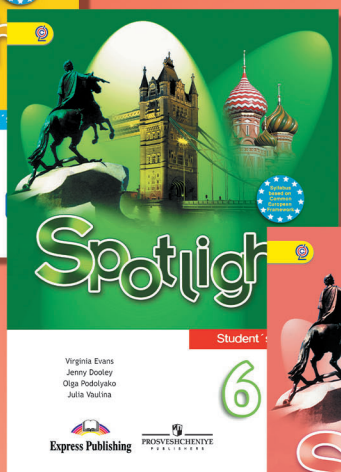
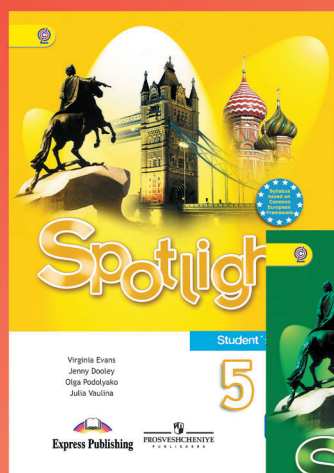


Spotlight


ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

on Volgograd Region



vol.13

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

ВОЛГОГРАД... СТАЛИНГРАД... ЦАРИЦЫН.....	3
ЦЫБАНЁВА В. А.	
ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ О РЕГИОНЕ.....	4
ВЛАСОВА Е. С.	
ВОСКРЕСЕНСКАЯ Л. Ф.	
КОМАЕВА Л. Е.	
ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА	7
ДОЛГАЧЕВА М. В.	
ЖАВОРОНКИНА И. В.	
ИГНАТОВА И.Н.	
СТАРДУБЦЕВА Е. В.	
ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА.....	11
ДОЛГОВА Т. В., БОРИСОВА Е. К.	
КОШКАРЁВА Т. В.	
КУЗНЕЦОВА О. А.	
ЛОБАС О. П.	
СУХОРИКОВА О. М.	
ТАРАСОВА М. В.	
ШАЙКИНА Т. В.	
ИНТЕРЕСНЫЕ ОБЪЕКТЫ КУЛЬТУРЫ, СПОРТА, ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ	22
РУБЕЖАНСКАЯ А. Е., ХРИСТИЧ Т. А.	
САМОЙЛИК О. В.	
НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ РЕГИОНА.....	24
ГАВРИЛОВА Н. В.	
КУВАТОВА Е. С.	
ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР РЕГИОНА	26
ЗАХАРОВА М. В.	
КОШКАРЁВА Т. В.	
ШИШКИНА И. Н.	

Волгоград... Сталинград... Царицын....

Наш славный город раскинулся на западном берегу реки Волги, в нижнем ее течении. Будучи одним из крупнейших на юге России, этот город на протяжении всей истории существования не раз менял свои имя и облик.

В дореволюционный период Царицын прошел путь развития от приграничного военного городка до крупного промышленного центра. Современный Волгоград является административным центром Волгоградской области, оставаясь при этом важным индустриальным и научным центром России. Наш город называют портом пяти морей, ведь Волго-Донской канал соединяет теплые южные моря – Черное, Азовское, Каспийское – с холодными Балтийским и Северным.

Советский Сталинград вошел в историю как несокрушимая твердыня человеческого духа....

Летом 1941 года немецко-фашистские войска развернули массированное наступление на южном фронте, стремясь захватить Кавказ, Крым, Придонье, нижнюю Волгу и Кубань – самые плодородные земли СССР. В первую очередь под удар попал город Сталинград, наступление на который было поручено 6-й армии под командованием генерал-полковника Паулюса.

Сталинград был одним из первых назван городом-героем. Это почётное звание было впервые озвучено в Приказе Главнокомандующего от 1 мая 1945 года. Медаль «За оборону Сталинграда» стала символом мужества защитников города.

В городе-герое Волгограде есть множество памятников, посвящённых Великой Отечественной войне. Среди них знаменитый мемориальный комплекс на Мамаевом кургане – возвышенности на правом берегу Волги.

Все вышеперечисленные, а также многие другие факты нашли свое отражение в сборнике “Spotlight on VOLGOGRAD REGION” («Волгоградская область в фокусе»), который был создан в рамках сотрудничества Центра лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» и Центра филологического образования ГАУ ДПО «Волгоградская государственная академия последипломного образования».

Учителя английского языка предоставили интересные материалы о нашем регионе и его выдающихся людях, природе и фауне, музеях и памятниках, дополнив информацию красочными фотографиями. Мы надеемся, что наш сборник станет путеводной звездой для тех, кто захочет открыть для себя наш регион с его удивительной историей.

От лица учителей английского языка Волгоградской области и сотрудников Центра филологического образования ГАУ ДПО «ВГАПО» мы выражаем благодарность Центру лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» за возможность рассказать о нашем великом городе и показать его многогранность.

Цыбанёва Валентина Александровна
Доцент центра филологического образования ГАУ ДПО «ВГАПО»

=> Have you ever heard anything about Volgograd? What is it famous for?

The legendary city of Volgograd

Volgograd is a legendary city. Its history dates back to the 16th century. The city stands on the great Russian river Volga which has always been an important water artery and a cheap trade route joining the south of Russia and its central regions. There used to be a small military fortress named Tzaritzin. The fortress was inhabited by the Cossacks who watched the borders of the country and protected the boats sailing up and down the Volga. By the end of the 19th century Tzaritzin had become an important trade river port and a great industrial centre.

In 1925 the city got its name after the head of state Stalin. All over the world Volgograd is still better known as Stalingrad, because of the Great Battle on the Volga during the Second World War. There are quite a few monuments devoted to the heroism and staunchness of the Russian soldiers who perished defending the city. The most popular landmarks erected to commemorate the victory are the Statue of Motherland situated at Mamayev Kurgan, the Panorama Museum of the Stalingrad Battle, the Square of Fallen Fighters and many more.

Moreover, Volgograd is rich in cultural establishments which give the visitors of the city a marvelous opportunity to feel the real essence of the Russian character. If you want to enjoy your vacation in a relaxed atmosphere you should go to the New Experimental Theatre, the State Don Cossack Theatre or the Theatre of Young Spectators. If you are more interested in art, your destination is the Volgograd Museum of Fine Arts which exhibits not only ancient but also modern masterpieces of the Russian culture. All in all, Volgograd is the city where no one can remain indifferent.

Answer the questions:

1. What century does the history of the legendary city date back to?
2. Why has the city always been important?
3. What was the name of the fortress?
4. Who was the fortress inhabited by?
5. What had Tzaritzin become by the end of the 19th century?
6. What were the monuments of the Second World War devoted to?
7. What do cultural establishments offer the visitors?
8. Where can those who are interested in art go?

legendary - very famous and admired or spoken about;

to date back to - starting from a particular time;

a trade route - a route that people used to transport goods to buy or to sell;

a fortress - a large, strong building that can protect from the attack;

to inhabit - live in a place;

to devote - give your time or effort to something you believe in;

staunchness - quality of being strongly loyal;

to perish - to die;

to commemorate - to remember, to give respect;



ACTIVITY
find some information
about the place where
you live and create a
travel guide for the
visitor

ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ О РЕГИОНЕ

VOLGOGRAD REGION (ВОСКРЕСЕНСКАЯ ЛАРИСА ФЕДОРОВНА, ГКОУ "ВОЛГОГРАДСКИЙ КАДЕТСКИЙ КОРПУС СЛЕДСТВЕННОГО КОМИТЕТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ ИМЕНИ Ф.Ф.СЛИПЧЕНКО", Г. ВОЛГОГРАД)

Volgograd region



<p style="text-align: center;">District</p> <p>in the north in the south in the east in the west</p> <p style="text-align: center;">} of the region</p> <p style="text-align: center;">natural monument</p> <p style="text-align: center;">the most unusual - unique</p>	<p>broad plain deep ravine</p> <p style="text-align: center;">vast steppe</p> <p>wide river sandy area</p> <p style="text-align: center;">mildly sloping hill</p> <p>thick / rare forest freshwater lake, salt lake</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ask your partner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What's your name? - What district are you from? - What is your hometown/home village? - What interesting places do you know in your immediate homeland? 	<p style="text-align: center;">Mark the area on the map.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Speak about the area that you have come from.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mention :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the location in Volgograd region - the kind of relief - the climate - the most unusual places.

