Cathedral

Stavropol – the city of the Cross.

Stavropol is the capital of the region, the glorious City of the Cross, named from the Greek "Stavros" – cross and "polis" – city. Stavropol lays at the 45th parallel of the northern latitude, exactly in the middle between the Azov and Caspian seas, the North Pole and the Equator.

Stavropol was founded in 1777 as an outpost under Catherine's II direction to protect the borders of the empire from the invasion of neighbouring state.

Stavropol is the diocesan center of the Russian Orthodox Church since 1842. About 20 churches and cathedrals of the Deanery of Stavropol diocese are considered monuments of culture and architecture.

TATAR HOLY SPRING The source is considered to be curative. Its healing power is known from the 19th century. At the beginning of 20th century, fonts and chapel were built near the spring. Under the Soviet authorities, the holy spring was covered with earth but over times it made its way again. In the 21st century holy spring was restored and a few years later was a monastery complex with a font and a chapel were built near the spring

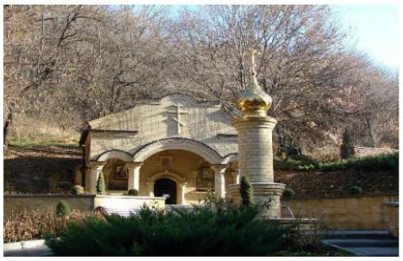
SERAPHIM SAROV'S HOLY SPRING St. is located in the north-western district of the city. Its history began in 1848, when the first Bishop of Stavropol Jeremiah has chosen the place for the monastery church near the spring. In twenties the monastery was closed and the spring was covered with litter. However, after some time, the spring appeared in another place down the slope of the gully. Water from the spring is considered to be curative. Today there is arranged the capping, built a swimming pool for ablution and a large cross is placed. A few years ago the chapel was built.

Some of the interesting places in Stavropol: The fortress Wall with a monument of Suvorov. It is a symbol of Stavropol. It's located on the territory of the memorial the Gora Krepostnaya. It is a small surviving part of the defensive structure, which was built in 1777.

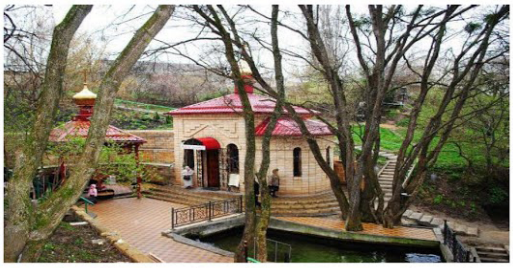
Memorial of Eternal Glory. It is at the base of the Gora Krepostnaya. It was built in honor of the heroes of the Civil and Patriotic War.

Today the capital of the region is one of the largest business and cultural centers of the North Caucasian Federal District.

Fortress Mountain



Tatar holy spring (source of the iverian icon of the mother of god)



Temple of St. Seraphim of Sarov the Wonderworker

DISSCUS

What amazing facts have you learnt about Stavropol?
Would you like to visit the city of the Cross?

ACTIVITY

Help us find about another amazing facts about Russian old cities.
Write and tell us about it.

OUR COUNTRY: YEVPATORIA

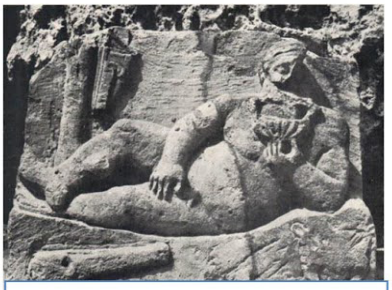
(СМИРНОВА АННА МИРОНОВНА, МБОУ ФМП УВК "ИНТЕГРАЛ")

Our country: Yevpatoria

From Kerkinitida to Yevpatoria

– 2500 years of history

Spotlight on Russia takes a look at the ancient city of the Crimea



Ancient Greek sculpture

The Ghezlev's gate

The Djuma-Djami Mosque

The city theatre

Yevpatoria /after Mithridates VI Eupator/ is situated on the Black Sea Coast of the Western Crimea.

In the 5th century BC ancient Greeks founded Kerkinitida near a bay and salt lakes.

In the 15th century the Turks consolidated their position in the place by building a town fortified with walls and towers, which they called Ghezlev/known in Russian as Kozlov/.

In 1783 after the annexation of Crimea the town got the name of Yevpatoria in memory of the ancient town founded in the II century BC by military leader Diophantus and named after the tsar of Pontus Mithridates VI Eupator.

The town began to grow as a trade port and a resort at the end of 19th century. It has now turned into a major resort centre. In Yevpatoria there are over 20 children's sanatoriums, there is a tourist hotel for parents with children.

The Djuma-Djami Mosque in Yevpatoria is a unique architectural landmark of medieval Crimea. The author of the mosque built in 1552 is the eminent Turkish architect Khodja Sinan. 33—metre minarets rose on the flanks of the building. The mosque was of great state significance. It was here that a ceremony of the declaration of rights of the Crimean Khans was held at their enthronement. Only after that they went to their capital, the city of Bakhchisarai.

In the central square of Yevpatoria there is the monumental building of the city theatre. The building was constructed in 1908-1910 after the design by architects A.Henrich and P. Seferov. The facades were executed in the spirit of a modernized classical style. The auditorium with a seating capacity of 800 has good acoustics.

Activity :
Make 5 questions you would like to ask a guide about Yevpatoria.

Discussion:
Would you like to visit Yevpatoria? Why?

Glossary

annexation – захват, насильственное присоединение
mosque - мечеть
enthronement – возведение на престол

PEOPLES OF RUSSIA. TATARS

(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

The peoples of Russia: Tatars

Tatars are a Turkic ethnic group living in the central regions of the European part of Russia, in the Volga region, the Urals, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the XUAR and the Far East.

Number of people

In total, there are 8,000,000 Tatars in the world. Of these, about 5.5 million live in Russia and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. This is the second largest number after citizens of Russian nationality. At the same time, there are 2,000,000 people in Tatarstan and 1,000,000 in Bashkortostan. A small number moved to the regions neighboring Russia:

Uzbekistan — 320,000;

Kazakhstan — 200,000;

Ukraine — 73,000;

Kyrgyzstan — 45,000.

A small number live in Romania, Turkey, Canada, the USA, and Poland.

Religion

The vast majority of Tatars are Muslims who profess Sunni Islam. There are also Orthodox Christians. A small part considers themselves atheists.

Origin

The first evidence of the existence of Tatar tribes was found in the Turkic chronicles. Chinese sources also mention the Tatars as people who lived on the banks of the Amur River. They belong to the 8-10 centuries. Historians believe that the ancestors of modern Tatars were formed with the participation of Khazar, Polov nomads, tribes that inhabited Volga Bulgaria. They have united into one community with their own culture, writing, language. In the 13th century, the Golden Horde was created — a powerful state that had a division into estates, aristocracy, and clergy. By the 15th century, it broke up into separate khanates, which gave rise to the formation of sub-ethnic groups. At a later time, a mass migration of Tatars began on the territory of the Russian state.

As a result of genetic studies, it turned out that different Tatar subethnoses did not have common progenitors. There is also a great diversity of the genome within the subgroups, from which we can conclude that many peoples influenced their creation. Some ethnic groups have a large percentage of the genome of Caucasian nationalities, while the Asian one is almost absent.

Discuss: Have you ever heard of such a people as the Tatars? Is there any Tatar blood in your family? Have you met these people?

Activity: Learn more about the Tatars. What are their traditions? What is their traditional dress?

OLD NEIGHBOURS

DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS IN RUSSIA

(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

Different ethnic groups in Russia

The stage of development of the ethnos came at the end of the XIX century, after the inclusion of the Tajik regions into the Russian Empire. Since the 1920s, the Sovietization of culture began, accompanied by a wide spread of literacy in Russian and Tajik. In 1924, the Tajik ASSR was formed with its capital in Dushanbe as part of the Uzbek SSR. In 1929, Tajikistan was separated into a separate Soviet republic – the predecessor of modern independent Tajikistan.

Modern Tajiks are carriers and keepers of a multi-thousand-year-old tradition associated with the culture of the entire Persian-speaking area. The culmination of the cultural development of the people was the reign of Ismoili Somoni. This period is called the Golden Age of Tajik civilization. The best scientists, writers, philosophers, poets, astronomers, painters, alchemists were gathered at the court. The doors of the palace were open for guests bringing news about world culture. A monument to this great Tajik Ismoili Somoni has been erected in the capital of the republic.

Tajik

Russians make up about 80 percent of its population. Accordingly, every fifth resident has a different nationality.

Each nation has its own traditions, folk tales, songs, special musical instruments, national cuisine. Due to ethnic diversity our country has a rich culture.

According to the All-Russian Population Census of 2010, 200,303 people of Tajik nationality live in our country. Russia is a large and multinational country.

Today, most Tajiks wear urban-type clothing, but the national costume has been preserved. It is especially in demand among women in rural areas. Women wore a dress-shirt (kurta), which served as undergarments and outerwear, trousers "ezor" or "poitsoma", a quilted robe "tsoma", a head scarf "rumol". In recent years, in district centers, kamzul is worn-outerwear in the form of a coat narrowed at the waist.

The costume of Tajik men consists of trousers, a shirt, a dressing gown, a skullcap, a waist scarf. The shirt is worn for graduation, over the pants, belted with a large handkerchief folded diagonally.

Discuss:	Activity:
• What ethnic groups live in Russia besides the Tajiks? • Tell us about them.	• Find more information about Tajiks. • What about their traditions?

ETHNIC GROUPS OF BELGOROD REGION

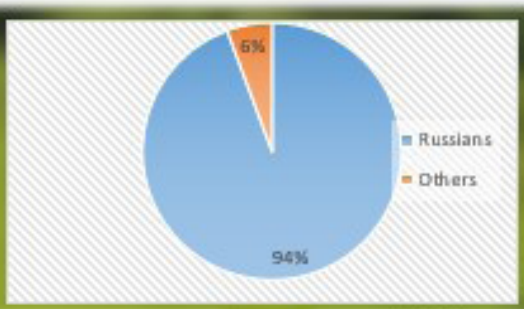
(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

Ethnic groups of Belgorod region

There are 161 nationalities and ethnic groups live on the territory of the Belgorod region, according to Belgorod state based on data from the 2010 All-Russian Population Census.

In the region, as in the previous census of 2002, there are 26 nationalities, the number of representatives of which exceeds 300 people. Russians are still making up the majority: there are 1 million 404.7 thousand people in the region, or 94.4% of the total number of census participants who indicated their nationality. In 2002 this figure was 93.3%.

The second place is occupied by the Ukrainians, until 1920-30 they settled on the Belgorod land together with the Russians, but did not form common settlements. The third place in the national structure of the region is kept by the Armenians, today 0.5% of the region's residents speak Armenian.



Discuss:

1. Have you ever been in Belgorod?
2. What ethnic groups do you know in your region?
3. Do you have friends with different ethnic group?
4. Have you noticed that there is racism in the Belgorod region?

Activities:

Find more about traditions of ethnic groups from your country.

OLD NEIGHBOURS

ETHNIC GROUPS LIVING IN THE BELGOROD REGION

(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

A nation is a historically established stable community of people that arose on the basis of a common language, territory, economic life and mental image, manifested in a community of cultures.

Ethnic groups living in the Belgorod region

In any city there are not only indigenous people, but also those who came from somewhere far away. Let's take a look at the cities of Russia, namely Belgorod. About 134 nationalities live in Belgorod. Most of all: Armenians, Russians and Ukrainians.

Russians

Russians are the largest nation in Belgorod. They have been living here since the days of Ancient Rus. In those days there was no city, but there was a Belgorod fortress, located not far from the main Tatar roads. Since 1658 Belgorod is the main city of the Belgorod line. In the same year, the Belgorod regiment was formed - a large permanent military formation, which included all the armed forces at the Belgorod outpost and were subordinate to the Belgorod governor. The formation of the Belgorod regiment was the formation of a large military-administrative district - the Belgorod category, which existed until the beginning of the 18th century.

At the beginning of the 18th century, after the annexation of the Novorossiysk Territory to Russia and the construction of the Ukrainian defensive line. the strategic importance of Belgorod has significantly decreased.

On December 18 (29), 1708, when Russia was divided into eight provinces, Belgorod became the center of the Belgorod province of the Kiev province.

Discuss:
Have you ever heard about Belgorod region?
What nationalities do you know?
What national culture do you like?

Activity:
Learn more about the ethnic groups of the Belgorod region.
When did they settle in the Belgorod region?

GUBKIN. BELGOROD OBLAST

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ», Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

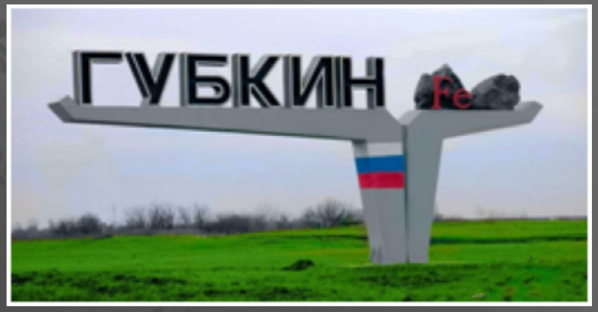
GUBKIN BELGOROD OBLAST

Gubkin is justifiably called the "jewel of Kursk Magnetic Anomaly"and its mining capital, because the city plays an important role in the history of the development of the whole Kursk-Belgorod iron-ore basin.

Nowadays Gubkin is a modern beautiful city, one of the industrial centres of Belgorod Oblast. The city is the administrative centre with population of 20,000 people.

The economy of the territory is based on the ore mining industry, construction companies, agricultural and primary processing industries.

The Lebedinsky mining and processing plant (Lebedinsky GOK) is one of ten major global companies mining iron ore and manufacturing high quality raw materials for ferrous metal industry.



EXPLORING RUSSIA

The plant provides approximately one third part of total Russian export of materials for steelmaking.

The raw materials source of the plant is iron formations of Lebedinsky and Stoilo-Lebedinsky deposits of iron ore in the KMA. The resources are so extensive that they guarantee the continuous work of the plant for over 250 years.

Due to its highest quality and ecological cleanness, the production of the plant is in great demand both in Russia and abroad.

DISCUSS:

-How do factories and plants cause pollution?
-What kind of pollution do plants produce?
-How can pollution from factories and plants be stopped?
-Is pollution a problem in the place where you live?

ACTIVITY:

Tell the class about 3 best Mining Engineering Jobs.

OLD NEIGHBOURS

STARY OSKOL CITY. BELGOROD OBLAST

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ», Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

Spotlight on Russia takes a look at history and life in...

Exploring Russia

Старый Оскол

Stary Oskol is a city in Russia located in the Belgorod region, standing on the banks of the Oskol River, about 142 km northeast of Belgorod, 632 km south of Moscow

In 1300, there was a village called Ugly on the the territory of the present city. Today, it is one of the districts of Stary Oskol. The settlement of Oskol was founded by Russian Tsar Fyodor Ioanovich's order to protect the southern borders of the Russian kingdom in 1593. The bulk of the population were peasants and the military.

In 1617, the town was burned by the Poles. In 1625, 1642 and 1677, the Crimean Tatars approached Stary Oskol, but could not capture it. The town was renamed Stary Oskol in 1655.

Stary Oskol is among Russian cities with the youngest population. The average age of its citizens is about 35 years.

The main branches of local industry are mining, ferrous metallurgy, machine building and metalworking, building materials, food industry. There are more than 140 large and medium industrial enterprises, which employ more than 80 thousand people.

Discuss

What is some unique local history about your hometown?
What is your hometown best known for?
Is it important to learn the history of your country? Why?

Activity

Make a project "The History of my Hometown"

STARY OSKOL ATTRACTIONS

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ», Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

Spotlight on Russia takes a look at some popular attractions in Stary Oskol

Exploring Russia

Stary Oskol is a city in Russia located in the Belgorod region.

Stary Oskol attractions

The city has more than a dozen Orthodox churches and chapels. Alexander Nevsky Cathedral is the main church of Stary Oskol. St. Trinity Church is the oldest church in the city. The Zoo was opened in Stary Oskol in 2008. Bears, lions, tigers, monkeys, wolves, camels, ostriches, and other species of birds and animals live there.

Stary Oskol museums

Museum of Local Lore The museum, founded in 1923, has exhibitions about the history of Stary Oskol. It is located in a building which is a monument of history and culture of the 19th century. The museum organizes tours of the city.

Art Museum The collection of local masters of folk clay toys (O.M.Goncharova and N.M.Goncharova) is a real pearl of the museum. Stary Oskol folk clay toys production was known from the end of the 18th century.

House Museum of Vasily Yeroshenko Yeroshenko's life is a living legend for blind people not only in Russia but also abroad. He encourages disabled people, supports them with his talent, helps them on their ways to improve techniques. Yeroshenko spoke 12 foreign languages and was the professor of universities in Tokyo and Beijing.

Discuss

Are museums popular among teenagers today? Why?
What is a must see attraction in your town?
What is the best tourist attraction you have visited and why?

