РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ кжурналу «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ»

Дополнительные обучающие материалы Spotlight on Russia 8 класс



Student's Bool

Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley Olga Podolyako Julia Vaulina







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

FOOD & SHOPPING: BOOZY

(ЯНДАКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ШИРНИНОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 5 Г. ГУСИНООЗЕРСК, РЕСПУБЛИКА БУРЯТИЯ)

Food & Shopping

People of different nationalities live in Russia. Every nation has a traditional dish.

Spotlight on Russia studied Buryat national dish
BOOZY

Boozy is considered to be a national pride of Buryat cuisine. It is a traditional dumpling filled with meat, cooked over steam in a special pot with holed sections. The shape of the boozy resembles a yurt and this is no accident. Despite the apparent simplicity, the yurt is very comfortable: it is warm in winter and cool in the heat. The reason is good air exchange in it. A similar process occurs when cooking boozy. Here is the recipe of preparing this dish:

You need:

For minced or chopped meat:

Half a kilo of beef

200 gr. of pork

1 teaspoon of salt

1 onion

Some pepper

For pastry: ½ a kilo of flour

1 teaspoon of salt

1 egg

A cup of water.

- 1. Mince and mix meat.
- 2. Add salt, pepper and onion.
- 3. Mix the flour, salt and egg in a bowl
- 4. Add some water.
- 5. Roll out the pastry to about ½ cm. thick
- 6. Cut the pastry into rounds
- 7. Put a tablespoon of minced meat on each round and pince the edges
- 8. Put boozies in a special pot and let them cook over steam during 15-20 minutes.

Enjoy your boozies and tea with milk.









Discuss in the class:

Have you eaten any Buryat traditional dish? Would you like to cook boozy? Why? How may it be eaten?

Activities:

Put the pictures in the right order.

Imagine that you are going to take part in a cookery contest. What will you cook? Present the recipe of your dish.

FOOD & SHOPPING: TRADITIONAL BASHKIR CUISINE

(МИНГАЛИМОВА РЕГИНА ХАНИФОВНА, МАОУ "ТАТАРСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ №84", Г. УФА, РЕСП. БАШКОРТОСТАН)

You have wanted to visit city Ufa, the beautiful capital of Bashkortostan, for a long time and you wonder what you are going to eat there, then Spotlight on Ufa can help you to get an acquaintance with traditional Bashkir cuisine.

The Bashkirs led a semi-nomadic way of life for centuries. They spent winters in their villages, and went to the fields for nomadic camps in summertime. They had to survive in such heavy conditions, so they had to eat very nourishing meals. This

the Bashkir dishes are traditionally based on meat, usually that of horse or lamb.

Food & Shopping

So, Here is Something Delicious You Can Eat When You Visit Ufa the Capital City of Bashkortostan:

circumstance, naturally, has left its imprint on the choice of food products and the way of cooking. Most of

Beshbarmak Which means "five fingers," The ingredients are minimal: dough, meat, onions, meat broth, some spices and oil or butter.

Chak-Chak Bashkir national dishes are not limited to meat only. The Bashkir cuisine includes plenty of dough dishes, various drinks and desserts. Chak-chak is probably one of the most popular among them. Fried in oil little pieces of dough are mixed with sweet honey syrup and pilled on a large flat plate.



Kystybyi The Bashkir national dish is an ordinary flat cake (or pancake) with the stuffing of mashed potatoes or millet porridge, thoroughly greased with melted butter.

Honey Bashkir honey is famous all over the world for its inimitable taste and unique properties. Bashkir honey has an incomparable miraculous blend of taste and aroma. Moreover, it has a wide range of varieties, different plants coming from mixed forests of Bashkiria, such as linden, buckwheat, sunflower or rapeseed. They all give the synergy of their unique properties to Bashkir honey.

Vocabulary

nourishing /'nʌrɪʃɪŋ/ containing substances necessary for growth, health, and good condition porridge /'pɒrɪdʒ/ a dish consisting of oatmeal or another meal or cereal boiled in water or milk rapeseed / reipsi:d/ seeds of the rape plant, used chiefly for oil

Activity

Write and tell your classmates about one of the traditional meal in your area

"TARANCHUK" (A DISH OF DON COSSACK CUISINE)

(НЕТЁСОВ СЕМЁН ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВИЧ, МБОУ "ЛИЦЕЙ №2" Г.РОСТОВА-НА-ДОНУ, РОСТОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)



If you have already decided to visit Rostov region, you should try some dishes of the local Don Cossacks cuisine, many of them you can find only there. One of the most delicious and original dishes is «Taranchuck». Let's go and study more about this original dish of the Don land ...



"Taranchuk"

Spotlight on Russia goes on a gastronomic travel to the Don Cossacks land

This is a recipe from old

authentic Russian cuisine of the 15-19th centuries, which unfortunately is forgotten and now is almost never used. And all because real Russian traditional stoves can not be found nowadays. The essence of the recipe is the long languishing of meat in the oven, in a small amount of liquid. The meat is tender, juicy and very fragrant. Onions and garlic simply dissolve upon languishing, enriching the meat with their own tastes. Kvass, of course, must be of proper quality (preferably homemade). This also greatly affect



be of proper quality (preferably homemade). This also greatly affects the taste."Taranchuk" (or Tavranchuk, Taganchuk) is prepared from lamb, beef or fish.

Ingredients

(for 4 people)

1 kg beef

1 glass of kvass

3 onions

1 head garlic

2 bay leaves

allspice - 6 pieces

5 branches of parsley

salt to taste

Method

- 1. Slice the onions and chop the garlic.
- 2. Cut the meat into large pieces, Then add salt. Fry quickly in a properly pre-heated pan.
- 3. Then put the fried meat into a clay pot, layering with chopped onions and garlic. Season with some bay leaves and allspice. Then pour kvass into the pot with the meat and vegetables. Place the pan into the oven for 3-4 hours at a temperature of $180-190\,^{\circ}$ C. During the last 90 min the temperature should be reduced to $160\,^{\circ}$ C.
- 4. Delicate and flavorful meat is ready! When serving, sprinkle with chopped parsley. Serve with pickles, soaked lingonberries, herbs and rye bread. Garnish any.

You will enjoy the Don cuisine!!!

Bon Appetite!!!

Answer the following questions:

1. What other dishes of Don cuisine do you know?

2.Do you know the traditions of Don Armenian cuisine?

Activities. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-pal George who asks you about your favourite dishes of your local cuisine. Write a letter to George. Write 100—120 words.

TULA PRYANIK

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

Tula pryanik

Pryanik, a type of flat honey cake, is a favorite traditional Russian delight. The city of Tula is considered to be its birthplace, first made in the 16th century, and 500 years later the Tula pryanik remains Russia's gastronomic pride.



The first pryaniki were simply called, "honey bread," which were made from berry juice, rye flour and honey. In the 12th-13th centuries,

when Russia started importing different spices, pryaniki acquired their widely known appearance and taste. Numerous Russian regions began experimenting with pryaniki recipes by adding different types of honey, spices and putting delights into various shapes. Tula culinary experts were the most successful, and they still try to keep the most popular pryaniki recipes secret.

handmade imprints may include different symbols, inscriptions and patterns. Probably the most famous Tula pryanik is the one made in 1896 to commemorate the coronation of Emperor Nicholas II.

of imprinted pryanik,

To cook Tula pryanik you will need these ingredients:

2 eggs
100g butter
5 tablespoons of honey
½ glass of sugar
about 300g plain flour
1 teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon ground cinnamon
pinch of salt and pepper
pinch of ground cloves

1. First of all, prepare a bain-marie. While the water begins to boil, whisk the eggs in a bowl, add in butter, sugar, baking soda, all the spices and honey, and put the bowl on the bain-marie, as your mixture gets warmer, gradually stir it until it becomes absolutely smooth.

What distinguishes the Tula pryanik

and wooden

from other types is that it has two halves and

a filling: jam, confiture or brewed sweet

condensed milk. The Tula pryanik is a type

- 2. Then take the bowl away from the bainmarie and let cool.
- 3. Put the dough out on your cooking surface and dust with a bit of flour.
- 4. Roll one piece about 0.5-0.7 mm in width and cover with your favorite jam.
- 5. Next, roll another and cover your first layer and filling with it, form it
- 6. Bake pryaniki for about 20-25 min (at 170 °C) until brown and fluffy. While pryaniki are in the oven, prepare the glaze.
- 1) What distinguishes Tula pryanik from other types?
- 2) When was the most famous pryanik made?
- 3) Have you ever tried Tula pryaniks?

GREAT MINDS

GREAT MINDS. MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV

(ПОТАПОВА ЕЛЕНА АЛЬБЕРТОВНА, ГБОУ ШКОЛА № 1912 Г. ЗЕЛЕНОГРАД)

Russia has given humanity a great number of outstanding people in all spheres of life. But there is a Russian man who is considered to be the father of the Russian sciences, the founder of Russian literature and a statesman.

Spotlight on Russia learns about the founders of national science and culture.

Mikhail Lomonosov (1711-1765)

Mikhail Lomonosov was born in a small village near Arhangelsk in November 1711 in the family of "pomory". His father was a prosperous fisherman. When Lomonosov was ten he began to work with him. The dangerous life of a fisherman taught him a lot.

He began to read himself when he was a little boy and spent every spare moment reading books. Being a son of a peasant he couldn't be admitted to the local school, so he received a course in basic Russian grammar and arithmetic from a local deacon. Lomonosov wanted to study and when he was nineteen, he left home, joined a fish caravan and went to Moscow on foot.

Lomonosov entered the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy in 1730. For five years he lived on three kopecks a day. His younger classmates made fun of him, but he made rapid progress. In 1735 he continued his education at the Imperial Academy of Science in St.Petersburg. A year later he was sent to study chemistry, mathematics and mining in Germany. Lomonosov worked hard. He also began writing poetry.

Coming back to Russia Lomonosov was engaged in research in physics and chemistry. He was named the first Russian Professor of Chemistry at the Petersburg Academy of Science in 1745. The first Russian chemical research laboratory was built at his request. He also built a factory producing coloured glass and created about forty mosaics. Lomonosov was the author of the first scientific grammar of Russian language. He wrote a lot of odes, poems and some plays. He played a great role in the formation of the Russian literary language. Lomonosov was a brilliant translator and knew about twenty languages, eleven of which he could speak fluently.

Lomonosov made a telescope and observed a lot of stars and planets with it. Lomonosov was the founder of the first Russian University.

Mikhail Lomonosov died in 1765 but people know and remember him.

DISCUSS

Who can be called Lomonosov of modern time?

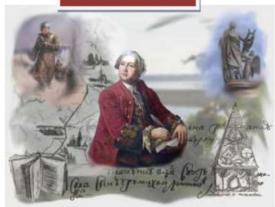
Is it possible to be competent in so many spheres nowadays and why?

MATCH

According to Lomonosov, Karl the5th used to say that it is appropriate to speak to:

Women	in Spanish
Friends	in French
Enemies	in German
God	in Italian





WRITE

Use the plan and write the biography of a noble person.

Introduction

Date and place of birth

Family and childhood

Main facts and achievements

Conclusion

ACTIVITY

What do these numbers refer to In the text: 20, 10, 19, 5, 11, 40, 3?

Add or reject -er, -ian,- ic,- ist,-man from the names of different sciences and you will get the list of Lomonosov's occupations. Eg.: He was a scientist (science)

Physics	Astronomy
History	Linguistics
Mathematics	Meteorology
State	Poetry
Art	Chemistry
Geology	

Biology

GREAT MINDS

GREAT MINDS. THE GREAT SCIENTISTS OF OUR MOTHERLAND

(АЛЕКСЕЕНКО ЮЛИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ КРАСНООБСКАЯ СОШ №1 Г. КРАСНООБСК)

Russian geniuses, who made a contribution to the development of human civilization and whom we are proud of.

By the power of their talent, knowledge and ability to think outside the box, they won, even in those cases when it seemed impossible.



Spotlight introduces the Great Scientists of our Motherland

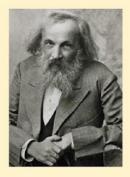


Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov (1711 - 1765) was a Great Russian scientist, chemist, physicist, artist, historian, poet and writer, whose works have been known throughout the world. He became famous in such areas of knowledge as astronomy, geology, geography and many others. Lomonosov's creative writing contains works in different languages. They are "Russian History", the tragedy "Tamara and Selim", "Demophoon" and different poems.

In 1754, he developed a project of Moscow University, later named in his honor - Lomonosov Moscow State University. In addition,

Lomonosov's biography is remarkable for the writing of works on the colour theory and the construction of a set of optical instruments. Lomonosov also made a great contribution to history. The scientist created the "Brief Russian chronicler with genealogy", where he described the main events of Russian History from 862 to 1725. The edition made it easier to work with historical documents and it became very popular among readers.

The great scientist died of pneumonia on April 4 (15), 1765 and was buried at the Lazarevsky cemetery in St. Petersburg.



Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev (1834-1907) was an outstanding Russian scientist, chemist, physicist, meteorologist, teacher, creator of the periodic system of chemical elements. Mendeleyev was born on February 8, 1834 in Tobolsk in the family of the director of the gymnasium. The greatest discovery in the history of chemistry took place in 1869, when Mendeleyev derived a periodic law of chemical elements.

He worked as a professor at St. Petersburg University and taught courses in many other educational institutions. Many of Mendeleyev's students became presentable personalities, professors and administrators. In the early 1890s, Mendeleyev became a consultant of the scientific and technical laboratory in the Naval Ministry, where he managed to invent the smokeless gunpowder.

The great scientist died on February 2, 1907 in St. Petersburg. During his life, Mendeleyev was married twice and had three children from his first marriage and four from the second. One of his daughters was married to the Russian poet Alexander Blok.