The flag of Volgograd.

1. Read the description and colour the flag.

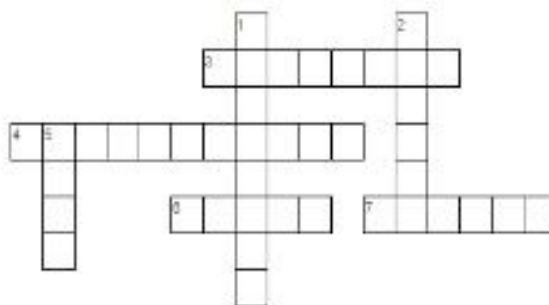
The flag of the city of Volgograd is a rectangular red cloth with a double-sided image in the center of the coat of arms of the city of Volgograd. Red color is the primordial color of the national flags of Russia, embodying courage, blood shed for the fatherland, strength and energy. The image of the coat of arms of the city of Volgograd on the flag symbolizes the belonging of the flag to the city. The ratio of the areas of the coat of arms and the flag is 1: 7.

The coat of arms is a golden heraldic shield, crossed by a ribbon of the medal "For the Defense of Stalingrad." In the upper scarlet (red) field, the Golden Star medal is depicted, the upper edge of the field is stylized as a fortress wall with embrasures. In the lower azure field - golden gear and a sheaf of wheat.

Gold star and medal ribbon are symbols of the hero city. The gear is a symbol of industry, a sheaf is agriculture, the blue color of the lower field is the Volga River.



2. Solve the crossword.



Across

- 3 Which medal is represented on the flag?
- 4 What does the sheaf symbolize?
- 6 Which cereal is depicted on the flag?
- 7 What is the coat of arms crossed by?

Down

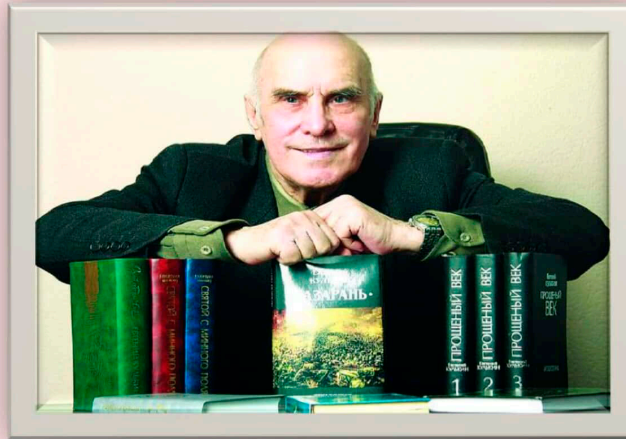
- 1 What is in the upper field of the flag?
- 2 What is the colour of the lower field?
- 5 What is a symbol of industry on the Volgograd flag?

ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

GREAT PEOPLE OF VOLGOGRD REGION. EUGENE KURKIN (ДОЛГАЧЕВА МАРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА,
МОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 14, Г. ВОЛГОГРАД, КРАСНООКТЯБРЬСКИЙ РАЙОН)

Great people of the
Volgograd region.
Eugene Kulkin

Марина Долгачева
МОУ Гимназия №14



We know a lot about the heroic past of Volgograd and its defenders. We can name a lot of outstanding people who live there. But if you were asked about the writers or poets of this region, probably, one of the names that would spring to your mind would be Eugene Kulkin.

Eugene Kulkin (15.05.1929 - 11.05.2019) was a Russian writer, a poet, a journalist and an editor. People called him “the last singer of the Don” as he was the only writer in the world who published trilogies about Cossacks. The trilogies “The forgiven century” and “Hasaran” are among the books in the library of the President of the Russian Federation. Several poems of Eugene Kulkin were translated into English, German, French and even Chinese by teachers and schoolchildren of Volgograd. Here is one of them.

VICTORY (by Eugene Kulkin)

The victory has got it all:	They are great nonsense, I dare say.
There's a step-back	So many things this day is carrying:
And heartsick consciousness of failure;	Field flowers
And many people go berserk	And the land of ash.
They keep their tears, though cry's of value.	There's our fatigue and our sorrow,
But if you hear someone saying	Devotion to this land we have.
Their victory was of no sweat	
Just don't believe those words, I pray you.	

DISCUSS

1. What writers or poets of your region do you know?
2. What books would you include into your library if you were a president?

ACTIVITIES

1. Read the poem “Victory” and make up a glossary of the unknown words.
2. Find information about other famous writers of the Volgograd region. Tell us about them.

SHCHERBININ V.F. (ЖАВОРОНКИНА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ КАДЕТСКАЯ ШКОЛА, Г. ВОЛЖСКИЙ)

Shcherbinin V.F.



Spotlight on Russia presents Shcherbinin`s poems"

DISCUSS

What do you think
about reading
Shcherbinin`s poems?

Would you like to read
other Russian authors`
works ?

ACTIVITY

Have you ever tried to
translate an Russian
poem into English? Tell
the class.

A Song about Staroselye

You are both at work and in fun
And just looking good
My village is Staroselye,
Native bright soul.

A river splashes beside you
And the forest grows along the shores
And I fall at a meeting
To your transparent springs.

Here a girl was waiting by the river,
I often sang a gentle voice:
"My sweet land, my side ..."
And I flew straight to the stars ...

Let neither year nor hard
You do not age, not a century.
Flowering, dear Staroselye,
Live, the Medveditsa - river.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

The Honorary Citizen of Volgograd, the author of more than 400 popular songs whose name was given to an asteroid... Spotlight on Russia presents you an outstanding native of the Volgograd region A. Pakhmutova.

Alexandra Pakhmutova was born on November 9 in 1929 in Beketovka near Volgograd (former Stalingrad).

Her father Nikolay, who was fond of music, could play several musical instruments. He taught little Alya to play the piano when she was only three. Soon the family realized that the girl was very talented.

During the Great Patriotic War the family had to leave Beketovka for Karaganda. There was no piano there and Alya learned to play the accordion. Then Pakhmutova moved to Moscow and was admitted to the Moscow Coservatoire's musical school.

Alexandra Pakhmutova composed different kind of music: symphony, music for ballet, a series of choir pieces, music for several movies.

The first song that made Alexandra famous was *The Song About Perturbed Youth*. By the way, you can hear this song at the popular German band Rammstein concerts.

The total number of her songs is more than four hundred, including such popular songs as *The Melody*, *The Old Maple Tree*, *Tenderness*, *Hope*, *Good-Bye Moscow* (a song of the 22nd Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980).

Soviet and Russian stars have been performing her music for more than half a century. Her songs are loved by millions. Pakhmutova's creative work has become a part of the history of our country.



DISCUSS

1. Which songs by Pakhmutova does your family like?
2. Why are her songs so popular?



ACTIVITY

Find out and tell your classmates what fact from Pakhmutova's biography inspired the sculptor S. Sherbakov to create the monument you see in the photo.