Activity

In pairs, discuss the importance of visiting museums.

OLD NEIGHBOURS

THE CHERNYANKA DISTRICT

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

TRAVEL

The Chernyanka district

Chernyansky District is located in the north-eastern part of the Belgorod Region.

It borders in the north with Starooskolsky, in the west - with Korochansky, in the south - with Novooskolsky, in the northwest - with Gubkinsky, in the east - with Krasnensky districts of the region.

The area of Chernyansky district is 1227.5 km². The rivers Oskol, Khalanka, Olshanka, Orlik and Holok flow through the district.

Chernyansky district is doing a lot of work to preserve and continue the best traditions of our people, the spiritual and historical heritage of the region, its culture and art. Churches and temples are being restored, cultural and architectural monuments.

The main attraction of the Chernyansky district is the Kholkovsky underground monastery with its mysterious caves. The village of Kholki, on the territory of which this historical and architectural complex is located, has an ancient and rich history.

The date of foundation of the Holy Trinity Kholkovsky Monastery is considered to be 1620 - it is to this date that the first written mentions of it belong.

According to legend, the monastery is located at the place where Prince Igor Svyatoslavovich and his brother Vsevolod met before going to the Polovtsy in 1185.

The area of the underground church is about 60 square meters, the height of the ceilings is four meters. It is supported by six chalk columns. A corridor for the procession was dug around the church. Also in the cave you can see the monks' cells and prayer rooms.

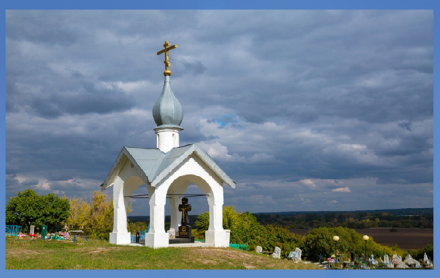
On the territory of the monastery there is a temple of the Donskoy Icon of the Most Holy Theotokos, and on the top of the chalk hill there is a chapel of the Holy Equal-to-the-Apostles Prince Vladimir. A long staircase leads to it; according to legend, few people succeed in counting its steps correctly, and the difference with the true number shows the number of your sins.

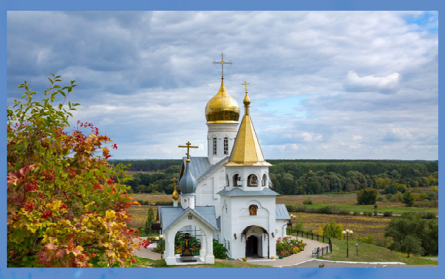
At present, the Chernyansky district is a dynamically developing corner of the Belgorod region. Its appearance is changing, the number of new buildings is growing, squares and parks are greening.

The chronicle of the Chernyansky district continues.

Discuss:

1.Do you like to travel?
2.Where do you usually go on vacation?
3.Do you like going on excursions?
4.What excursion were you on the last time?
5.What sights of your region have you already seen?
6.Which ones would you recommend tourists to visit?





Activity:

Make a travel leaflet about the most popular sights of your region.

The coat of arms of the municipal district "Chernyansky district" of the Belgorod region

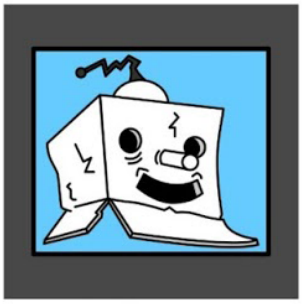
ROBOT TECHNOLOGY

(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

Robot Technology

Have you ever heard about digital death? Do we dispose of robots like garbage or give them a dignified send off into eternity?

Spotlight on Russia finds out what Russia is planning to do with robots whose life has changed.



With the development of artificial intelligence robots are becoming more like humans and emotionally involved with our lives, but we still haven't come up with procedures what to do with them when they're no longer of any use. Do we dispose of them like garbage, or give them a dignified send off into eternity? A few researchers in Russia think they have an answer.

There are more and more robots in our lives, and soon we will be bonding with them emotionally as they become an integral part of our lives. They are already taking ca of our children and the elderly, etc.

While robots currently are not able to feel, the time is quickly coming when artificial intelligence will be able to give emotions to machines and let them experience feelings. But then what do we do with these sentient robots when they are old and of no use to us any more?

Bury them like pets?

In November, the Moscow-based tech hub, Phystechpark, set up Russia's first robot cemetery. The idea emerged after an accident with a robot, one in a series of identical machines named Alantim, which had been part of various experiments and tests over a few years.

Russian scientists developed Alantim as a bionic bodyguard for English fans coming to Russia for the 2018 World Cup. One of these robots, however, was recently destroyed by an angry driver who beat him up with a baseball bat.

So, the researchers created a cemetery "to bury it like a pet, and not disassemble or carry it to the trash." The cemetery looks like an art installation: just a cardboard box and a dead robot.

Space recycling factories?

Dzmitry Tsetserukou, one of the most established experts in robotics in Russia and an assistant professor at Skolkovo Institute of Technology, told RB that the idea of a robot cemetery is definitely "interesting."

"In the future there will be recycling factories where robots will be dismantled and new ones will be constructed from recycled components and working elements," Tsetserukou said. "Such recycling factories will be extremely useful for the Moon and Mars stations."

Most likely, robots will be used to create colonies on other planets, and the old machines can be recycled for the sake of new space robots.

Tsetserukou is currently working on developing Recybot, a robotic system to be used for smartphone dismantling in collaboration with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Recybot is a first-of-its-kind technology that uses computer vision and neural networks to dissect mobile phones into recyclable parts. Tsetserukou and MIT prof Kamal Youcef-Toumi came up with the idea in 2015.

Recybot consists of three robots: The first recognizes the type of smartphone that the system will work with, then identifies where the screws are located, and finally unscrews its frame. The second robot retrieves the body of the smartphone from the first robot and transfers it to the next. Finally, the third robot disassembles the smart phone, dividing it into various recyclable parts.

Scientists used a website that allows users to post instructional videos about repairing various types of smartphones. They collected images from these videos, labeled by hand where the screws and batteries are located, and then trained the neural networks to detect different parts.

This year, Apple launched Liam, a robot that takes apart iPhones so their components can be recycled. The company estimates that each Liam can take apart 1.2 million iPhone 6s in a year. Currently two machines are up and running — one in California, and one in the Netherlands.

ACTIVITY

Find information how other countries dispose of robots. Write and tell your classmates.

DISCUSS

1. Can robots replace us soon? Why? Why not?
2. Is it a good idea to bury robots like pets?
3. Will space recycling factories pollute the environment?

ROBOT TECHNOLOGY. A ROBOTIC SPECIALIST

(ПРОКАШЕВА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, ФГКОУ "ПЕРМСКОЕ СУВОРОВСКОЕ ВОЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ" МО РФ)

Skolkovo resident robot-manufacturer *Promobot* is a brilliant example of the renaissance of Russian service robotics. What are the most innovative implements of the Perm-based robotics company ?

Robot technology

Spotlight on Russia presents a realistic humanoid robot that breaks barriers in the way of human-automation interaction

A robotic specialist

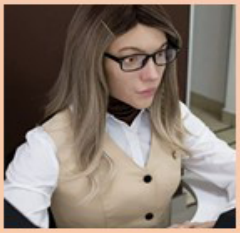
A realistic humanoid robot by Promobot has been launched to work at a civil service office in Perm, Russia. This is the first time ever when a human-looking robot processes citizen inquiries in a government facility and might deliver any service previously provided by a human employee.

The robot presents an anthropomorphic unit which is able to display a full variety of human emotions and facial expressions. Mechanical muscles created with Promobot's patented technologies allow the robot to move its eyes, eyebrows, lips, and other face parts to mimic more than 600 human facial expressions. The muscles are hidden under high-quality artificial skin produced using a unique Promobot technology. One of the robot's main tasks is to answer questions and consult the civil service office visitors.

The researchers have analyzed hundreds of female images and created robot's appearance through neural networks: the development has been based on ethical hetero- and autostereotypes. The robot has a generated image of a brown-haired woman with brown eyes.

The whole interaction with the robot is automatic. A visitor comes to the service window and simply starts communicating with the robotic specialist.

The robot is connected to a full set of hardware: it can scan different types of documents, create a proper inquiry document and print it for the visitor to sign.



Then, the robot scans the document again for further processing in the Civil Service Office IT systems.

This is not the first time this particular Civil Service Office has had robotics implemented in its work. In 2019, an autonomous service robot Promobot V.4 was acquired to greet the visitors. Since then it has been helping people with finding their services, getting in the e-queue, and processing basic inquiries. The robot has made more than 30 thousand inquiries since last March. Each human specialist saves nearly 43 minutes of their time on average thanks to this system.

DISCUSS

1. What does the word "humanoid" stand for ?
2. What unique features does the robotic specialist possess?
3. What does the robot enable to perform?
4. How have human-robot interactions been improved?

ACTIVITY

Learn more about promotional robots produced by *Promobot* company.
1.What are the most popular robot systems in up-today conditions?
2. Are there any perspectives for the company on the world market?

CONFECTIONERY ASSOCIATION "SLAVYANKA"

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

Confectionery association «SLAVYANKA»

Confectionery Manufacturing

Companies Association "Slavyanka" is one of the oldest Russian enterprises, being one of top 50 worlds rating of confectionery companies.

Amount of production produced within the period from 2007 till 2017 comes to over 1 million tons of confectioneries. Slavyanka has become a symbol of sustained quality and excellent taste.

Company Association "Slavyanka" history started in the 70s years of the XIX century from a small oilseed processing manufacture by merchant Dyakov being renowned in Stary Oskol

At the beginning of the XX century Dyakov's confectionery shop developed their manufacture and products range, they started production of candies "Crayfish tails", toffee and hard candies.
The epoch of the factory technical modernization started in 1951.
In 1981 there at the Starooskolskaya confectionery factory started a great reconstruction.
In January, 1997 Starooskolskaya Confectionery factory acquired a new name – "Slavyanka".
In 2004 production of the most successful and beloved by all brand "Step" started here.

Discuss:

Why do people like eating sweet food?
How much do you like sweets?
How much sweets do you eat a day?
Why is it that some people don't like eating sweets?
Does it depend on taste or is there a deeper reason?

Activity:

Write a fact file about the most famous confectionary factory in Russia.

GREAT WORKS OF ART: BOGATYRS

(КСЕНЗОВА Е. В., ГБОУ "ШКОЛА № 627 ИМ. ГЕНЕРАЛА Д.Д. ЛЕЛЮШЕНКО")

What is the first thing that usually comes to your mind when you read or talk about famous artists? Mostly, these are pictures, etchings, drawings that can be seen in art galleries. However, there is one more branch of art which deserves your attention: it is illustration. And it is closer to you that you can imagine – just open a book…

With ***Spotlight on Russia*** you will learn how to analyse and compare illustrations.

Illustration is a picture, or a sketch, or even a doodle decorating a text. Its analysis requires the knowledge of art branches, genres and styles as well as a deep knowledge of the text it was painted for. Moreover, you need to apply your knowledge of literature and history when analysing and comparing illustrations. First of all, it can be really challenging to compare illustrations painted by different artists for the same book: pictures can greatly vary because of freedom of artist's choice of the plot, heroes and art techniques. Secondly, you can learn national peculiarities reflected in depiction and perception of the book in different cultures. Then, there is one more crucial thing to remember: illustrations are always a set of pictures, and you need to think of them as an entity. Also, if you want to sound more interesting when talking about a picture or an illustration, you need to learn how to express your attitude to a piece of art and to find something positive in it.

In this article you are going to give a closer look to some illustrations belonging to the masterpieces of Russian fine art. Let's compare some illustrations decorating Russian fairy-tales and epic stories telling about bogatyrs' adventures. While looking at the pictures, we see the same stories, scenes and their traditional clothes, however the characters of the heroes are depicted totally differently.

Ivan Bilibin's bogatyr' is a young and nimble man looking for the truth, love and happiness. His movements are light: he flies upon the Russian vasts and easily moves among the forest trees. It is one of the main contrasts in Bilibin's illustrations: a bogatyr's and the surroundings. The hero is usually painted in bright colours as red or orange what makes us thinking about the fire flame symbolising energy and bravery of a young soul. On the contrary, for forests and fields the artist chooses earth colours as green, brown, grey and sienna. There is one more feature that should be mentioned concerning Bilibin's illustrations: he used aquarelle and gouache but painted in the drawing technique what makes his works so recognisable.

A more traditional image of a Russian bogatyr' who is very strong, well-build, broad-shoulders and steady as a rock can be seen in the illustrations of Igor Belichenko. Along with the warrior and his horse, his fast friend, there is one more important hero in his pictures: it is the sun. The sun symbolizes a torch enlightening the warrior's path. Moreover, the bright sun supports the atmosphere of positive mood in Belichenco's illustrations. As for the materials, the artist uses a blended technique working with pastel and gouache. In conclusion, it could be said however different the illustrations are, they decorate the text harmoniously inviting readers into the magical world of colours and images.

DISCUSS

- Who is your favourite illustrator if you have one?
- What do you feel when looking on his illustrations? Why?
- Do you prefer reading a book with or without illustrations? Prove your point of view.

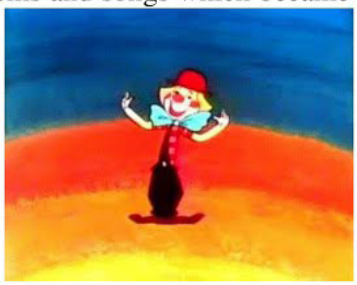
ACTIVITY

Look at the illustrations of A.Chauzov and P.Sokolov-Skalya. Analyse the illustrations and give a talk about them mentioning the characters, the scenery, illustrator's palette. In what way do these illustrations differ?

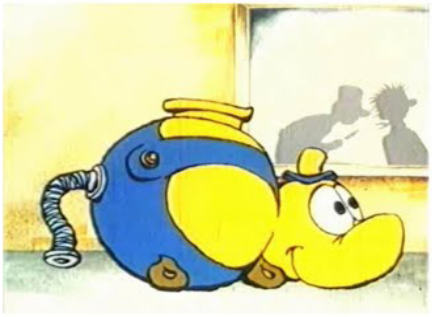
GREAT WORKS OF ART

(ОЛОНЦЕВА АНАСТАСИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, ГОКУ УСОЛЬСКИЙ ГВАРДЕЙСКИЙ КАДЕТСКИЙ КОРПУС)

Vesyolaya karusel is a Soviet and Russian cartoon journal for children. It is a production of a studio «Mosfilm». Its first series was published in 1969 by a director-multiplier Roman Kachanov. There were unusual techniques of animated cartoon's making in this journal. Every series of the cartoon journal consists of two or four short plots. They are based on fairy tales, poems and songs which became popular thanks to this cartoon journal. Music of most series was created by a famous composer Vladimir Shainsky. The author of lyrics was Emma Moshkovskaya. Most of cartoons from this journal are painted, although there are puppet cartoons. There are five of them: «Skilful grannies», «One hundred buttons», «A young frog», «A baby mouse and a cat», «Teremok».



During all the series of the cartoon journal its signature tune is invariable. Children can see turning merry-go-round and keeping in mind song between series. This signature tune was created by Vladimir Pekar and Tatyana Kolyusheva. This cartoon journal has been publishing since 1969. Its rebirth took place in 2013 and new series began to appear. It is interesting to know that it is for all comers and every young director can participate in it. That's why the studio «Mosfilm» collects ideas and scripts which can form the basis of shooting new series.



VOCABULARY:

signature tune – заставка
for all comers – для всех желающих
form the basis of - служить основой для
TV spot - ролик

GREAT WORKS OF ART

There are different kinds of art. For example, performing arts: cinema and animation.

Do you like to watch cartoons?
What do you know about Soviet animation?
Would you like to know more about it?

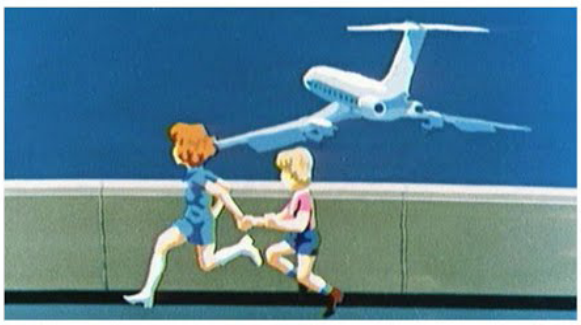
SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA presents you cartoon journal for children.

DISCUSS:

1)What famous cartoons of the following director-multipliers do you remember: Alexander Tatarsky, Yury Norshtein, Fyodor Khitruk, Vladimir Popov, Ivan Maximov, Boris Stepantsev.
2)What interesting facts do you know about «Vesyolaya karusel»?
3)Have you ever seen short TV spots by the name «Monsters of animation»?

ACTIVITY:

Imagine that you are going to create a new cartoon for this journal. What kind of cartoon would it be? Write and tell us about it.