DISCUSS

Have you heard about these great scientists earlier?

Do you know other Russian scientists?

Are you interested in science? If so, which field of study?

Would you like to invent something in the future? What?

ACTIVITY

Find information about other Russian scientists and tell about them to your class.

GREAT MINDS. NIKOLAI LOBACHEVSKY. LEV LANDAU. GEORGE GAMOW

(НИКУЛИНА НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОАУ "ЛИЦЕЙ №21" ГОРОДА КИРОВА)

Great Minds

Russia has always been known for brilliant scientists who made a great contribution to the development of world's science. Spotlight on Russia wants to tell you about some of them.

Nicolay Lobachevsky (1792-1856)

He was a great Russian mathematician. In 1897 he graduated from Kazan Gymnasium and entered Emperor Kazan University. Lobachevsky turned the rector of Kazan University for 6 times. Being a professor he taught mathematics, physics and astronomy and was highly praised by his colleagues and students. First his students' books were condemned. because his ideas were different from officially taken ones. In 1826 he disproved the fifth Evklid postulate. Sorry to say, Lobachevsky got recognition after his death: Then his ideas were followed by other scientists.



Lev Landau (1908-1968)

Lev was born in a very intellectual family and showed wonderful achievements from the very childhood. He was an infant prodigy and finished school at the age of 13. In 1922 he entered chemical and mathematical faculties of Baku University. Two years later he was transferred to Leningrad University. By the age of 19 he had written four scientific works which were published. His researches spread all spheres of theoretical physics. Landau got 3 State awards: was a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1962 was given the Nobel Prize, but was awarded in a hospital because he had got into an accident before it. His scientific ideas are still studied all over the world.



George Gamow (1904-1968)

George was born in a family of teachers. In 1922 he entered Leningrad University and studied there physics and mathematics. At the age of 28 he became the youngest member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1946 he founded the theory of "hot universe". Gamow always dreamt of working abroad but wanted to have an opportunity to come back to his Motherland. By the way, he spoke 6 languages fluently. In 1954 he declared the problem of genetic code. Gamow is considered to be the most intelligent scientist in the sphere of astrophysics and cosmology. Nowadays his ideas give the beginning to many other theories and sciences.



Discuss

- Did these scientists make a great contribution to the development of world's science?
- Are you interested in mathematics or physics? Why (not)?
- Would you like to become a scientist?
 What would you like to study?

Activity

Choose one of these scientists and tell your partner about him. Can you add any other details?

GREAT MINDS

GREAT MINDS. SERGEY PROKUDIN-GORSKY

(КУЗЬМИНА ЕЛЕНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №23 Г.ИРКУТСКА)

Today we take colour photography for granted. Taking pictures in full, natural colour is so easy that we don't pause to consider how it all came about.

Great Minds

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at the Russian inventor...

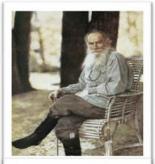
The project of life

<u>Sergey Mikhaylovich Prokudin-Gorsky</u> (1863–1944) was a Russian chemist and photographer. He is best known for his **pioneering** work in **c**olour photography and his effort to document early 20th-century Russia.

In 1902, Sergei Mikhailovich Prokudin-Gorsky developed a special camera and presented his creation to the world. This camera was able to take three pictures of the same image, each of which was passed through three completely different light filters: red, green and blue. The patent obtained by the inventor in 1905 can be considered without exaggeration the beginning of the era of color photography in Russia. This invention is becoming much better developments of foreign chemists, which is an important fact due to the mass interest in photography around the world

Throughout the years, Prokudin-Gorsky's photographic work, publications and slide shows to other scientists and photographers in Russia, Germany and France **earned him praise**, and in 1906 he **was elected** the president of the IRTS photography section and editor of Russia's main photography journal, the Fotograf-Liubitel.

Perhaps Prokudin-Gorsky's best-known work during his lifetime was his color portrait of Leo Tolstoy. The **fame** from this photo and his earlier photos of Russia's nature and monuments earned him invitations to show his work to the Russian Tsar family Nicholas II in 1909. The Tsar enjoyed the demonstration, and, with his **blessing**, Prokudin-Gorsky **got the permission and funding** to document Russia in color. In the course of ten years, he was to make a collection of 10,000 photos. Prokudin-Gorsky considered the project his life's work and continued his photographic journeys through Russia.







Discuss:

- 1. Why do people take photos?
- 2. Do you like taking photos?
- 3. Could you imagine important events of your life without photos?
- 4. Some people think that photoghraphy is a kind of art. Do you agree with this statement?

 Match the words in bold in the text with their meanings in the list below:



/ Approval / financing/ Bring fame/ Was chosen/Success/ /Get the green light/ Innovative

- 2. How are the following mentioned in the text?
 - · pioneering work
 - 1902
 - 1905
 - Leo Tolstoy
 - · Tsar family
- 3. What information from the text was interesting for you?

GREAT MINDS

BECOMING MIKHAIL GNESSIN

(ПОЛОВИНКО АЛЕКСАНДР ЭДУАРДОВИЧ, МБОУ "ЛИЦЕЙ №2" Г.РОСТОВА-НА-ДОНУ, РОСТОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Great Minds

Childhood and teenage years is the most important period in the life of every

person. This is the best time, time of bold dreams and faith in miracles, a beautiful period full of unforgettable memories that we cherish with great love all our following life. Let's have a look how the period of childhood, boyhood and youth can have an influence on the life of a prominent Russian musician and native Rostovite, Mikhail Gnessin.



BECOMING MIKHAIL GNESSIN

The name of Mikhail Fabianovich Gnessin (1883-1957), composer, teacher, music critic, doctor of Art History, is written in golden letters in the chronicles Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at the childhood and teenage years of Mikhail Gnessin.

of the Don region and the city of Rostov-on-Don. Mikhail Gnessin is known not only in Russia, but also in the whole world. Even one of the best music schools in Rostov-on-Don was named in honor of him. Having studied at the Conservatoire in Saint Petersburg from 1901 to 1909 and lived in Moscow from the 1920s until his death in 1957, Mikhail Fabianovich kept the fondest memories of his childhood and youth spent in Rostov-on-Don for the rest of his life. Moreover, the best works of the musician were created during frequent trips to his hometown (among them we can find the romance "the Seagull").

Mikhail Fabianovich was born on January 21 (February 2), 1883 in Rostov-on-Don in the family of a state Rabbi, a member of the city Duma, Fabian Osipovich Gnessin and Beila Isaevna Fletzinger. In early childhood, Mikhail learned to play the violin, also he sang well, and even began to try his hand at composition. Mikhail Gnessin wrote his first work before his eighth birthday. The composer considered that his musicality was inherited from his mother, who was concentrated almost totally on doing domestic work and upbringing of nine children. Gnessin's mother came from a musical family. Moreover, Mikhail Fabianovich's elder sisters founded a music school in Moscow, which still exists today. Before his father's death, the Gnessin family had a piano in their apartment, and when Mikhail's sisters came from Moscow to stay at their parental home, they used to play music. After the death of his father in 1891, the whole life changed, and the piano disappeared. It had to be sold because of the lack of money. Most members of the Gnessin family soon left the parents' house. The younger members of the family remained in Rostov with their mother, who received a small pension after 26 years of service of their father. The family moved to a smaller apartment in the same building where they had lived before, which was located at 67 Turgenevskaya Street, in a two-story building owned by a watchmaker. Any plans of giving a musical education to little eight-year-old Mikhail were forgotten. But recently the situation was improved due to the help of an old friend of their father, M. Shershevsky. Mikhail Fabianovich had many interesting memories connected with his stepfather's house, for example, about his first attempt to perform at the age of 19 a piece composed for a trio. Also since early childhood, Mikhail Gnessin attended performances both of Russian and Italian operas.

ACTIVITIES

Do the project work. Collect information about a famous composer, artist or writer from your region. Present the project to the class.

SPECIAL INTERESTS

SPECIAL INTERESTS. RUSSIAN ROCK MUSIC

(ВЕРБИЦКИЙ РОМАН ВАЛЕРЬЕВИЧ, МОУ "ЛОМОНОСОВСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ", Г. ПЕТРОЗАВОДСК)

Special Interests

Today we know many genres of music, but Russian rock has significant part of history and cultural life in Russia. We want to prove it and present this

Spotlight on Russia explores national pride – Russian rock music.







Collect information using Internet and carry out a survey or make a presentation about one Russian rock group.

Russian rock is a part of our culture. There are many bands in Russia. Some of them are very old. Such famous groups as Alisa, Kino, Nautilus Pompilius, Aria and DDT are still popular in The Russian Federation. They were founded in the 1980s in the Soviet Union.

Moscow, Saint-Petersburg and Yekaterinburg were places where appeared well-known bands of our country. Many people listen to their music. It might be old and new songs as well. The reason why this music is so popular in country is connected with the lyrics. Texts are very close to people and describe their feelings. It is normal to use Russian rock in films. For example A. Balabanov, a famous Russian director liked to use it in his movies. In his successful movies Brat (brother) and Brat 2 (brother 2) you can listen to well-known songs.

If you visit Saint Petersburg you will reveal the oldest rock-shop in Russia. It is situated in the center of city. It is called Castle rock. Next to this place you can find two graffiti of famous singers. One of them is a leader of Korol and Shut M. Gorsheniov. His nickname was "The Pot". He died in 2013 that's why this group doesn't exist anymore but their music lives in our hearts. Another singer is K.Kinchev he is a leader of Alisa.

Russian rock is more than just music it is a soul of modern Russia. These songs are sung in different places different people on squares, in parks and in flats and doesn't matter how old they are.

DISCUSS

- Have you ever heard of any of these bands?
- Do you like listening to Russian rock music? Why or why not?
- Have you ever tried to translate an English song into Russian?

ACTIVITY

SPECIAL INTERESTS

BEAUTIFUL PLACES. BALAKLAVA BAY

(ТРЕФИЛОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, ГБОУ "ГИМНАЗИЯ №8" Г. СЕВАСТОПОЛЬ)

Beautifui Places

There are a lot of beautiful places to visit all around Russia and one of them is Balaklava Harbour, a bay in the Black Sea near Balaklava, Crimea.

Spotlight on Russia visits Balaklava, Sevastopol

Balaklava Bay



What makes Balaklava unique and attractive is its harbour. Narrow, long and winding, it served as a convenient anchorage many centuries ago. Ancient travelers and geographers believed the harbor was the location of Lamosa, the port of the Tauri pirates famous in the ancient world for their custom sacrificing shipwrecked strangers to their goddess.

In Soviet times the harbor was closed to public since it was used as atomic submarine anchorage. And today one can see dozens snow-white boats berthed at the Balaklava quay right under the walls of the Genoese fortress. A boat trip along these picturesque shores is an exciting experience to remember.



The Passage to the Balaklava Harbour

Balaklava Harbour has always attracted visitors not only due to its unique and striking beauty but great convenience account for its popularity with the sailors. Its winding waterway is an excellent protection from the storms, this is why it has always been a secure

anchorage. Under Genoese rule the entrance to the harbor was guarded by the towers with a chain stretched between them to keep away enemy ships.

ACTIVITIES

Find out more information about Balaklava. Think of an advertisement to make people come to Balaklava.

DISCUSS

- Is there a place near you that is particularly beautiful?
- What makes it so special?

SPECIAL INTERESTS

SPECIAL INTERESTS. POLOSA OTVODA AND ITS HISTORY

(ВЕРБИЦКИЙ РОМАН ВАЛЕРЬЕВИЧ, МОУ "ЛОМОНОСОВСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ", Г. ПЕТРОЗАВОДСК)

Special Interests

Today we are going to tell you about a young graffiti festival in Karelia republic. Graffiti is a part of cultural life in Russia and we want to prove it.

Spotlight on Russia explores Street art in Russia – Polosa otvoda and its history.







"Polosa otvoda" is a young graffiti festival in Karelia republic. This festival has been held since 2010. The first topics were a railway, security regulations and the Victory day.

In 2011 The Festival was situated next to the Onego tractor plant. The participants have decorated the fence on the Kalinina Street. There were 12 paintings on different topics.

In 2012, the artists decorated the walls of the fences of the power Facility "Karelenergo". Technology, the future and electricity became the main themes of the drawings of the festival participants. Every graffiti artist got the souvenir for memory. Thus the city administration drew attention to energy security.

In 2013 the winners were the citizens of Murmansk the students D.Gamow and A. Volodin. Their work on the environmental theme was called "The melting glaciers". The planet was presented as a melting ball of ice cream.

In 2014, the artists painted the walls and a fence of Petrovskaya Sloboda. The festival gathered participants from Ivanovo, St. Petersburg and Syktyvkar.

In 2016, thanks to the festival appeared the graffiti of a seagull on the waterfront of Onega. They were agreed with the city administration.

In 2017 the theme of the Festival was "the Image of the future of the country". As a result ten drawings were created.

Collect information using Internet and carry out a survey or make a presentation about graffiti in Russia.

DISCUSS

- Have you ever seen such art?
- Do you like graffiti? Why or why not?
- Have you ever tried to create our own art?

ACTIVITY

NATURAL WORLD. LAKE BAIKAL

(УТЕШЕВА АЛТЫНАЙ ПАЗЫЛОВНА, МОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №1 КРАСНОАРМЕЙСКОГО РАЙОНА ВОЛГОГРАДА)



Natural World

Do you know your country very well? There must be many beautiful places! **Spotlight on Russia** finds out more about Lake Baikal...



