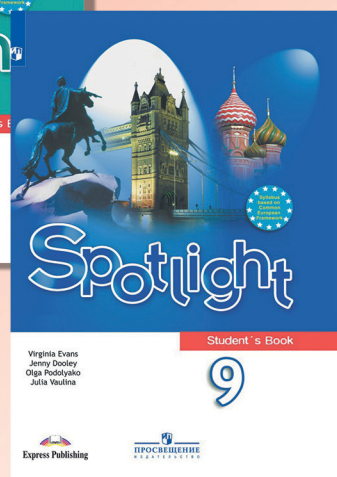
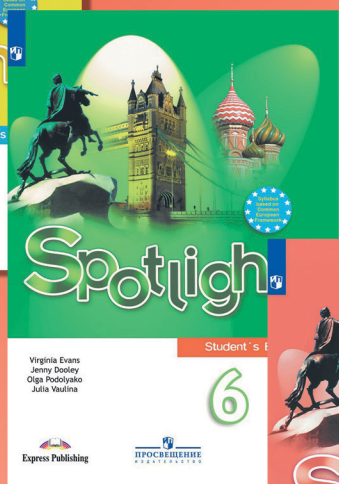
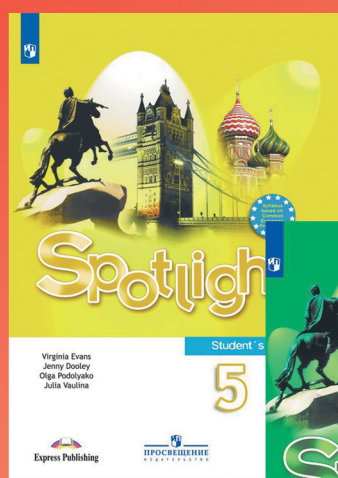


# Spotlight

## on Zabaikalsky Krai



ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ  
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО



### vol.14

### Предисловие

Реалии современности актуализировали значимость иноязычного образования, что способствовало повышению мотивации изучения иностранных языков в общеобразовательных учреждениях. Основной целью изучения иностранных языков является формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции, т.е. способности и готовности осуществлять иноязычное межличностное и межкультурное общение с носителями языка.

Специфика учебного предмета «иностраннй язык» позволяет решать широкий спектр задач и способствует воспитанию качеств гражданина и патриота, развитию национального самосознания. Обеспечивая культуроведческую направленность обучения, этот предмет позволяет не только ознакомить обучающихся к культурой страны изучаемого языка, но и лучшее осознать специфику своей культуры, формирует умение представить ее средствами иностранного языка.

В образовательном пространстве Забайкальского края представлены английский, китайский, немецкий и французский языки, средствами которых учителя воспитывают у подрастающего поколения чувство патриотизма и уважения к своей малой родине, истории, традициям и культуре родного края. Активизации работы в данном направлении способствовало проведение I регионального конкурса педагогического творчества учителей иностранного языка «Забайкалье великолепно», состоявшегося в апреле 2020 г. при непосредственном участии РОО «Забайкальское педагогическое общество». Конкурс был призван содействовать повышению качества иноязычного образования в Забайкальском крае, росту профессионального мастерства учителей иностранного языка, распространению педагогического опыта.

Работы участников конкурса «Забайкалье великолепно» вошли в банк педагогических практик, размещенный на сайте ГУ ДПО «Институт развития образования Забайкальского края». Лучшие работы участников представлены широкой педагогической общественности в пособии «Spotlight on Zabaikalsky Krai», содержание которых позволит расширить содержание установленной программой тематики за счет включения регионального компонента и усилить воспитательный потенциал урока английского языка.

По мнению организаторов конкурса, данные материалы позволят обучающимся углубить знания о городах и поселках своей малой родины, их истории, памятниках и достопримечательностях, традициях, праздниках, культуре, национальной кухне, природе и животном мире Забайкалья, а также узнать о выдающихся земляках, прославивших регион.

Выражаем надежду, что представленные в сборнике работы, будут полезны педагогам и найдут широкое применение в образовательной практике.

О.Ю. Левченко, д.п.н., профессор кафедры  
гуманитарного образования  
ГУ ДПО «ИРО Забайкальского края»

## ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

<b><u>ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ</u></b> .....	<b>2</b>
ЛЕВЧЕНКО О. Ю.	
<b><u>ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ О РЕГИОНЕ</u></b> .....	<b>4</b>
ПАСЫНКОВА Е. В. - <a href="#">ZABAİKALYE</a>	
<b><u>ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ</u></b> .....	<b>5</b>
АСКЕРОВА Е. В. - <a href="#">MIKHAIL DMITRIEVICH BUTIN</a>	
АСКЕРОВА Е. В. - <a href="#">DASHI NAMDAKOV</a>	
МЫТЫПОВА А. Г. - <a href="#">HEROIC PAGES OF HISTORY OF THE TOWN BORZYA</a>	
ПОЛЯКОВА В. Г. - <a href="#">INDOMITABLE SPIRIT OF TRANSBAİKALIEN FIGHTER</a>	
РАДНАЕВА Е. И. - <a href="#">OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF AGA: BAZAR BARADIN</a>	
ФЕДОТОВА В. В. - <a href="#">TUYANA DASHIDORGIEVA – ONE OF THE GREAT ARCHERS OF ZABAİKALSKY KRAI</a>	
ФЕДОТОВА О. В. - <a href="#">INSPIRING PEOPLE. KUCHAEVA MARIA IVANOVNA</a>	
<b><u>ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ</u></b> .....	<b>12</b>
ГРЕБЕННИКОВА Е. О. - <a href="#">THE WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL IN CHITA</a>	
НОРЖИМОЕВА Ж. Д. - <a href="#">MONUMENT TO HERO IN BILITU</a>	
<b><u>ТРАДИЦИИ И ПРАЗДНИКИ</u></b> .....	<b>14</b>
БОРОДКИНА З. В. - <a href="#">CULINARY SYMBOLS OF ZABAYKALIE</a>	
БАЛДАНОВА Т. Б. - <a href="#">THE YOKHOR</a>	
<b><u>НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ</u></b> .....	<b>16</b>
АНЦИФЕРОВА О. А. - <a href="#">GAZIMURSKY ZAVOD</a>	
МАКАРОВА Е. С. - <a href="#">YAMKUN</a>	
МЫТЫПОВА А. Г. - <a href="#">HISTORY OF OUR LAND</a>	
СТЕПАНОВА О. Г. - <a href="#">KALAR DISTRICT</a>	
ФЕДОРОВА О. А. - <a href="#">TRANS MANCHURIAN RAILWAY: A TRIP FROM CHITA TO BEIJING</a>	
<b><u>ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР</u></b> .....	<b>21</b>
БАДМАЖАБЭ А. Д. - <a href="#">BAGULNIK</a>	
КОСЯКОВА Е. А. - <a href="#">"MONSTER" OF ZABAİKALYE. SACRED MOUNT ALKHANAY</a>	
КУЗНЕЦОВА Е. А. - <a href="#">THE VERY WRONG DESERT IN THE WORLD</a>	
МОНКИНА И. Н. - <a href="#">FLORA OF ZABAİKAL REGION</a>	
БАБУХИНА М. Н. - <a href="#">QUIZ "AMAZING TRANSBAİKALIA"</a>	