GREAT WORKS OF ART. ISAAK LEVITAN

(ИВАНОВА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ГБОУ СОШ № 8 "ОЦ" Г. НОВОКУЙБЫШЕВСК)

His pictures are in the Tretyakov gallery.
When you stand before his lovely canvases, you can be alone with Beauty, alone with Russia. These paintings give us not only the pleasure of perception, but help to understand and explore our Land, its nature.

Great Works of art-
Isaak Levitan

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at the outstanding masterpieces of the Russian

Landscape-painter

(Isaak Levitan1860-1900)

("Autumn", 1877)

("Golden Autumn",1895)

("Autumn Day.Sokolniky,1879)

Lyrical Beauty of Russia

There are many well-known and outstanding landscape-painters in Russian art. But Isaak Levitan is called a Gentle Genius and the discoverer of the beauties of nature's life. Levitan's landscapes are full of loneliness and sadness. All his paintings are very emotional, and realistic. It is difficult to believe that some of these paintings are the works of a 17-year-old painter (like "Autumn", 1877). Let's have a look at one of Levitan's landscapes "Autumn Day. Sokolniky"-(1879). The picture portrays a lovely view of a park. In the foreground there is a lonely figure of a lady walking along the road. On each side of the road there are tall trees, they are in a light grey haze. It is early autumn. The leaves are already getting yellow, the alley is strewn with fallen leaves. It is warm and still. Levitan depicted this picture in bright colours: yellow, green. The sky is clear. It is not only a decorative background in Levitan's pictures but a symbol of greatness and eternity. It speaks of the Greatness of Nature and quite passing life.

Discuss

- What Russian artists do you know?
- What is usually depicted on Levitan's pictures?
- What moments of nature's life did Levitan paint?
- Why do like Levitan's landscapes?
- Why is Levitan called a Gentle Genius of the Russian art?
- What emotions do you feel looking at the landscapes by Levitan?

Activity

- Make a presentation about your favourite landscape by Levitan.
- Use the Internet to find paintings and write short descriptions.

GREAT WORKS OF ART. THE PEARL OF RAYTCHIKHINSK

(ПЕСОЦКАЯ СОФЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №8 Г. РАЙЧИХИНСКА)

Does your city/town contact with nature? In Raytchikhinsk there is a lake of unique beauty, which is painted pink every year.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at "the pearl" of Raythikhinsk.

The pearl of Raytchikhinsk

Lotus is a symbol of the Amur region. This flower is of great importance to people. In Raytchikhinsk there are a lot of beautiful attractions but the icing on the cake is the "Water Lily" lake. Flowers in this pond have not appeared out of nowhere. This lake was formed as the result of coal mining, and then lotus seeds were thrown into the water. Every year in august the surface of the lake turns pink. It means that tender water lilies have blossomed, and some of them are still hiding in tight buds. Everyone waits this moment as welcome as flowers in May. An other name of this beautiful flower is Komarov lotus. Besides this plant you can find a water nut in this lake. It is a relic and rare plant. A bridge, going deep into the lake, and an alley with benches were installed here to have a rest and have fun with unusual natural show.

Lake "Water Lily" is a very picturesque place. It attracts locals and tourists` attention. In summer and autumn, people leave their cars in the parking zone and go to the pond to take a bright photo to save their unforgettable memories.

Discuss

- Do you like flowers? What kinds of rare flowers do you know?
- What is your favourite place in your city/town?
- What can you do to help environment in your city/town?

Activity

Find idioms in the text and try to explain them.

GREAT WORKS OF ART. "THE OFFICERS"

(ОЛОНЦЕВА АНАСТАСИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, ГОКУ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ "САНАТОРНАЯ ШКОЛА-ИНТЕРНАТ № 4 Г. УСОЛЬЕ-СИБИРСКОЕ")

GREAT WORKS of ART

VOCABULARY:

mastery – мастерство
generation – поколение
hardship – лишение, нужда
strength of mind – сила духа
feat - подвиг

ACTIVITY:

Read this article about a film «The officers» and try to make a summary of it.

As you know 2020 is the year of blessed memory and great fame.

It will be the 75th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic war.

One of many symbols of Victory is a great film «The officers».

A film's motto is «There is such an occupation – to defend our motherland!»

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA presents you a great work of Russian art.

There is not any person in Russia who does not know this great phrase - «There is such an occupation – to defend our motherland!» Of course it is from a legendary film «The officers».

It is a Soviet feature film that was screened at the Film studio of M. Gorky in 1971 by a film director Vladimir Rogovoy. The plot of this film is based on a play «The tankmen», that was written by a Soviet writer Boris Vasiliev.

Millions of people love this amazing film because of a famous script writer and a film director, talented actors (Alina Pokrovskaya, Georgiy Yumatov, Vasiliy Lanovoy) and a wonderful plot.

This film shows us historical events of our country from the beginning of 1920s to the end of 1960s. Viewers watch the life of two friends Alexey Trofimov and Ivan Varavva which are the officers. Their ways are connected and then disconnected. It is an amazing mastery of all the creators of the film – to show forty years of human life and life of our country during only hour and a half. Viewers are shown three generations of people and representatives of each generation chose an occupation of defending the motherland.

There were wars, hardship, losses of relatives, but nothing could make our characters lose their spirit and human face. These characters show a great patriotism, strength of mind, courage and heroism.

Also a final song of the film is a real hymn to all the heroes of Russia.

DISCUSS:

The main idea of this film is not to be indifferent to feats of heroes who defended out motherland against enemies. Do you agree with this main idea? Why or why not?

GREAT WORKS OF ART. PAVEL MOISEEVICH GRECHISHKIN

(ОРЛОВА ЕЛЕНА ИВАНОВНА, ФГКОУ "СТАВРОПОЛЬСКОЕ ПРЕЗИДЕНТСКОЕ КАДЕТСКОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ")

Great Works of Art

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at the one of the most famous landscape artist of the South of Russia landscape

Pavel Moiseevich Grechishkin (January 16, 1922, Tatarka village, Stavropol Krai — July 3, 2009, Stavropol) was a Soviet and Russian landscape artist. Honored artist of the RSFSR (1980).

He was born in a peasant family. In 1939, he studied in an art Studio under the guidance of artist Vladimir Grigoryevich Klenov. In 1941, he was drafted into the army. In the same year, he painted his first picture — a portrait of his grandmother. After demobilization, he resumed painting.

Worked in different parts of the world: from the steppes and foothills of the Stavropol territory, the Caucasus, the Russian North, the banks of the Volga and Baikal, to India, Italy, Greece, Nepal, Turkey, Mexico, Japan, and Egypt.

Participant of the great Patriotic war.

The exhibition of works by P. M. Grechishkin is located in the building of the former mosque, which is a Department of the local history Museum. Today, this art gallery has about 500 paintings by the artist.

Grechishkin's paintings are kept in museums and private collections in 40 countries of the world.

Buried in Ignat cemetery of the city of Stavropol.

"Dombai glade", 1997

"On the Strizhament", 2001

"At the Sofia glacier", 1995

DISSCUS

1. What new and interesting things have you discovered today?
2. What are the landscapes of the painter?
3. What significance does the gallery have for the city, for the Stavropol region and its people?
4. What is your favorite painting?
5. What else would you like to know about the painter, his work?

ACTIVITY

You come to the Museum with your friends. Each of them has a love picture. Have a dialogue and try to present your picture more beautifully. But they are in agreement (одно мнение), that the artist's pictures are beautiful.

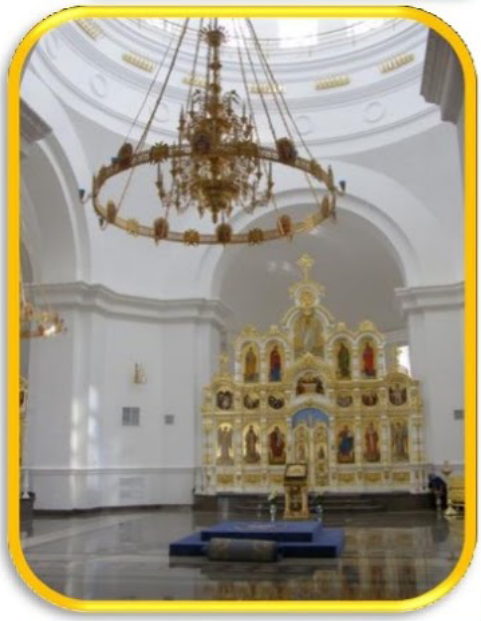
BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. THE USPENSKY CATHEDRAL

(ШАРТАЕВА ЛЯЗЗАТ ТУКЕНОВНА, ФГКОУ "ОМКВК МО РФ")

Beautiful Buildings

There are many famous places to visit all around Russia, but Omsk offers a traveller tour about the historical part of the city.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into the world-famous Uspensky Cathedral.



The Uspensky Cathedral

The Assumption (Uspensky) cathedral , dedicated to the Virgin's Dormition and Assumption to Heaven, was consecrated on September 30, 1898, by the first Omsk bishop Gregory. The author of the project was Ernst Franzevich Virrikh. The design of the Church of the Savior of the blood in St. Petersburg carried out by the prominent architect Alfred Parland in 1894 was taken as a basis. The Omsk Curch is not a copy, but a creative redesign of the architectural treatment. It is quite common in church architecture. The dimensions of the building and its architecture are unique in many ways: it was built in the main stream of the best traditions of Russian architecture: more than 30 kinds of brick were used, and the interior of the church, including a painted icon, stand out in the famed five-domed Assumption cathedral.

The building was erected mostly due to donations by townspeople, Russian merchants and the Emperor Nicholas II who attended the laying of the foundation stone. The majesty of the church, polychrome colouring and beautiful décor made an indelible impression on people who saw it.

The history of the Cathedral was connected with the activity of the outstanding martyr bishop Sylvester (I. Olshevsky) and the archbishop Andronicus (V. Nicolsky).

It was blown up in the 1935. The former Pontifical garden located around the cathedral became known as Pioneer garden, and in 1996 a fountain was built on this territory.

On Jily 6, 2005, in regular session the government of Omsk Oblast made a decision to restore The Assumption cathedral, which is planned to be opened in mid-July 2007. A revival of this history is of the particular importance for our city. This lofty aim is connected with raising the investment attractiveness of Omsk, as no Siberian city has such a rich history.

ACTIVITY

Learn more about historical sightseeing of Omsk. What is Omsk famous for?

DISCUSS

- Have you ever been to the Uspensky Cathedral? Describe your experience.
- What is the history of the Cathedral connected with?

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. THE VOLOGDA KREMLIN

(КВАШНИНА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ СОШ №37)

Beautiful Buildings

As many old- Russian cities Vologda has got the Kremlin. The St. Sofia Cathedral with its gigantic Bell Tower is the most famous part of it and became the symbol of Vologda. Nearly every curious tourist considers climbing to the top of the tower as his duty. There are many legends connected with this place.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into the heart of the capital of Russian North

THE VOLOGDA KREMLIN

The cathedral itself was erected by order of the tsar Ivan the Terrible. The legend says that the tsar thought seriously about moving the capital from Moscow to Vologda. The cathedral was nearly finished when during one of the visits to the then unsanctified Cathedral the tsar stayed alive just by chance after a brick fell down from a great height and nearly killed him. It is still not known whether it was pure chance or the hand of fate had a human form. Probably as a result of this incident the tsar changed his mind and Vologda stayed a provincial town.

Another legend is connected with The Bell Tower. During the war against Sweden the tsar Peter the Great decreed all church bells to be melted down so that the bronze could be used for casting cannons. For many years after the battles had finished the towns had to manage without the chimes on Sundays and holidays that Russian people love so much. Even in remote villages the priests could not save their bells. Silence descended on the whole of Russia except in Vologda where bell-ringers continued to collect people for church services as if the tsar had never issued his strong decree. Legend has it, that the tsar came in person to watch the Vologda bells being taken off. Nobody dared to argue against his decree, except a bell-ringer who asked for permission to show his skill in managing the heavy "musical instruments". To Peter's great surprise instead of the usual ringing the melody of the popular dashing folk song "Kamarinskaya" began to sound over Vologda. The tsar cheered up and left the bells in peace and they have stayed like this up to the present time.

ACTIVITY

Compare the Moscow Kremlin and the Vologda Kremlin. What is similar and different in them?

DISCUSS

- Are there any places of interest in your hometown? What symbols does your town/ city have?
- Are there any legends connected with the history of your town/city?

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS: THE HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL

(ЮРЬЕВА ЕЛЕНА МАРКОВНА, ЧОУ "ПРАВОСЛАВНАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ В Г. КАЛУГЕ")

Beautiful Buildings

There are many famous places to visit all around Russia, but Kaluga has its unique "face" and the richest history.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into the famous Trinity Cathedral.

Калуга. Центральный городской парк. Свято-Троицкий кафедральный собор 8 февраля 2007 г.

The Holy Trinity Cathedral

On December 15, 1775 Catherine II visited our city. That event greatly influenced the future of Kaluga. Thanks to the regular Kaluga building plan, approved by the Empress on June 13, 1778, Kaluga began transforming into "little Petersburg" from a small wooden town. Credit goes to the well-known architects who worked in the area at that time. Thanks to their efforts there were erected architectural ensembles, that remain the monuments of the Russian architecture up to the present day: the Stone bridge, Arcade, Trinity Cathedral.

Construction of the Trinity Cathedral in Kaluga began in 1786 at the personal order of the Empress Catherine II. The design was made by the famous and talented architect I.D.Yasnygin. The Cathedral design envisaged construction of a dome about 17 metres in diameter, the first of its kind in Russia, without any auxiliary supports. Even the Kazan Cathedral in Petersburg has only 15 meter dome without supporting columns. The iconostasis was the only one painted by the works of the famous architect Kazakov M.F. In 1924 the Holy Trinity Cathedral was closed and the Defence House was organised there.The crosses and the bells were taken off, the painting was covered over. The unique iconostasis was dismantled and taken out. Later it disappeared. From 1960s till 1990 there was a sports school in it. On August 23, 1991 the Holy Trinity Cathedral was consigned to the Russian Orthodox Church in poor condition. In October, 1998 His Holiness Alexii II, Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, visited the Holy Trinity Cathedral and handed the wonder-working copy of the Kaluga icon of the Mother of God that was preserved in the Holy Trinity – St.Sergius Lavra. The Trinity Cathedral is a cathedral of Kaluga-Borovsk diocese.

Kaluga is wealth not only in its history – today it is a modern, dynamic city, a city that looks confidently to the future.

Activity

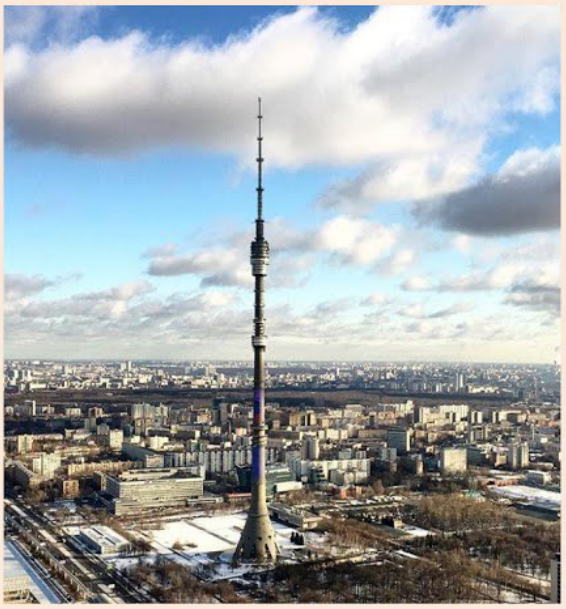
- Learn more about historical sightseeing of Kaluga.
- What is Kaluga famous for?

Discuss

- Have you ever been to the Trinity Cathedral? Describe your experience.
- What is the history of the Cathedral connected with?

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS: THE OSTANKINO TOWER

(МИРОШНИКОВА ЛЮДМИЛА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 2083)



Spotlight on Russia is visiting one of the tallest building in Moscow – THE OSTANKINO TOWER.

The construction of the Ostankino TV tower began in 1963 and was completed in 1967. The project was designed by the architect Nikitin during one night. The main idea of the project was that the tower should not have the deep foundation and its strength should be provided by much heavier base. According to Nikitin's words, the reverse lily became a prototype for the tower.

In 1967 this Ostankino tower was the tallest free-standing steel structure in the world. But the architecture development is progressing and today the Ostankino tower, standing 540 meters tall, the fourth-tallest tower in the world, after such buildings as Burj Khalifa skyscraper in Dubai, Guangzhou TV tower in China, and the CN TV Tower in Canada.

Inside the tower there is a broadcasting center. There is also an observation platform for visitors, located at the height of 337 meters, and a three-story restaurant the Seventh Heaven located at the height of 328-334 meters. The main feature of the observation platform is the transparent glass floor, which enables you to look into the precipice under your feet, but it is not recommended for people suffering from acrophobia (fear of heights). One of the main features of the restaurant is the revolving floor that enables visitors to enjoy panoramic view during the dinner.