Lake Baikal is located in the southern part of the Eastern Siberia, and is the deepest lake in the world. It contains the largest natural amount of fresh water in the world. The Baikal water is rich in oxygen, and a lot of animals live there. There are the Baikal sturgeon, trout, pike and other types of fish. In 1996 Baikal was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. One of the big problems for Baikal is poaching. The number of Baikal seals is decreasing drastically and poaching is declared illegal. All in all, this is one of the most beautiful places in Russia. Lake Baikal has been celebrated in several Russian folk songs. Two of these songs are well known in Russia and even in it's neighboring countries, such as Japan!



Activities.

- 1) Choose the best photo and explain your decision.
- 2) Would you like to find out more about Baikal? Why?
- 3) Work in groups. Collect information on the lakes and rivers in the English speaking countries and present it in the class.

NATURAL WORLD. AN OTTER

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



Are you interested in wild nature of Russia?
Would you like to know more about it?
Let's meet a lovely wild animal!
SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA presents you an otter.

An otter is a kind of predatory mammals which leads semi-aquatic way of life. There are three kinds of otters in the world. An otter is an animal with a long flexible body of a streamline shape. Its paws are short with swimming membranes. Its tail is muscular and sleek. A colour of its fur is dark-brown from above and light silvery from below. An otter has got a thick undercoat. Therefore its fur is waterproof and it protects the animal from a super-cooling. A construction of its body is adapted for swimming under the water.



DISCUSS:

- 1) Do you like wild animals? Why or why not?
- 2) Have you ever seen otters in wild nature?
- 3) Have you ever dreamed of meeting them?

ACTIVITY:

Imagine that you are going to help saving otters. What would you do for them? Write and tell us about it.

NATURAL WORLD

An otter lives in Europe, Asia and the Northern Africa. In Russia it lives everywhere including the north of our country.

An otter swims, dives perfectly and gets its food from water. It can stay under water during 2 minutes. In summer it eats small fish mostly and sometimes mice and ducks. In winter it eats frogs and insects.



INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OTTERS

- In the Southern Asia otters are used as hunting animals. They drive fish into fishermen's nets.
- Unfortunately, a number of these nice animals has recently decreased. Therefore in 2000 an otter was put on the red list of the International Union for Conservation of Nature as a vulnerable kind of animals.
- Anyway otters are very funny and smart animals. They like playing games, for example, throwing small stones into the river and catching them. They can hold their food and different things in their paws.
- When people hunt otters with dogs, these brave animals can take dogs into the river and drown them there. Evidently their motto is: «The best protection is an attack».



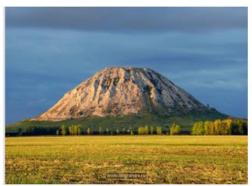
NATURAL WORLD. NATURAL MONUMENTS OF ISHIMAY REGION

(ГУМЕРОВА ТАМАРА ЛЬВОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №12)

Natural World

Have you ever heard of the beauty of the landscape of Bashkortostan? Have you ever visited the land of magnificent mountains, mighty rivers, mysterious caves? Can you imagine the land of spacious fields, thick woods and grass covered hills? If you haven't, welcome to Ishimbay region!

Spotlight on Russia travels to Bashkortostan to see some natural monuments of Ishimbay Region.



Tratau Mountain, or Shihan, is a symbol of the region. It is represented on Coats of Arms and on Flag of Ishimbay Region. Shihans are single chalk mountains of a pyramidal shape covered with little grass. Part of the territory of Bashkortostan used to be the bottom of the Ural Ocean 300,000,000 years ago. Time had passed and the ocean "had gone away" and on its place the Urals and Shihans rose up. Tratau (Fortress Mountain in Bashkir) has been dominating the water meadows of the Belaya River valley for centuries, creating a unique landscape. It is a place where some endemic plants grow.

Kuk-Karauk Waterfall is situated in Ishimbay Region on the Kuk-Karuk river. The height of the waterfall is 12 meters in total. Kuk-Karauk presents its beauty especially in spring, when the river is full because of the melted snow from the mountains. It crashes and rumbles down its steps. That is why it is called Kuk-Karauk, which means "the rumbling" in Bashkir. In the hot summer it dries out. So, the best period to visit it is from April to May. If you are interested in history, be sure to go to the area where you can find the remains of the bridge built during the reign of Katherine II.





Kalim-Uskan rock is situated not far from Kuk-Karauk Waterfall. It is 90 m high. In Bashkir Kalim-Uskan means "the place where Kalim fell down". In the mountain there is a karst cave 35 meters long, 2.3 meters wide and 2 meters tall. Some scenes in the film "Salavat Yulayev" were shot there. There is an unusual acoustic phenomenon in the cave. Even low sounds produced within are heard as loud outside the cave. You can also watch a very interesting "stone" river running at the bottom of Kalim-Uskan. It's got such a name because in summer it dries out and only its stone riverbed can be seen.

Discuss: Activity:

- Do you like travelling around Russia?
- What regions of Russia have you been to?
- Would you like to see any of the natural monuments from the text? Why?

Find out about natural landmarks of your region.
Tell the class about one of them. Find a picture and send it to us with some interesting facts about it.

NATURAL WORLD. A WONDERFUL INSECT - A BEE

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

NATURAL WORLD



DISCUSS:

Reasons of dying bees out:

1) People use chemicals while farming, it affects on bees' immune;

2) Growth of cities and cutting down a number of growing wild honey plants make bees fly away long distances.

To solve this problem people ...

- ... must refuse using ...
- ... must plant ...
- ... should save and protect ...

ACTIVITY:

After reading try to draw a mind-map according to a theme and with its help tell your classmates about bees.

VOCABULARY:

pollen – пыльца nutritive material – питательное вещество



вещество suck out – высасывать feelers – усики waxy – восковой carpenter-bee – шмель-плотник Lucerne leaf-cutting bee – люцерновая пчела-листорез Red osmia – рыжая осмия cell – сота beehive – улей female bee – пчелиная матка

honey plant – растение-медонос

pollination - опыление

Everybody knows a bee is a beautiful and useful insect.

Have you ever seen a bee?

Was it a honey bee or a wild bee?

What interesting facts do you know about bees?

Let's meet them!

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA presents you a wonderful insect – a bee!

There are about 21 000 kinds and 250 types of bees in the world. You can find them in all continents except Antarctica.

Bees eat nectar and pollen using nectar mainly as a source of energy, and using pollen in order to get protein and other nutritive material.

Bees have a long trunk, which they use to suck plants' nectar out. Also the have small feelers, which consist of some segments. All bees have two pairs of wings, which help them to fly. You can see small and big bees; they are from 2 mm (a Dwarf bee) to 4 mm (a Giant Indonesian bee) long.

Many kinds of bees are explored incompletely. But there is such a classification of bees:

Honey bee Giant bee Lucerne leaf-cutting bee Chinese waxy bee Purple carpenter-bee Red osmia

Bees are high organized insects. In particular, social bees find food, water, place of habitation, if it is necessary together, and protect themselves from enemies together. They build cells together in their beehives; take care of their babies and female bee.

Unfortunately, today there is a pity situation with bees all around the world. It means that bees are dying out. In 2006 in the USA there is a syndrome of bees' families destroying. It means that honey (domesticated) bees leave their beehives and they don't come back home. It doesn't effect on a number of bees, because it is controlled by beekeepers. But this phenomenon attracted community to the problems of bees' health.

In 2019 in Russia there was a mass mortality of honey bees: in Bashkiria, Udmurtia, Mari-El, Tula region, Altai region. Reasons were the same.

Fortunately, honey bees are not in danger because they are protected by farmers, but mortal danger threatens wild bees. It



causes fear, because wild bees are more effective for pollination of many plants than honey bees (for example, watermelons and tomatoes).

WONDERS OF THE AMUR REGION: BURNING MOUNTAINS

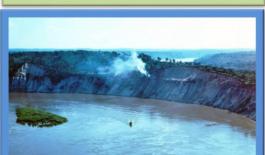
(СТОЛЯРОВА ОЛЬГА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ "САСКАЛИНСКАЯ СОШ" ШИМАНОВСКОГО РАЙОНА АМУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Wonders of Amur region







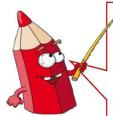


Activities

Choose one of the Wonders of the World and write a short article about it.

What is so special about the Amur region?
What is happening in the pictures?





Glossary

depth — глубина coal — уголь burned ash and sand сожженная зола и песок surface of the cliff поверхность скалы What is a «wonder»? «Burning mountains»...? What does it mean? Is it a rather strange name? You see «wonder» is something beautiful that gives us a feeling of admiration and surprise. Burning mountains are all over Russia, they are studied and not unique. But for Amur region, this is a monument of nature.

Spotlight on Russia invites you to visit them.

Amur region is famous for its «seven wonders» although they, of course, can be counted much more. The seventh wonder of the region are Burning mountains. They belong to the category of regional natural monuments.

Anton Pavlovich Chekhov wrote about his journey along the Amur river in 1890: «Amur is an extremely interesting region. The Banks of the Amur river are so wild, original and luxurious that you want to stay here to live forever». The traveller N. M. Przhevalsky who sailed along the Amur river on his first trip to the South of the Far East 135 years ago first described it as Tsagayan.

The mountain range is situated on the Chinese-Russian border not far from the village of Novovoskresenovka in Shimanovsky district. The mountains «burn» because of brown coal lying at the depth of 10-15 meters. Layers of burned ash and sand fall into the river and new layers of coal come to the surface. So the surface of the cliff face up to 120 meters high is constantly updated. The mountains have been burning constantly for 300 years. After the rain the smoke is not clearly visible. If it is hot for a few days the flames come out of the ground especially at night. A small Chinese village is opposite this place. Its inhabitants are happy to enjoy this magnificent sight every day.

Many people dream of seeing this natural wonder in Amur region. To get there you'd better go to Shimanovsk by bus, then on foot. Perhaps one day you can go to see this amazing tourist attraction.

Hurry up visiting this interesting place!

NATURAL WORLD. SAVE THE PLANET

(АБДОЯН КРИСТИНА ЖОРАЕВНА, МБОУ ЭКЛ)



NATURAL WORLD

What do you know about climate change? The consequences of global warming will affect all living beings, and polar bears are no exception.

SAVE THE PLANET

Most polar bears could disappear by the end of the century, scientists say. Global warming is to blame. According to a study published this month in *Nature Climate Change*, most polar bear populations will be in serious decline by 2080. The cause is melting sea ice. Polar bears hunt seals on the ice. Without ice, the bears must roam on the shore, where they are spending more and more time away from their main food source. That means the animals could starve.

"There's not enough food on land to sustain a polar bear population," Péter K. Molnár told the *New York Times*. He is the study's lead author. Lack of food leads to another problem: Mother bears may not be fat enough to produce milk for their cubs. Some bear populations could stop having babies, leading to a rapid decline in numbers.

Polar bears are the largest land carnivores on the planet. They help keep other animal populations in check. Losing them would throw habitats off-balance. "Their loss would reverberate throughout the ecosystem," Marika Holland says. She's one of the authors of the study. Arctic sea ice usually melts in the spring and summer, then grows in the winter. But now, the ice is taking longer to grow back. Weather statistics say the Arctic is warming twice as fast as the rest of the planet. Ice in the region has declined 13% every 10 years since the 1970s.

The Arctic is home to roughly 25,000 polar bears. Scientists have long known that the animals are in danger. This study, which looked at 13 of the world's 19 polar bear populations, is the first to identify when they could disappear. But the study also notes that it is still possible to slow Arctic melting. The world can reduce the burning of fossil fuels and lower the greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. It would have to be a drastic reduction. Bringing emissions to only a moderate level will still mean the loss of some polar bears. Saving the bears is up to us, Holland says. "I believe that there is hope," she says. "But humans need to act quickly to turn that hope into a reality.

ACTIVITIES

1. Find the following equivalents:

▲быстрое сокращение ▲выбросы газа

▲ под контролем

▲ сжигание полезных ископаемых ▲ вывести из равновесия.

2. Do you know any other animals in danger of extinction? What are they? What are the main reasons for their extinction? How do they influence on animals? How can we stop a drastic reduction of animals population?

NATURAL WORLD. THE DON SAHARA DESERT

(АЛЕКУМОВА ЕЛЕНА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №98 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)



Do you know your country very well? There must be many beautiful places. Spotlight on Russia finds out more about the Don Sahara desert.



The real Desert "Don Sahara" is located in the Novolimansky settlement of the Petropavlovsk district of the Voronezh region and is a natural monument of regional significance, about two hundred hectares of hills with quartz sand. The name "Don Sahara" appeared thanks to the famous writer-publicist Vasily Peskov, who visited it.



Experts still cannot explain the origin of this desert. Some believe that this is the result of the Ice Age, others that the sand plume stretches from the territory of Kalmykia, and the sand was brought by the east wind "Afghan". The local forestry decided to fight the desert in the middle of the last century, when its area occupied about 800 hectares. By Stalin's decree, they began to plant first a vine, and then young pines, which were supposed to surround the desert. 40 years have been spent on landscaping the area. The planted pines ringed tightly around the "dead field", and the movement of the sands stopped.

Despite the fact that the sands have long been surrounded by a ring of trees, the desert has a kind of harsh microclimate. Although it is unbearably hot and the sand burns the feet, life exists there: small birches, shrubs and even some wildflowers grow. The animal population is represented by an eager lizard, a multi-colored lizard, a common mantis is also noted. Insects are especially abundant scarab beetles, horse beetles, etc. Now the desert is one of the main attractions of the Petropavlovsk district of the Voronezh region.

DISCUSSION:

- Do you like travelling around Voronezh region?
- What places of Voronezh region have you been to?
- Imagine you are standing in desert. How do you feel?
- What can see and hear?