Редактор сборника - Левченко Ольга  
 Верстка сборника - Беляев Вадим  
 Дизайн обложки - Беляев Вадим

**ZABAİKALYE**

(ПАСЫНКОВА Е.В., ГУ ДПО «ИРО ЗАБАЙКАЛЬСКОГО КРАЯ», МБОУ «СОШ №47», Г. ЧИТА)

*Zabaikalye*

*Zabaikalye is located in the southeast corner of Siberia. Zabaikalsky Kray is a territory beyond Lake Baikal, and occupies an area of 431,500 sq. km. Stretching almost 1 000 km from the North to the South and 800 km from the East to the West, Zabaikalsky Kray borders the Buryat Republic, Irkutsk Region, the Yakutia-Sakha Republic, and Amur Region, shares a long border with Mongolia and China. The administrative center of the krai is located in the city of Chita.*

*Zabaikalye is a mountainous land with elevation varying from 400 to 1000 metres. Steppes, which are the extension of Mongolian Plains, stretch in the South-East, in the South-West the upper reaches of the rivers Ingoda and Chikoy are next to a mountain chain of Yablonovy, Chersky, Daursky, Borschovochny and Malchansky Ridges. The highest elevation point is peak BAM (3,070 m) in the Kodar mountains in the north of the region.*

*The territory of the region hosts the Great Divide between the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean river basins. The riverheads of the Enisey, the Lena and the Amur are located here.*

*The climate is continental with pronounced dryness. Winters are long and cold, there is very little snowfall. Sometimes the temperature drops as low as -50° C. Summers are short and warm, sometimes hot with the temperature as high as +36° C. Zabaikalye is a sunshine land. The sun shines more than 200 days a year.*

*Over 30 hectares of land in the region are covered by taiga. There is a whole variety of coniferous and deciduous trees growing here: larch, pine, siberian pine (cedar) and silver fir, birch, aspen, poplar. The shrubs are rhododendron Daurian (bagulnik), the dogrose, the alder and the willow. The flora of Zabaikalye is rich and diverse. It numbers over 1800 plant species, some of them are medicinal kind.*

*The fauna is especially diverse in the mountain taiga, which is a habitat for such animals as the deer, musk-deer, the Manchurian deer, the wild goat, the wild boar, the grey bear, the fox, the wolf, the lynx, the wolverene (glutton), the sable, the squirrel and the chipmunk. In the steppes there are such rare animals as the manul-cat, the dzeren antelope and the Siberian marmot. Rare bird species include the bustard, the relic sea-gull, the steppe eagle, the golden eagle, the balobanfalcon, the crane and the Daurian crane.*

*Sokhondinsky and Daursky natural parks have been created in Zabaikalye to preserve the rare plant and animal species, as well as the mountain taiga and steppe landscapes.*

*The population of Zabaikalsky Kray totals approximately 1,3 mln people. Zabaikalye is inhabited by various ethnic groups: Russians, Buryats, Ukrainians, Tatars, Armenians, Azerbaijanis, Kyrgyz, Belarusians, Uzbeks, Evenks. Experience of co-operation and mutual assistance created a special social situation based on friendship and mutual respect. Traditions and customs include cooking and eating habits.*

*The people of Zabaikalye are proud of their famous fellow-countrymen Oleg Loundstrem, Yury and Vitaly Solomin, Alexander Mikhailov and others.*

Пасынкова Е.В.

Методист, ст. преподаватель  
ГУ ДПО «ИРО Забайкальского края»,  
учитель МБОУ «СОШ №47»

## ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

## MIKHAIL DMITRIEVICH BUTIN

(АСКЕРОВА ЕЛЕНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №1 Г. НЕРЧИНСКА)