OUTSTANDING PERSON OF VOLGOGRAD REGION (СТАРОДУБЦЕВА ЕЛЕНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА,
МКОУ "СШ №1", Г. КОТЕЛЬНИКОВО)

**OUTSTANDING
PERSON OF THE
VOLGOGRAD REGION**

KOTELNIKOVSKY DISTRICT IS A COSSACKS' LAND, THE BIRTHPLACE OF STEPAN RAZIN AND EMELYAN PUGACHEV. THEY WERE BORN IN THE STANITSA OF ZIMOVEYSKAYA (PUGACHYOVSKAYA) WITH AN INTERVAL OF ALMOST 100 YEARS. THEY BOTH FOUGHT FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR MOTHERLAND

SPOTLIGHT ON VOLGOGRAD REGION FINDS OUT MORE ABOUT THE MOST FAMOUS COSSACK

Name: Emelyan Pugachev

Born: 1742, Zimoveysay stanitsa¹ (now Pugachevskaya, Kotelnikovsky district of the Volgograd region).

Occupation: revolutionary, soldier, politician

Married to: Ustinya Petrovna Kuznetsova, Sofia Dmitrievna Pugacheva

Parents: Ivan Mikhailovich Pugachev, Anna Mikhailovna

Date of death: 10 (21) January, 1775[2]

Place of death: Moscow, Russian Empire



NEW VOCABULARY

1. Stanitsa is a village of Cossacks.
2. The don Cossacks occupied the territories of the modern Luhansk and Donetsk regions of Ukraine and parts of the Rostov, Volgograd, Voronezh regions and the Republic of Kalmykia in the Russian Federation.
3. Peasant is a farmer or a villager.
4. Riot is a revolt, rebellion, uprising, debauch

Emelyan Pugachev was a leader of the Peasant War (1773-1775) in Russia.

Pugachev was a Cossack of the Don army². He participated in the 7 Years' war of 1756-1763 in Prussia and in the Russian-Turkish war in 1769. He many times ran away from service and helped poor Cossacks, peasants³ and serfs (slaves).

Pugachev even pretended to be Peter III in order to attract people to his side. Few people believed him but people wanted to change their lives and joined the riot⁴. In 1774, Saransk, Kurmysh, and Alatyry were taken. Then in the city of Tsaritsyn Pugachev's army was defeated, and he was soon arrested. So, Pugachev's revolt was finally suppressed, and in January 1775 he was executed.

ACTIVITIES



- Look and say. What do you know about these men? Find more information about them. What did they have in common with Pugachev?

- Draw a mind map about the article's content



DISCUSS IN A GROUP

In honor of Pugachev were named streets in many cities of Russia, many paintings and musical works were written about his life. Why?

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

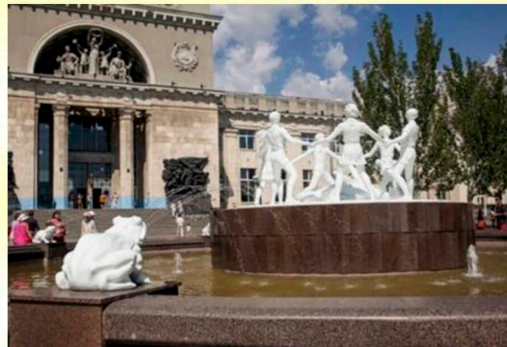
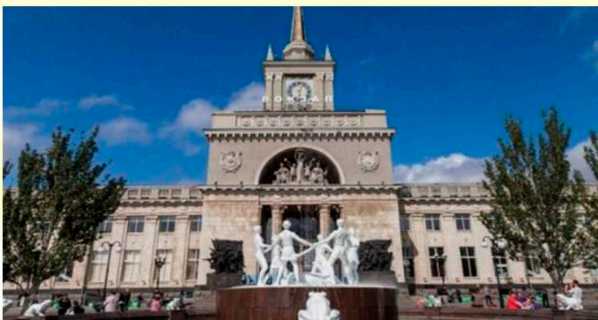
WELCOME TO VOLGOGRAD! THE HERO CITY ON THE VOLGA (ДОЛГОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, БОРИСОВА ЕЛЕНА КОНСТАНТИНОВНА, МОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №1, Г. ВОЛГОГРАД)

Volgograd

Welcome to Volgograd, the hero city on the Volga, the city where the fate of the world was challenged in the greatest battle of the Battle of Stalingrad.

Volgograd has a very compact downtown that is rich in historic sites, monuments and museums dating back to different periods of its history. If you are interested in the history of World War II, visiting our city would be a great opportunity to know more information about that period of time.

Let's start with the first place the Railway Station "Volgograd-I", which can be called the gate to the city. The first railway line from the Volga to the Don was built in Tsaritsyn in 1862, and six years later part of the city. In September 1942 the railway station became the target of the German troops' onslaught. The defenders were few in numbers and lacking weapons and ammunition, but desperately resisted the strong enemy attacks. It was not recaptured by Soviet troops until January 1943. Soon after the battle was over, railway transportation through Stalingrad was restored and the station building was largely reconstructed.



In front of the station there is a fountain called "Children's Circle Dance" (the other name is "Barmaley"), which was opened in 2013 in the place of a pre-war fountain that was located here and became a recognizable symbol of Stalingrad's resistance.

The second place which is necessary to be visited is Fallen Fighters' Square. Originally a typical market square, Fallen Fighters' Square became a bleeding heart of the city closely associated with the most dramatic and tragic events.

In September 1942, Fallen Fighters' Square became an arena of fierce fighting between the 13th Guards Division of the 62nd Army and Nazi troops trying to break through to the Volga. Every building was turned into a stronghold; every man became a fortress in the way of the outnumbering enemy. The square was not recaptured by the Red Army until January 1943. On January 31, 6,700 German soldiers and officers surrendered on Fallen Fighters' Square and the adjoining streets.



WELCOME TO VOLGOGRAD! THE HERO CITY ON THE VOLGA (ДОЛГОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА,
БОРИСОВА ЕЛЕНА КОНСТАНТИНОВНА, МОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №1, Г. ВОЛГОГРАД)

And now we are to the Univermag. Damaged in bombs in September 1942, it served as a stronghold for the 13th Guards Division and its basement sheltered a Red Army field hospital. In early October, the Univermag was taken over by 71st Infantry Division of Major-General von Hartmann and was used as a field hospital for the German high command. Later the 6th Army HQ was relocated to the Univermag basement, and it became the last Stalingrad residence of General- Field Marshal Friedrich W. Paulus.



On 31 January 1943, the 38th Rifle Brigade captured the 6th Army HQ, the surrender was signed and 24 top German commanders became prisoners of war. At present, a historic memorial museum located in the basement gives visitors an opportunity to explore the whole story on its actual site. Every year on February 2, a reenactment of the 6th Army HQ surrender takes place, attracting large crowds.

The Ruined Mill of A. Gergardt was left as a reminder of the hardest days of the Battle of Stalingrad, becoming recognizable symbol of the city. It was built in 1904 by Alexander Gergardt. This perfectly located fortress-like building played its role in Stalingrad Battle, standing in the way of the Germans, who were trying to make their way to the Volga to transport their troops to the eastern bank. The building bears the marks of all kinds of weapons: the roof was destroyed by a direct hit by an air bomb, parts of the walls were torn out by shelling and the crosstops were broken by explosions. Nevertheless, the Mill remained standing and became a center of the defense system in the area that prevented a German breakthrough.



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

WELCOME TO VOLGOGRAD! THE HERO CITY ON THE VOLGA (ДОЛГОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, БОРИСОВА ЕЛЕНА КОНСТАНТИНОВНА, МОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №1, Г. ВОЛГОГРАД)

Opposite the Panorama museum "Stalingrad battle" there is a famous house-fortress called Pavlov's House. It played a key role in preventing a German massive tank offensive and their possible breakthrough to the Volga.