ACTIVITY:

- Work in groups. Collect information about deserts in Russia and present to the class.
- Would you like to find out more about the Don Sahara desert? Why?

NATURAL WORLD. BELGOROD ZOO AND DINOPARK

(СВИЩЕВА ЭЛЕОНОРА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ», СТРУКТУРНОЕ ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ ЦЕНТР ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ-ИНВАЛИДОВ)



People should protect animals and nature. Where can we find information about wild animals? In books and zoos!

Spotlight on Russia turns its attention to ...

The Belgorod Zoo and DinoPark

There are many interesting places in Belgorod. The most **attractive** and **popular** places for children are the Belgorod Zoo and DinoPark. They are situated in Sosnovka suburbs of Belgorod, Volchanskaya st., 292zh.



The Belgorod Zoo was opened in Sosnovka on the 1 of June 2006. Before that it was situated in Belgorod. In the zoo visitors can see animals of the Belgorod region: a hare, an eagle, an owl, a pheasant, a fox, and a stork. Also, there are many other exotic animals from regions such as Asia, Australia, America, Europe, Africa, the Far East. It also hosts a large pond with water birds, a playground for kids, a café and a petting zoo.

Dino Park is located nearby. DinoPark is a unique **network** introducing visitors to the mysterious world of dinosaurs in their actual forms and **acquainting** them with the Mesozoic **environment**. It offers wonderful **moving and static models** of the **ancient** rulers of our planet in life-size forms. There is a 3D cinema made specifically for this park. The Belgorod DinoPark also offers refreshments, playgrounds, parking, and a DinoShop with dinosaur souvenirs.





Discuss

Activity

- Do you like animals?
- Do you like dinosaurs?
- Have you ever been in the zoo?
- Find information about zoos in your region.

NATURAL WORLD. LEGENDS OF SHEBEKINO

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



Natural World

Spotlight on Russia takes you into World-famous Belgorod - Legends of Shebekino

Shebekino

Shebekino is a small town in the Belgorod region. The area of the settlement is 41 square kilometers. The first settlement of the modern town was formed in the 17th century. The settlement received its name in honor of the participant of the battle of Poltava, Lieutenant Colonel I.D.Shebeko, who was the first local landowner.



An unusual natural monument is located in the Belgorod region between two villages - Yablochkovo and Dmitrievka. This is a mighty oak, whose age exceeds 550 years, which is called either Pansky or Dmitrievsky. This long-lived oak, which has grown to 35 meters and has a trunk with a girth of 5.5 meters, is perhaps the only tree left from the local luxurious oak forests that grew on the territory of the present Belgorod region in the XVII century. The forests were destroyed due to the construction of wooden fortifications, which were intended to protect the central Russian lands from the raids of the Crimean Tatars.

Now the Pansky Oak is a local landmark. It is protected in every possible way, groomed and cherished, studied and, if necessary, treated by employees of the nearest forestry enterprise. Tourists from different parts of the country come to see the half-thousand-year-old tree. The oak is surrounded by the remains of a 19th-century park.



Discuss:

Have you ever been to Shebekino? Why is Pansky oak so popular? What legend is associated with this oak tree?

Activity:

Find other information about the legendary oaks. Where do they grow? How old are they? What interesting facts did you learn?

NATURAL WORLD. BELGOROD STATE UNIVERSITY BOTANICAL GARDEN

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

We decided to find out about Belgorod
State University Botanical Garden.
Here's what we learnt.



Spotlight on Belgorod looks at conservation and research programmes

"Belgorod State University Botanical Garden" Research and Education Centre Founded in 1999, BelSU Botanical Garden is a unique social, cultural and natural object of Central Black Earth Region. The Botanical Garden has important genetic resources, comprising over 2000 kinds and species of plants, including endemics, relict plants, rare and threatened species, registered in Red and Green Books of Endangered Species of the Russian Federation. There are species that grow only in Central Black Earth Region, particularly in the Belgorod region. Presently the Botanical Garden is the only active centre for plant introduction in Central Black Earth Region. Integrated scientific effort here at the Botanical Garden is devoted studying invasive and alien flora, investigation of anthropogenous transformation of flora, to developing issues of genetic conservation of wild and cultivated flora, plant introduction and acclimatization for the

The Botanical Garden staff professionals have a significant background for conducting scientific research and applied project development.

purposes of sustainable use of world resources and implementation on the territory of the Belgorod region.





Discuss

Do you have flowers at home?
Which ones? How many plants are
there in the botanical garden in
your opinion? Have you ever dreamt
of becoming a gardener?

Make a presentation
about one of the world's
most popular botanical
garden. Tell the class.

NATURAL WORLD. THE OKA STATE NATURE BIOSPHERE RESERVE

(БУЛАЕВА МАРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СПАССКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ СПАССКОГО МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО РАЙОНА РЯЗАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ» (Г. СПАССК-РЯЗАНСКИЙ)

Have you ever heard of the picturesqueness of Meschera which is the embodiment of many Russian fairy tales? Have you ever watched rare plants and animals? If you haven't, welcome to the Oka Reserve.

The Oka State Nature Biosphere Reserve

The Oka State Nature Biosphere Reserve is located in the southeast of the Meschera Lowland, in the Central European part of Russia. It is 300 km from Moscow.

Here one can find mysterious landscapes of the Pra River. It has numerous tributaries and from a bird's-eye view it is like the Amazon River. If you take a stroll along the banks, you'll admire its original beauty. The territory of the Reserve is covered with wetlands, meadows, lakes, rivers and pine, oak, birch and fir forests. There are 800 species of plants and 660 species of mushrooms. The fauna includes 61 species of mammals and 266 bird species.

The Oka Reserve was set up in 1935 to preserve desman, the Russian endemic. In 1937-1940 years the extinct species of beaver was restored. Today, the number of elk, the native inhabitants of the local forests, has been increased. The endangered species of bison and crane have been preserved.

The Bison Breeding Center was organized in the Reserve in 1959. Since then, 341 bison have been raised. Bison are very sociable. The name of each animal starts with two letters "Me" in Russian («Meteor», « Meschera»). Incredibly, these huge animals grunt and eat grass and bark of trees. They jump over a two-meter fence. If you go to the Bison Breeding Center, you can feed them bread, pumpkins or carrots and take pictures.

The Crane Nursery Center works to conserve the unique species of cranes, especially Siberian white crane. You can see species of cranes there and take part in feeding nestlings.

You can get the idea of the appearance of the animals and their lifestyle in the Museum of Nature there. This place is worth visiting! Come and experience the amazing beauty of the nature.

DISCUSS

When and why was the Oka Reserve set up? What interesting facts about animals there have you learnt in the text? What can visitors do in the reserve?

Natural World



The Pra



Desman



Feeding the bison



Siberian white crane

ACTIVITY

Find out the information about the reserve in your region and report it to your group (8-10 phrases).

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. STEPAN PISAKHOV

(СИРКО ИРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ "ГОРОД АРХАНГЕЛЬСК" "СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 11")

Cultural Exchange

Do you like reading fairy tales? We want to tell about our countryman, an original landscape painter and story teller from the Pomorie region of Northern Russia.

Spotlight on Russia presents Stepan Pisakhov, an artist, writer, ethnographer and fairy tale author.



Stepan Grigorievich Pisakhov (1879 – 1960) was born in Arkhangelsk into a family of a craftsman – jeweler and engraver. After finishing a municipal school in Arkhangelsk he studied in Baron Stieglitz' Arts College in Petersburg. He continued his education as an artist in Paris and in a private Petersburg studio. Ilya Repin himself invited him to work in his studio. In 1899 Stepan Pisakhov participated in an art exhibition in Petersburg, and in 1907 his paintings were displayed in Rome, and in 1910 in his native Arkhangelsk; in 1912 he was awarded a silver medal at an art exhibition in Petersburg.

Maternally, Stepan Pisakhov came from the Trufanova Gora Village on Pinega River. His grandmother's brother, grandpa Leontiy, was a professional folktale narrator, and from his early childhood the future writer lived amid rich word-creation traditions of the Russian North. Hence was his aspiration to bring the primordial harmony of old Russian speech back to literature.

Pisakhov was not a typically "writing" writer: he started to make up and tell his tales early, but rarely put them down, as he said. The peculiarity of his texts, which were first of all intended for listening audiences, was conditioned by their spoken origin. For a long time Pisakhov's tales existed in the form of his verbal performances and oral retelling by his listeners.

The first reviews of his creations were mentioning him as an artist, not as a writer: in 1918 the Severny Den newspaper published L. Leonov's articles "For the upcoming exhibition of artist Pisakhov's paintings" and "Poet of the North". Only in 1924 his tales from the *Northern Munchausen* cycle were published in the collection "On Northern Dvina". In 1927 northern folktales recorded and commented by Stepan Pisakhov were published in the almanac "Sovetskaya Strana".

The geography of Pisakhov's active creative scope was extraordinarily various, stretching from Novaya Zemlya to Cairo. As an artist he got lots of impressions from his youth travels in Italy, France, Turkey and Egypt. Yet, his major theme, both as a writer and an artist, was his native North, its images, folklore and speech. Pisakhov perceived the Russian North in detail and from many sides, as an artist, folklorist and ethnographer; he investigated the coasts of the White Sea, visited Novaya Zemlya, waters of the Yugorski Shar strait, connecting the Barents and Kara Seas, and took part in arctic expeditions. Stepan Pisakhov is a representative of that epoch, which felt the impoverishment of folklore and thus saw the need for combining folk traditions with promising opportunities of written literature.

Fyodor Abramov wrote, "Pisakhov is one of the greatest tale writers of the Russian North"; "he undoubtedly belongs to the most remarkable fairy tale authors of the world"; "regarding the scope of fancy Pisakhov holds a special place among the top ten tale writers of the world".



Autumn by the White Sea



Red Flowers in Novaya Zemlya



A monument to S. Pisakhov in Arkhangelsk, Chumbarov-Luchinski

Where do you live?

ACTIVITY

· Are there any famous people in your region?

Write a short biography of a famous person of your region and describe his/her most successful works. Send it to us at www.spotlightonrussia.ru



The covers of S. Pisakhov's books

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. THE ASSUMPTION CATHEDRAL

(КУСТЕНКО ЮЛИЯ ИГОРЕВНА, МБОУ "ЦО №22 - ЛИЦЕЙ ИСКУССТВ")

Cultural Exchange

There are a number of historical monuments in Russia, which show us different styles of architecture.

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

The Assumption Cathedral

The cathedral is situated in Tula inside the Kremlin.

It was built in 1764. It was made in the style of Russian Baroque. Inside the cathedral we can see a bright room with four pillars*. Also on the wall there are paintings representing two specific thematic complexes:

the seven paintings depicting the Ecumenical councils**;

four paintings on the Western wall of the temple,

transmitting the contents of the book «song of songs»***.

The great artistic value is a wooden carved gilt**** six-level iconostasis, which was made by Tula carvers. The Cathedral was a witness***** of many historical events of our homeland.

*pillar ['prol- cronf]

**the Ecumenical councils [,i:kju'menɪk(ə)l 'kaun(t)s(ə)l] - Вселенские соборы

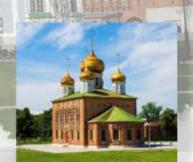
** the book song of songs - книга «Песнь песней»

•••• gilt [grlt] - золоченый

*****witness [witnos] - свидетель



The Assumption Cathedral in the early 20th century



The Assumption Cathedral in 2010

WITES

Complete the sentences, the Toy Museum last Friday

1)The cathedral is situated in

2)It is made in the style of __

3)Inside the cathedral we can see a

with four pillars.

4)There are paintings representing two specific _____ complexes. Discuss

Do you like this Cathedral? Why? Would you like to visit it?

What other Cathedrals do you know?

CULTURAL EXCHANGE: NATIONAL RUSSIAN COSTUME

(КАПОТКИНА НАТАЛЬЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МБУ ШКОЛА № 47)



We can study foreign culture not only from its literature, art, music, but also from the national clothes.

Spotlight on Russia studied the national Russian costume

Traditional clothing gives a sense of the traditions variety, it expresses the people's identity through the national costumes.



Traditionally, Russian clothes has two main colors – a natural color of the material – white, and red. "Red" is the same word that was used in the olden days to call everything beautiful. That is, red elements in clothing became beautiful elements.

For the southern regions of Russia plant and geometric

patterns were common, while for the Russian North – geometric patterns, zoological patterns and those associated with human life: the figures of

peacocks, leopards, horses; the tree of life, crosses, complex diamond shapes and so on.

Men's costume was composed of

- "Rubakha Kosovorotka" is a long shirt with a stand - up collar fastening on the side;
- "Porty" arelong, not wide, narrowed down to ankle trousers;
- "Kushak" isa belt. It was a mandatory part of traditional Russian clothing for both men and women. Belt was considered to have protective powers, acted as an amulet.

The Russian women's costume was based on

- "Rubakha" is a linen shirt or blouse. It was made flaxen embroidery, silk lace, golden threads and spangles. Collars and sleeves were decorated extensively.
 - "Perednik" is an apron served to keep the clothes clean. Women used it in the kitchen or in the garden.)
 - "Sarafan" is a long sleeveless dress covering feet was worn by girls and young women.



Activities

- Write down the words to the pictures
- What others parts of clothes can you see in the pictures. Describe them.
- Write a letter to your pen friend describing Russian costume

CULTURAL EXCHANGE: VICTORY DAY

(ТАШБУЛАТОВА ВЕНЕРА ТАБРИСОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №1 С. МРАКОВО)

Festivals

Dear, Spotlight on Russia

Hi! I'm in class 5 at school. We're doing a school project about different festivals all over the world . Can you tell us about a special Russian celebration?