<b>Mikhail Dmitrievich Butin</b>	 <p>Every nation has its outstanding people. Every country has people who have known all over the world. Every town has its heroes.</p> <p>Look at the photo and say what you know about this person.</p>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> <b>Activities</b> </div> <p>1. <i>What parts of speech do the following words belong to:</i>  a) originally, fundamentally, solely;  b) commercial, musical, agricultural;  c) development, agreement?  <i>What effects do the suffixes – ly, - al, - ment have on the meaning of the words?</i></p> <p>2. <i>Match the words with their definitions:</i>  1. gold 2. a firm 3. economy  4. trade 5. a plant  a) an area of the production  b) the action of buying-selling goods  c) a chemical element  d) industrial enterprise  e) a business organization</p> <p>3. <i>Underline the Passive Voice and name the tense form of the verb.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Decide whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).</i>  1. Mikhail Butin was an astronaut.  2. Butin built a Palace in the Mauritanian-Gothic style.  3. The basis of commercial operations was originally shipbuilding.  4. He opened a public library and a museum in 1885.  5. M. Butin was a man of versatile interests.</p>	<p>You are going to read the text about outstanding countryman. Look at these words and phrases. Five of them are in the text. Which ones do you think they are? Underline them.  <i>Development, gold mines, chemical waste, trade, was in trouble, felt sorry, was founded, try your luck, were opened, different species.</i></p> <p>The second half of the XIX century, which had the activities of Mikhail Butin and his associates, can be considered a Golden period in the development of Nerchinsk.</p> <p>Mikhail Butin, a merchant of the 1st Guild, a gold miner, a commercial counselor, a hereditary honorary citizen, was born 23 October 1835 in Nerchinsk. He studied in the Nerchinsk district school. Then he worked as a clerk at the factories of the merchants Kandinsky. He continued learning and traveled around Russia, Europe and America. In the mid-1860s Butin built a Palace in the Mauritanian-Gothic style, where he lived with his family.</p> <p>In 1865 they worked on alluvial deposits of gold. About 50 gold mines were named in honor of Butin. The place with the largest development of gold mining was Darasunskiy mine, which gave a good profit.</p> <p>In 1866 the Trading house was founded, which began to play in the economy of Nerchinsk a major role. The firm is headed by Mikhail Butin. The basis of commercial operations was originally trade. They were selling purchased in Moscow and at the Nizhny Novgorod fair manufactory and fancy goods. Mikhail Butin participated in the development of proposals for a trade agreement with China.</p> <p>Also, Butin had two distilling plant, salt plant and shipping on the Amur river. Annual turnover reached 39 million. It would be fundamentally wrong to say that Butin's capital earned by the firm was spent solely on himself.</p> <p>In Nerchinsk, at the expense of M. D. Butin, various public institutions were opened and maintained. In 1871, Butin founded a music school with an orchestra with the purpose "to give the possibility of receiving a musical education". He built a large botanical garden, a swimming pool, a public square, a farm with an experienced field, where he held an agricultural exhibition. In 1885 M. Butin opened a public library and a museum. In 1876 he also founded a printing house, in 1897 – a pharmacy with a pharmacy warehouse and a public bank. A list of patronage and philanthropic activities of the merchant M. D. Butin is huge.</p> <p>M. Butin was a man of versatile interests. He published articles and books on economy and trade development in Siberia.</p> <p>He died at the age of 71 in 1907 from inflammation of the kidneys.</p>
<u><a href="#">Additional information</a></u>	<p><b>Word box:</b> a merchant - купец, hereditary - наследственный, alluvial deposits of gold - россыпные месторождения золота, purchased - купленный, fancy goods - галантерея, proposal - предложение, distilling - перегонный, turnover - оборот, solely - исключительно, maintain - содержать, a warehouse - склад, versatile - разносторонний, inflammation - воспаление, kidneys – почки.</p>



## ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

## DASHI NAMDAKOV

(КОТЕЛЬНИКОВА НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ СОШ № 15, Г. БОРЗЯ)

## Dashi Namdakov



## Activities

Read the story about Dashi Namdakov and answer the questions.

- *When and where was a sculptor born?*
- *Where did he work after graduating of Krasnoyarski Institute?*
- *In what countries do his exhibitions take place?*
- *There are a lot of his works in many museums of the world, aren't there?*
- *What culture does he use in his work?*

A sculptor is an artist who specializes in sculpture. Do you want to know about one of them? Look at the pictures and say if you know this sculptor?

Dashi Namdakov is a well-known person in the world and our compatriot.

He is a sculptor, artist, **jeweler**. He was born on the 16<sup>th</sup> of February in 1967 in brotherly village, not far from Chita. He worked in Ulan-Ude after his graduating of Krasnoyarski Institute.

Now he lives and works in Moscow. His **exhibitions** regularly take place in the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. Dashi came with his shows in his own town.

There are a lot of his works in many museums of the world. Also, they were acquired for V.V. Putin's, R.A. Abromovich's personal collections and many other art lovers.

He uses the culture of the ancestors-nomads in his work. Myths, legends and tales of Asia seem to come to life in metal of silver and bronze.

## Additional information



[dashi-art.com](http://dashi-art.com)

## Word box

**compatriot** [kəm'pætriət] – земляк;

**jeweler** ['dʒu:ələ] – ювелир;

**exhibition** [eksɪ'biʃn] – выставка.

## ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

## HEROIC PAGES OF HISTORY OF THE TOWN BORZYA

(МЫТЫПОВА АЛЬБИНА ГЕОРГИЕВНА, МОУ СОШ № 240, Г. БОРЗЯ)

Heroic Pages of History  
of the town Borzya

## Activities

Read the text and give the headings:

A B C D

Write an article about the 75 the anniversary of the Great Victory.



The Hero of the Soviet Union  
Neshkov N.Z.



You are going to read the text about heroic past of my native town and people who lived before us.



**A** Borzya settlement was small at that time. It had 4 log – houses and 46 nomadic tents made of thick sheep felt «yurtas», 226 people lived there. In 1899 railway station-settlement Borzya was founded. Borzya meant «salt lake» from the buryat language «boorzhtai», «boorzha». About 200 workers were employed in the railway depot. The construction of the railway was finished on February 10, 1901 and the first train left for Manchuria.

**B** Borzya was the territory of active battles during the Civil War when the Red Army and White Guard troops fought. The station Borzya was freed from Semyonov's white guard on November 10, 1920. Many people-workers, peasants, cossacks, soldiers were killed at the battles of the Civil War.