Over 10 million people visited the Ostankino television tower and this number constantly increases. It became the favorite place not only for residents and guests of Moscow, but also for admirers of extreme activities who make parachute jumps from the tower. Except aircrafts, the Ostankino Tower is the only opportunity to look at Moscow from a bird's-eye view. And it is worth seening!

Activity

1. Have you ever visited the Ostankino tower? Share your impressions.

2. Is the Ostankino tower only the broadcasting center?

Discuss

Find information about another tall building in our country's places. Research its history and tell the class some interesting facts.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. THE GOLDEN TEMPLE

(ДЖУНГУРОВА НАДЕЖДА ЦЕРЕНОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №18 ИМ. Б.Б. ГОРОДОВИКОВА)

Beautiful Buildings

There are a lot of famous places to visit all around Russia, but one place in Kalmykia is worth seeing by everyone.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into the capital of Kalmykia – the Buddhist center of Russia.

The Golden Temple

The Golden Abode of Buddha Shakyamuni is the main Buddhist temple in Kalmykia, the largest one in Russia and Europe. It was opened in 2005 after visit of his Holiness the 14-th Dalai Lama. He chose the location for the temple and gave it name.

The 56 meter high building is placed on top of a 7-meter high artificial hill and resembles a step pyramid. The whole temple territory is generally designed as a mandala. The temple is surrounded with seventeen pagodas and the statues of Buddhist teachers.

The temple hosts the biggest Buddha Statue on the European territory (9 m). There are sacred mantras inside the statue. The walls of the prayer hall are covered with sophisticated painting depicting canonic scenes.

The temple is also an enlightening centre of Buddhism where everyone can listen to lectures of Buddhist teachers in the Conference Hall, read books in the Buddhist Library and visit the Museum of the History of Buddhism.

Nowadays pilgrims from all over the world come here to take part in Buddhist communities activities and teachings.

Discuss:

Have you ever visited a temple or a church?

What do you know about Buddhism?

Activity:

Learn more about Buddhist temples in Russia. Which cities are they?

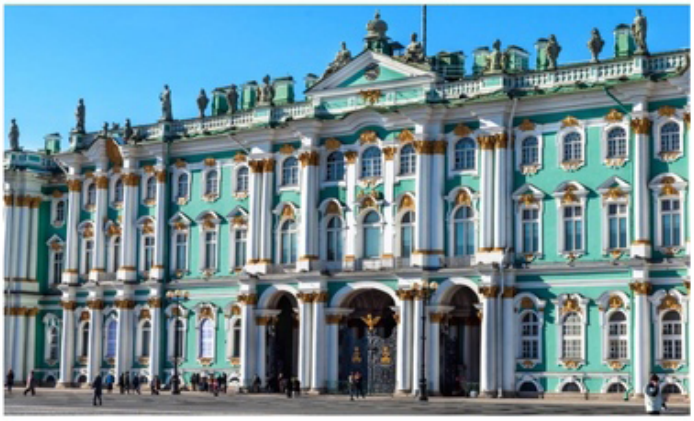
BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. THE HERMITAGE

(ЖУКОВА ВАЛЕРИЯ ОЛЕГОВНА, МКОУ СОШ С. ПАСЕГОВО КИРОВО-ЧЕПЕЦКОГО РАЙОНА КИРОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

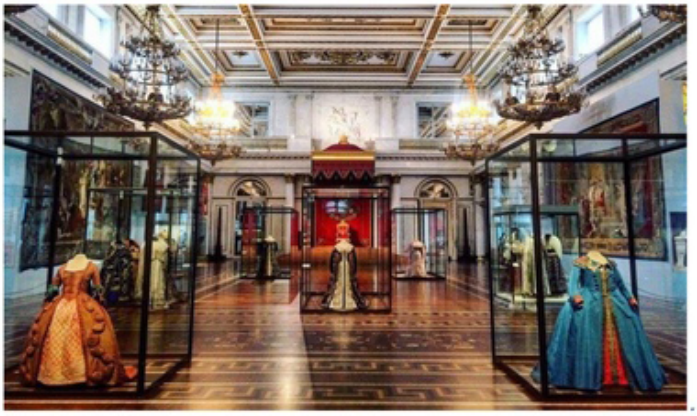
Beautiful Buildings

Museums are always famous for their extraordinary beauty, not only inside but also outside.

Spotlight on Russia will show you the most famous Russian museum. It is the Hermitage.



We need to overcome 24 km in order to see all exhibits of the museum. If you stand at each exhibit for a minute, you will need about 11 years to see everything.



The Hermitage

The Hermitage is known all over the world for its elegance and genius. This museum has collected the treasures of all centuries from antiquity to our days. It has been looking as a symbol of Russian culture for a long time.

The history of the State Hermitage began in 1764. The museum occupies 5 buildings: the Winter Palace, the Small Hermitage, the Great Hermitage, the New Hermitage and the Hermitage Theater. The museum has about 3 million exhibits. They are included in the 20 most visited art museums in the world. Today the Hermitage can present a large number of paintings, including works by Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Durer and others.

The Hermitage is one of the fast - growing museum in the world. The Hermitage is the place what it is worth visiting.

DISCUSS:

- **What other famous museums do you know?**
- **Why are museums very popular with tourists all over the world?**
- **Do you like visiting museums? What museums have you already been to?**

ACTIVITY:

- **Prepare a short story about the most famous exhibits of the Hermitage.**
- **Imagine what museums would be in the future. What artifacts from the present could get there?**

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. GREAT CATHERINE PALACE

(КРАЕВА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МКОУ СОШ С. ПАСЕГОВО КИРОВО-ЧЕПЕЦКОГО РАЙОНА КИРОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

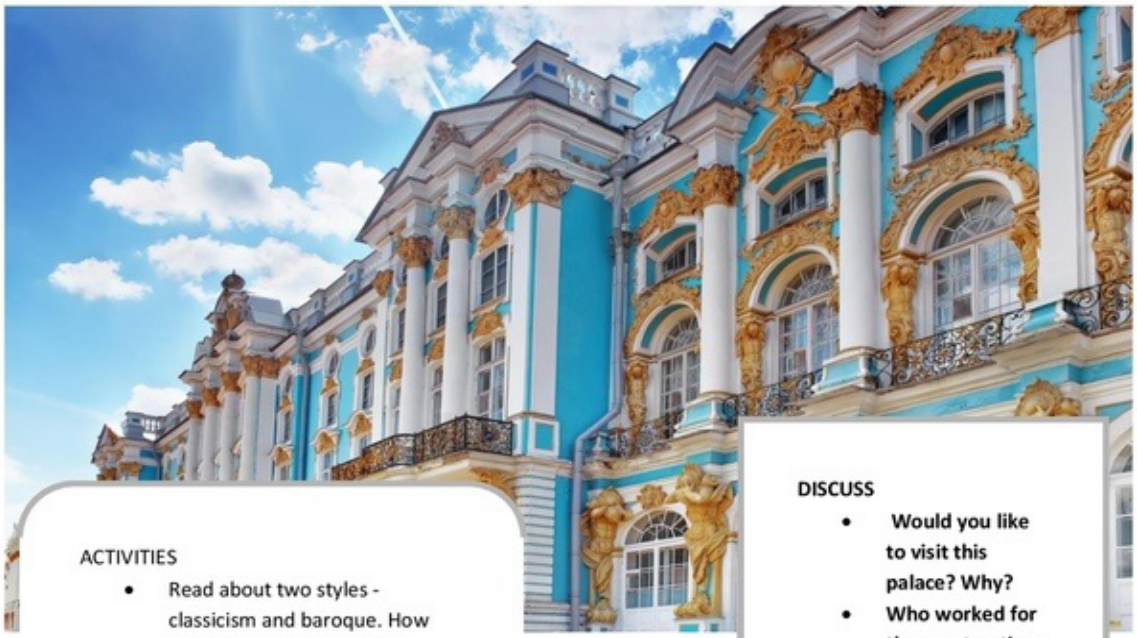
In Russia there are many beautiful buildings, but perhaps the most magnificent and charming is the Great Catherine Palace or the Great Palace of Tsarskoe Selo. ***Spotlight on Russia*** says about The Great Catherine Palace in Russia.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS

The Great Catherine Palace combines two styles - classicism and baroque. It helps to understand the greatness of Russia. It is based on three colours - white, blue and gold.

It is a symbol of royal luxury. The Catherine Palace is a beautiful building with a length of 306 meters with a magnificent facade and sophisticated decoration. A famous master, an architect Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli, designed the construction of the building. He had the basic idea of creating a building, a plan of decoration of the facade and the interior. By the way, the architect spent almost 100 kilograms of red gold!

The largest gallery of the Catherine Palace is the Light Gallery, which is also called the Great Hall. Arabesque Hall is a vivid example of outstanding architecture. The famous Amber Room is one of the brightest sights of the Catherine Palace. Tourists come here from all over the world.



ACTIVITIES

- Read about two styles - classicism and baroque. How are they combined in the construction of the Catherine Palace? Describe it, please.

DISCUSS

- **Would you like to visit this palace? Why?**
- **Who worked for the construction of this palace?**
- **What styles was the palace built?**

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. CHURCH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN IN DUBROVITSY

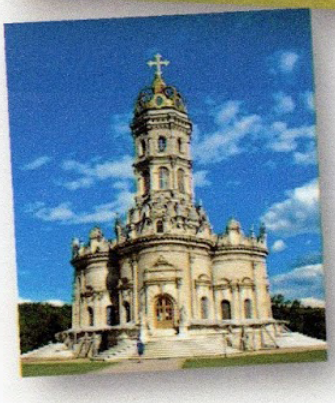
(ПЕЧКУРОВА ЕЛЕНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МОУ СОШ № 17 Г.О. ПОДОЛЬСК)

Beautiful buildings

There are many famous places to visit all around Russia but one place in particular is worth visiting in Moscow region is

Church of the Blessed Virgin in Dubrovitsy

Spotlight on Russia takes you into this unique place



CHURCH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN IN DUBROVITSY

The Dubrovitsy Estate was first mentioned in 1627 and since then has been held by the Morozov, Golitsyn, Potyomkin and Dmitriev-Mamonov noble families. It is probably most associated with the Golitsyn family who held the estate for over 100 years and was responsible for developing it.

This extraordinary Church was erected by Italian masters in 1690 - 1703 according to the order of prince Golitsyn, a teacher of Peter the Great.

The foundation of the Church is the Greek cross with rounded ends. First floor is set on a high foundation, giving the opportunity to circle around its walls the open running porch.

Church is an example of Western-European inspired baroque church architecture and is unique among Russian churches. The white stone church is decorated on the outside with intricate engravings of flowers and inside with engravings of saints and angels. It really is a masterpiece of architecture and unusual for Russian churches.

Rather than the traditional cupolas, the church is topped by a shining gold crown in honor of Peter's reign.

The CHURCH is decorated with sculptural images. In front of the main entrance, on the sides of the Western staircase of the tower, you can see two white-stone sculptures. On the left side is Gregory the Theologian with a book and hand raised, and on the right side is John Chrysostom with a book. He is standing at the feet of Mitra. Directly above the entrance, on the roof of the West narthex is the statue of Basil the Great.

In 1929 the Church was closed for divine service. In September 1931 the bell tower was blown up. 1930-1990 is the period of closing the Church. The first worship service was held on July 22, 1990 outside the walls of the temple, on the street. The first Liturgy in the Church was made by vicar of the Moscow diocese, Bishop Gregory Mozhayskiy (Chirkov) on October 14, 1990. In 2000, the parish was returned to the temple preserved the icons of the iconostasis, located in the all-Russian Institute of livestock.

ACTIVITY

Learn more about the history of the Church of the Blessed Virgin in Dubrovitsy. ***Where is it constructed? What is this Church famous for?***

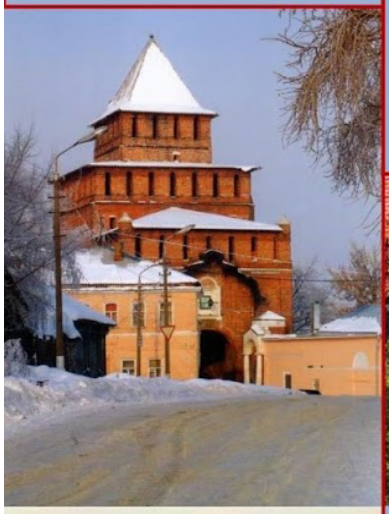
DISCUSS

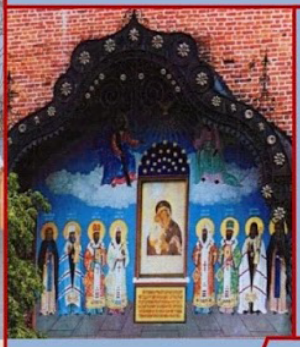
Have you ever been or heard about this CHURCH?
Why is it unique?

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. KOLOMNA KREMLIN

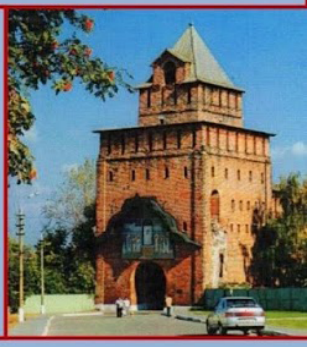
(ХЛЕБОПАШЕВА ИРИНА ВИТАЛЬЕВН, ГОУ ВО МО "ГСГУ")

Kolomna Kremlin – the winner in the Russia 10 competition





The Pyatnitskiye (Spasskiye) Gates - the only preserved gates of the Kremlin



Look at the pictures. What century changes do you see?

The Pyatnitskiye (Spasskie) Gates are the western entrance to the town from the town the side of the Moskva river. Only the Pyatnitskaya Tower remained among all the carriageway towers of the Kolomna Kremlin. The Tower is 29m. high, 23m. long, and 13m wide. It has got a watch-tower for an alarming bell. The gates were closed by two special sinking steel gratings[1]; the slots for the gratings can be seen inside a horse-shoe-shaped thoroughfare.

In 1880 the townspeople celebrated the 500th anniversary of the Kulikovo battle. The Pyatnitskiye Gates are the monument of federal importance. At the beginning of the XXIst century a tracery metal porch[2] and lost paintings were restored.

DISCUSS

1) Do you know the history of your city? Are there many sights in your city?
2) Do you enjoy architectural monuments of your city? What is your favorite and why?

[1] a structure made of metal bars that covers a hole
[2] a covered structure in front of the entrance to a building

PROJECT WORK

Write to us about your favorite architectural monument, where is it and how often do you visit it.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL

(СЕМЕНОВА АЛЁНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №16, Г. НОВОСИБИРСК)

Beautiful buildings

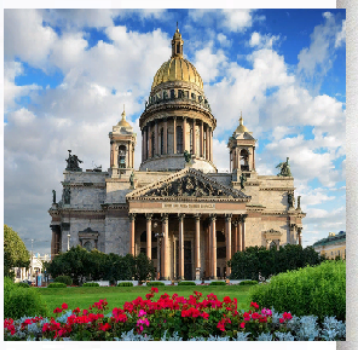
There are many famous places to visit all around Russia, but one place in St. Petersburg should be visited by everyone

Spotlight in Russia takes you into this amazing place

Saint Isaac's Cathedral

St. Isaac's Cathedral with Golden domes is one of the most famous places in St. Petersburg. It offers a beautiful panorama of the city. The history of St. Isaac's Cathedral has more than 300 years. It was built by more than 10 thousand people. Many famous architects and painters worked on it.

In the center of the building is a large dome with four bell towers at the corners. All sides of the building are decorated with 112 huge columns of solid granite. On the roof of the Cathedral there are statues of the apostles, massive doors decorated with biblical scenes. Inside the Cathedral is gorgeous and huge painted ceiling, painted by Briullov.



Activity

Learn more about the history of the Saint Isaac's Cathedral. Find out when it was built? Who proposed to build it and why?

Discuss

Have you ever been to the St.Petersburg? Discribe your experience.

Would you like to visit the Saint Isaac's Cathedral? Why?

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

(КРЫТЦОВА АНАСТАСИЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 16)

Beautiful Buildings

There are many famous places to visit all around Russia, but one place in particular is known by name all over the world.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into the world-famous Moscow State University.

The Moscow State University

The best-known university of Russia is the Moscow State University. Today, the University consists of more than 600 buildings, the total area of which is about 1 million m2. It was founded in 1755. The establishment of the University in Moscow become reality, thanks to the work the first Russian academician Mikhail Lomonosov. The activity of Mikhail Lomonosov reflected all the power, beauty and vitality of Russian science, which managed to reduce the gap from the leading countries of the world and become one of them. Here studied : Mikhail Gorbachev,the First and only President of the USSR;the Chairman of the Central Bank, and earlier the Minister of economic development Elvira Nabiullina; showman Andrey Malakhov;Nikolay Sklifosovsky; Alexander Herzen, etc. The project of the building is a central hight tower, on the sides of which there are four lower buildings, crowned with turrents. During the construction of MSU were used innovative technologies of foundation and metal frame, which allowed in the conditions of problematic soil to build a building of such a Grand height.

ACTIVITY

Learn more about The Moscow State University. When was it build and for what purpose? Who made the decision to build it?