According to the official story presented on the memorial plaque, Pavlov's House was captured in September 1942, by a storm group led by Sergeant J. Pavlov and then bravely defended for 58 days by an international garrison consisting of only 24 defenders of practically all the nationalities of the former Soviet Union.



"Your great exploits are immortal. Your glory lives in centuries. The Motherland remembers you forever. August 1942 January 1943" - these words are devoted to the fallen defenders, who were buried in a mass grave to the left of Pavlov's House on Lenin Square.

Activities

1. Imagine you are in Volgograd. What places would you like to visit?
2. What other hero-cities have you visited?
3. Are there any historic monuments and places connected with World War II in your city?

Monuments and sights of the Volgograd region.

Кошкарёва Татьяна Витальевна

МОУ Лицей №11 Ворошиловского района Волгограда

As you know 2020 is the year of blessed memory and great fame. It will be the 75th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic war. Volgograd region is known for its rich war history. Stalingrad played the greatest role in turning the tide of the great Patriotic war. "Beyond the Volga there is no land for us!" - this motto is known all over the world.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA presents you
monuments and sights of Volgograd

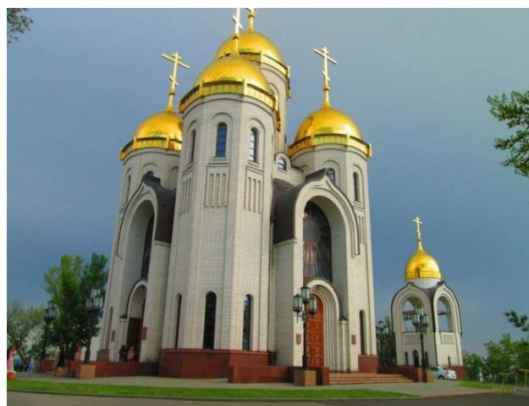
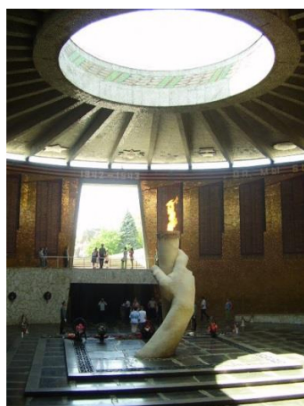
Mamaev Kurgan and the Museum "battle of Stalingrad" are iconic places designed to perpetuate the exploits of heroes who defended their homeland at the cost of their lives. Their uniqueness attracts not only numerous tourists, but also very much loved by the residents of the region. I will tell you about these expensive and important places for every Volgograd citizen in this article.

The memorial complex Mamaev Kurgan was created by the famous sculptor Eugene Vuchetich and opened in 1967 in Volgograd. On this hill on the right Bank of the Volga during the great Patriotic War were the most fierce battles for Stalingrad. Every inch of the memorial is soaked with the blood of fallen soldiers and history is here in every sculpture, every ensemble. Hall of military glory with the honor guard, Area were killed, the Square of Sorrow, Walls, ruins, Military memorial, cemetery Church of All Saints attract not only its grandeur, but also the opportunity to literally touch history with your hands.

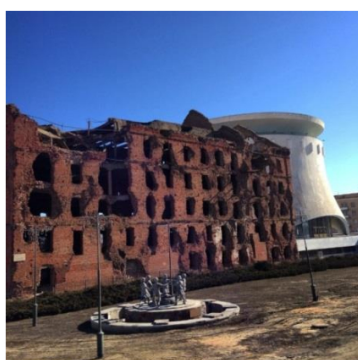
The main monument – "the Motherland calls!" as if it is hovering over the complex. Its height, together with the raised top of the sword is 85 meters. Here are the graves of fallen soldiers of the Soviet army, both fraternal and personal. Inspection of some places of the complex is accompanied by the voice of Boris Levitan.



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

MONUMENTS AND SIGHTS OF VOLGOGRAD REGION (КОШКАРЁВА ТАТЬЯНА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА,
МОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 11, г. ВОЛГОГРАД)

2. The battle of Stalingrad panorama Museum is located in the historical center of Volgograd. In its modern form, the Museum has existed since 1982, but is based on the Museum's 1937 Foundation. The complex is divided into two levels. A key part of the first level is the Museum itself, which contains exhibits related to the great Patriotic War, as well as the legacy of past collections. Inspection on the second level begins with an impressive circular diorama, which depicts the victory of Soviet troops over the Nazis at Stalingrad. Nearby are the ruins of Gergardt's steam mill or Grudinin's mill of the early twentieth century-a red brick building that was badly damaged during the war. It is not restored as evidence of those events. Here is one of the replicas of the fountain "Barmaley": dancing children around a crocodile. The original has not been preserved. But the fountain itself has been restored and is now located on the forecourt of Volgograd. Dancing children meet numerous guests of our city, inviting them to an amazing journey around the city.



MONUMENTS AND SIGHTS OF VOLGOGRAD REGION (КОШКАРЁВА ТАТЬЯНА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА,
МОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 11. г. ВОЛГОГРАД)**VOCABULARY:**

to perpetuate the exploits – увековечить подвиги

uniqueness – уникальность

grandeur - величие

fraternal – братские

to depict – изображать

badly damaged - сильно пострадавшее

ACTIVITY:

Read the article about the main historical sights of Volgograd and

prepare a short reference about these places.

DISCUSS:

These places are undoubtedly dear to the city dwellers. Why do you think so? Have you ever been to them? Do you know anything about other sights in Volgograd and the Volgograd region connected with the Great Patriotic war?

Материал для учащихся 8 класса.

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. MAMAYEV KURGAN (КУЗНЕЦОВА ОКСАНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МОУ СШ № 24, г. ВОЛЖСКИЙ)

Symbols of Victory

Our country is famous for its historical and sacred places, but there is one which is the most important in Russia.

Mamayev Kurgan

Mamayev Kurgan is a main symbol of Volgograd, a world-known hero-city. The name in Russian means “tumulus of Mamai”. There is a legend that Mamai was buried in a tomb on the mound, named after him. This is indirectly confirmed by numerous excavations on the mound in the past. But the tomb itself was never found.

Today, it is a modern memorial complex dedicated to people who fought and died in the Battle of Stalingrad (August 1942 to February 1943) during World War II.

The memorial complex “Mamayev Kurgan” was constructed in 1967. It consists of several mass and individual graves, sculptures, a church and monuments such as Memory of Generations stone composition, Stand to Death Monument, the Ruined Walls monument, Square of Heroes, the Hall of Military Glory and The Sorrowful Mother Memorial. Visiting the Ruined Walls and the Hall of Military Glory, people are accompanied by sound compositions.

The most amazing sculpture is “*The Motherland Calls!*”. This is a woman holding a sword in her hand, who stands in a pose of a call to fight. It’s 85 metres tall and was designed by Yevgeny Vuchetich, a prominent Soviet sculptor and artist. To get there we ought to take 200 stairs, one for each day that the battle was fought.

Mamayev Kurgan is considered one of the seven wonders of Russia and in many ways, is the heart and soul of her people. All year round, you can see people coming here to honor the memory of Soviet soldiers.

Discuss

Would you like to visit this memorial complex? Give 3 reasons.

Why is it a sacred place for Russian people?

Activity

Find out some interesting facts about Mamayev Kurgan.

How was it called during World War II? How many soldiers were buried there?

MONUMENTS

There are a lot of monuments in the Volgograd region.

Spotlight on Russia looks at one of them.