**C** The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 became the greatest test for people of Borzya: 9330 men and boys were called up to the front - 5190 of them never returned home from the war. All citizens lived under the motto «Everything is for the front, everything is for the victory!» In 1943 workers of Borzinsky district donated to the Fund of Defence above 523000 in rubles, in obligation cards –12519000. For the building of tank column «Komsomolets Zabaikalia» were collected 1929000 rubles. As a result 20 tanks of legendary tank column «Komsomolets Zabaikalia» were built and sent to the front.

**D** On September 2, 1983 the Memorial to soldiers who were killed defending our Motherland from fascism was opened in Borzya. You can read the names of above 500 heroes on the plates. Among them we can see the name of **Nikolay Zakharovich Neshkov**, the Hero of the Soviet Union, who was brave and skilled warrior, made a reconnaissance in the war, but was killed in the battle for Poland. Now the secondary school № 43 is named after him. Here are the names of veterans of the Great Patriotic War: G.P. Mikulich, G.G. Safronov, A.N. Nuriev, E.M. Fomenko, P.I. Peshkov, I.T. Belomestnov, A.Ya. Peshkova, F.T. Bryukhov, G.N. Kuznetsov, S.P. Chipizubov and many others. All of them are awarded with state awards-orders and medals. But the greatest award for them is peaceful sky above our town.

## Additional information

«Борзя-город в Забайкалье» – Беломестнов Г.И., Ильин В.А, Вельц Л.В. – Чита, 2010.

## Word box

**railway depot** – ж/д депо;

**the Civil War** – Гражданская война;

**the Great Patriotic War** – Великая Отечественная война;

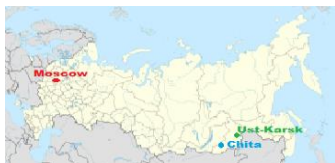
**Fund of Defence** – Фонд обороны;

**The tank column** – танковая колонна.

## ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

## INDOMITABLE SPIRIT OF TRANSBAIKALIEN FIGHTER

(ПОЛЯКОВА ВЕРА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, ЧИТИНСКОЕ СУВОРОВСКОЕ ВОЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ МВД РОССИИ, Г. ЧИТА)

INDOMITABLE  
SPIRIT OF  
TRANSBAIKALIEN  
FIGHTER

## Activities

- Read the text, define 7 – 9 paras according to logical order.
- Match the highlighted words with their pronunciation and meaning. Use the Word box.
- Extract phrases that you would use to underline the ideas of the paras.
- Sketch questions you will ask your friends to check their understanding.
- Cover the text. Can you?
- Connect people's values in 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.
- Write your own story (family/ village / town) of an indigenous Siberian.

The name of senior lieutenant **Stepan Gregoryevich Kirgizov** was immortalized by UMVD of Russia on the Transbaikal region. Since 1985, a prize has been established **on his behalf** to the best **precinct commissioner**. It is awarded annually on Victory Day Eve to the best police officers.

Stepan Kirgizov was born in 1903 in the village of Ust-Karsk, in a peasant family; from the age of nine, he worked on mines. During the Civil War, he fought in detachment of the East Transbaikal Front. He was only 15. Since the early 1930s, he worked in the militia. In 1941, Stepan Kirgizov was recruited to serve in the Red Army. Stepan Kirgizov was a fearless and clever warrior, from a foot soldier, he became a commander of the machine gun company 383, which was a part of the 60<sup>th</sup> Army. On March 4, 1943, Stepan Kirgizov was awarded the Order of the Red Star for distinguishing in a battle for Voronezh and Kursk. On September 26, 1943, the tactical unit commanded by Stepan Kirgizov crossed the Desna River and, when forcing the Dnieper River in the area of the village of Glebovka of the Kiev region, seized a bridgehead on the west bank. Due to the **resilience**, to **dedication** of his soldiers, due to courage of the commander, the force units and artillery had the secured river crossing. By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of October 17, 1943, Senior Lieutenant Stepan Kirgizov was awarded the high title of the Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the medal "Golden Star." On March 28, 1944, during the battles for the liberation of the city of Kamenets-Podolskiy Khmel'nitskaya region, in a duel with the "tiger" tank Stepan Grigoryevich Kirgizov fell the death of the brave.

After the hero's name, the street is named in his homeland Ust-Karsk. Nowadays Eugenyi Kyrgyzov is an employee of the Sretensk Police. He is a grandson of Stepan Georgievich, a continuation of the dynasty (at the exposition dedicated to his grandfather).

Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union  
The Order of Lenin  
The Order of the Red Star



## Word box

**Indomitable** – used to say that someone is strong, brave, determined;  
**precinct** a division of a city or a town, protected by the police;  
**commissioner** – an important official who has responsibility in a government department or another organization;  
**indigenous** – existing naturally or having always lived in a place; native;  
**resilience** – the quality of being able to return quickly to a previous good condition after problems;  
**dedication** – the willingness to give a lot of time and energy to something because it is important.



## ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

## OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF AGA: BAZAR BARADIN

(РАДНАЕВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ИВАНОВНА, МАОУ «КУСОЧИНСКАЯ СОШ», С. КУСОЧА)

*Outstanding people of Aga:  
Bazar Baradin*

1878-1937

*Bazar Baradin within his relatives  
and guests from Mongolia***Activities**

Look at the photo. What are your associations with this name? Think of his life story. What would you like to do if you lived in his times?



Have you ever watched any of Bazar Baradin's well-known historical dramas or comedies? Would you like to?

Do you know the founder of Buryat literature, the author of ABC–book of Buryat –Mongolian language? Much attention in the text is given to Bazar Baradin's great works – articles, books, plays, dramas, poems, comedies, stories.

Bazar Baradin was a scientist, an explorer of Tibet, a professor, a poet, a dramatist, a teacher, a translator, a state leader.

He was born in Aga-Khangil, a small aimak in Aginsk in 1878. He finished St. Petersburg's University. Science that time his scientific career began.