Victory Day



The Brest Fortress was the first to fight the Nazis



Mamayev Hill

On June 22, 1941, the Hitlerite invaders treacherously attacked the Soviet Union. Their blow was of great strength. It was delivered by 190 divisions — 5.5 million officers and men. The fascists were confident that nothing could stand up against such a blow.

The Brest Fortress was the first to fight the Nazis. The whole world knows about the heroic defence of the Brest Fortress. The soldiers of a small garrison fought heroically from the 22nd of June to the end of July.

The enemy wanted to capture the Soviet capital at all cost. The German Nazis reached the outskirts of Moscow by late autumn in 1941.

Thanks to the bravery of our army at the front, the partisan movement and the heroic labour of the entire country the Nazis were stopped. In early December, 1941, General Zhukov's troops attacked the Nazis and beat them back. Many towns and villages were freed.

The Nazis broke through to Leningrad in September 1941. The city was under siege for 900 days. At last, in January 1944, the Soviet troops broke through the siege.

In the summer of 1942 the Nazis wanted to capture the south. They believed this would bring about the speedy defeat of the Red Army. The best Nazi divisions were sent against Stalingrad. There was a great battle on the Volga.

The Soviet Union lost tens of millions of its citizens during those years of war. And people of all nationalities in the former Soviet Union were among the soldiers who gave their lives in the battlefields.

Every year on the 9th of May people of our country celebrate Victory Day. There is a minute's silence all over the country at 7 p.m. This is when people pay tribute to those who died in this war. Victory Day is a holiday that unites all Russian people.



The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier where an eternal flame burns.



There is Piskarev Cemetery in St Petersburg

ACTIVITIES

- When did the G.P.W. start?
- When did the G.P.W. finish?
- Do you know any heroes from our district? Who are they?
- What streets in our village are named after the heroes of the Great Patriotic War?

Write and tell us about another festival in Russia.

Send photos too!

CULTURAL EXCHANGE: THE KABARDIAN DANCE ENSEMBLE "KABARDINKA"

(ЖИГУНОВА АЛЬБИНА МАЧРАИЛОВНА, ГБПОУ "1-Й МОК" СП СОШ ТИХОМИРОВА 6)

A good way to learn about culture of a different ethnic group is to watch its dances. Reading this page you can learn about a national ensemble presenting cabardians.

Cultural Exchange

Spotlight on Russia casts an eye on the ensemble "Kabardinka"



Each person is proud of his nation. And if there is something special he or she can be proud of, his/her feelings are doubled. Each cabardian is happy to be a member of ethnic group which has such ensemble as "Kabardinka".

The Kabardian Dance Ensemble, one of the first national troupes in Circassia, was established in 1933. "Kabardinka" is always recognizable due to its



originality, color and unique choreography. The famous performers have visited most corners of the globe in their 85 years, demonstrating the beauty of the people, their morals, customs and traditions with the language of dance. The performers wear national costumes and perform thrilling acts that you won't see anywhere else. What makes "Kabardinka" unique is that their dances make you feel like you're studying the history of Caucasians, their inner temperament, majestic beauty and elegance that



can't but enchant the spectators. These performances are always accompanied by thunderous ovations of the viewers and rave reviews in the media.

'Kabardinka' was recognized as 'National Treasure of the Circassian Nation' by the International Circassian Association (ICA).

CUSS

Have you ever heard about "Kabardinka" and cabardians?

What folk dance ensembles can you name?

Do you think it is important to have folk dance ensembles?

Activities

Find out about another folk dance ensemble and tell the class about it.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. THE POLAR OLYMPIAD

(РАКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ Г. МУРМАНСКА СОШ №31)

Although Murmansk region is situated above the Arctic circle and winter lasts here for almost six months, it is famous for sports activities and festivals. The main festival of course is in winter! Murmansk is a home for the Polar Olympiad.



Spotlight on Russia looks at the Polar Olympiad

The Polar Olympiad

The first Polar Olympiad took place in the city of Murmansk on March 30, 1934. On the first Polar Olympiad only 86 skiers from five cities of Russia (the former Soviet Union) competed: Murmansk, Leningrad, Moscow, Petrozavodsk and Vologda. The tradition of holding the Polar Olympiad was not interrupted even by the Second World War, when the athletes arrived at the competitions straight from the front.

Now these are the winter sports competitions which are held annually in early spring in the Murmansk region. Competitions are held among participants from different countries, both amateurs and professionals. Athletes compete in skiing, biathlon, ski jumping, ice hockey, ice car racing, kiting, ice hockey, ball hockey, windsurfing ,reindeer sledding and some other winter sports.





The key point of the Olympiad is the mass Marathon.

Traditionally both amateurs and professionals, young, adult and even pensioners participate in it. In 2019 the 46th mass ski race is held on the programme of Euroloppet and a cup of the ski marathons of Russia "Russialoppet".

Lyzhnya Druzhby



During the Polar Olympiad in Murmansk so-called 'Lyzhnya Druzhby' is held. It takes place in Rayakosky village annually. It has been in existence since 1993 when the Russian ambassador in Norway Smirnov suggested that people of the three countries should do the ski race across the boarders of Russia, Norway and Finland. Everybody is able to participate in this sport event because it is not a competition, you don't need any passport to cross the boarders. All that you need is to overcome 12 kilometers of a ski route, but don't forget to get your 'number'- and off you go!

Junior competitions

Since 1961 in addition to sports competitions for adults, junior competitions began to be held – the Polar Olympiad for schoolchildren. It usually includes such kinds of sports as: national sports (with reinder, dogs) skate racing, ski slalom, figure skating, naturban, ski racing, hockey, sport s orientation, sports fishing.

Sports fishing is held as a part of the Polar Olympiad and takes place annually on Semeonovskoye Lake in Murmansk. The purpose is either to catch as much fish as possible or to catch the biggest one. The winners are honoured with the Champion tapes, cups, medals, certificates. The participants are also awarded with such diplomas as "The youngest participant", "The biggest fish caught", "The first fish caught". All the participants are given the special badges.



Discuss Have you ever watched or taken part in any sports competitions? Have you got any awards? What are they? Have you watched an Olympiad? What kind of winter activities would you like to participate? Why?

Activity Find in the text the names of winter sports. Explain your classmates (in English) what they are. Do you know all of them? If no, find the explanation in the Internet. What kinds of sport are represented in the pictures?

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. RUSSIAN FESTIVALS

(НИКУЛИНА НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОАУ "ЛИЦЕЙ №21" ГОРОДА КИРОВА)

Cultural Exchange

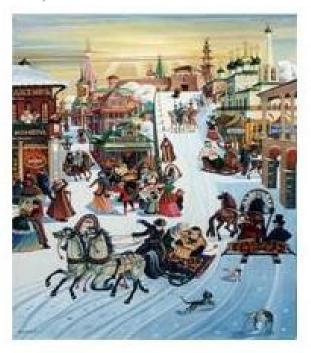
Russian Festivals



Do you like to celebrate Russian traditional festivals? One of the most favourite is Pancake week or Shrovetide. Spotlight on Russia finds out more about it...

Pancake Week takes place every year. It depends on the beginning of Great Lent and is celebrated during the week before it. This week prepares people for fasting and the beginning of spiritual and physical purification. The Festival always starts on Monday and ends on Sunday.

On Monday people meet the carnival, dress up Winter Scarecrow and begin to bake pancakes. On Tuesday all people and especially children play funny games, have fun, go sledding down the hills and of course eat pancakes. Wednesday is "gourmand". The first place is given to a wide range of treats. Pancakes are eaten with all kinds of fillings, with sour-cream, caviar, jam, condensed milk and so on. Thursday is called Broad Camival. It is the very middle of Pancake week. In the past the young made "fist fighting", sang and danced in a ring. On Friday sons-in-law are to invite their mothers-in-law, show their hospitality and pay their hoppour. On Saturday sisters-in-law have to invite relatives and treat them. In the evening Winter Scarecrow is taken to some open place or to a village fence and burnt to say good-bye to winter. Shrove Sunday or Sunday of Forgiveness finishes Pancake Week and is to beg pardon. In the evening there is an evening service that opens Great Lent.





Discuss

- What are the most popular festivals in the place where you live?
- What holidays do you and your family, celebrate every year?
- What is your favourite holiday? Why?

Activity

Imagine that you host a TV programme about Russian traditional holidays. Interview your classmates and find out the most popular ones. Make a chart.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. THE SAMI GAMES

(РАКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ Г. МУРМАНСКА СОШ №31)

Every indigenous people have their own national holiday. The Sami on the Kola Peninsula have several holidays. One of them is the Sami Games.

Spotlight on Russia visits the Kola Peninsula



According to the established tradition, the Sami Games are held in two places: in the village of Lovozero (in June) and in the village of Loparskaya (in September).

The games include competitions in the traditional forms of entertainment for the indigenous people of the Kola Peninsula. They include jumping over wooden sleds, shooting a crossbow, throwing a lasso at a trochee, running with a stick over rough terrain, paddling on a rowing boat and Sami football. The festival day ends with a game of Sami football.

Feast Festival guests are offered national Sami dishes – Sami fish soup, potatoes with herring and other dishes.

In recent years the Sami of Norway and Finland have become guests and participants of the Sami Games.

Sami Football

The indigenous peoples of the north also love excitement. Only women play Sami football. With truly polar minimalism five women in a team in their long national sundresses run after the ball across a hilly field.

The goalkeeper is at the gate which is two poles stuck in the ground. The ball in Sami football is sewn from reindeer skins and stuffed with either deerskin or pieces of deerskin. It is rather heavy compared to a regular soccer ball. If in a big football the goalkeeper can cover the ball with his body, in Sami football the goalkeeper protects the ball, covering it with the long skirt of her

In the Murmansk region (that is the Kola Peninsula) Sami football is very popular and viewers come from all over the area to watch fun matches.

Sami fish soup

First, they put fish head into the pan, then the pieces of the fish body and only then the fish tail. "For the fish to go to the nets, not from them," says the old omen. They add some berries – cloudberries or blueberries. Today, of course,

they put potatoes and spices. But onions is another story. They cook the whole onion in the pan, then take it out and throw it away.

Activity: Use the Internet to

find out what fish the Sami use

for their fish soup. Try to guess

why they prefer using berries

instead of spices in their

national dishes.



Indigenous - коренной житель

Reindeer - северный олень

Crossbow – арбалет

Trochee – хорей

Terrain - ландшафт

Cultural Exchange











Discuss: Do you find the rules of Sami football extraordinary? Why? Would you like to try to play the game? What about taking part in other national games? By the way, it is allowed to do!

Lasso – лассо

CULTURAL EXCHANGE: THE SIBERIAN CARPET

(ШИРШОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МАОУ СОШ № 15 Г. ТЮМЕНИ)

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Everybody knows that carpets are used to make spaces more beautiful and to make walking on the floor quieter. But Siberian carpets have interesting facts in their history which make them unusual.

Spotlight on Russia finds out about traditional handcraft weaving.

The history of Siberian carpets goes back to XVI century. Handcraft weaving was widespread in Toboloskaya province and starting with XVIII century Tyumen was the largest centre. Carpets were used to decorate walls, cover large boxes and benches or as blankets for people and horses during long cold winters. They were also used to show off wealth - the bigger carpet you had, the richer person you was. Valuable wool carpet usually became a **heirloom** of a family.

Traditionally, Tyumen carpets had black backgrounds and a lot of big colorful flowers. The black colour symbolizes fertility and the flowers (usually roses or poppies) remind of warm summer.

The most talented craftswoman became Vasilisa Vikulova - her wonderful carpet got an award in a World Exhibition in Paris in 1900. Later, a number of weaving manufactures has appeared but only one is still working now. The Ishim manufacture made carpet runners even for the Moscow Kremlin.

Tyumen carpet weaving was mentioned by many historians, writers and travelers. A famous Russian artist *V. Surīkov* painted a picture "The Capture of Snow Town" with carpet in the right corner. Even a king of Hawaii had his own Siberian carpet during the first Russian Sailing across the world in 1803.

Tyumen flower patterns has still inspired many people around the world. In 2013 a designer from the USA used them to produce a collection "From Russia with love".

Today you can visit an exhibition in *Museum Complex of 1. Ya. Slovtsov* in Tyumen and try to make the carpet by yourself!

heirloom - a valuable object that has been given by older members of a family to younger members over many years.

DISCUSS

- · What traditional handcrafts are there in your area?
- Is it important to conserve traditional handcrafts? Why?
- · Do you have any family heirlooms? What are they?

ACTIVITY

 Write an article about traditional handcrafts in your area for your school website.







CULTURAL EXCHANGE. IZHIK SCULPTURTE

(ФЕДОРОВА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №50, ГОРОД ИЖЕВСК, УДМУРТСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА)

Cultural Exchange

There is a number of sculptures in Russia but some of them are made to the anniversary of town.

Spotlight on Russia looks at the sculpture «Izhik» in Izhevsk

The sculpture «Izhik» is a mascot of Izhevsk town. It is situated on the central square.

Izhik is a mischievous boy in a father's long jacket. His father is a worker of weapons. In Tsar's times such jackets were given to the best masters of weapons. There is a branch of mountain ash on the boy's hat. The mountain ash is also the symbol of town.

The sculpture is 1.5 meters height and its weight is more than 800 kg. During the project «There are 250 good deeds to the 250th anniversary of Izhevsk town» N. Haliullin came up with the idea to set the symbol of Izhevsk. The sculptor was P. Medvedev.

Organizers of the project had been collecting old keys during all summer. There were around 20 000 unnecessary keys that were donated by the citizens. The mascot was cast from these keys on «Izhstal» factory.