In May 2011 the monument created by Nikolay Karpov was opened in Volgograd. It's the only monument to anti-tank dogs in Russia. When the Germans advanced Stalingrad in 1942 Soviet troops were in a nearly hopeless situation because they lacked effective anti-tank weapons.

Out of desperation, highly trained military dogs were used to destroy the enemy. The anti-tank dogs were trained to crawl under enemy tanks while carrying explosives on their bodies. The dogs were instructed how to climb under tanks. During the battle of Stalingrad they destroyed about 180 tanks.

DISCUSS

Are there any monuments to animals in your native place?

Do you think such monuments are important? Why?

ACTIVITY

Find out more information about animal heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

SMEKHOVS' MONUMENT (СУХОРУКОВА ОЛЬГА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МКОУ СШ № 7 Г. МИХАЙЛОВКА)

Smekhovs' Monument

Sometimes people come to a place by chance, but it becomes their second Mother Land. The story of Smekhovs proves that human talent and will can make any place wonderful for living.



Sebyakovsky Cement plant at its start



Smekhovs' Monument



The entrance of Town Park of Mikhaylovka

Mark Moiseevich Smekhov was born in the Ukraine SSR and worked at different building enterprises of the Soviet Union. In 1954 he became the head and leader of Sebyakovsky Cement Plant in Mikhaylovka. It was the time when all over the USSR people had the only aim to restore their mother land after the Great Patriotic War. Mark Moiseevich was able to inspire the town residents to build a remarkable enterprise under his control and to work there so that the plant provided the whole country with building materials. Mikhaylovka became a wonderful town to live in owing to the plant as well.

Mark Moiseevich was given a lot of rewards and appreciation. His son Yuri Markovich also devoted his life to development of building industry of Volgograd region. A lot of town objects have been named after these outstanding people. In 2019 Smekhovs' monument have been established in Mikhaylovka.

Topic for discussion. Do you think that if people do their job very well they deserve a monument after them or it is their debt to work well at any vacancy?

Activities.

Imagine you work as a guide in Mikhaylovka and you visit the objects from the photos with a group of tourists. Use the information from the text to tell the tourists about these objects. Prepare three questions to ask the tourists about their opinion of these town sights, for eg

How do you find the view of the cement plant?

All over the world Volgograd is better known as Stalingrad because of the Great Battle on the Volga during the Great Patriotic war. Few places in Volgograd now remind of this bloody battle. The monument to Mikhail Panikakha is one of them.

At the end of September, 1942, very heavy fighting began in the northern part of the city. This was the factory region where the «Red October», the «Barricades», and the famous Stalingrad tractor plant were situated. The people of Stalingrad were proud of their factories, which were the glory of the workers. From here, the factory region, The German fascist armies were trying to capture the city.

Mikhail Panikakha, a sailor, was in the trenches here, fighting together with his battalion.

The Germans had sent tanks against the battalion, which had only hand-grenades to use against the tanks.

Mikhail Panikakha was in the trench, trying to destroy the tanks with hand-grenades. But the moment came when he had thrown his last grenade. All he had left were two bottles filled with gas.

Suddenly one of the tanks came straight at Mikhail. The sailor sat in the trench with a bottle in his hand, waiting for the tank to come nearer. When the tank was near enough, the sailor stood up straight in the trench ready to throw the bottle. At that moment a bullet hit the glass of the bottle and in seconds the sailor was a living torch.

He took his second bottle filled with gas, and a living torch jumped out of the trench and ran to the fascist tank. The bottle hit the tank and it caught fire.

The battle of Stalingrad has long since ended, but people will never forget Mikhail Panikakha's feat.

The monument to Mikhail Panikaha was installed at the place of his death. It is located at the intersection of Metallurg Avenue and Tarashchantsev street in Volgograd. It was opened on May 8, 1975, symbolizing the soldier stopping the enemy at any cost. The authors of the project are sculptor Robert Petrovich Kharitonov and architect Yuri Belousov.

THE MONUMENTS OF VOLGOGRAD



Mikhail Panikakha
1914-1942



In the Panorama museum



The monument to M.Panikakha in
Volgograd

DISCUSS

1. What was Mikhail Panikakha's feat?

2. When and where was the monument to Mikhail Panikakha installed?

Danko, as you know, is a legendary hero in one of Maxim Gorky's stories. To save some people in a dark forest, Danko took out his heart. The heart became a light which showed the road out of the forest to the people. Think over why Mikhail's comrades called him the Danko of Stalingrad.

ACTIVITY

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

MAMAYEV HILL (ШАЙКИНА ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ КАДЕТСКАЯ ШКОЛА, Г. ВОЛЖСКИЙ)

MAMAYEV HILL

Do you know the sights of Volgograd region?

Try to check if you know some important facts about the famous Statue of Motherland:



QUIZ ON THE MONUMENT OF MOTHERLAND

1. The author of this monument is _____
2. It was opened in _____
3. The monument is built of _____
4. The sword is made of _____ and _____
5. This statue is the image of _____
6. The height of the whole monument is _____ metres.
7. The height of the statue is _____ metres.
8. The length of the sword is _____ metres and the weight is _____ tons.
9. The length of the arm is _____ metres.
10. The weight of the monument is _____ tons.

DISCUSS:

1. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO MAMAYEV HILL?
2. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE STALINGRAD BATTLE?

Choose the answers: 8000, Vuchetich, 20, 1967, 33 and 14, concrete, 52, steel and metal, 85, Motherland.

WELCOME TO THE MUSEUM OF MARESYEV (РУБЕЖАНСКАЯ АНАСТАСИЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, ХРИСТИЧ ТАТЬЯНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА
МБОУ ССШ № 7, Г. КАМЫШИН)

Is it worth visiting museums?

Welcome to The museum of Maresyev.

MUSEUMS



In a small town of Kamyshin on the bank of the great river Volga there is an amazing museum.

The museum was opened in 2016. It is devoted to Alexey Petrovich Maresyev, a Russian military pilot who became a Soviet fighter ace during World War II despite becoming a double amputee. His story served as a basis for the novel by Boris Polevoy The Story of

a Real Man.

The museum is situated in a building that has been existed from 1891 and it has a long history.

There are four thematic halls in the museum. All these halls are united with the single design of that period. The main idea of them is to know about Maresyev's life and his feat. All the exhibits are dedicated to his will to live. In every hall you can find graphics, photos and of course personal things of Maresyev.

The first hall is called "The wings of a dream". It tells us about prewar time of his life: childhood, school, work, army service and pilot's school in Bataysk. Here you can also see an air simulator of the 30th years. It is the complete copy of Maresyev's simulator.

The second hall is called "The continuation of the feat". It is about the period of World War II. There are lots of installations which represent the beginning of the war, the first air fights. You can get information about his wound and time in a hospital, continuation of protection the Motherland, battle friends, the end of the war.

The third hall is called "The will to live". It is dedicated to the postwar period of Maresyev's life: his family, his study, his work in the "Committee of Veterans" and of course his little motherland Kamyshin.

The fourth hall is called "Air battle". This hall is interactive with the technology of 3D - projection where the screen demonstrates the "Air battle" on the Kursk bulge. Alexey Petrovich Maresyev received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union exactly for this battle.

If you visit this museum you will learn about this great man.



ACTIVITIES

Fill out a fact file about the museum:

Name:

Date of foundation:

Location:

Halls:

- Find some information about a small in your own town.
- Write a short paragraph about it.

THE RUSSIA- MY HISTOY INTERACTIVE MUSEUM IN VOLGOGRAD (САМОЙЛИК ОЛЬГА ВИКТОРОВНА, МОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №1, Г. ВОЛГОГРАД)

Spotlight on Russia.