In 1905 he was sent to Tibet. During his travelling there (1905-1907) Baradin wrote many articles, made photographs. It was risky that time to travel to Tibet. All his materials (historical, ethnographic, religiological) were published in his diaries, later works made a great impact and presented the first conditions for the development of scientific Tibetology in Russia («Tsam Mlaraiby» (1909), «Notes about the travel» (1905). In 1910 his book «Buryat folk literature» was published. He rose the problem of the Mongolian language. The most popular articles were «Buryat –Mongols», «Travel to Mongolia», «Articles about Mongolia», «Dorzhi Banzarov», «The birth of a child in the families of Buryat-Mongols». All his plays are based on real historic facts, they are taken from people's lives. In 1910 he translated some L.N. Tolstoi's works into Buryat.

We may call him the founder of Butyat literature. His historical dramas «Loday Shoizhid», «Great sister shamanka», a comedy «Zhigden» are well known.

Bazar Baradin is the founder of ABC – book of Buryat-Mongolian language and a book for reading after learning alphabet «Ulan Seseq».

Bazar Baradin was an outstanding person, his creative power has left a bright mark in the history of Buryat people, in its culture and science.

**Word box**

**Aga Buryat okrug (ABO)** –a district in the southern part of Zabaikalsky krai. The area consists of 3 regions: Aginsky, Mogoituisky, Duldurginsky.

«**Aimak**» – the word meant an administrative territory in Buryatia and Mongolia.



This book is worth reading.

## ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

## TUYANA DASHIDORGIEVA – ONE OF THE GREAT ARCHERS OF ZABAISKALSKY KRAI

(ФЕДОТОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №9», Г. ЧИТА)

## Tuyana Dashidorgieva – One of the Great Archers of Zabaikalsky Krai



Tuyana Dashidorgieva

### Activities

**Describe** Tuyana's **usual**  
**working** **day.** *Make* 8-10  
*sentences.*

**Answer the questions:**

1. When and where did the archery appear?
2. What is Tuyana?
3. When did she start doing the archery?
4. What are her sport achievements?

**Why should we know the names of outstanding people in our region?**



### Additional information

If you are interested in archery you may visit the website of the Archery Federation of Zabaikalsky Krai:

<http://archery75.ru/>

Most people in our country do different sports, the others prefer to watch TV and support our Russian sportsmen at home. The sport, which plays an important role in the culture and history of our region is archery.

**What are the reasons of its popularity, in your opinion? Read the text and check your predictions.**

Archery appeared long ago in myths and legends of different peoples of the world. The bow appeared in China and Mongolia as a kind of sport. On the territory of the Golden Horde, the bow was the main weapon. The territory of Zabaikalsky Krai was a part of Mongolian and Chinese lands before the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, archery is a part of our history and culture.

Our region is rich in talented archers. One of them is Tuyana Dashidorgieva. Tuyana was a usual girl who was born in Tsagan-Chelutay in Buryat Autonomous Okrug. When Tuyana was 11 years old, she went in for archery. In 2011, Tuyana took part in the World Championship, which was held in Poland. Moreover, she took the third place there. She improved her result in a year and won the silver medal in the World Championship. In 2016, Tuyana took part in the European championship and won the gold medal. Her brilliant participation in the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro was a real surprise for people of my region! A lot of people of our town gathered on the Lenin square to greet her.

Our city is so far from the center of our country and it is great when sportsmen of our region achieve so significant results. However, Tuyana made her contribution to the development of sport not only in Zabaikalsky Krai, but also in all our country.

### Word box

**archery** – стрельба из лука;

**an archer** – стрелок;

**a bow** – лук; **an arrow** – стрела;

**The Golden Horde** – Золотая Орда;

**weapon** – оружие;

**to go in for** – заниматься чем-либо;

**to make a contribution** – делать вклад.



## ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

## INSPIRING PEOPLE. KUCHAEVA MARIA IVANOVNA

(ФЕДОТОВА ОЛЬГА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МОУ СОШ П.СТ. ГОНГОТА)

## INSPIRING PEOPLE



**Kuchaeva Maria Ivanovna**  
1928-2017

## Activities

## Choose the right translation

- a) to arrive 1. была награждена  
b) the school supplies 2. прибывать  
c) was awarded 3. школьные принадлежности

## Choose the right words to complete the sentences

1. The family consisted of (five/ two) members.  
2. In 1962 she arrived at Gongota station and got a job as a (switchman/station worker)  
3. At the (end/ begining) of the war, she became to work on the railway as a junior signalist.

Describe the photo. You should get a coherent story. (the place, the action, the person's appearance, whether you like the picture or not, and why).



During the interview, Maria Ivanovna could not hold back her tears, remembering the terrible hungry wartime where her childhood remained. Despite of all the difficulties, she grew up a man worthy and responsible.

She lived modestly and always kept order in the house, her neatness, cleanliness was felt, an atmosphere of love, care, attention, sensitivity reigned.

The history of my village is connected with the name of this person. I would tell you about her life and work. Choose the heading for the text.

- a) Glory to the fellow – heroes of the rear  
b) History of my native land  
c) My countrywoman – a hero of the rear



**Kuchaeva Maria Ivanovna** was born on May 24, 1928 in Penza region of the Moksha district in the village of Somarukovo in a large family. The family consisted of five members. When the girl was 8 years old, she lost her mother. In 1939 she and her elder sister arrived in Zabaykalie to the Yablonevaya station. After graduating four classes, she could not continue further studies, because there was a hungry military childhood, there were no clothes, school supplies and the school was far away. When she was 16 years old, she began to work as a *camera-man*. At the end of the war in 1945 she *came under reduction* and went to work on the railway as a *junior signalist* until 1952. In 1954 Maria Ivanovna began working as a *signalist at the checkpoint*. And when she had moved to Turgutui, she began to work in a «*tank car*». In 1962, having arrived at Gongota station of the first year, she got a job at a *station worker* and from 1964 until her *retirement* she worked as a *switchman* on the railway. In 1983 she retired. Maria Ivanovna and her husband were having lived for 51 years, they raised 4 children: 3 daughters and one son. In 2000 Maria Ivanovna lost her husband, he died. And she died in 2017.