DISCUSS

-Have you ever been in the MSU? Describe your experience.

-Why is the MSU so important to Russia?

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. MY FAVOURITE PLACES

(НИКЛЕЕНОВА ЭЛЬЗА АНВАРОВНА, МБОУ "БАШКИРСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ №2" ГОРОДСКОГО ОКРУГА Г.УФА, РЕСПУБЛИКА БАШКОРТОСТАН)

My favourite places

Surely, every person has a favourite place, a corner which is associated with something pleasant, emotional . I also have such a beloved place in my hometown, in the district where I live. This is the crossroad of two streets in the northern part of the city- Ulyanovych and Pervomayskaya. On the left of it there is a beautiful alley with tall fir trees, leading to the Palace of culture named after S.Ordzhonikidze. This beautiful building with central columns and semi-circular «wings» was built in the 50-s. It is a model of «Stalin's Empire». The Palace is really a worthy architectural and historical monument. In front of it, on the Palace square, there is a monument to Sergo Ordzhonikidze. His figure in full growth is cast from metal and stands on a three-meter granite pedestal. The monument was opened in 1955. The Palace square itself appeared on the site of the wasteland. If we stand next to the monument and look into the distance, an amazing view of the central street –Pervomayskaya –will be opened for us. We'll see the main symbols of the district- two paired buildings –«eight-storeys».

These houses are the first high-rise buildings in the city. But they are not «twins». They were not built simultaneously . Even in their appearance we can see many differences. The first house was built in 1954 that time on Stalin avenue . The second appeared in 1957. It is a strange to say, but these houses were designed by Leningrad architects. The buildings are also considered architectural monuments of the 20-th century. What is interesting and mysterious about them? The very name- «skyscrapers»- aroused a great curiosity among citizens. There were installed the first elevators. People from all the city came to see, listen to and discuss all the details that interested them: «Who lives at the top? Isn't it dangerous? Aren't they afraid?» People began to make legends. They said , those houses were secret facilities. And the elevator lifted rockets from the basement to the attic and there they were shot high. Actually, many myths were those times. And people believed in them. The houses are attractive by their Stalin's moulding , columns , high attics .They are decorated by soviet national emblems with spikelets , ornaments on the industrial theme, stars. Hammers and sickles also can be seen on them. The street is unique by the fact, that there are another two Palaces of culture and one of the oldest and well-known cinema-«Victory». But this is another story...

Activities

1. What is there on the left of the crossroad?
2. What are the main symbols of the city?
3. Can you describe the Palace.
4. Whom is the monument to on the Palace square?
5. Why aren't the buildings «twins»?
6. Were people curious about the houses?
7. What facts interested them ?
8. Can you describe buildings' decorations.
9. Would you like to search them ?

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. ROSTOV ARENA

(УМРАНОВА ЗОЯ РУСТАМОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 2, РОСТОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ, Г. СЕМИКАРАКОРСК)

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS

There are a lot of famous places in Russia where you can watch football matches. Do you know anything about Rostov Arena? Let us read and find out.

Spotlight on Russia
takes a closer look at the stadium

Rostov Arena is an association football stadium in Rostov-on-Don, Russia. It is one of the venues for the 2018 FIFA World Cup. It has a capacity of 45,000 spectators. It also hosts FC *Rostov* of the Russian Premier League.

The stadium is the first large project built on the southern bank of the Don River. According to the original plan ***Rostov Arena*** stands out among the other stadiums of the 2018 FIFA World Cup, it has the original architectural solution — the stadium is very "light", "air" resembling both wings and sails.

There were five matches of the 2018 World Cup: four matches of the group stage and one match of the 1/8 finals. National teams from Brazil, Switzerland, Uruguay, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Mexico, Iceland and Croatia played at ***Rostov Arena***.

The FIFA Fan Fest was organized on the largest square of the city — Theatre square, so fans who did not get tickets to the matches could watch the games.

After the 2018 FIFA World Cup, ***Rostov Arena*** is being used for the FC *Rostov* matches and for the Russia national football team games, as well as for sporting and cultural events.

Activities

Watch five the 2018 FIFA World Cup videos and make short reviews as if you were a sport commentator: https://youtu.be/3dWrKNrWbWQ
https://youtu.be/ZxEMQTAGYzI
https://youtu.be/UOSg165xRTw
https://youtu.be/wfy1ojdPyzA
https://youtu.be/fJeJuc27ggE

Discuss

- Are you a fan of any football team?
- Have you ever been to any sport events? What are you impressed best?
- Do you play sports? Would you like to become a professional player?

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS IN ROSTOV-ON-DON

(КОРОВКА НИКА ВАДИМОВНА, МБОУ "ЛИЦЕЙ №2", Г.РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ)

Beautiful Buildings

"Beautiful buildings in Rostov-on-Don"

Tourists visiting Rostov-on-Don can find a lot of beautiful and unusual buildings with interesting history. Some of them are museums, Art galleries and exhibition halls.

Spotlight on Russia have a walking tour of the streets in Rostov-on-Don to learn more about some beautiful buildings

There is quite a number of nice Art exhibition halls in Rostov-on-Don, despite of the fact that there are not so many large galleries. Art galleries and exhibition halls in Rostov are represented by three main institutions: The Don State Public Library, the Rostov Regional Museum of Local Lore and the VertolExpo Exhibition Centre. All of them are beautiful buildings worth seeing.

The Don State Public Library is the oldest library in Rostov region. It was established in 1886. Nowadays it is the main public library and one of important cultural centers of the town. From 1921 to 1994 the library was located in Velikanova House on Serafimovich Street. In 1994 the new building of the Library was finished. It took 20 years to build the modern construction. The building was designed by an architect Jan Zanis and the engineer Boris Sidelkovsky. The Library is not only the home for thousands of volumes, but it often hosts painting, photo and crafts exhibitions and even film festivals.

The history of the Rostov Regional Museum of local lore began in 1910 when a municipal museum was opened on the public initiative in Rostov-on-Don. The idea of the establishing a town history museum was suggested by mayor Andrey Baykov in 1862. Since 1951 the museum has been located in the beautiful building on Sadovaya Street, 79. Initially before 1918, the partnership of M. Helferich-Sad, one of the largest in Rostov, was the owner of this building. In 1951 the building was specially rebuilt by the architect E.Grigor. Nowadays visitors can learn there the history of the Don region and watch frequently visiting exhibitions from other cities of the country.

"Vertol-Expo" is a major exhibition center in Southern Russia. Seasonal exhibitions ("exhibition of cats", "Indian goods", etc.) are traditionally attended by many Rostovites. And, of course, Art galleries and exhibition halls in Rostov are not limited to these institutions. If you visit Rostov-on-Don, you can find a lot of interesting and beautiful buildings there.

WELCOME TO ROSTOV-ON-DON!!!

Activity

Collect information about beautiful buildings in your town/village (churches, theatres, mansions, etc). Present your project to the class.	Write a personal letter to your English-speaking pen-friend. Tell him about places to visit in your town/region. Ask him about famous landmarks in his town/village.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS

THE KHOLKOVSKY UNDERGROUND MONASTERY

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

We decided to go to the Kholkovsky underground monastery. Here's what we found about it.

TRAVEL

THE KHOLKOVSKY UNDERGROUND MONASTERY

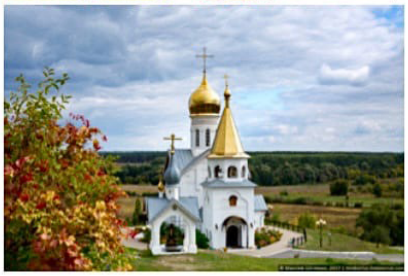
THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT "CHERNYANSKY DISTRICT" OF THE BELGOROD REGION

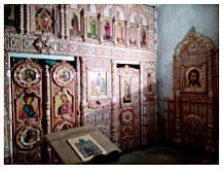
Chernyansky District is located in the north-eastern part of the Belgorod Region. The area of Chernyansky district is 1227.5 km². Chernyansky district is doing a lot of work to preserve and continue the best traditions of our people, the spiritual and historical heritage of the region, its culture and art.

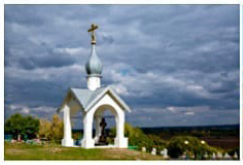
The main attraction of the Chernyansky district is the Kholkovsky underground monastery with its mysterious caves. The village of Kholki, on the territory of which this historical and architectural complex is located, has an ancient and rich history.

The date of foundation of the Holy Trinity Kholkovsky Monastery is considered to be 1620. The area of the underground church is about 60 square meters, the height of the ceilings is four meters. It is supported by six chalk columns. A corridor for the procession was dug around the church. Also in the cave you can see the monks' cells and prayer rooms.

At present, the Chernyansky district is a dynamically developing corner of the Belgorod region. Its appearance is changing, the number of new buildings is growing, squares and parks are greening.







ACTIVITY

Make a travel leaflet about the most popular sights of your region.

DISCUSS

Do you like to travel? Where do you usually go on vacation? Do you like going on excursions? What excursion were you on the last time? What sights of your region have you already seen? Which ones would you recommend tourists to visit?

ROUND BUILDING IN GOLOVCHINO

(СИРЕНКО ОЛЬГА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ")

Round Building in Golovchino

The Legend of Grayvoron

The round building in Golovchino of Grayvoronskiy district is an architectural monument of the late XVIII century. Its was built in 1790 on the territory of the Croatian estate . After the reconstruction, the building has become the Center of Culture since 2007.

This is a three-storey building made of brick and consists of two cylinders - large, with a diameter of 26 m, and small inside it, with a diameter of about 10 m. There is a spiral staircase inside. This is the only building of this type in Russia. There are lots of theories of its origin: it was probably used as a theater, a stable or a warehouse. The round building could be a cult Masonic temple of the sun. The windows of the building and the entrances correspond to the parts of the world. There is an ancient park not fat from the round building and it has a rather strange layout: a square inside a square.

Today, the cultural center "Round Building" offers all guests sightseeing tours of the building, an exposition of folk costumes of the 19th century, an exhibition of paintings by Belgorod artists, a performance by musical groups of the Belgorod Philharmonic and the Center for Culture and Art of the city of Belgorod, Nowadays it's a popular tourist's location. It's a place of force and all wishes made there will come true.

Questions to discuss:

1) What was the round building used for?

2) Are there any similar places in your city?

3) What can you do today in Golovchino?

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS. KRASNIKOVSKAYA WATERMILL IN KURSK REGION

(КУЦЕНКО МАРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, КУЦЕНКО АНАСТАСИЯ ДЕНИСОВНА, МКОУ "ПРИГОРОДНЕНСКАЯ СОШ" ЩИГРОВСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS

There are a lot of ancient buildings in Russia. Do you know anything about watermills?

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA
takes a closer look at Krasnikovskaya watermill in Kursk region

Russian pastries are unique products of Russian cuisine that have been eaten for many years. Since ancient times wheat, rye, barley, millet and oats have been grown in Russia. Russian people were among the first to master the technique of baking. Our traditional cuisine is characterized by an abundance of a wide variety of pastries: pies, crumpets, kulebyak, loaves, pretzels, rolls, buns and pies. The appearance of mills takes us back centuries. Even in ancient times men learned to use the power of water to grind grains into flour.

The people of Kursk region are proud of having such a historic building in their homeland. The mill was built in 1861 on the Brook Shirokiy River in the village of Krasnikovo, 79 kilometers from the city of Kursk.

The structure was built without a single nail and is an example of wooden architecture. There are only a few similar ones throughout Russia. During its life, the mill has seen a lot. It has experienced revolution, more than one war and many different political events. In 2003 by the decree of the Governor of the Kursk region Krasnikovskaya Mill was included in the register of historic and cultural monuments of the Russian Federation. Now the mill is a part of the Kursk Regional Museum of Local Lore and our task is to preserve it for future generations. It is a monument of cultural heritage and national history.

Wordlist

pastries [ˈpeɪstrɪz] - выпечка
wheat [wi:t] - пшеница
rye [raɪ] - рожь
barley [ˈbɑ:lɪ] - ячмень
oats [əʊts] - овсянка
crumpet [ˈkrʌmpɪt] – пышка, лакомый кусочек
pretzel [pretsl] - крендель
grind [graɪnd] - перемалывать

Discuss

Look at the pictures.

- Would you like to visit the watermill? Why?
- Why were mills built near rivers or streams?
- Do you think mills worked all year round or at certain seasons? Why?
- What sights of your region have you already seen? Which ones would you recommend tourists to visit?

Activities

Make a presentation about one of the most popular historic buildings in your region. Tell the class.

EMBANKMENT IN BELGOROD

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

We decided to have a look at beautiful places. Here's what we found about the sights in Belgorod.

BEAUTIFUL PLACES

Vezelka Embankment in Belgorod

The Vezelka River embankment is an example of a brand-new sustainable initiative to transform the attitude towards space usage in the Russian regions while bringing added social value.

The embankment is divided into 4 zones, interconnected by promenades and cycle paths. The Memorial zone preserves historical monuments.

The Central zone is a multifunctional square with a landscaped amphitheater overlooking the river. The amphitheater serves as a meeting place and event platform. In summer it includes a LED screen which made the area into a prime fan zone during World Cup 2018.

The opposite riverbank serves as the "Children's Embankment," with a playground complex featuring slides and sculptural playgrounds connected to the other bank by bridge.

Today, the space is a comfortable area for a leisurely stroll, sports games, children's play, or a walk with pets. In the summer, it is a lovely concert venue and festival fairground, while in winter, the embankment can be cleared of snow and outfitted with skating rinks, 'ice towns,' and heated pavilions.

DISCUSS

- What is your favourite thing about going to the park?
- Why do you like going to the themed park?
- When was the last time you were in the park?
- What did you do there?

ACTIVITY

In pairs, discuss the best place to relax and have fun with family.

BARKOV MILL. RESERVE BELOGORYE
(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г.БЕЛГОРОД)

Spotlight on Belgorod Region offers places to visit.

Beautiful Places

Barkov Mill

The six-story wooden building of the mill on the banks of the Oskol River in the village of Novoivanovka is the largest wooden building in the entire Belgorod region. According to legend, the mill was won by the merchant Barkov in a card game, transported from its old location and reassembled on the river bank in 1914. Despite its age, after a major overhaul, the mill worked until 2004. Now production is stopped, you can get there as part of excursion groups.

Reserve Belogorye

One of the oldest nature reserves in Russia its lands have a history of conservation since 1640. It is famous for its old-growth oak forest, some trees are over 300 years old. Many representatives of protected flor are listed in the Red Book. The fauna of th reserve is diverse and unique. One of its attractions is a manor on the territory of a ancient convent, the buildings of which are perfectly preserved, including a monumen made of labradorite, a volcanic mineral.

Activity

1. Which place is more interesting for you to visit and why?
2. Write a paragraph about the most unusual place you have ever visited. Tell your partner

INSPIRING PEOPLE

(СУЧКОВА ВАЛЕНТИНА ИЛЬИНИЧНА, МБОУ "ТЮМЕРЕВСКАЯ СОШ")

The Chuvash Republic is the homeland of three cosmonauts: the third Soviet cosmonaut Andriyan Nikolaev, Heroes of the Russian Federation Nilolay Budarin and Musa Manarov.

Spotlight on Russia introduces you to the third Soviet cosmonaut who was the first person to make a television broadcast from space.

Andriyan Nikolaev was born in the village of Shorshely of Mariinsko Posadski district of the Chuvash Republic into the family of a collective farmer. His father died early. He has two brothers and a sister. It was very difficult for their mother Anna Alekseevna to grow them up. Andriyan was clever, brave and curious. His favorite subjects were Physics and Mathematics.

After school he began to study at a technical secondary school in Mariinskiy Posad and became a forestry expert. In 1947 he began to work in Kareliya.

In 1951 he entered Chernigov flying school and became a pilot. In 1960 Andriyan Nikolaev joined the first group of Soviet cosmonauts.

On August 11, 1962 spaceship Vostok-3 piloted by Andriyan Nikolaev flew into space. Nikolaev was the first person to make a television broadcast from space in August, 1962. Andriyan Nikolaev's flight lasted four days. Andriyan Nikolaev flew on two space flights: Vostok - 3 and Soyuz - 9. On 1-19 June, 1970, he flew on space flight Soyuz - 9 together with Vitali Sevastyanov. For the first time two cosmonauts made the longest flight in space.

On November 3, 1963, Andriyan Nikolaev married Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman to fly in space. They had one daughter, Elena (the first child in the world whose parents were both cosmonauts).

In 2004, Nikolaev died of a heart attack in Cheboksary, the capital of Chuvashia. Nikolaev was buried in his native village of Shorshely.

Andriyan Nikolaev was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union (twice), two Orders of Lenin, Two Gold Star Medals, and Order of the Red Star, numerous medals and foreign orders and titles.

People of Chuvashiya honor Andriyan Nikolaev. There are two monuments to our countryman Andriyan Nikolaev in Cheboksary. The first monument is situated on Nikolayev Street. The second monument was devoted to the 50th anniversary of the first flight into space. There is a Children's park and School N10 in Cheboksary named after him. There is a Museum of Cosmonautics in the village of Shorshely in Marposadski district. Many Soviet and Russian cosmonauts have visited it.