The citizens estimated creative author's ideas. Today there are some interesting traditions. People throw a coin on a hat of a mischievous boy to have a wealth at home. And just married couple touch the face of the boy together to have a baby son.

The metal sculpture «Izhik» had become the main sight for visitors and the real pride for local people.

ACTIVITY

Find out about another interesting sculpture in Russia and tell the class about it.



DISCUSS

- Have you ever visited Izhevsk?
- Do you think sights like this are important? Why (not)?
- What do you think people also can create to the anniversary of town?

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. MUSEUM ESTATE OF P.I.TCHAIKOVSKY

(КУДРЯВЦЕВА ЕЛЕНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 50, Г. ИЖЕВСК, УДМУРТСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА)

Cultural Exchange

There are many places in Russia which are very important for our hearts.



Spotlight on Russia takes a look at "Museum estate of P. I. Tchaikovsky»

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was a world famous composer. He was the first Russian composer who had musicial education. The great musician dedicated all his life to the music and was successful: 10 operas, 3 ballets, 6 symphonies in different genres were created by him.

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born in 1840 in a small Ural town called Votkinsk located in Udmurt Republic. His father, Ilya Petrovich, was appointed as the new head of Kamsko-Votkinsky steelmaking factory, so their family settled in a spacious house. P. I. Tchaikovsky spent 8 years on the bank of Votkinsky pond where wild ducks swam and fishing boats rocked on the waves. There he had got the first lessons of music taught by his teacher Maria Markovna Palchikova. When Pyotr was 8 he left his small motherland Votkinsk.

Perhaps, composing his works, Pyotr was thinking about his father, signing the documents in a study or his mother, singing romances, his games with his brothers and sisters, nanny's fairy-tales before sleeping or Maria Markovna, teaching little Pyotr to musical gammas.





In the depths of the mansion's area there was a human hut, a coach house, a greenhouse and a wonderful park with lindens which remember the greatest composer.

The most valuable thing inside the mansion is Pyotr's piano. It was located in a great hall where different performances took place. "Young girls are in ball gowns, cavaliers are in white gloves... The French quadrille is on and everybody is dancing..." - the father of the composer wrote to his wife Alexandra Andreevna.

On weekends children and adults got together in a dining-room. In the center there was a table made of red wood, porcelain plates and dishes of the first part of the XIXth century decorated it. Fruit and vegetables grown in their garden, poultry, fish and even crayfishes were served for dinner.

Nowadays state memorial architectural complex "Museum estate of P. I. Tchaikovsky" is an unique architectural monument of the XIXth century. The museum recreates interior, life and traditions of the family. Try to visit this old mansion to understand the emotional world of the greatest Russian composer.

DISCUSS

- Do you like music? Who is your favourite Russian composer? Why?
- Would you like to be a composer of the XIXth century? Why? Why not?
- What interesting facts have you learnt about Votkinsk?

ACTIVITY

Find information on another Russian composer and tell us about his or her biography and creativity.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. MONUMENT TO THE SOLDIER-LIBERATOR

(СЕДУНОВА ЮЛИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №49, Г. ШАХТЫ)



There are a lot of monuments in our native town. Spotlight on

Russia looks at one very special monument.



Monument to the Soldier-Liberator is a monument built to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War. The monument was erected on the initiative of the inhabitants of the town of Shakhty. Funds for its construction were earned by workers on volunteer clean-ups, most urban organizations provided the assistance.

The monument is located on Victory Square and is a 15-meter sculpture of a warrior who raised an assault riffle above his head. Next to the warrior there are three orders cast of metal: Orders of Victory, Patriotic War and Glory. The complex includes five lamps, symbolizing five heavy years of the Great Patriotic War. The monument was erected in a short time — for 6 months. The opening took place on May 7, 1985.

Discuss

Why do people build monuments?

Do you think that one of the most popular monuments in Shakhty is Monument to the Soldier-Liberator?

Activities Find out more information about monuments of Shakhty.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. MARIINSKY THEATRE THE PRIMORSKY STAGE

(КИСЕЛЬКОВА ДАРЬЯ ОЛЕГОВНА, ШЕМЕНЁВА АННА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГИМНАЗИЯ ДВФУ Г. ВЛАДИВОСТОК)





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 OF FAMOUS MARIINSKÝ THEATRE THE PRIMORSKÝ STAGE

located in Vladivostok. Artistic Director Terrace.

- Valery Gergiev.

one of the major tourists' attractions in Denis Matsuev. repertory schedule, - the International Mariinsky Far East autumn. Festival, featuring performances by international stars of opera, ballet and instrumental music from Russia, the Asia-Pacific Region, Europe event into an annual summer music Bashmet forum.

NEW WORDS

Рісьителдиву - ЖИВОПИСНО Facade - фасад Дерегьогу - репертуар Вснеби№ - график **Асоизніся** - акустика Аппиа/-ГОДОВОЙ С*бать*ег - камерный





DISCUSS

- What do you now about Valery Gergiev, Yuri Bashmet, Denis Matsuev?
- Have you ever been to Mariinsky Theatre?
- What famous artists of the Mariinsky Theatre do you know?

The Primorsky Stage of the Mariinsky The theatre houses three stages: the Great Theatre is a performing arts complex Hall, the Chamber Hall and the Summer

The Great Hall of the Theatre is intended for The Primorsky Stage of the Mariinsky major opera and ballet productions, large Theatre — one of the most modern symphonic and choral concerts. Built in a theatres in Russia and in the Asia-Pacific classical Italian horseshoe shape with four Region, built for the APEC Summit in rows of balconies, the Great Hall can seat up to 2012. Picturesquely located on the hills 1356 audience members. Excellent acoustics ("sopkas"), overlooking the Sea of of the Great Hall have also been noted by all Japan, the theatre building, with its musicians who have ever performed on its panoramic glass facade, has become stage, including Valery Gergiev, Yuri Bashmet,

the Primorye region. An intense The Chamber Hall has a total of 305 seats. It is distinctive used for chamber opera performances, "meetacoustics and high professionalism of the-artist" educational and educational performers have made the Primorsky events, autograph sessions, programmes for Stage one of the most visited theatres in children and master-classes. The Summer Russia and the the Asia-Pacific Region. Terrace is designed for easily accessible open-In 2016, the Primorsky Stage presented air concerts and performances and is used its largest cultural project of the region from the beginning of spring till the end of

and Mark the sentences True/False/Not Stated

- America, Based on the success of the 1. Artistic Director of the Mariinsky First Festival, it was decided to turn this Theatre, the Primorsky Stage is Yuri
 - 2. The Primorsky Stage of the Mariinsky Theatre is one of the most modern theatres in Russia
 - It was built for the APEC forum
 - Primorsky hills are called "sopkas"
 - 5. The Primorsky Stage of the Mariinsky Theatre overlooks the sea of China
 - The favourite stage of all the citizens is the Summer Terrace

THE CITY I LIKE. VLADIVOSTOK

(МАГЕРА МАРИЯ ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, ШЕМЕНЁВА АННА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГИМНАЗИЯ ДВФУ Г. ВЛАДИВОСТОК)

THE CITY I LIKE Vladivostok





Have you ever heard about the Golden Horn Bay, the Zolotoy Rog Bridge? Spotlight on Russia visits Vladivostok - "Ruler of the East".

Vladivostok - "Ruler of the East" is a city and the administrative center of the Far Eastern Federal District and Primorsky Krai, Russia, located around the Golden Horn Bay, not far from Russia's borders with China and North Korea. The city is the home port of the Russian Pacific Fleet and is the largest Russian port on the Pacific coast.

It was founded on 20 June 1860 when the military ship Manchur, under the command of Captain-Lieutenant Alexey K. Shefner, called at the Golden Horn Bay to found **an outpost** called Vladivostok. Nikolay Komarov with 28 soldiers were brought from Nikolayevsk-on-Amur by ship to construct the first buildings of the future city.

In 2012 Vladivostok **hosted** the 24th APEC summit. Leaders from the APEC member countries met at Russky Island. Two giant cablestayed bridges were built in preparation for the summit, namely the Zolotoy Rog bridge over the Zolotoy Rog Bay in the center of the city, and the Russky Island Bridge from **the mainland** to Russky Island (the longest cable-stayed bridge in the world). The new campus of Far Eastern Federal University was completed on Russky Island in 2012.

Vladivostok is home to **numerous** educational institutions including 5 universities: Far Eastern Federal University, Maritime State University, Far Eastern State Technical Fisheries University, Vladivostok State University of Economics and Service, Vladivostok State Medical University.

The city has rich cultural traditions. The international festival Vladivostok Rocks International Music Festival attracts a lot of visitors every year. In Vladivostok one can visit The Arsenyev Primorye Museum - the main museum of the Primorsky Krai, Maxim Gorky Academic Theatre, the State Primorsky Opera and Ballet Theater.

GLOSSARY:

- An outpost застава
- 2. To host принимать в гостях
- 3. The mainland материк
- 4. Numerous многочисленные

ACTIVITIES:

Match the questions (A-F) with the paragraphs. One question is extra.

- a) How many universities are there in Vladivostok?
- B) What bridge is the longest cable-stayed bridge in the world?
- c) Why do a lot of Rock music fans visit Vladivostok every day?
- d) Who built the first buildings of Vladivostok?
- e) What does the name of the city mean?
- f) Which place in Vladivostok is good to watch sports?

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. THE NATIONAL TATAR COSTUME

(УМАРОВА ФАРАНГИС ФИРДАВСОВНА, МБОУ "СОШ №114" ПРИВОЛЖСКОГО РАЙОНА Г. КАЗАНИ)

Culture





We can study foreign culture not only from its literature, art, music, but also national clothes

Spotlight on Russia studied the national Tatar costume

Tatars are the second largest population in Russia after Russians.

Tatars live in the Republic of Tatarstan, the Central regions of Russia, and the Volga region.

The national costume of the Tatars combines fabrics of the colors of the East, headdresses with a rich pattern, various types of shoes, jewelry.

The national costume of Tatars is an element by wich one can restore the rich history of this people, learn the secrets of the hierarchy in the family and society. Any national outfit expresses uniqueness, indicates what is of paramaunt value to the people. The 18th century is the time of the appearance of the Tatar costume.

The main component of both men's and women's attire is an elongated, spacious shirt. Its mandatory components should be wedges on the side and a deep cut on the front.

A nationality-defining feature is found in many costumes. The image of the Tatars allows us to understand that they are practical and practical and inclined to create comfort, no matter what conditions they have to live in.

Traditional Tatar costume is represented by the following elements:

- shirt;
- loose-fitting pants (harem pants);
- swing robe.



There is also a headdress: a woman wears a headscarf, a man wears a skullcap. In any case, it is richy decorated with various decorative elements. There is a pattern or ornament indicating the characteristics of the genus, embroidery made in gold, coins and beans of various sizes.

Activities

- 1. Have you ever seen Tatar national costume?
- 2. What can we know about people, looking at the national costume?
- 3. Were the national costumes of Tatars comfortable and practical?
- 4. What elements are represented in traditional Tatar costume?
- 5. What headdresses does Tatar national costume have?
- 6. How were the headresses decorated?

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. THE STATE HERMITAGE MUSEUM

(АХМЕТЗЯНОВА КАМИЛЛА АЗАТОВНА, МБОУ "СОШ №114" ПРИВОЛЖСКОГО РАЙОНА Г. КАЗАНИ)

Culture



There are a lot of beautiful places to visit in Russia. But one of the most remarkable places is the Hermitage in Saint Petersburg.

Spotlight on Russia studied The State Hermitage Museum

The State Hermitage Museum is a museum of art and culture in Saint Petersburg. It is the second largest art museum in the world after Louvre in Paris.

The Hermitage was founded in 1764 when Empress Catherine the Great acquired an impressive collection of paintings from the Berlin merchant Johann Ernst Gotzkowsky.

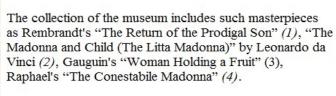
The State Hermitage Museum is one of the most visited art museums in the world. It attracted almost 5 million visitors in 2019.

The collection of the museum includes about 3 million works of art and world culture artefacts. It contains paintings, graphic works, sculptures, works of applied art, archaeological artefacts and numismatic objects.













The Hermitage is home to around 70 cats, which guard its treasures against rodents. The tradition dates back to a 1745 decree of Empress Elizabeth.



- 1. Have you ever been to the Hermitage? Did you like it?\Would you like to visit?
- 2. What can you see at the Hermitage museum?
- 3. Do you know any other famous museums?
- 4. What is your favourite museum?



THE WAR YEARS OF THE V.PISHVANOV

(МЕДВЕДЕВА ВИКТОРИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ ДОНСКАЯ СОШ)



June 1941. The Great grief had fallen on cities and towns, villages.

The war also came to the Don land. In the afternoon on the 26th of January, 1943, the 98th separate rifle brigade entered the battle for the village Pishvanov, but the counterattack of the enemy's motorized infantry and tanks were pushed to the east, towards the village Konny Zavod. Fascist tanks attacked the village of Pishvanov and began to squeeze the encirclement ring. A critical situation had been created.

The command of our troops decided to fight their way to the east. Enemy tanks were pressing down. Enemy air raids had become more frequent.



The war years of the v.Pishvanov.



The withdrawal had to be carried out in difficult conditions. But the anti-tank reserve was thrown out to help, at a distance of 7 km from the village. With the approach of the 99th separate rifle brigade from the area of the Horse Factory village, the position of our troops were restored.

The brave gunners met the enemy tanks with aimed fire. After the first shots, three tanks caught fire, and the rest began to retreat. The repeated attack of our troops cost two German tanks. The attempt to encircle our units with enemy troops were thwarted.