«The Russia – My History Interactive Museum» in Volgograd.



The new interactive museum “The Russia – My History Interactive Museum” in Volgograd covers **a total area** of 7,000 square meters in the city’s historical park. The museum was opened on October 5, 2017 in Volgograd on the landscaped **updated** territory of the **floodplain** of the Tsaritsa river in the heart of Volgograd. The Museum has become the **dominant** of the new landscaped area, where, in accordance with the **long-term strategy** of the region, a **comprehensive project** for the development of the territory is being **implemented**.

Check these words:

a total area;
comprehensive
project; replaced;
spacious; collages;
projectors; three-
dimensional modeling;
digital reconstructions;
applied; updated;
implemented;
floodplain; exhibits;
with the help of
dominant; advanced;
term strategy;
technologies; divided
into; worked on;
represented; currently;
thematic tours;
recreation

Activity:

- Read the article about the museum in Volgograd and write a few sentences about it. Be ready present them to the class.

The history of the country and the region is presented **with the help of** the most **advanced technologies**. The usual **exhibits** here have **replaced** the latest forms of information media: touch tables and screens, **spacious** cinemas, lightboxes, **collages**, **projectors** and tablets. Technologies of video graphics, animation, **three-dimensional modeling** and **digital reconstructions** are **applied**.

The exhibition area is **divided into** four large sectors: “Rurik”, “Romanov”, “From the great shocks to the great Victory. 1914-1945” and “Russia – my history. 1945-2016 years.”

The regional component of local lore, which Volgograd scientists **worked on**, is also widely **represented**. **Currently**, the Museum hosts **thematic tours**, historical quest games, Museum classes for schoolchildren and students. In the lecture hall, designed for 200 seats, organized creative meetings, celebrations and presentations, film screenings.

A unique public space has been created around the multimedia historical Park – areas for walking and active **recreation** of citizens, a “dry” fountain, sports and children’s playgrounds.

An Interesting fact:

On February 2, 2018 Vladimir Putin, the President of the Russian Federation visited the Russia – My History Interactive Museum. Vladimir Putin took part in the opening of a project of the Volunteers of Victory national movement – a virtual quest room. A presentation on it was given by the winners of the competition. As volunteers they took part in organising events devoted to the 75th anniversary of victory in the Battle of Stalingrad. The President cut the ribbon on the room together with the volunteers.

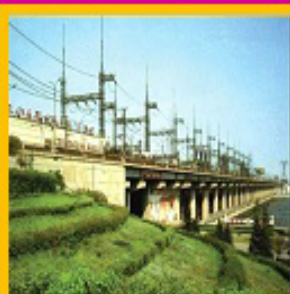
Discuss:

- Do you like travelling? What interesting places have been to?
- What is the most interesting place in your city/town?
- Would you like to visit this museum? Why or why not?



SPOTLIGHT ON VOLGOGRAD REGION VISITS VOLZHISKY (ГАВРИЛОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВИКТОРОВНА,
МБОУ СШ № 24, Г. ВОЛЖСКИЙ)

CITIES AND TOWNS OF VOLGOGRAD REGION



Volgograd Region comprises various cities and towns. Spotlight on Volgograd region visits Volzhsky

Гаврилова Наталья Викторовна, МОУ СШ № 24 г. Волжский

Volzhsky is situated on the bank of the Ahktuba river, an arm of the great Russian river Volga. The city of Volzhsky was built at the beginning of the 1950's as a village for the workers of the Volzhsky hydroelectric station. Volzhsky is approximately 20 kilometers to the northeast of Volgograd. In 1954 the population of the town was 30,000. Since that time Volzhsky has grown into a large industrial city of 300,000 people.

The major industries are chemical, pipe metallurgical and machine-building. These industries produce a wide variety of products: approximately 3 million tyres per year, 634,000 tons of pipes, 35,000 tons of synthetic fibers, 60,000 tons of synthetic rubber. These products are not only sold throughout Russia but are also exported to other countries.

Volzhsky is a small cultural and educational center with public libraries, stadiums, an exhibition hall, a picture gallery and palaces of culture. The city has an educational system which comprises colleges, secondary and technical schools, branches of several universities.

The climate of Volzhsky can be characterized as continental. It is moderately cold in winter with an average temperature of -8°C . In summer the average temperature is $+29^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Volzhsky is a beautiful town. Its fascinating sights, rich cultural life, hot weather in summer, nearness of warm river with white sandy beaches make Volzhsky a perfect holiday destination.

Discuss

- Is your native town a small ancient place or a big modern city?
- What river runs through the city?
- What is your native town famous for?
- Are there any architectural monuments in your town?
- What famous people lived there?
- Are there any industrial enterprises in your native town?
- What can you say about cultural life of your town?

Activity

- What could you say about your native place?
- If you were a guide, what places would you show to the tourists?
- Make up an advertisement "Welcome to My Hometown", as if you were a travel agent.



Spotlight on Russia visits

Mikhailovka

There are many beautiful cities and towns in Russia, but there is no place like home. Home, my sweet home! It is not the capital but it is a wonderful place in the world. Mikhailovka is a part of my heart.

Mikhailovka is a small town two hundred kilometers from Volgograd and stands on the Medveditsa River. It was named after Mikhail Sebraykov who got lands here in 1762 and it became a town in 1948. The population is above 80000 (2019 year).



Mikhailovka is an industrial centre, it has many factories and plants, and the most famous is the Cement Plant. Its production is well-known all over the world.

It's a cultural centre too. It has a lot of old and very beautiful houses. There are museums, galleries, 10 schools, colleges in the town. The town is green, it has some parks, squares and fountains and you can see a lot of people walking there. The main streets of

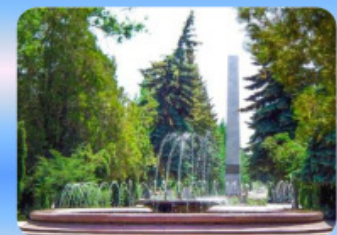
Mikhailovka are Kommuny, Oborony, Krasnoznamenskaya and the oldest street is Mira. They are wide, long and full of green trees, colourful fragrant flowers. There are 2 modern shopping centers: "Svyatogor" and "Mikhailovskii" in our town where you can spend your free time with your family. Also you can see many shops, restaurants and cafes, hotels.



We want to invite you to visit our beautiful park named after Mark Smekhov. It has many children's attractions, a skating-rink in winter and a bike path in summer, fairy-tale



sculptures and a wonderful pond in the centre of the park. You can walk along the Avenue of Roses, come to the end, climb the hill and now you can observe our amazing town. There are some churches in our town. Every evening we can hear the sound of the bells.



Just come and see everything with your own eyes. Welcome to Mikhailovka!

ACTIVITIES

1. Imagine you are in Mikhailovka. What places would you like to visit?
2. Do you like to travel? What places have you already visited?
3. Write and tell about your own town.

SNAKES IN QUESTIONS (ЗАХАРОВА МАРИНА ВАДИМОВНА, МОУ СШ № 35 ИМ. ДУБИНЫ В.П.)

"Snakes in Questions":

Task №1 Answer the questions. Prove your point of view according to the text.

1. What species of snakes do not lay eggs?
2. Why do snakes move as if there's nothing solid in them?
3. How do the snakes move with the help of the scales?
4. How do snakes change their skin?
5. All of us have seen pictures of "snake charmers" blowing on some musical instrument, while a snake rises up and seems to "dance" to the music. What is really happening?

Task №2 Match the word with the definition. Make up a glossary.