Every year a lot of people take part in the marathon race devoted to Andriyan Nilolayev. It starts in Shorshely and finishes in Cheboksary.

We are proud of our famous countryman!

ACTIVITY

Collect information about famous cosmonauts and tell your classmates about them

DISCUSS

- **What qualities should have a person to become a cosmonaut?**
- **Would you like to go into space? Why? Why not?**

INSPIRING PEOPLE. ACHIEVING GOALS

(ГАРНАЯ ЕЛЕНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ 11 "ГАРМОНИЯ")

Novosibirsk is the homeland of two the world famous Olympic champions in Greco-Roman wrestling Alexander Karelin and Roman Vlasov.

Spotlight on Russia introduces you a man who achieved his goal against all odds.

Achieving goals

Olympic champion in Greco-Roman wrestling Roman Andreyevich Vlasov was born on October 6, 1990 in Novosibirsk, in the family of a teacher Tatyana Leonidovna. Roman has an elder brother, Artyom. The elder brother went wrestling, and Roman wanted to do the same because he always looked up to his brother. He came to the gym when he was six years old. When he was seven he determined the main goal and said to the coach: "I want to be an Olympic champion." He was eight when Alexander Karelin gave him a piece of advice: "Do not be shy to be the best. Come and take your gold "At the age of 12 he went to his first Russian championship and became the second.

In 2006 Roman won the European championship, but in 2008 the athlete was injured, his humerus was broken. The best surgeons of Novosibirsk operated on the sportsman, the diagnosis was disappointing but Roman didn't give up after a long rehabilitation he started to train again and said: " After the

injury, I became a professional wrestler".

In summer 2012 Roman Vlasov represented Russia at the Olympic Games in London and it was his first gold medal. He dedicated his victory to his mum. Moreover, he was awarded an order of friendship for the contribution to development of physical culture and high achievements in sports. In 2015 he won the World Cup in the United States and was named the best athlete of Russia. In 2016 Roman Vlasov introduced Russia at the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. Despite all the problems with the doping scandal in the Russian national team, Roman Vlasov rose to the first step of the podium, becoming a two-time Olympic champion.

activities

- imagine you are a friend of Roman and want to tell about him, use the information in the text to tell the class.
- collect information about favourite sportsman in your country and tell the class.

discussion

- In pairs discuss what you most admire about Roman Vlasov?
- Would you like to be a Greco-Roman wrestler? why? Why not? Explain your choice.

INSPIRIRING PEOPLE. NIKOLAI ANDREYEVICH RIMSKY-KORSAKOV

(БЫКОВ ВЛАДИСЛАВ ЮРЬЕВИЧ)

Inspiring People

There is a world of music around us. Is this world large or small? It often depends on how much you know: the more you know the larger the world is.

Spotlight on Russia introduces you to an inspiring Russian composer and a teacher of classical music particularly noted for his fine orchestration – Nikolai Andreyevich Rimsky-Korsakov.

Nicolai Andreyevich Rimsky-Korsakov was born on March 18, 1844 in Tikhvin, in aristocratic family. He showed his musical abilities from an early age, but studied at the Russian Imperial Naval College and subsequently joined the Russian Navy.

Rimsky-Korsakov met Mily Balakirev, who encouraged him to compose music and taught him when he was not at sea. He also met the other composers of the group that were to become known as "The Five" or "The Mighty Handful".

Rimsky-Korsakov and the other members of "The Five" frequently collaborated on or edited each other`s compositions. In particular, after Modest Mussorgsky` death in 1881, Rimsky-Korsakov took on the task of revising several of Mussorgsky`s pieces for publication and performance.

In 1871, despite being largely self-taught, Rimsky-Korsakov became professor of composition and orchestration at the Saint Petersburg Conservatoire. There he taught many composers, who would later find fame, including Alexander Glazunov, Sergei Prokofiev and Igor Stravinsky. He continued to be a prolific composer, producing many orchestral works, including the well-known "Sheherazade" and "Capriccio Espagnol". He also wrote fifteen operas, including "The Immortal Koschei" and "The Tale of Tsar Saltan". Among his Russian Orthodox liturgical music is the cappella "Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom".

In 1905 Rimsky-Korsakov was fired from his professorship in Saint Petersburg, owing to his expressing some political views the authorities disapproved of. This sparked a series of resignations by his fellow faculty members, and he was eventually reinstated. The political controversy continued with his opera "Le Coq d`Or" ("The Golden Cockerel") (1907), which was an attack on Imperial Russia, and which was banned from performance following its premiere.

Towards the end of his life, Rimsky-Korsakov suffered from angina. He died in Lyubensk on June 21, in 1908, and was interred in Tikhvin Cemetery at the Alexander Nevsky Monastery in St. Petersburg.

Activity

Different composers from different countries have conquered the hearts and feelings of people all over the world. Collect the information about some of famous composers and make a presentation.

Discuss

- Do you like music?
- What kind of music do you like?
- Is music part of your life?
- What does music make you think of?
- What music do you like listening when you are sad / have free time?

INSPIRIRING PEOPLE. IVAN AYVAZOVSKIY: THE HEART GIVEN TO PEOPLE

(НОВИНКИНА ЛАРИСА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ "РОЩИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД" ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

INSPIRING PEOPLE

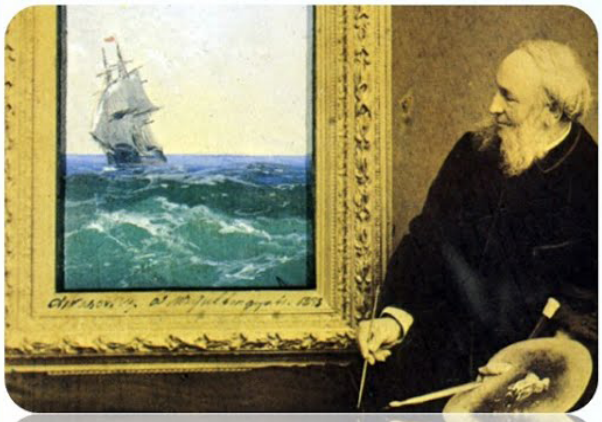
Ivan Aivazovsky: the heart given to people

Spotlight in Russia decided to introduce you an outstanding Russian artist and donator Ivan Konstantinovich Ayvazovsky

The Black Sea... Dark deep waves carry an amazing power and beauty. The Aivazovsky's Art Gallery is situated in Feodosia. All people know his painting "The Ninth Wave" although not all people know he created 6,000 works of art for his life. Ivan Aivazovsky was born on 17 July, 1817.

"The Ninth wave", 1848

Nobody guessed that a poor boy from Armenian family who pained on the walls of his native town will become the world famous seascape painter and his paintings will cost million dollars. His works are full of light, they are alive. We feel trouble and fair before "The Ninth Wave" and "Among the Waves" but silence and quiet before " The Moonlight Night" and "The Calm". While seeing them we feel love to the sea.



It is explained by the fact that Aivazovsky was not only the great artist but also a violinist, social activist and generous donator. He organized charity exhibitions. He gave money earned towards municipal improvements and building of the first art gallery in Russia. He died on 19 April, 1900 and was buried in Feodosia.

"The Calm", 1837

DISCUSS

- Do you like art? Why or why not?
- Who is your favourire artist?
- What is your favourite painting?

ACTIVITY

- Imagine you're an art critic. Collect information about a famous artist and make a presentation.

INSPIRING PEOPLE: ON THE PATH TO SUCCESS

(ОЛЕННИКОВА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МАОУ АНГАРСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ №1)

Inspiring People

There are many famous people around Russia. Artyom Detyshev is one of them. He was a speed skater, a member of the National Team and a participant of the 2006 Winter Olympics in Torino, Italy.

Spotlight on Russia invites you to know a famous sportsman from the Siberian town of Angarsk.

ON THE PATH TO SUCCESS

Italy, 2006

Artyom was born in Angarsk in 1978. He is a well-known person in the town. When he was 7, he started to go in for sports. But he seriously began speed skating at the age of 12. Year by year the teen trained a lot and worked hard to develop and improve skating skills and he soon achieved his first victories. He was the first at the Skating Competition of Irkutsk Region and the National Junior Contest at the adolescent age.

Then he became the champion of Russia in 5 thousands meters distance race and a member of the National Team. Also he was a winner of the European Junior Games, 1997. His life changed a lot and the young speed skater travelled around the world participating in European and World Championships. Artyom always was a teenager with drive because he dreamt of Olympic Games as any athlete. At last, his child's dream became true! He was a member of the Olympic National Speed Skating Team and took part in the Winter Olympic Games in Italy in 2006.

Italy, 2006

This young man achieved a lot both as a sportsman and as a person, but he decided to finish his sport career. However, in 2011, he was called from Moscow and offered to take part in the world known games "Large Races" in France. Artyom entered the Russian Team to participate in those extreme games and a TV show. In 2012 he was invited to be on Olympic Organizing Committee in Sochi. Working there for two years he got new experience that helps him in his work today.

Italy, 2006

Doing professional sport developed his best character qualities, such as personal leadership and determination to have things done. He looks like a lucky man because he knows a secret: if you have a dream, always follow your dream and never give up. Good fortune and success come to people who keep on working with diligence no matter what problems they face. Now Artyom Detyshev is a vice-president of Legislative Assembly in his home town and he is supervising sports activities. Sport is his lifestyle and it makes him feel happy. At the same time, he is an ordinary person living an interesting life.

DISCUSS

- What sportsman do you admire the most and why?
- Doing sports is an important thing in our lives, isn't it?
- What character qualities should a person have to go in for sports?

ACTIVITIES

- Could you tell your classmates some interesting facts from Artyom's life?
- Project: Collect information about a famous athlete from your area. Write a short article about this person or make a computer-based presentation.

INSPIRIRING PEOPLE

(ОЛОНЦЕВА АНАСТАСИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, ГОКУ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ "САНАТОРНАЯ ШКОЛА-ИНТЕРНАТ № 4" Г. УСОЛЬЕ-СИБИРСКОЕ)

INSPIRING PEOPLE

FACT FILE	
name and surname	
age	
occupation	
appearance	
famous films	

DISCUSS:

What can you tell your classmates about these wonderful actors in order to awake their interest for watching the films?

As you know 2019 is the year of a theatre.

Do you like Russian films?

How many Russian actors do you know?

Let's meet them!

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA presents you some famous Russian actors.

ACTIVITY:

Read the small biographies of the great people and match them with their photos. Then choose one of them and fill in the fact file.

a) This actor took part in the Great Patriotic war. He was born in 1922 and was died in 1987. His famous films are «A diamond hand», «Take care of a car». Also he sounded a lot of cartoons.

b) She was sociable, independent and lively actress. She was born in 1935 and was died in 2011. Her famous films are «A railway station for two», «Love and doves», «A carnival night».

c) This actor was very kind and intelligent person. He was born in 1941 and was died in 1987. He was young when he died. His famous films are «Twelve chairs», «Three plus two», «Be my husband».

d) This actress was fascinating and merry person. She was born in 1896 and was died in 1984. Her famous films are «Cinderella», «A lady with a guitar». Also she sounded a lot of cartoons.

e) She was a real Russian woman and outstanding actress. She was born in 1925 and was died in 2008. Her famous films are «Relatives», «Mommy», «A young guard». She was a real Russian woman and outstanding actress. She was born in 1925 and was died in 2008. Her famous films are «Relatives», «Mommy», «A young guard».

f) At first this actor worked in a circus. Also he took part in the Great Patriotic war. He was easy-going and polite person. He was born in 1921 and was died in 1997. His famous films are «They fought for a motherland», «Come to me, Mukhtar», «Barbos the dog and an unusual cross-country race».

INSPIRING PEOPLE. LEV YASHIN, THE BEST FOOTBALL GOALKEEPER OF THE 20TH CENTURY

(МИНАЕВА ИРИНА БОРИСОВНА, МОУ КСОШ № 8 Г. КИРИШИ ЛЕНИНГРАДСКОЙ ОБЛ.)

Inspiring People

Lev Yashin, the best football goalkeeper of the 20th century: "I couldn't imagine living anywhere outside Russia."

Spotlight on Russia introduces you to the world football legend LevYashin

Lev Ivanovich Yashin (1929 – 1990) was a professional footballer considered by many as the greatest goalkeeper in the history of the sport. He was known for his athleticism, bravery and acrobatic reflex saves.

Yashin was born in Moscow to a family of industrial workers. When he was 12, World War II forced him to work in a factory. He started playing for the factory team and in 1950 he was invited to join the Dynamo Moscow youth team. In 1954, Yashin was called up to the Soviet Union national team. He appeared in four World Cups from 1958 to 1970. Yashin saved over 150 penalty kicks in professional football – more than any other goalkeeper. He won a gold medal at the 1956 Olympic football tournament. In 1963, Yashin received the Golden Ball, the only goalkeeper ever to receive the award. He revolutionised the role of goalkeeper by acting as an extra defender. Yashin never envied footballers playing for rich Western clubs, saying: "I couldn't imagine living anywhere outside Russia."

Always dressed in a dark uniform, Lev Yashin was nicknamed "Black Spider" for his flexibility and acrobatic skills.

As a sportsman, he was extremely talented, but he also trained hard.

Lev Yashin was a friendly, modest and very courageous person. In 1984 he had his leg amputated, but he learned to walk again. In 1998 Lev Yashin was chosen as a member of the World Team of the 20th Century.

Discuss

What kind of people inspire us? What impressed you most about Lev Yashin?

Why can we say that people like Lev Yashin are our national pride?

Activities

Find information about other famous Russian people who inspire you. Write an article about any of them.

INSPIRING PEOPLE. A.I. POKRYSHKIN

(САНДАКОВА ЮЛИЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МКОУ "МАЛО-ТОМСКАЯ СОШ" МАСЛЯНИНСКОГО РАЙОНА НОВОСИБИРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Inspiring People

A. I. Pokryshkin

Russia is great, but there is nowhere to retreat – Moscow is behind!

From the first days of mobilization, thousands of citizens and villagers from different parts of Siberia rushed to the military enlistment offices. Only by December 1, 1941, Western Siberia gave the front more than a million fighters, Eastern-786 thousand. In total, from Siberia from June 1941 to may 1945, more than 70 divisions were formed and sent to the front (not counting individual regiments and brigades)

Hundreds of thousands of Siberians were awarded orders and medals for their military exploits on the fronts of the Great Patriotic war. More than two hundred became knights of the order of Glory of all 3 degrees. 1,500 Siberians received the title Hero of the Soviet Union, and 114 Siberians received this title twice.

A. I. Pokryshkin (1913-1985), an ACE pilot from Novosibirsk became a hero of the Soviet Union three Times. 24 may 1943, for 354 combat missions, 54 air battles, 13 personally and 6 in a group of downed enemy aircraft; 24 August 1943, for 455 combat missions and 30 personally downed enemy aircraft; August 19, 1944 for exemplary performance of combat tasks of the command and heroic feats on the front of the fight against the Nazi invaders.

Marshal G. K. Zhukov said about Siberians the following: "I can say one thing about Siberians: they are real heroic warriors, great patriots of our Motherland, and loyal sons of our country. Where the Siberians were active, I was always sure that they would carry out the task assigned to them with honor and military valor. "

Discussion

Do you know about other heroes from Siberia?
Why do you consider them heroes?
How can you rephrase the title of the text?
Can a person become a hero in peacetime?

Activity

Find out how many streets in Novosibirsk are named after Siberian heroes.
What are their names?
What are they famous for?

IN MEMORY OF THOSE DAYS

(МИХАЙЛОВА АЛИНА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ "ЦИВИЛЬСКАЯ СОШ №1 ИМЕНИ МИХАИЛА ВАСИЛЬЕВИЧА СИЛАНТЬЕВА" ЧУВАШСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ ЦИВИЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА)

Inspiring People

IN MEMORY OF THOSE DAYS!

Михайлова Алина Витальевна
МБОУ «Цивильская СОШ №1 имени Михаила Васильевича Силантьева» Чувашской Республики Цивильского района

Mikhail Vasilyevich Silantyev

18/11/1918 – 25/07/1943

Spotlight on Russia tells you about Mikhail Vasilyevich Silantyev, the Hero of the Soviet Union.

Mikhail Vasilyevich was born in the village Novaya in Tsivilsk region of the Chuvash Republic. M. V. Silantiev was born on the 18th of November, 1918. There were 11 children in a peasant family of Vasiliy Efimovich and Anna Nikolaevna. Mikhail Vasilyevich was the eldest child in the family so he finished seven grades of secondary school and worked as a mechanic in the village.

In April 1942 Mikhail Vasilyevich graduated from the Ulyanovsk Tank school and joined the armored army where he was the company commander of the 33rd Armored tank Brigade of the 3rd Guards Tank Army on the Bryansk Front.

M. V. Silantyev is my great grandparent. I am proud of my great grandparent! He had never had any experience about fighting but he was rewarded the title of the Hero. For me my great grandad will be my hero forever.