For their *selfless work*, Maria Ivanovna was awarded government diplomas for the *anniversary dates* of the Great Patriotic War, the badge «*Excellence in Socialist Competition*», the medal «*Veteran of Labor*», presidential anniversary medals «50 years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War: 1941-1945», «60 years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War: 1941-1945», «70 years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War: 1941-1945».

## Word box

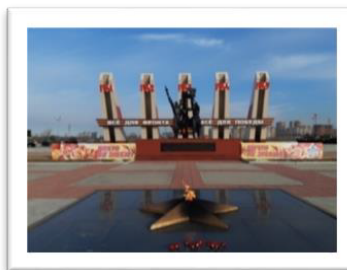
**Moksha district** – Мокшанский район;  
**a station worker** – станционный рабочий;  
**a camera-man** – оператор; **retirement** – пенсия;  
**to come under reduction** – попасть под сокращение;  
**a switchman** – стрелочник;  
**a junior signalist** – младший сигналист;  
**selfless work** – самоотверженный труд;  
**a signalist at the checkpoint** – сигналист блокпоста;  
**anniversary dates** – юбилейные даты;  
**«tank car»** – «вагон бак»;  
**the medal «Veteran of Labor»** – медаль «Ветеран труда»;  
**the badge «Excellence in Socialist Competition»** – значок «Отличник Социалистического Соревнования».

## ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

## THE WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL IN CHITA

(ГРЕБЕННИКОВА ЕВГЕНИЯ ОЛЕГОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 27 ИМ. И.А. КУРЫШЕВА, Г. ЧИТА)

## The World War II Memorial in Chita



## Activities

## Discuss:

- *What do you feel visiting places like the World War II Memorial?*
- *What other memorable places are there in your hometown/city?*
- *When/How often do you visit them?*
- *Do you think it's important to have places like Victory park? Why?*

Say if the statements true or false?  
Correct false sentences.

- *There are many hedgehogs in the park.*
- *St. Nicolai wonderworker chapel is situated in the heart of the park.*
- *The territory of Victory park is about 100000 square meters.*
- *The park is green all the year round.*
- *The main construction of the park is the memorial of military glory of Zabaikalie.*

Our region is not so famous in Russia, but we also have people who fought and glorified our place during the World War II. And these people definitely deserve respect and pride of all generations.

## Read and translate the text.

The main symbol of the great Victory in Chita is the Victory park. At the entrance of the park there is a wide and high iron arch. Visitors can see anti-tank steel hedgehogs under it. They look severe and harsh. Not far from the arch citizens or tourists can visit St. Nicolai wonderworker chapel. It was founded in 2006. The park is green in spring and summer. It's grey and bare in autumn and winter. The area of the park is about 100 thousand square meters. The long alley leads to the heart of the park to the memorial of military glory of Zabaikalie.

The World War II Memorial was erected in 1975, its opening was devoted to the 30th anniversary of the great Victory. The memorial consists of 5 steles with dates: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, its height is 17,5 meters. The steles impress the visitors of the park greatly. In front of them you can find the monument of the Victory and the eternal flame, where people put flowers on Victory day. Flagstones with the names of those who were killed during the war, steles with photos of the heroes of the war from Zabaikalie and of course, the exhibition of military equipment attract visitor's attention too. Also, in Chita we have a guard of honour. Schoolchildren keep watch at the eternal flame all the year round.

A lot of adults and children come here every year on Victory Day to commemorate those who were killed fighting with fascists, to express the respect and the pride of the whole nation and each family.

## Additional information

Each city or town of our country has the monument that symbolizes great victory in the World war II. The monument which people can visit on the 9th of May, in the place which memorizes the tragedy and heroism of our people. And our town is not the exception.

## Word box

**stela** [sti:l] стела, столб с надписью или изображением;  
**chapel** ['tʃæpl] часовня;  
**flagstones** ['flægstəʊnz] каменная плита.



## ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

## MONUMENT TO HERO IN BILITUI

(НОРЖИМОЕВА ЖИГЗЫМА ДАШИНИМАЕВНА, МОУ БИЛИТУЙСКАЯ СОШ, С. БИЛИТУЙ)

*Monument to Hero in Bilitui**Karbyshev D.M.***Activities****Give a written summary of the text.***The article is about...**At the beginning of the article the author describes (depicts)...**The author provides / gives the information on**An important point is that...**It makes sense (to)...**As a matter of fact,...**To conclude (to sum up)...**Monument to Karbyshev in Mauthausen (Germany)*

Victory Day is a special and important holiday in our country. There is a tradition to lay wreathes to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and to the monuments to the Heroes. Thousands of people all over the country take part in the immortal Regiment march, in meetings and parades.

In Bilitui (a small village in the south of Zabaikalsky Krai) there is a monument to the great Soviet General Dmitry Mikhaylovich Karbyshev. It was built in 1989 in honour of the victory in the Great Patriotic War by the soldiers of engineer battalion.

The monument was rebuilt in 2009 by the initiative group under the direction of Artemova Irina Anatolyevna, a teacher of Technology. Most of teachers and pupils took part in reconstruction of the monument.

Dmitriy Mikhaylovich Karbyshev was born on the 26-th of October 1880 to the well-known Siberian Cossak starshina family of Kryashenorigin.

At the age of 12 he lost his father. He was raised by his mother. After finishing the Siberian Cadet Corps in 1898 he graduated from the Saint-Petersburg Nikolaev Military Engineering College in 1900.

He was serving in Russo-Japanese war, the World War I. In 1926 he became an instructor at the M.V. Frunze Military Academy, and in 1936, he joined the General Staff Academy. In 1940 he was awarded the rank of lieutenant general in the Corps of Engineers.