But the enemy did not give up and again began to attack. Major Afonin B. B. skillfully led the battalion, cut off by tanks and machine gunners of the enemy. He personally led the military operation to liberate the village. And by dawn on the $27^{\rm th}$ of January , the brigades had captured v.Pishvanov.



rifle ['raɪfl]-стрелковая
infantry ['mfəntrl]-пехота
encirclement [m'sə:klmənt]- окружение
withdrawal [wɪð'dro:əl]-отозвать, отступать
gunner ['gʌnə]-артиллерист, пулемётчик
liberate ['libərett]-освобождать



After the release of v.Pishvanov from the Nazi invaders, the remains of the dead Soviet soldiers were buried in a mass grave v.Pishvanov.

The monument to the soldiers who fell during the Great Patriotic War was built in 1945. The height is 4.2 m. There is an inscription: "Eternal memory of the lost villagers". 265 people were buried in the mass grave. The names of the all victims are not established.



- 1) Put 5-6 key questions to the text.
- 2) Discuss the text. Use your questions.
- 3) Retell the text. Use the Vocabulary.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. PARK "KLUCHI", THE VILLAGE OF KOSTROMA, BELGOROD REGION

(СВИЩЕВА ЭЛЕОНОРА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА,ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ», Г. БЕЛГОРОД)

Cultural **Exchange**

It is very important to know the history of your country. Different museums show us how people lived in the past.

Spotlight on Russia visits the park "Kluchi"

The park "Kluchi", the village of Kostroma, Belgorod region



20 kilometers from the Prokhorovsky field, at the source of the Psel river, in the village of Kostroma is situated the park "Kluchi". It is located at the foot of the chalk slope. Many springs flows down on the slope and form the Psel river and that is why this park is called "Kluchi" (Springs).

Above the source of the Psel river, on the site of the old mill, there is a chapel of the Archangel Michael. Everyone can plunge into the icy consecrated water. There are Hiking trails around the chapel where visitors walk and enjoy picturesque views.



The open air museum "The Kostroma ethnographic village" was founded in this place. It consists of several traditional peasant houses. The houses are made of mud huts with thatched roofs. Their walls were built of wooden frames like half-timbered houses in Europe. The gaps between the frame were filled with brushwood and then covered with clav.

In every house, you can see exhibits dedicated to some village craft. In the house "World of childhood" you can see how to make rag dolls. The house "Locks and keys" is dedicated to blacksmithing skills. In the house "Traditional Russian cuisine" visitors can try herbal teas and pancakes.

It is a perfect places for wedding ceremonies in a traditional Russian style.

DISCUSS



In the territory of the park there is a zoo. In this zoo visitors can see camels, lamas, fallow deer, yaks, swans and other animals.

It is a perfect place for swimming and fishing. There are smalls guests houses with Russian baths to stay in.



ACTIVITY

Have you ever visited the park "Kluchi"?

Do you think sites like this are important?

Would you like to visit this place?

Find information about museums of Russian culture.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. BELGOROD STATE DIORAMA MUSEUM

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

Belgorod State Diorama Museum

Phone: (4722) 32-96-89, (4722) 32-16-75 Address:308000, Belgorod region,

Working hours:
Tue- Sun from 10.00 am to 18.00 pm Monday off
Break time from 1.00 pm to 2.00 pm
Internet: official web site www.31md.ru
e-mail: muzdiorama31@yandex.ru

Cultural Exchange

Belgorod State Diorama Museum of History and Arts

"The Battle of Kursk. Belgorod Direction" is the
principal military museum of Belgorod and its
attraction, the center of gravity for professional
scholars and amateurs who love military history.
Annually, the museum is visited by about 160
thousand of people.

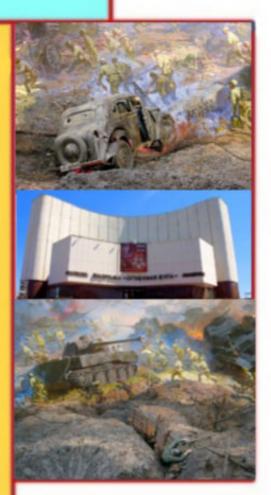
The heart of the museum and its main exhibit item is

The heart of the museum and its main exhibit item is the largest Russian diorama — The Arch of Fire — a giant artistic canvas that depicts the crucial point in the Belgorod-Kharkov direction of the Kursk Salient, namely the tank battle near the village of Prokhorovka on 12 July 1943.

The area of the diorama's picture canvas is 1005 square meters (67 meters long, 15 meters high). To paint it, artists needed two whole years. It was the work of painters of battle pieces of the country's only studio of military artists dedicated to M. Grekov advised by veterans who had participated in the battle.

Many characters of the painting are historically accurate and demonstrate likeness to true participants. When looking at the diorama from the observation point, viewers are sort of placed in the center of the battle and directly participate in it. The two halls of the museum that comprise the permanent exposition "On the Scorched Land" display weapons, awards, personal items, documents, photographs of participants of the Battle of Kursk (5 July — 23 August 1943). All in all, the museum's holdings comprise over 14 thousand unique items devoted to the region's military history.

The movie theater shows a documentary with elements of a feature film devoted to the evens of the Battle of Kursk, «On the Scorched Land» (author — N. Ryapolov). The museum exposition continues to an open platform where military equipment of the victorious army is displayed. The diorama is possessed of a special power — it leaves no one indifferent.



DISCUSS

- 1. Is there a diorama museum in your town/city?
- 2. Do you think sites like this are important? Why?

Find out about another
Diorama Museum in
Russia. Write a short
paragraph. Tell the class
about it.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. DON COSSACS. WARRIORS AND FARMERS

(ЛИТВЯКОВА АЛЛА КОНСТАНТИНОВНА, МБОУ НОВОТРОИЦКАЯ ООШ (С. НОВОТРОИЦКОЕ АЗОВСКОГО РАЙОНА РОСТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Don Cossacks: Warriors and Farmers

Four centuries ago Don steppes attracted the attention of decisive Russians dreaming about freedom. They escaped from serfdom (крепостничество) joining into bands and leading the life full of danger and anxiety. Who are those courageous men?

Spotlight on Rostov Region takes a closer look on Don Cossacks' lifestyle.

The Turkish word "Cossacks" originally meant "free people and warriors with light weapons". At first Cossacks settled near the Russian south border in thick forests or river bends to make them suitable for defending. They made armed groups (stanitsas), chose a leader (ataman) with his assistant (esaul) and used to organize temporary camps (stans) with a building in its center (kuren'). Step by step, Cossacks' life became more peaceful and constant settlements began to appear (they were called "gorodki"). Gorodki grew and turned into stanitsas and khutors (farm-steads). Severe life conditions brought up Don Cossacks' personality. They were amazing warriors. They say, one Cossack is worth more than 10 common soldiers, so enemies were afraid to fight against the Cossack band without tenfold benefits (10-кратное преимущество). It's no wonder because since early childhood baby Cossacks had been learning to be brave and smart. Mothers sang lullabies about future battles. At the age of 3 boys could ride a horse and at the age of 7 they could gallop without a saddle, swim across the Don and shoot. However, the rich Don environment offered peaceful activities like hunting, fishing and farming as well. Every Cossack loves his native land, cares for his soil and harvest. But in the past every Cossack, especially a young one, seldom happened to stay at home and devote himself to such a lifestyle. First of all, Cossacks were warriors so they had to spend a lot of time on military service. Cossacks are people who strongly believe in God, respect the opinion of older generations,

honour devotion to their companions as well as to their horses treating these animals like close friends and sensible creatures with a soul and feelings. All this has left a mark on Cossacks' culture. Lots of traditions, ceremonies and habits are still alive in Don Region. We can observe

them in folklore, performances, museums, at weddings and in common people's life.

3

ACTIVITY

Imagine your foreign friend asks you about Don Region's history and life in the past. What would you tell him/her? Write down some ideas.

DISCUSS

- Do you know why Cossacks stand in a circle discussing their matters? Make suggestions.
- Have you read or heard about the novel "The Quiet Don" by Sholokhov? What is it about?
- Do you know any traditional food of Don Cossacks?
 What is Don fish soup called? Would you like to try it?

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. FAMOUS MONUMENTS OF BELGOROD

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

Famous monuments of Belgorod

Cultural Exchange

Dream

The monument to the Dream, popularly called "The Girl with Bubbles", is one of the most popular in Belgorod. It appeared in the city in 2005, becoming one of the first sculptural objects. The composition of the monument shows a young girl blowing soap bubbles. The girl has a tube in her hands, and the bubbles themselves are on the sidewalk and serve as a place for tourists to relax. The sculpture in the first year after its appearance had a rather difficult fate — several acts of vandalism spoiled the appearance of the sculpture itself. Later, residents of the city several times stole a tube for soap bubbles from the monument, as a souvenir, and six months after the installation, the entire monument disappeared. Fortunately, the loss was quickly found, but periodically the girl's tube with soap bubbles still disappears.



Spotlight on Russia takes you into world-famous Belgorod



Monument to a traffic police officer on a motorcycle

The prototype of the monument was the legendary Soviet traffic inspector Pavel Grechikhin, the hero of local stories and anecdotes. According to the inspector's story, he could punish any car for a traffic violation, including the head of the regional committee of the CPSU. He never took money and was awarded many awards in the service. The monument is a model of a police motorcycle and a growth sculpture of Pavel Grechikhin standing next to it. The inspector is dressed in a casual uniform with a cap, one hand with a baton raised up, and in the other hand he holds a whistle raised to his lips. The pedestal of the monument is decorated with the phrase: "Good fame is better than wealth».

Discuss:

Have you ever heard about Belgorod?

Which monument did you like the most and why?

Do you want to see these monuments live?

Activity:

Find more information

about the monuments of Belgorod. When were

they created? Who are they dedicated to?

CULTURAL EXCHANGE. BORISOV CERAMIC FACTORY

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

We decided to go on an excursion to the Borisov ceramic factory. Here's what we learnt about it.

Borisovskaya ceramics is the largest producer of majolica thick-walled pottery from red clay in Russia and the undoubted leader in the production of pots for baking and roasting. The enterprise employs about two hundred and fifty people, here hereditary craftsmen of the national craft are working, who thanks to family traditions managed to carry the secrets of skill through the years.

The plant's products are widely known both in Belgorod and Belgorod region, and beyond. The geography of sales is from Kaliningrad to the Far East.

A distinctive feature of Borisov ceramics are: quality, durability and environmental friendliness of production.

The basis for creating a clay crock is red clay, which the plant takes from a local deposit. The surface of the products is covered with environmentally friendly food glaze. As the paints are used natural materials - these are varieties of clay, which, when roasted, give all possible colors. To impart strength to the clay pottery, all products pass two firing.

The unique properties of red clay allow pottery of Borisov ceramics to provide a "baking effect" or, as they say, "the effect of a Russian stove" when preparing dishes. Borisovsk ceramics are things that keep warmth and comfort in every house.

Borisovsk ceramics value the trust of customers and constantly improve their products, helping to create in the kitchen and in the house a special atmosphere of comfort, coziness and beauty.

Find out about the biggest ceramic factory in Russia.
Write a short paragraph and tell the class about it.

Culture









DISCUSS

1. Have you ever been to the ceramic factory?

2. Would you like to have a set of pots by Borisov ceramics ? Why?

3. What are pros and cons of ceramic cookware?

PRESIDENTIAL CADET SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA

(ФИСЕНКО ЕВГЕНИЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, ОРЕНБУРГСКОЕ ПРЕЗИДЕНТСКОЕ КАДЕТСКОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ)

Presidential **Cadet Schools** in Russia



At present, there are about five hundred cadet schools, military boarding schools and a great number of cadet classes in Russia. The idea that emerged a while ago to establish presidential cadet schools in every region is now becoming a reality.



ACTIVITIES

Find out if there is a cadet school in your city or town. Have a lesson-excursion to this school and write a short article about it. Tell about its location, history, ехтаspecial subjects and curricular activities.

Spotlight on Russia visits Orenburg - the city where the first presidential cadet school was opened in 2010

Orenburg Presidential Cadet School is a full boarding school¹ for boys. It was founded in 2010 by the President of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev. The school has soon become one of the most famous schools in the country, attracting pupils from all over the country. Orenburg cadets are boys from 11 to 18 years old, most of them are children of Russia's Armed Forces personnel.

Currently, the boarding school is home to 800 boys. The students receive both general education and extra-curricular² educational programmes with the emphasis in Maths, Physics, foreign languages (including Chinese) and Military Science. The school has excellent facilities³ for extra-curricular activities: cadets can choose a journalist's society, a diplomat's society, Robotics, a choir, an Art society.

The campus of the school is located in the centre of Orenburg. There are 7 dormitories in the campus, a library, a skating rink, some football pitches, basketball and volleyball grounds, a swimming pool and a building for extra-curricular activities.

In the dormitory⁴ cadets live in comfortable rooms for three boys. There is no escape from household chores for the boys: they do the ironing and washing themselves. Also they must keep their rooms tidy. Parents can take their sons out on Sunday.

Orenburg Presidential Cadet school provides a very high standard of sports training. There are many opportunities to become a successful sportsman in the school. The school has teams in all the main sports. Boys take part in regional and national competitions in wrestling, mini-football, hockey and athletics.

1full boarding school – закрытое учебное заведение

²extra-curricular – внеклассный, дополнительный

3facilities – условия, возможности

4dormitory – общежитие, жилой корпус

EDUCATION. WELCOME TO THE FIRST MOSCOW EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX!

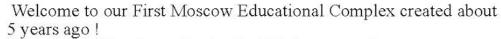
(КАРПОВА ЕЛЕНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, ГБПОУ "1-Й МОК" СП СОШ ТИХОМИРОВА 6)

Do you know that our Russian system of education has changed dramatically? Especially in Moscow! Have you ever heard about new complexes of educational institutions organized in our capital city?