On January 15, 1944 Mikhail Vasilyevich Silantyev received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for many successful missions against the enemy.

Our school is named after Mikhail Vasilyevich Silantyev. We're proud of it. We have a celebration in honour of our Hero of the Soviet Union every year.

In the first battle, the tank he commanded was blown up by the mine. Mikhail Vasilyevich was injured and sent to hospital. A month later, he was sent to the Bryansk Front.

In July 1942 Mikhail Vasilyevich took part in the counterattack in Voronezh area. He has always been at the most important locations in battles. His courage always let him win. For his bravery, Mikhail Vasilyevich was awarded the medal of 'For Courage'. In one of the fights he was wounded and sent to the hospital. After a long treatment Mikhail Silantyev was included in the 3rd Guards Tank Army on the Bryansk Front.

On July 18, 1943 the Mechanized Brigade fought a severe battle for the town of Orel and destroyed a number of enemy troops. Later, in July 23, in the battle for the Railway Station Zolotarev, Mikhail Vasilyevich personally destroyed a battery of anti-tank guns and armored cars. In that battle he was seriously injured. Mikhail Vasilyevich Silantyev died on July 25, 1943. Mikhail Silantyev was buried in the village Srednee, Verkhovsky District, Oryol Region.

ACTIVITY

- Do you know anything about other Heroes of your country?
- How can you explain the title of the text?
- Can a person become a Hero in peacetime?
- Make a summery of the text.

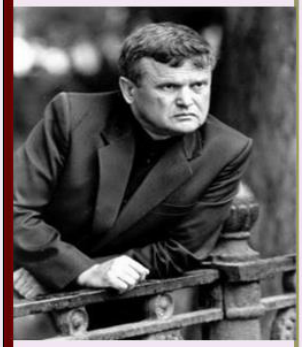
In memory of those days!
We will remember you!

INSPIRING PEOPLE FROM ALTAI KRAI

(НЕСТЕРОВА АНАСТАСИЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ "СОШ №17 ГОРОДА НОВОАЛТАЙСКА, АЛТАЙСКОГО КРАЯ")

April 2021

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA



Inspiring People from Altai Krai

⇒ **What kind of people can inspire you?**

German Titov—a famous Soviet cosmonaut—was born on 11th September 1932 in a small Altai village Verkhneye Zhilino. He was launched into space on 6th August 1961. His space flight was the longest in the history, it lasted 25 hours. Titov's flight finally proved that humans could live and work in space. He died on the 20th of September 2000 in Moscow.

Mikhail Yevdokimov was born on 6th August 1957 in Kemerov Oblast., but since 1958 his family lived in Verkh-Obskoye (Smolenskiy district, Altai Krai). He is known as Russian humorist, impersonator, actor, singer. Mikhail Sergeevich worked a lot in Altai Krai and in 2004 he became the fourth governor of Altai Krai. On August 7, 2005, Yevdokimov lost his life in a car accident.

Mikhail Kalashnikov was a Soviet and Russian lieutenant general, inventor, military engineer, writer, and small arms designer. He was born on 10 November 1919 in Kurya, Altai Governorate, Russian SFSR, now Altai Krai, Russia, as the seventeenth child of the 19 children. He served in the Red Army. In 1949, the AK-47 became the standard issue assault rifle of the Soviet Army and went on to become Kalashnikov's most famous invention. From 1949, Mikhail Kalashnikov lived and worked in Izhevsk, Udmurtia. He held a degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences and was a member of 16 academies. He died 23 December 2013, at age 94 in Izhevsk.

Leonid Merzlikin was born on 18 August 1935 in Beloyarsk (now the town Novoaltaisk). He studied at cultural educational school where he was school newspaper editor. His first poems were published in 1950. Leonid Merzlikin is the author of 12 poetry books. The library in Novoaltaisk is named after the poet. He died on 5 September 1995 and was buried in Beloyarsk.

Alexey Smertin was born 1 May 1975 in Barnaul. He is a Russian football official and a former player. He was the captain of the Russian national team, and earned 55 caps from 1998 to 2006, representing the nation at the 2002 FIFA World Cup and UEFA Euro 2004. On 21 February 2017, he was named Russian Football Union anti-racism and discrimination inspector ahead of the 2018 World Cup. n October 2018, he was appointed director of regional policies and international relations of the Russian Football Union (while keeping his anti-racism position) .

Activity

Match the photos and the descriptions.

Fill in the fact file.

name and surname	
date of birth / date of death	
occupation	
famous for	

Discussion

What character traits should a person have to inspire the others?

What characteristics do you think have these inspiring people?

IOSIF APANASENKO - SOVIET MILITARY COMMANDER

(СИРЕНКО ОЛЬГА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ)

Iosif Apanasenko - Soviet Military Commander, General of the Army.

Iosif Rodionovich Apanasenko was born in 1890 in the village of Mitrofanovskoye (Apanasenkovskoye) Stavropol province in the family of a peasant. Worked as a shepherd when he was a teenager.

In December 1911 Iosif Apanasenko joined the Russian Imperial Army. He participated with the regiment in the First World War since autumn 1914. By the end of 1917 he has become the commander of a machine gun company. The division of I. R. Apanasenko proved itself in the battles for Voronezh, near Kastorny, Belgorod, Rostov-on-Don.

He was a participant of the First World War. After the end of the civil war, Apanasenko I. R. studied, mastering the art of war. By the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was the commander of the Far Eastern Front.

On February 22, 1941 was awarded the military rank of army general. During his command of the Far Eastern Front, he did a lot to strengthen the defense capabilities of the Soviet Far East.

On June 3, 1943, he was appointed Deputy Commander of the Voronezh Front. On August 5, 1943, before the start of the assault on Belgorod, he went to the location of the Soviet troops to once again inspect the initial positions for the offensive, to give the last orders for the troops. The headquarters vehicles were bombed. The general was mortally wounded and died the same day. General of the Army Apanasenko I. R. was buried in Belgorod on Revolution Square (Sobornaya). Later, according to his will, his ashes were reburied in Stavropol.

1) Where was Iosif Apanasenko born?
2) Which awards and titles does he have?
3) How old was he when he became become the commander of a machine gun company?

INSPIRING PEOPLE

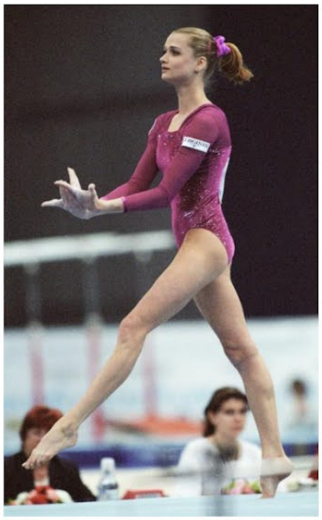
A CHAMPION FROM BELGOROD

(СИРЕНКО ОЛЬГА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ)

«In life, you can achieve something only by hard work and constant striving for self-improvement».

Svetlana Khorkina

A champion from Belgorod



Svetlana Vasilievna Khorkina is a Russian gymnast, two-time Olympic champion in uneven bars (1996, 2000), nine-time world champion, including three times in the absolute championship and five times in exercises on uneven bars, and a 13-time European champion (three times in absolute superiority). Honored Master of Sports of Russia (1995).

Interesting Facts

- ✓ Invented several complex elements, some of which are named after her
- ✓ Unofficial nickname among athletes - Queen of the uneven bars
- ✓ Her name is mentioned in the American TV series Gymnasts
- ✓ Has the rank of lieutenant colonel
- ✓ Winner of the Olympia Women's Achievement Award
- ✓ In 2007, a monument to her was erected in Belgorod
- ✓ Married to the general of the FSB
- ✓ Accustomed to working hard from the age of 4, Khorkina cannot stand people living at someone else's expense, she has an extremely negative perception of parasitism.
- ✓ Wrote several books

Svetlana Vasilievna Khorkina was born on January 19, 1979 in Belgorod in the family of a worker and a nurse. An amazing fact: mother and father, without knowing it, paved the way for her from an early age. The beginning of the sports path was touching. At the age of 4, the girl became seriously ill. To improve her health, her parents decided to send her to the gymnastics section. As time has shown, their decision turned out to be fateful.

When her mother took her to the Spartak Sports Palace. Coach Boris Pilkin drew attention to the purposeful and hardworking girl. At 11, she already performed at the All-Union tournament, after which she entered the USSR youth team.

Later, the young gymnast participated in national and regional competitions, where she showed good results. In 1992, the young athlete became a member of the Russian national rhythmic gymnastics team, and in 1996 she won Olympic gold for the first time in Atlanta. Since then, every year she has been bringing her gold medals.

From 1995 to 2001, Svetlana holds the title of world champion. Under the guidance of a trainer, she develops and demonstrates the latest series of techniques for non-standard gymnasts. The unusual performances of the athlete at least surprised the audience.

Events in Sydney in 2000 added a tangible fly in the ointment. During the competition, the girl unexpectedly fell. The reason for the fall was an incorrectly positioned jumping horse. This was done deliberately, as many present at the competition and Svetlana Khorkina herself thought. The biography of the athlete was replenished with an unpleasant fact - she received only 10th place and a knee injury.

Khorkina is an old-timer in the world of rhythmic gymnastics. In Athens, she performed at the age of 25, which

is not typical for this sport. The 2004 Olympics was the last for the champion. In the same year, she announced her retirement from sports.

After completing his career, he is engaged in social and political activities. A sports complex near the new building of Belgorod State University was named after her in Belgorod. And next to it, a monument was erected depicting a gymnast before a jump.

Questions for you

- **Discuss with your friend what Svetlana Khorkina admires you. Would you like to read her book?**
- **Would you like to do gymnastics? Do you like this sport?**
- **Ever wanted to watch the Olympic Games live?**

Write a story about your favorite sport and athlete. Tell us what you admire the most about your sporting hero, and don't forget to send in any photos you have.

INSPIRING PEOPLE. DOCTOR LISA

(ОЛОНЦЕВА АНАСТАСИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ КАЗЕННОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ "САНАТОРНАЯ ШКОЛА-ИНТЕРНАТ № 4 Г. УСОЛЬЕ-СИБИРСКОЕ")

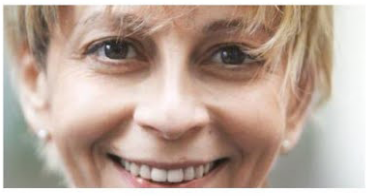
INSPIRING PEOPLE

FACT FILE	
name and surname	
age	
country	
appearance	
character traits	
occupation	
famous for	

CHRONOLOGY FILE	
1962	
1990	
1999	
2007	
2010	
2014	
2016	

VOCABULARY:

public figure – общественный деятель
human rights activist – правозащитник
philanthropist – филантроп (человек, занимающийся благотворительной деятельностью на пользу общества)
expert in resuscitation – врач-реаниматолог
chief executive – исполнительный директор
non-government organization – общественная организация
Council by the President of Russia – Совет при президенте России
anesthetist – анестезиолог
palliative medicine – паллиативная медицина
welfare – материальная помощь
a zone of operations – зона боевых действий



Do you agree that people should be kind and help each other?

Such a person Doctor Lisa always was.

Let's meet her!

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA presents you DOCTOR LISA

Elisaveta Petrovna Glinka (well-known as Doctor Lisa) was a Russian public figure and human rights activist. She was a philanthropist, expert in resuscitation by education, chief executive of International non-government organization «Fair Help». Also she was a member of Council by the President of Russia about civil society and human rights' development.

She was born in 1962 in Moscow. In 1986 she graduated from the 2nd Moscow State Medical Institute by profession of children's expert in resuscitation and anesthetist. In 1990 Elisaveta and her husband emigrated to the USA. While living there she got to know with the activity of hospices, where she was working for 5 years. In 1991 she got the second high education by profession of palliative medicine. Elisaveta took part in activity of the 1st Moscow Hospice, then they moved to the Ukraine and were living there for two years. In 1999 she founded the hospice by oncological hospital in Kiev. Also she was a governmental member of hospices' help fund «Belief» and a president of American fund VALE Hospice International. In 2007 in Moscow she founded an International non-government organization «Fair help». It gives support and medical assistance to oncologic patients, non-sufficiently provided and homeless people. In 2010 Elisaveta Glinka realized a collecting of welfare to sufferers from forest fires. In 2012 her organization realized collecting of things and money for sufferers from flood in Krymsk. In November of 2012 she became a member of Council by the President of Russia about civil society and human rights' development. In 2014 when an armed conflict in the east of the Ukraine began she was helping people who lived there. Also Elisaveta got a support of Russian government to realize humanitarian actions in Donbass. It means she removed sick and injured children from a zone of operations. In November 2014 in Moscow Elisaveta Glinka was an organizer of political mass-meeting for unity and peace. Since 2015 during the war in Syria she was visiting this country with humanitarian missions: took up a delivery and distribution of medicines, rendering a medical care to civilian population in Syria. Doctor Lisa died in 2016 as a result of a plane crash near Sochi. She brought medicines for university hospital to Syria. During her life and after death Elisaveta Glinka took many rewards and public recognition. In the name of her lots of buildings, schools and other things were named.

ACTIVITY:

Read a short biography of Doctor Lisa and fill in the files.

DISCUSS:

On basis of these files try to tell about Doctor Lisa.

INSPIRING PEOPLE. VLAD LISTYEV

(ОЛОНЦЕВА АНАСТАСИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ КАЗЕННОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ "САНАТОРНАЯ ШКОЛА-ИНТЕРНАТ № 4 Г. УСОЛЬЕ-СИБИРСКОЕ")

INSPIRING PEOPLE

FACT FILE

name and surname	
age	
country	
appearance	
character traits	
occupation	
famous for	

CHRONOLOGY FILE

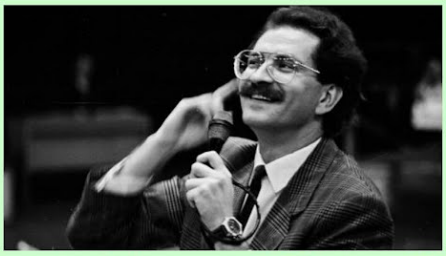
1956	
1982	
1991	
1993	
1994	
1995	

VOCABULARY:

television host – телеведущий
general manager – генеральный директор
leader of telecasts – ведущий передач
winnings – выигранные деньги
native TV – отечественное телевидение
embodiment – воплощение
public hero – народный герой
charge - обвинять
committee of directors – совет директоров
unexampled – беспрецедентный
distribution – размещение
undisclosed – нераскрытый
assassination – убийство при помощи наемных убийц

He wrote and shot about people and for people.
He dreamed of new television, which would be interesting for them.
People believe him, because Vlad truly loved people and life.
He is still well-liked and kept in mind in Russia.
Vlad made our life much better and more interesting…

SPOTLIGHT on RUSSIA presents you VLAD LISTYEV



Vladislav Nikolaevich Listyev was an outstanding Soviet and Russian television host, editor and journalist, the first general manager of ORT, businessman. Also he was an author and the first leader of telecasts «Vzglyad», «Chas Pik», «Pole Chudes», «Tema», a creator of telecasts «Zvyozdnyi Chas», «L-club», «Serebryanyi Shar» and «Ugaday Melodiyu». There were no telecasts' genres of TV show, TV interview, TV game with winnings and prizes on the native TV before his activity.

He was born in 1956 in Moscow. He studied in Moscow State University in faculty of journalism and graduated it in 1982. Then Vladislav started working about radio and television. His telecast «Vzglyad» was an embodiment of changing inside our country and a symbol of «perestroika and glasnost». Along with his colleagues he became a public hero. After that they founded TV company «VID», which still has been producing telecasts for the First Channel. In 1991 Vlad became a general producer of this company and in 1993 he was its president. Unfortunately conflicts with the partners of the company appeared. Also that year Vlad hard criticized Russian government, so he charged it in murder of peaceful people of Moscow. In 1994 he was an initiator of driving show «Survival Race» which has been taking place in many Russian cities since 1996. In 1995 Vlad left the company and became a general manager of the First Channel ORT. He started serious changing in the economic politics of the company. And ORT committee of directors made an unexampled decision to bring a moratorium about advertisement showing in the first federal channel. Vlad Listyev approved this order, because this decision was aimed against unity of advertising agencies, which controlled a distribution of 100 per cent of advertisement in ORT.

Unfortunately on the 1st of March 1995 Vlad Listyev was killed in his own house. His assassination caused a wide public resonance and it became undisclosed. After death he was taken many rewards and public recognition. Many documentaries and telecasts were screened and lots of books were written. In the name of his lots of buildings, streets and other things were named.

ACTIVITY:

Read a short biography of Vlad Listyev and fill in the files.

DISCUSS:

On basis of these files try to tell about Vlad Listyev.

INSPIRING PEOPLE. NEDBAYLO A.K.

(РЕПИНА КСЕНИЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, ГБОУ ШКОЛА №1367)

INSPIRING PEOPLE

Pilot attack aircraft, twice a Hero of the Soviet Union. Guardsman 75th aviation regiment **Nedbaylo Anatoly Konstantinovich.**

Spotlight on Russia tells you about the Hero of the Soviet Union Nedbaylo A.K. and about his memories described in the book "In the Guards family".