1. Charm	to press or be pressed against something with a circular or up-and-down repeated movement
2. Rub	any of the hard parts inside a human or animal that make up its frame
3. Skin	the hard outer covering of something, especially nuts, eggs, and some animals
4. Shell	a reptile with a long body and no legs
5. Body	the natural outer layer that covers a person, animal, fruit, etc
6. Ground	an area, often covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little rain and not many plants
7. Scale	a large area of land with grass but no trees, especially in eastern Europe, Russia, and Central Asia
8. Bone	the general weather conditions usually found in a particular place
9. Snake	the whole physical structure that forms a person or animal
10. Desert	the line of bones down the centre of the back that provides support for the body
11. Steppe	a population of living organisms that can breed among themselves
12. Digest	to break down food into useful nutrients
13. Moulting	the bones that, linked together in a chain, form an animal's spine or backbone
14. Species	when an animal sheds its skin or feathers and replaces it
15. Backbone	to attract someone or persuade someone to do something because of your charm
16. Climate	an animal that is eaten by another animal
17. Prey	very small, flat pieces that cover the skin of fish, snakes
18. Vertebrae	the surface of the earth

SNAKES IN QUESTIONS (ЗАХАРОВА МАРИНА ВАДИМОВНА, МБОУ СШ № 35, Г. ВОЛЖСКИЙ)

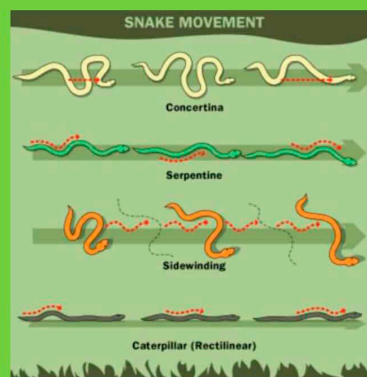
Task №3 Complete the sentences with the words from the text.

1. The _____ of a snake's egg is tough and has a leathery quality.
2. A snake has a sectioned _____, and to this backbone are attached pairs of ribs.
3. In fact, most snakes swallow their _____ without trying to kill it first.
4. All snakes, young and old, shed their _____.
5. The truth is that the snake charmer is not _____ the snake at all!

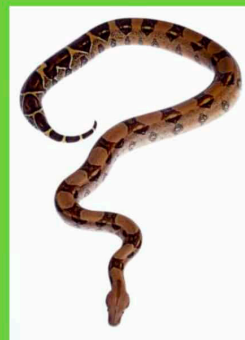
You are afraid of snakes! You have nothing to be ashamed of. People are afraid of snakes because of the way they look and move. And they have probably heard terrible stories about snakes. People don't know much about these extraordinary creatures. To most of us, a snake is a snake. We know there are differences among them, but we do not realize how great these differences are. There are plenty of questions about snakes. In this article we are going to solve the mystery of this terrifying animal.

“Snakes in Questions”

SNAKES IN VOLGOGRAD REGION



DO SNAKES LAY EGGS?
DO SNAKES HAVE BONES?
WHY DO SNAKES HAVE SCALES?
HOW DO SNAKES MOVE?
DO SNAKES CHANGE THEIR SKIN?
CAN SNAKES REALLY BE CHARMED?



Volgograd region is one of the largest regions of the Southern Federal District. The Volgograd climate is continental with hot torrid summer and cold winter with little snow. The region is located within steppe and semi-desert zones. There are black earth and chestnut soils in the steppe zones and light-chestnut in the semi-deserts.

The flora and fauna of Volgograd region is rich because of good geographical position, favorable climate and variety of landscapes. There are more than 15 thousand species of animals and more than 2,5 thousand species of rare plants in Volgograd region. There are different species of snakes in our region such as a grass snake, a dice snake, a smooth snake, a viper and others.

DO SNAKES LAY EGGS?

There are many species of snakes, including vipers, that do not lay eggs, but give birth to living young. And many produce quite a few young at one time. Some snakes have been known to have more than 75 young at one time!

Then there is a big group of snakes that lay eggs. These eggs are usually deposited in hidden places such as under a rock or log, or in hollow stumps. The eggs are not the same shape as chicken eggs, but are a little bit longer and usually smaller. The shell of a snake's egg is tough and has a leathery quality. The number of eggs they lay depends on the species.

The eggs are hatched by the heat of the sun or by decaying vegetable matter which gives off a natural heat. In some cases, the snake guards the eggs by coiling about them.

Since some snakes can lay a number of eggs at a time, who takes care of the young when the eggs hatch? No one has to. All young snakes are able to care for themselves from the moment of hatching or birth!

DO SNAKES HAVE BONES?

If you have ever watched a snake move, there were probably two things about it that impressed you. The first, of course, was simply the mysterious ways in which a snake moves. You do not see any legs, the body does not seem to have anything to push or pull it, and yet there it is, moving! And the second thing is that the body seems to "flow" along the ground. It does not seem to have a bone in its body.

The fact is, however, that a snake is simply full of bones! A snake has a sectioned backbone, and to this backbone are attached pairs of ribs.

Some snakes have as many as 145 pairs of ribs attached to that very flexible backbone.

Ball-and-socket joints attach the sections of the backbone to one another, and each rib to a section of the backbone. So great freedom of movement of that backbone and the ribs is possible.

The tips of each pair of ribs are attached with muscles to one of the scales that are on the "stomach", or abdomen, of the snake. Because of this, a snake can move each one of these scales independently. When the snake moves one of these scales, that scale acts like a foot.

Snakes also have bones in their heads and jaws. A snake can open his jaws very wide when it is swallowing its dinner. This is because all the bones around the mouth and throat are loosely attached so the mouth can be stretched very wide. In fact, most snakes swallow their prey without trying to kill it first. Later on they digest it.

So, you see, snakes do have bones in their body, even though their slithery bodies look as if there's nothing solid in them!

Just because snakes do not have legs now, does not mean they did not have them at sometime in their development. But how and why they came to lose their legs is not known to science.

WHY DO SNAKES HAVE SCALES?

Snakes are reptiles, and all reptiles have skin that is dry and scaly. The snakes are thus related to the lizards, alligators and crocodiles, and turtles and tortoises.

Since there are over 2,000 different species, or kinds, of snakes, there are some that live on land,

some in the earth, others in water, and still others in trees. They inhabit practically all parts of the world except the polar regions and some of the ocean islands.

Since snakes have no legs (though the boas and pythons have the remains of hind legs), the scales help them move about. This is how this works. On the underside of the snake there are very broad scales. The snake can move them forward in such a way that the rear edge of each scale pushes against some irregularity in the ground. When they are pushed back against these irregularities, the whole snake moves forward.

HOW DO SNAKES MOVE?

There are four ways in which snakes move. One of them is called “serpentine”. In this method, the snake forms its body into a number of wavy, S-shaped curves. By pressing backward and outward against rough places on the ground, the snake slips forward on those scales.

The second way snakes move is called “rectilinear movement”. In this case, small groups of the belly scales are pulled forward on part of the body, while other scales project backward to keep the snake from slipping back. Then the scales that have been holding the body are pulled forward. The scales that moved first hold the body.

The third way is a “concertina” method, which is used for climbing. The snake wraps its tail and rear part of the body around a tree, stretches out the forepart of its body and hooks it on the tree higher up. Then it releases the rear part and pulls the rest of its body upwards.

“Sidewinding” is another method by which snakes move. A loop of the forebody is thrown to one side. Then the rear part is shifted to the new position, and another neck loop is thrown out.

DO SNAKES CHANGE THEIR SKIN?

All snakes, young and old, shed their skins. Even the film that covers the eyes is cast off. The skin is turned inside out during the process. The snake removes it by rubbing against rough surfaces. The shedding occurs several times a year.

When an animal sheds its skin or feathers and replaces it, we call that “moulting”. Amphibians, reptiles, birds, and even insects moult.