Education

Let's find out some arguments and facts about them with

Spotlight on Russia!



It consists of 7 colleges, 2 schools, 4 kindergartens!

The idea of optimization appeared more than 5 years ago in order to find new ways of renovations and management. Since that time lots of complexes have begun with the aim to develop their ideas of offering education and development to children and their parents. Nowadays there are a lot of different complexes in Moscow.

The most unusual ones is the First Moscow Educational Complex, the head-office of which is located in Medvedkovo .It differs from others because of the fact that it offers different kinds of educational services and gives children lots of opportunities to develop their skills in various fields such as Design ,Cookery, Photography , IT-Technology and many more.

The Complex is considered to be a basic step to the career from the cradle (from the kindergarten with their modern system of development, with the wide range of clubs such as Swimming club, Science club, Music and Art clubs to schools where the system of education gives children the chance to study lots of subjects dipper and wider using extra-curriculum activities). As for colleges we can't but say that they are ready to show and offer you everything you want to try. There you have the opportunity to be successful in your chosen career and achieve everything! So, welcome to the First Moscow Educational Complex! It's worth doing!

Discuss











In pairs, discuss the school you go to.

- What's the name and the type of it?
- What is special in such a school?
- What extra-curriculum activities do you have there?
 What facilities are there inside and

What facilities are there inside and outside?

Tell your partner

whether it is good to get education in your school? Why? Give your reasons.

- Write and tell people around about your school
- Don't forget to find and show some photos to illustrate your speech.

EDUCATION. BELGOROD STATE UNIVERSITY

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

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Spotlight on Belgorod Region looks at one of the oldest and prestigious universities in Russia

Education

Belgorod State University has ey I

- more than 2800 foreign students from 91 countries;
- more than 5000 graduates annually;
- · 3 Bachelor's and Master's degree programs in English
- over 160 agreements for international cooperation
- 14 Associates and Members of the Russian Academy . to otpath of Sciences oint; do
- over 1,100 Doctors and Candidates of Science
- co-operational agreements for internship with more than 600 enterprises
- 3 educational programs with the EUR-ACE® quality mark
- quality management programs acknowledged by 55 countries of IQNet.

The Mission Statement of Belgorod State University

The mission of Belgorod State University (BelSU) is to solve research problems of international and national significance, to integrate the educational, research, social and cultural functions of the University, to train highly qualified professionals, and to preserve and develop the cultural and moral legacy of the country and the region.



In 2018 BelSU has joined WorldSkills Russia movement and became an associated partner of **Professionals** (WroldSkills 'Young Russia)' Union.

In 2018 BelSU kept its position among the first hundred of the best universities according to ARWU Shanghai ranking 'Metallurgy" category (position 76-100)

- 1. What information in the text was new for you? 2. Is this material actual and up-to-date? Give your comments.
- 3. Would you like to study here? Why? If not, what Russian university would you choose? Explain why.

Activity

EDUCATION. RUSSIAN POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

(ОРЛОВА-ТАБАЧНИКОВА ЛЮДМИЛА ИВАНОВНАБ ГБПОУ КОЛЛЕДЖ АВТОМАТИЗАЦИИ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ №20, Г. МОСКВА)

We decided to talk about Russian post-secondary education. Here's what we found about it.

Education

Spotlight on Russia looks at one of the oldest and prestigious colleges in Moscow region.

The college of automatization and information technologies N20 is at the top of 100 professional educational centers. Competitive and qualified employees and intermediate-level specialists are trained here. Most students are entitled to free full-time education. Distance learning technologies are applied to students with disabilities. The college has its benefits due to:

- a third class grant from Mayor of Moscow,
- -the students' participation in the search team "Dozor";
- the basics of military training and parachute jumps courses;
- about 500 state-funded places in 2021.

The college has various training programs:

- 1) Information technologies Programming and Operational Systems, Computer Systems and Complexes, Hardware and Software Installer, Computer Network Engineer, Information Security of Automated Systems, Network and System Administration;
- Technique and Technology. Master of Measuring Devices and Automation; Mechatronics and Mobile Robotics; Radio Equipment Construction; Technical Operation and Maintenance of Robotic Production; Technical Maintenance and Repairs of Engines, Systems and Assemblies of Automobiles,
- 3) Art and Creativity. Master of Digital Information Processing, Technique and Art of Photography,
- 4) Service Sector: Car Repair and Maintenance Master,
- 5) Media, Design and Architecture: Graphic Designer.

The college comprises six educational departments. They are MOSSOVET, YUNOR, TECHNO, AVTO, BTM, 1M, MOSSOVET is the oldest educational department. It was established in 1920. YUNOR began its history in 1987 while TECHNO 1962. The rest three educational departments have been built recently and stay quite new.

If you want to get a quality education, be focused on interesting lectures of the teachers, take part in extracurriculum activities in sports, art and other fields, you are welcome to this college!

DISCUSS 1. How many educational departments does 2. Can you enumerate all training Programs the college provides its students with? 3. What do you know about the college's 4. Are there any distance learning technologies available?

Activity

Do you know any other colleges in Moscow? Find information and be ready to present it for further discussion.

PASTIMES. THE MUSEUM OF GRAMOPHONES AND PHONOGRAPHS BY VLADIMIR DERYABKIN (ФИЛИМОНОВА ЛАРИСА ВИКТОРОВНА, ГБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 393)

The Museum of gramophones and

phonographs by Vladimiir Deryabkin was opened in St. Petersburg in 1997. There are more than 300 amazing devices belonging to such world-famous brands as Rebikov, Zimmerman, Burchard. The owner of the Museum keeps an extremely rare collection of gramophones from all around the world. You can find magnificent specimens, which could be used by F. Chaliapin and K. Stanislavsky.

When you are at the entrance of the Museum you meet the tour guide, who is already a part of this small world of sounds and ready to tell.

So, you start a fascinating journey through the halls of the Museum. In the first room, the exhibition introduces us to the history of phonographs, gramophones and patethones .No need to be a lover or connoisseur to feel the atmosphere of the Museum. Everything is thought out and made with love.

You are showed the first "plate" in the form of wax cylinders. First phonograph Edison experienced on 12 August 1877. This big and clumsy structure, which cost the inventor \$18, consists of a cylindrical cushion, covered with a tin foil, and amplifies the acoustic wave tube. The cylinder is turned with the handle and there comes a sound. So, you see an ancestor of the modern player - pocket gramophone looking like a huge alarm clock. Then you listen to the sounds of a barrel organ, decorated with a bright embroidery and watch a second-class carriage with reserved seats, which tells us about a tour life of V. Deryabkin.

Entering the second hall of the Museum of gramophones the first feeling is as if you find yourself in a small flowered garden and, instead of the fragrance you can hear the sounds. The feeling is created by a variety of exhibits made both from metal and wood, decorated with a pattern and without it. And pay attention not only to the gramophones, but also to their desks! These are the whole "architectural constructions" with a modern and strict classical columns. Here, due to the sounds of the gramophone playing the song "On the hills of Manchuria "you are aspired into 1904–1905.

In the third hall of the Museum of gramophones you are met by the next "residents" of the Museum, quite unlike. Noteworthy, the Cabinet, which serves as a buffet and holds a gramophone. The guide asks you to guess which of the nature it can recall. It turns out that an owl! And again there is a sound but now your hearing is enjoyed with a music box, of course unusual like everything in this Museum. It will not leave anyone indifferent.

At the end of the tour around the Museum of phonographs you are invited to the Tea room. The room is decorated in the style of a Russian village. The inside atmosphere is just like home, cozy and warm. In the center of the room you are met by a table with tea and sweets. And while you drink tea, the guide introduces you to the Russian samovars which is quite a lot there. Chief among all these is the Gramovar, a symbiosis of a samovar and gramophone. Nearby, there is cage with a parrot watching what is happening around. The ceiling of the Tea room is decorated with colorful lanterns, the wall with paintings, balalaikas, icons. The large size of the accordion that serves as a Breakfast bar draws your attention.. And, of course, the Russian stove! With a pleasant feeling and in a great mood you leave the museum beloved by both adults and children.



Discuss:

Have you ever been to a «self-made» museum based on a certain collection? Think of three or more features characterizing such type of museums.

Activity:

Discover other nontypical private museums. Share with your classmates what you have found out.

Project:

Think of your own museum. What can you present at the viewing? What can make people be interested in your idea, collection, philosophy? You can work alone, in pairs, in groups.



PASTIMES. THE FESTIVAL OF WOODEN SCULPTURE "LUKOMORYE"

(ВЛАДИМИРЦЕВА УЛЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МАОУ "ГИМНАЗИЯ №8" Г. АНГАРСК, ИРКУТСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Pastimes

Spotlight on Russia takes a look at the International festival of wooden sculpture "Lukomorye".

This spring festival takes place in the territory of Park of wooden sculpture "Lukomorye"[the village of Savvateevka, Angarsk District, Irkutsk Region). It's a picturesque place among the pine forest by the Oda River. International teams of one to two members send sketches of their expected sculptures or sculptural compositions. If approved, they create their works right in the park using wood and necessary tools. The sculptures are never coloured. All the participants get free meals and accommodation. Winners gain a money prize of ₽150,000. At the end of the festival, all the works stay in the park and please its numerous guests. Visitors enjoy the works of wooden art and the magnificent nature. By the way, if you care of all those cut trees, don't worry! The festival participants plant new ones by the side of the river. Besides, that place was occupied by a local landfill just a few years ago, but luckily, it turned into a park. Who would







BEAUTIFUL PLACES. THE PRIMORSKY AQUARIUM

(ПЕТРОВА ВИКТОРИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ШЕМЕНЁВА АННА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГИМНАЗИЯ ДВФУ Г. ВЛАДИВОСТОК)

Beautiful **Places**





Activity Mark the sentences True/False/Not stated

- The official opening of the Aquarium took place in
- · The building was designed to resemble an octopus.
- The Primorsky Aquarium is the second largest in the world.
- · Representatives of all the oceans can be found in the Primorsky Aquarium
- There were many famous people in the Primorsky Aquarium.

Discuss

- What famous aquariums all over the world do you know?
- · What representatives of the oceans would you like to watch? Why?



Have you ever been to a shell-shaped building? Would you like to visit it?

Spotlight on Russia discovers the Primorsky Aquarium for you.

Scientific and with September 2016 Abe and other top-level officials. the climatic zones of the Earth. The Primorsky Russia included into the Russian events. third largest in the world has everybody can make a discovery. total interior space exceeding¹ 37,000m2.

The official opening of the About 5 football pitches could be Educational placed in the Aquarium's building Complex Primorsky Aquarium designed to resemble a slighty FEB RAS (the Far Eastern open2 white mollusk shell. A left side Branch of the Russian Academy wing of the building houses a main of Sciences) took place on 3 tank with a 70-meter underwater the tunnel; a dolphinarium with an participation of the President of aquatic3 arena and 800-seat viewing the Russian Federation Vladimir stands occupies the right side wing. Putin and in presence of the The Primorsky Aquarium is home for Prime Minister of Japan Shindzo representatives of all the oceans and

Aquarium The Primorsky Aquarium offers tours became a part of the National of exhibits and show in the Scientific Center of Marine dolphinarium for visitors, exhibitions, Biology, the first Aquarium in festivals of sciences, and charity4

Academy of Sciences. The The Primorsky Aquarium is the space Primorsky Aquarium, being the to begin a journey to Science where



Word box

- Exceed превышать
- Slighty open HEMHOTO приоткрыпая
- Aquatic водный
- Charity-благотворительность



PASTIMES. THE INTERNATIONAL CAMP "OCEAN"

(ПОЛУБОЯРИНОВА ВЛАДИСЛАВА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ШЕМЕНЁВА АННА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГИМНАЗИЯ ДВФУ Г. ВЛАДИВОСТОК)

Have you ever been to the Russian Far East?

Have you ever swum in the clear waters of the Lazurnaya bay? Let us read about the educational camp on the shores of the Sea of Japan.

Spotlight on Russia invites you to the international camp "Ocean"

Pastimes. The International Camp "Ocean"







Ocean" is an educational camp for children and young people between 11 and 17 years old.

"Ocean" is located 20 kilometers away from the city of Vladivostok, in the Russian Far East, near the shores of the Sea of Japan, in the **picturesque** resort area. The **annual** number of visitors **exceeds** 13,500 people. Together with the "Artek" and "Orlionok" camps, it is one of the most important youth centers in Russia.

On May 12, 1972 the Government of the Soviet Union decided to **establish** a pioneer camp for young people of the following regions: The Ural Mountains, Siberia, the Russian Far East and the Russian Arctic. In the year 1974, the construction of the camp began in the forest near Vladivostok.

Nowadays on the territory of the center there are sleeping buildings, playgrounds, sports grounds, football fields, a volleyball and basketball court. On the territory there is also an **equipped** beach, where you can swim in the clear waters of the **bay** Lazurnaya in summer.

Activity

Mark the sentences T(true), F(false), Ns(not stated)

- 1) "Ocean" is an educational camp ___
- 2) "Ocean" is situated near the shores of the Baltic Sea
- 3)The construction of the camp began in 1972
- 4) There are 5 sleeping buildings on the territory of the camp
- 5) The waters of the Lazurnaya bay are cold

Vocabulary

- 1) picturesque-живописный
- 2) annual-годовой
- 3) exceed-превышать
- 4) establish-установить
- 5) equipped-оборудованный
- 6) bay-залив

Discuss

1)Have you ever been to the Far East?

2)What youth centers in Russia do you know?

3)Which one you would like to visit? Why?