Was born in the city Izuum in Ukraine on the 28th of January, 1923. He got to the front at the age twenty where he went from a pilot to a squadron commander. He has completed many combat missions and destroyed the maximum numbers of enemy, helped the besieged of Leningrad.

He and his friends not only fought, they collected money to increase the numbers of plane “Il-2” for their squadron.

He made to 219 missions, sorties destroyed many tanks, planes, cannons, guns. He often made 3-4 departure a day. It was a time of great feats in the fight against the occupant. He continued to study and successfully graduated from the Air Force Academy after the victory in the Great Patriotic War. In the future, he will teach young aviators the wisdom of flying and air combat tactics.

He died at the age of 85.

His son continued the glorious tradition started by his father and became a pilot. He continued the path of his father with dignity.

The biography book "In the Guards family" describes all his exploits. It was published in 1975. This is a wonderful description of the daily life of pilots during the Great Patriotic War, written with such ease, by an enthusiast, about battles and everyday life, about exploits and failures, from the first steps at the front to the victory celebration.

ACTIVITY:

1.Would you be able to fly?

2.Are you ready for feats?

3. Is this person becoming a hero now?

DISCUSS:

Do you know any other heroes of our country?

INSPIRING PEOPLE. YURY VLASOV

(ИЗМЕСТЬЕВА ЗИНАИДА ИВАНОВНА, МОУ "КИРИШСКАЯ СОШ № 8" Г. КИРИШИ ЛЕНИНГРАДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Inspiring people. Yurii Vlasov

Изместьева Зинаида Ивановна

МОУ «Киришская среднеобразовательная школа №8» города Кириши Ленинградской области

Inspiring people

Vocabulary:

heavyweight
weightlifter
тяжелоатлет
famine - голод
flag bearer - знаменосец
surgery - операция
intervertebral disc – межпозвоночный диск
stainless steel - нержавеющая сталь
dumbbells – гантели

Activities

Find out about another Russian athlete and tell your classmates about him/her.

Discussion

- What makes Yurii Vlasov so special?
- Have you read any of his books?
- What character qualities did he have?
- Have you overcome any challenges in your life?

Yurii Petrovich Vlasov was a Soviet and Russian heavyweight weightlifter, writer and politician. He won a gold medal in the Olympic Games in1960 and a silver medal in 1964; he was the Olympic flag bearer for the Soviet Union at both games

Many athletes consider Vlasov as a major motivation for their sport career.

Spotlight on Russia presents you Yurii Vlasov .

Never give up

Yurii Petrovich Vlasov – heavyweight weightlifter from Russia was born on the 5th of December in 1935. Yura's childhood was difficult, because he was growing up during the war. In 1943 at the age of 8 the boy became bald because of famine.

From very young age Yura was fond of sport. In 1959 Yurii Vlasov graduated from Zhukovsky Air Force Academy in Moscow with honors.

Being a student Vlasov became the champion of the USSR in weightlifting. In 1960 Yurii went to the Olympic Games in Rome and won the gold medal and broke the world record. In 1964 he won a silver medal at the Olympic Games in Japan. At both games, he was the Olympic flag bearer for the Soviet Union.

He considered to be the strongest man of the planet Arnold Schwarzenegger, respected Yurii Vlasov and considered him as a major motivation for his career as a bodybuilder. They first met at the 1961 World Championships in Vienna when Schwarzenegger was only 14. This meeting according to Schwarzenegger made him work hard and become a great athlete.

Yurii Petrovich seriously inurned his spine. Later he survived several surgeries on his spine. After that his health was becoming worse and worse. He had problems with heart, constant headaches, blood pressure dropped to 80/70, he lost a lot of weight. Doctors couldn't find the reason. In 1970 Yurii couldn't lift even 5 kilos. (His world record was 202 kilos.) He was only 36 years old. In 1983 Yurii was rushed to hospital and was operated. Doctors removed the intervertebral disc in his spine and inserted a 20 cm stainless steel fixation plate. Doctors prohibited the athlete even to sit down. Nevertheless, Yurii trained with dumbbells at first lying in bed then sitting and at last standing. He could hardly walk. Against all odds Yurii didn't give up. He managed to train again.

Yurii Vlasov wrote a lot of books including the famous one "Justice of strength". Besides, he was interested in politics. In 1993 Yurii Vlasov was elected to the State Duma of the Russian Federation.

He died in February 2021

INSPIRING PEOPLE: VLADIMIR SHUKHOV

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г. БЕЛГОРОД)

Inspiring People

Vladimir Grigorievich Shukhov was born on August 16 (28), 1853 in the small and quiet provincial town of Graivoron. He was a Russian Empire and Soviet engineer,scientist and architect.

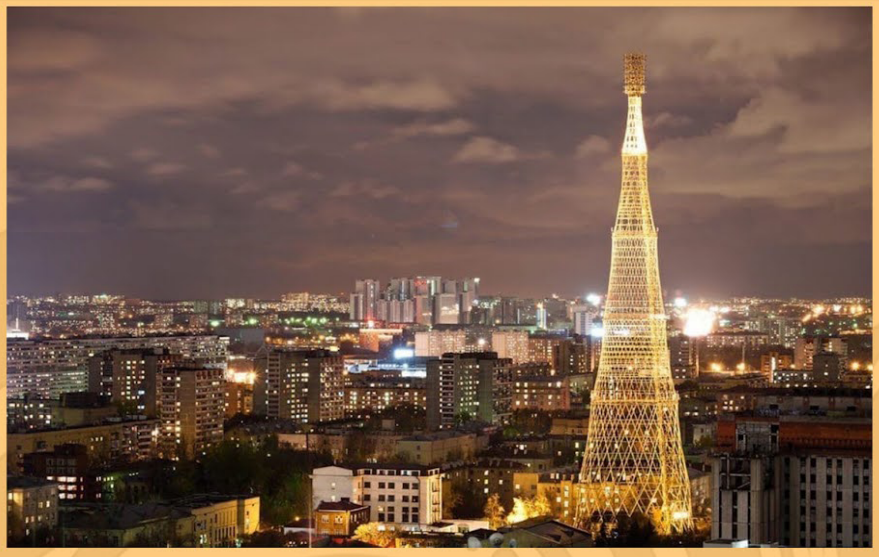
In 1891, Shukhov developed and patented an industrial plant for distilling oil under the influence of high temperatures and pressures. According to the Shukhov system, steam boilers, oil refineries, pipelines, nozzles, tanks for storing oil, gasoline, pumps, water towers, metal floors of workshops and public buildings, railway bridges, aerial ropeways, lighthouses, tram fleets, refrigeration plants were created.

According to V.G.Shukhov's designs, about 200 towers of an original design were built in our country and abroad, including the famous Shabolovskaya radio tower in Moscow.

In the spring of 2003 The Federal State Budget Educational Institution of Higher Education “Belgorod State Technological University” was named after him. The international airport in Belgorod is also named in honor of V.G.Shukhov.

V.G. Shukhov died from the consequences of an accident at the age of 85. Buried at the Novodevichy cemetery.

Vladimir Grigorievich Shukhov



DISCUSS

1. Is Vladimir Shukhov an example to follow? Why?
2. What famous people are you proud of?
3. What contributions did they make?
4. Do you want to become a famous engineer or a scientist?

VOCABULARY

- steam boilers- паровые котлы;
- oil refineries- нефтеперерабатывающие заводы;
- pipelines- трубопроводы;
- nozzles- насадки;
- tanks for storing oil- резервуары для хранения масла;
- gasoline- бензин;
- pumps- насосы;
- water towers- водонапорные башни;
- railway bridges- железнодорожные мосты;
- aerial ropeways- канатные дороги;
- lighthouses- маяки;
- tram fleets- трамвайный парк;
- refrigeration plants- холодильные установки

ACTIVITY

Write a short paragraph about Shukhov’s childhood, school years and higher educational establishments he graduated from.

INSPIRING PEOPLE

THE OLYMPIC CHAMPION SERGEI TETYUKHIN

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г. БЕЛГОРОД)

The Olympic Champion Sergey Tetyukhin

Sport

Sergey Tetyukhin was born in the suburbs of Fergana. Then he went to Russia, to the city of Belgorod.
In 1994, Sergei Tetyukhin joined the Russian youth team.
As of August 12, 2012, Sergei Tetyukhin played 293 official matches for the Russian national team, scored 2298 points. These figures are record-breaking.

Sergei Tetyukhin won gold at the Olympic Games in London. Sergei became the first four-time Olympic medalist in men's volleyball.
For UK "Belogorye" he performed intermittently for over 20 years.
Now the club is headed by Honored Master of Sports Sergei Tetyukhin.

Discuss

Are you fond of volleyball? Why?
Do you enjoy playing it or watching on TV?
Is there a volleyball team at your school?
Is Sergey Tetyukhin an example to follow?
What sportsmen are you proud of?

Activity

Tell the class about one of the most favourite sportsman of your region.

INSPIRING PEOPLE

MIKHAIL KALASHNIKOV. HIS LIFE AND WORK IN IZHEVSK

(КУЛАХМЕТОВА НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, БПОУ УР "РАДИОМЕХАНИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ИМ. В.А. ШУТОВА" Г. ИЖЕВСК)

Inspiring people

Mikhail Kalashnikov. His life and work in Izhevsk.

Many people know the name of legendary Russian weapons designer – Mikhail Timofeevich Kalashnikov. But few of them can call a place he lived almost his entire life. It is Izhevsk, a capital of the Udmurt Republic. Along with Tula, Izhevsk is considered a capital of Russian small arms and has a nickname as a City of Gunsmiths. Born in Altay Region, M. Kalashnikov had lived in Izhevsk for many years (since 1949). So, there are many places which are connected with his name. What are they?

Spot light on Russia finds out … .

Vocabulary: gunsmith – оружейник, assault rifle – автомат, small arms – стрелковое оружие.

The Kalashnikov Museum

More information:

https://www.youtube.com/watc -h?v=sZTDaQMNlfk

Discuss: 1. Do you have fellow countrymen you would like to tell about? 2. Who are they? 3. What are their achievements? 4. What mark did they leave in your region life?

Activity: Tell about a person (from your place) whose life and work could inspire people. What can you do to make more people know about this person? You can shoot a video, make a Power Point presentation or write an article (in a blog).

In 2019, Russia and Izhevsk celebrated the centenary of Mikhail Kalashnikov birth. At the thematic conference in "Radiomechanical technical school a first-year student Danil Zykin presented a project devoted to Memorial sites dedicated to life and work of Mikhail Kalashnikov in Izhevsk. He managed to make a route, linking the places of Izhevsk, where the legendary gunsmith Mikhail Kalashnikov lived, worked, rested, taught students and etc. You can follow the route on foot, by bus or by car. It takes you some time but it will be very interesting. All destinations are divided into several separate groups: places of residence, professional activities, memorial sites and objects of the Izhevsk urban environment. By the way, the world -famous designer has lived all his life in ordinary five-story building. Mikhail Kalashnikov's professional activities have always been associated with local military enterprises. Arriving in Izhevsk in 1949, Mikhail Kalashnikov became the lead designer at the Izhevsk machine-building plant. The company is now part of the Kalashnikov Trust. The development of technical documentation and the production of the first prototype of Kalashnikov AK-47 assault rifle was entrusted to the company "Aksion Holding". In the route, a separate place is the Izhevsk State Technical University. Once upon a time, the legendary designer lectured students of the Defense Engineering Faculty. Recognition of the merits of Mikhail Kalashnikov is reflected in many memorable places and objects of the Izhevsk urban environment. They are monuments, a square and two museums, which are also associated with the name of Mikhail Kalashnikov and his developments. They are the Kalashnikov Museum and "Izhmash" Museum. Both of these museums contain rich collections relating to various weapons manufactured in Izhevsk and Russia. Except it, there is a street that bears a name of the great weapons designer. It is Kalashnikov Avenue.

INSPIRING PEOPLE. PETER THE GREAT

(ОЧИРОВА НИНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, ГБОШ ШКОЛА В КАПОТНЕ Г. МОСКВА)

Inspiring people.

Peter the Great

Spotlight tells you about Peter the Great, one of the most outstanding rulers and reformers in Russia.

The year 2022 is the of the 350th of anniversary of Peter the Great's birth

Activity

Read the text "Peter the Great". Mark the sentences T(True), F (False).

1. Peter I, or Peter the Great, was one of the most outstanding rulers and reformers in Russian history.
2. Peter the Great transferred the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg.
3. Peter I didn't like western customs and habits. to Russia.
4. He managed to get the shores of the Baltic Sea and the Caspian Sea.
5. Russia was much more secure and progressive than it had been before his reign.

Peter I, or Peter the Great, was one of the most outstanding rulers and reformers in Russian history. He was Tsar of Russia and became Emperor in 1721.

Peter I was famous for drawing Russia further to the East. He also transferred the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg. Peter travelled much in Western Europe and tried to carry western customs and habits to Russia. He introduced western technology. He completely changed the Russian government and military system: he increased the power of the monarch and reduced the power of the boyars and the church.

In foreign policy, Peter I waged a war with Turkey (1695-1696) and the Great Nothern War with Sweden (1700-1721), and a war with Persia (1722-1723). In these wars, he wanted to get access to the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. He managed to get the shores of the Baltic Sea and the Caspian Sea.

Peter I played a great part in Russian history. After his death, Russia was much more secure and progressive than it had been before his reign.

Photo gallery

Discuss

Focus on Exam

You are going to give a talk about the first Russian Emperor. You will have to speak for not more than 2 minutes (8-10 sentences).

Remember to say:

– who's presented in the photo;
– what he is famous for;

– whether the actions of this person influenced our country or not. Why? You have to talk continuously.

The year 2022 is the of the 350th of anniversary of Peter the Great's birth

1682-1725

TIMUR KHALIULLIN
(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г. БЕЛГОРОД)

We decided to study culture. Here's what we found about the famous people of Belgorod.

CULTURE

Timur Khaliullin

Timur Khaliullin (born May 20, 1987, Izhevsk, Udmurt Republic) is a Russian musician, laureate of international competitions, soloist of the Belgorod State Philharmonic.

BIOGRAPHY

He was born and raised in Izhevsk, where he graduated from Children's Art School No. 6 and then the Republican Musical College in piano and music theory.

In 2011 he graduated from the St. Petersburg State Conservatory N. A. Rimsky-Korsakov in the class of special piano. A year later – the organ department of the piano faculty in the class of a special organ with the Honored Artist of Russia, Professor Daniel Zaretsky; in the harpsichord class with Professor Ivan Rozanov.

In 2013 he received a master's degree at the Faculty of Arts of St. Petersburg State University (department of historical performance on keyboard musical instruments, department of organ, harpsichord and carillon). Since 2011 he has been a soloist of the Belgorod State Philharmonic Society (organ, carillon, harpsichord).

Since 2014, he began teaching the class of organ and harpsichord at the Belgorod State Institute of Arts and Culture.

CONCERT ACTIVITY

Timur Khaliullin conducts active concert activity and performs in Russia and abroad. He takes an active part in projects aimed at educating a young audience, promoting classical musical art and working with children. He is a laureate of the International and All-Russian Competitions. Timur Khaliullin has taken part in different master classes. He inaugurated concerts-lectures "Evening of Organ Music" in Izhevsk. He has participated in many concert programmes and festivals. He has composed pieces for organ, piano and carillon.

DISCUSS

- What else do you know about Timur Halliulin?
- Have you ever been to an organ music concert?
- Do you like organ music, why?
- Would you like to listen to an organ live?

ACTIVITY

Go to Timur Khaliullin's You Tube channel and enjoy the organ music! https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCrxakGDCKxqHof07j7Re2lw

EDUCATION

BELGOROD STATE UNIVERSITY OF ARTS AND CULTURE

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ "БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ", Г. БЕЛГОРОД)

Belgorod State University of Arts and Culture is one of leading educational institutions of the region, with the main aim to train highly skilled professionals in social and cultural sphere.

Education

Spotlight on Russia takes a look at art and culture educational institution in Belgorod

STATISTICAL DATA:

Professors and lecturers – 300
PhDs – 80
Annual scientific, educational and creative events - 200
Students – 3000
Faculties – 5
Geography of student recruitment – 40 countries

FACULTIES:

FACULTY OF DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF PERFORMING ARTS
FACULTY OF MUSICAL ARTS
FACULTY OF STAGE DIRECTION, ACTING TECHNIQUE AND CHOREOGRAPHY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND LIBRARY AND INFORMATIONAL ACTIVITIES

One of the most important indicators of the university's activities of both federal and regional subordination is the development of international cooperation in the field of research and creative activities, international mobility and academic exchanges, international relations in the field of export of educational services.

Activity

Find the difference between the definitions "Art" and "Culture". Use any English – English dictionary.

Discuss

Would you like to be a student of the University of Arts and Culture? Which events promote art and culture? Are there art and culture blogs in the Internet? Do you read them?