Snakes have an interesting way of shedding their skin. A snake does not shed its entire skin, just the thin outermost part. The snake rubs its snout against something rough to loosen the old skin around the lips.

Next it manages to get the loose parts caught on a rock or twig. Then the snake crawls out through the mouth opening of the old skin. It leaves the old skin in a single piece and wrong side out.

CAN SNAKES REALLY BE CHARMED?

The truth is that the snake charmer is not charming the snake at all! He is just putting on a show to make people believe that his music is making the snake perform. To begin with, snakes are deaf, so they cannot even hear the music he is playing! But snakes can pick up vibrations with great sensitivity. Even when they lie in a basket, if there are any vibrations in the ground near them, they notice them and respond.

What the snake charmer does, therefore, is to tap the basket or stamp on the ground, pretending he is merely keeping time to the music. The snake reacts to this vibration. The snake charmer also moves his body constantly, and the snake “dances” because of these movements the man makes. In fact, what the snake is doing is keeping its eyes fixed on the man, and as he moves, it moves so as to keep him right before its eyes!

Nature and wildlife of the Volgograd region**Natural pearls of the Volgograd region.**

Кошкарёва Татьяна Витальевна

МОУ Лицей №11 Ворошиловского района Волгограда

As you know 2020 is the year of blessed memory and great fame. It will be the 75th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic war. Volgograd region is known not only for its rich war history, but also for its unique natural parks, nature reserves, clean rivers and beautiful lakes. This makes our region not only a favorite for its residents, but also attractive to many tourists.

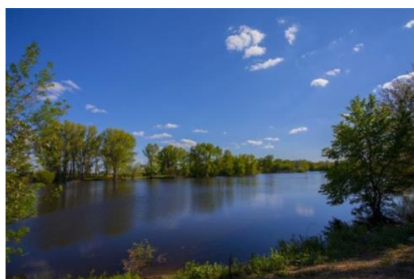
SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA presents you

Nature and wildlife of the Volgograd region

1. Lake Elton is located in the Pallasovsky district of the Volgograd region. The shimmering blue and pink water surface is fascinating. Its area is 152 km. the Depth of the lake varies depending on the time of year and in the spring reaches 1.5 meters. The water in the lake is very salty, and Elton has one of the leading positions in the world in terms of mineralization. Salt used to be mined here. A sanatorium was built on the shore. The treatment uses both water and mud, which is unique in its properties. The lake is important for bird migration.



2. Volga-Akhtuba floodplain is a natural Park that includes the territory of three districts of the region, founded in 2000 in order to preserve natural features and historical and cultural values. Its area is 1538 km away and features a hunting reserve. From man-made monuments are allocated burial of the Bronze Age and the landing stage, built in the 50s of the last century.



NATURE AND WILDLIFE OF VOLGOGRAD REGION (КОШКАРЁВА ТАТЬЯНА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, МОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 11, Г. ВОЛГОГРАД)

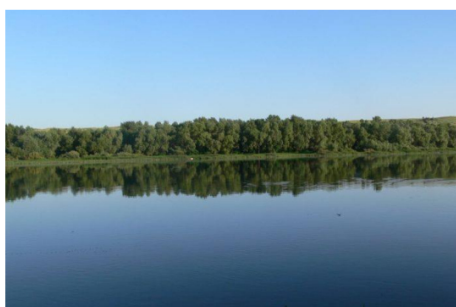
3. Stolbichi 90 meters high belong to the territory of the natural Park Shcherbakovsky. Their length is about 200 meters. Stolbichi are a natural wall on the Bank of the Volga, going straight into the water and consist of fine-pored sedimentary rock gray-yellow. They are divided into separate towers in relief, though they are built like a monolith.



4. The Donskoy nature Park with an area of 619 km² is located in the Ilovinsky district. It was founded in 2001. The relief is characterized by differences in height: chalk mountains are adjacent to the plateau of Viennese, then there is a Mare's head-a mountain with layers on top, and so on. Here is the island of Stepan Razin, the monument to Ermak, the three-Island sanctuary, a memorial sign in the form of weapons in honor of the Siberians who fought for Russia.



5. The nature Park "Nizhnehopersky" with an area of 2312 km² is located on the territory of three districts in the North-West of the region. It was founded in 2003 and includes numerous natural monuments: Russian mountain, the tract "Island", glacial boulders, Khopersky forest, two-hundred-year-Old Shakin oak with "boiling spring", as well as Koshav-mountain-mound, which in ancient times served as a guard post.



NATURE AND WILDLIFE OF VOLGOGRAD REGION (КОШКАРЁВА ТАТЬЯНА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, МОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 11, Г. ВОЛГОГРАД)

6. In the Kirovsky district of Volgograd there is Sarpinsky Island with an area of 112.7 km². In the past, it was probably one with the neighboring island of Hungry. Sarpinsky includes 20 lakes rich in fish of different types. There is no bridge to the mainland: in summer there is a ferry, in winter the road becomes a crust of ice. There are dacha associations, and there is a permanent population. The island is important for ornithological research.

VOCABULARY:

blessed memory - светлая память

residents – жители

shimmering - мерцающий

properties - свойства

fine-pored sedimentary rock - мелкопористая осадочная порода

adjacent - примыкающий

the three-Island sanctuary - святилище трех островов

ACTIVITY:

Read the article about the Natural pearls of the Volgograd region and prepare to conduct a virtual tour of these wonderful picturesque corners of the Volgograd region.

DISCUSS:

The main idea of preserving these natural treasures is to maintain the ecological health of the Volgograd region. Do you agree that people should take care of the nature that surrounds them? Do you know about other similar places in the Volgograd region?

Материалы подготовлены для учащихся 9 класса.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS THE VICTORY PARK (ШИШКИНА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ "ОЛЬХОВСКАЯ СШ", ОЛЬХОВСКИЙ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ РАЙОН)

Spotlight on Russia visits the Victory Park

Do you know anything about Russian holidays? Victory Day is the most important one. Many Russian cities, towns and villages have a lot of sculptures and monuments in the squares and parks where the people go to remember the fallen soldiers (their relatives) of the Great Patriotic War. Have you ever visited such places? Let's have an excursion to our Victory Park.

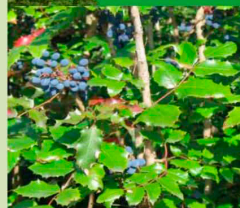
Victory Park

Our Victory Park is an open- air museum. It is situated at the territory of Olkhovskaya Secondary School. Its area is 2136 square meters. About 50 species of trees and shrubs grow in it. They are arranged in the form of the symbolic star on which the ecological path is made.

Let's start from the Alley of Memory, with its spirey, forsyfia flowers and chestnut trees. There are books of memory near trees planted in honor of the fallen soldiers of the Great Patriotic War. The books are made of wood with the names of the fighters, as a symbol of eternal memory of their feat! Here you will see the informational pointers that tell you about the important facts of Stalingrad Battle.

We invite you to the Alley of Victory, where we see beautiful magonia, jumpers viburnums, beresklet and dogwood. Children's drawings, flagpole with red flags are the symbols of grateful descendant for the Peace in the word!

Next is the Alley of Peace. There is a "Green Class" for Ecological lessons, which are held here. In this part of our park there are information signs that tell about the numerous of plants, their systematic classification, homeland of origin. Each plant blossoms at its own, time, forming continuous cycle and decorating our Victory Park.



Activities:

Discuss in class:

What plants can you find in the park?

How the ecological path is made?

What can you see in the Alleys of Memory, Victory and Peace?

Write to us about your patriotic sightseeing and how do you celebrate your national holidays there.