The World War II caught him at the headquarters of Soviet 3-d Army in Grodno. In August 1941 Karbyshev suffered from post-concussion syndrome in combat at the Dnieper River and while unconscious was captured by the Nazis.

He was held in German concentration camps. Despite his age he was one of the active leaders of the camp resistance movement. On the 18-th of February 1945 in the concentration camp Mauthausen Dmitry Karbyshev with other 500 prisoners were doused with water in the cold and died. He became the symbol of indomitable will and strength. On the 16-th of August 1946 Dmitry Karbyshev was awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union medal.

Every year on the 9-th of May all the pupils with their parents and grandparents take part in the immortal Regiment march. They held the photos of their relatives who took part in the World War II. There is an official meeting by the Monument to Karbyshev. This monument has a great value in fostering a sense of patriotism and pride in our country.

**Word box****headquarters** – staff, center, main office;**indomitable** – invincible, stubborn, unbending;**lieutenant** – assistant, deputy.

## CULINARY SYMBOLS OF ZABAYKALIE

(БОРОДКИНА ЗОЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 32 Г. ЧИТА)

<b>CULINARY SYMBOLS OF ZABAYKALIE</b>	
<div data-bbox="165 479 413 551">Activities</div> <p>1. <i>Have you ever tasted national Zabaykalie cuisine? Did you like it?</i></p>  <p>2. <i>Make up 3 questions to the text.</i></p>  <p>3. <i>Tell about your favourite dish.</i></p> 	<p><i>Do you know what dishes are called culinary symbols of our region? Can you name them?</i></p> <p>Zabaykalie is one of the largest regions of Russia, rich not only in minerals, but also in traditions and customs inherited from native population, Tungus and Buryats.</p> <p>Zabaykalie is recognizable among the inhabitants of Russia for its numerous symbols from the flora and fauna. Have you ever thought about culinary symbols? In fact, there are many such symbols. Before we talk about them, we should remember that Zabaykalie is the land of nomads, and their main food has always been meat and milk.</p> <p>The first and most famous culinary symbol of our region is buuzy. The ingredients of this dish are very simple: chopped meat mixed with onions and dough. Cooking buuzy is a real art: the meat is mixed with a lot of onions and wrapped in dough. The dough is pinched around the meat, leaving a hole on top. Buuzy steam cooked. And they eat them with their hands, first drinking the juice from the buuzy. No festive table can do without this flavorful and very satisfying dish.</p> <p>Another national culinary symbol is buchuler. This meat broth is traditionally prepared from lamb, potatoes and onions. Buhler is served in large bowls with spicy herbs.</p> <p>Urma is a traditional national sweet made from milk and birdcherry jam. It should be noted that birdcherry jam can also be considered culinary symbol of Zabaykalie and a large number of pastries are prepared with it.</p> <p>And, of course, the most important symbol of Zabaykalie can be called strong tea with milk. In any house you will be treated to tea with milk. Each hostess has her own secret of making this invigorating drink, but in any case, the tea will be hot and fragrant.</p> <p>In fact, the national cuisine of Zabaykalsky kray has about 200 different dishes. It is rich and diverse and with the appearance of different peoples on the territory of our region, the cuisine changed, replenished with new dishes and each of them is a kind of culinary symbol of the region. But buuzy, strong tea with milk, boovy and urma remain eternal and the most colorful dishes of Zabaykalie.</p>
<b>Additional information</b> 	<div data-bbox="536 1832 756 1892">Word box</div> <p><b>Nomad</b> – кочевник  <b>Dough</b> – тесто  <b>Cuisine</b> – кухня  <b>Spicy herbs</b> – пряные травы  <b>Birdcherry</b> – черемуха</p>

## ТРАДИЦИИ И ПРАЗДНИКИ

## THE YOKHOR

(БАЛДАНОВА ТУЯНА БАТОЖАРГАЛОВНА, МОУ СОШ №43, Г. БОРЗЯ)

## THE YOKHOR



In the Trans-Baikal Territory, the problems of multicultural education, in which children are introduced to the regional characteristics of culture, are important in a multi-ethnic society. The Buryats celebrate Sagaalgaan - the first month of the New Year according to the Buddhist lunar calendar. The first day of Sagaalgaan was declared a holiday in the region. So, many Russian pupils are interested in some special events. One of them is the Yokhor.

## Activities

I. *Translate the sentences into Russian. Write out the verbs and define the form of the tense and the voice.*

1. The first day of Sagaalgaan was declared a holiday in the region.
2. Russian pupils are interested in some special events.
3. I am faced with the union of Buryat and Russian people's cultures.

II. *Write out all the sentences in a Passive Voice from the text. Translate them into Russian.*

III. *Read the third paragraph and answer the question: How is the dance also called?*

The Yokhor is a national dance, a unique creation of the Buryat people, in which two forms of art: dancing and singing are combined. It is a round-dance-and-song. Dancers dance in a circle, arm in arm, hand in hand making rhythmical graceful movements with their bodies, feet and arms in the «sunrise» direction. The dance is accompanied by a special traditional song. People wear bright special clothes – degels.

This dance has had a long historical development. In the latest two decades according to some young people's opinions the Yokhor was considered to be the dance of old people. The young people preferred the western music and dancing. As a result of this ignorance only a few people between the ages of 40-50 used to gather to dance. But only recently due to the introduction of the new national educational programme people have started to teach their children to dance the Yokhor. However, the yokhor is not so popular as disco-dancing in schools.

The Yokhor's melody is used in every possible way in different types of music. Being very simple to perform it has a beneficial effect on everybody. This dance is also called a healing dance. It helps a person overcome his/her difficulties, troubles and stresses. It is healthy for a person as any physical exercise. This dance is the most effective means of self-perfection.



## Word box

**Yokhor** – Ехор, национальный танец бурят;  
**Sagaalgaan** – Сагаалган (Праздник белого месяца);  
**degel** – дэгэл (национальная одежда с орнаментами и украшениями).



## НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

## GAZIMURSKY ZAVOD

(АНЦИФЕРОВА ОЛЕСЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ ГАЗИМУРО-ЗАВОДСКАЯ СОШ, С. ГАЗИМУРСКИЙ ЗАВОД)

GAZIMURSKY  
ZAVOD

## Activities

- Find the coat of arms of the place you live in. Speak about your own town or village.
- Read Tolstoy's words and answer the questions.

*"We love our Motherland because it is our homeland. A person who is not capable of this high feeling is a dead person."*

*Leo Tolstoy*

- Do you agree with this statement or not? Why?
- Why is it so important to know the history of your country, your region, your roots?

You are going to read a text called Gazimursky Zavod. **Read the text and find the most important events in history of the village.** Why are they important for the village, the district and the region?

Gazimursky Zavod is a rural village and the administrative center of Gazimuro-Zavodsky District of Zabaykalsky Krai. The village stands on the right bank of the Gazimur river about 600 kilometers southeast of Chita. Population of Gazimursky Zavod is about 2,657 people.

In 1773, silver and lead were found close to the river Gazimur. A small smelter was built in 1774-1778 and a settlement grew around it. In 1779 Gazimursky Zavod became a seat of a volost. Unfortunately, the village was destroyed by high water but it was rebuilt and extended in 1789-1790.

There were 141 households in Gazimursky Zavod in 1837. In 1851, the first staff of the First Infantry Brigade of the Trans-Baikal Cossacks troops was in the village. A hospital was established which was opened also for civilian population.

On January 4, 1926 Gazimursky Zavod became the administrative center of its eponymous district. It was the cultural core. A museum of local lore was founded in 1962. Also people could visit a little bookshop and big library and watch interesting films in the local cinema.

Today Gazimursky Zavod is mainly a center of agriculture and forestry. It is also houses most utilities of the district. The district is famous for minerals such as molybdenum, gold, antimony and copper. So there are a lot of mining companies here. Due to the economic development of the district a railway line was opened from Gazimursky Zavod station to Borznya one in 2012. In September 2014 first flight to the village was made by Aeroservice. Cultural and spiritual life is also developing. The church of St. Vladimir equal to the Apostles was built in 2010. A few years earlier a children's youth sports school was opened.

Gazimursky Zavod is a beautiful village with a long interesting history.



*The church of St. Vladimir equal to the Apostles*

## Word box

**a rural village** - a village settlement  
**the First Infantry Brigade of the Trans-Baikal Cossacks troops** - unmounted soldiers of the Cossack army  
**a smelter** - a smelting plant  
**a volost (local)** - area, district  
**eponymous** - similar, same-name



## НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

## YAMKUN

(МАКАРОВА ЕЛЕНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МОУ СОЛОНЕЧНИНСКАЯ СОШ, С. СОЛОНЕЧНЫЙ)

## Yamkun



## Activities

- Write out sentences that talk about the interesting properties of water in the lake.
- What words could you choose to describe Yamkun? Write these words down.



«Yamkun» is translated from the Buryat language as «abyss», and the name «lake of healing» has become popular among the people.

This text is about the Yamkun hospital located in the Gazimuro – Zavodsky district of Zabaikalsky Krai. Read it and design a business card for this place. **Select the most important information that can attract people's attention.**

«Yamkun» is a balneological hospital, on the basis of which the State Health Institution «Regional Hospital for Reconstructive Treatment No. 1» operates. The area of Yamkun Lake is 150 m<sup>2</sup>, the depth is 3.5 m. It is located 2.5 km from the village Gazimursky Zavod.

The ancient Yamkun Lake appeared, like a cleft in the earth's crust. What else is interesting – healing water from the crevice flows at a speed of six liters per second, and poured into a vessel, from emerald it turns into transparent!

In winter the lake does not freeze. The lake water is classified as low-mineralized and receives a constant flow of soil and atmospheric waters. There are mineral water springs near the lake.

The founder of Yamkun is rightfully considered the young doctor of Nerchinsky Zavod Ivan Faddeevich Ollisevich, he became interested in the Yamkun spring in 1860. Here he spent many seasons with patients, invested a lot of money, effort and scientific research into the study and arrangement of a future health resort. He was the first man who determined the approximate scheme for the use of the Yamkun baths.

Thanks to the mineralized bicarbonate-calcium-magnesium carbonate water of Lake Yamkun, the patients normalize their heart function, even their blood pressure, normalize the morphological composition and blood coagulation; the main area of work is the treatment of diseases of the musculoskeletal system.

Due to its wonderful landscapes with pristine beauty and the presence of mineral springs, Yamkun is a true natural value of Zabaikalsky Krai, attracting tourists and people who want to improve their health.

## Word box

bicarbonate – calcium – magnesium

carbonate water – гидрокарбонатно – кальциево – магниевая

углекислая вода; **blood coagulation** – свертываемость крови;**blood pressure** – артериальное давление;**emerald** – изумрудный; **Yamkun** – Ямкун;**musculoskeletal system** – опорно-двигательный аппарат;**mineral water springs** – минеральные источники;**Regional Hospital for Reconstructive Treatment No. 1** – Краевая больница восстановительного лечения № 1.

## НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

## HISTORY OF OUR LAND

(МЫТЫШОВА АЛЬБИНА ГЕОРГИЕВНА, МОУ СОШ № 240, Г. БОРЗЯ)

<p><b>History of our Land</b></p>	<p>You are going to read the text “My Native Town”. It contains the information about ancient tribes and people who inhabited the south of Zabaikalye.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p><i>Do the task</i></p>  <p><i>Look at the map and find the territory of Borzinsky district on it.</i></p>  <p><i>Where can we see these ancient slab graves?</i></p>  <p><i>Are these artefacts useful for study of the past? Why?</i></p>	<p>a) <b>Read the texts and match them with the headings.</b> There's one odd heading.</p> <p><b>A</b> – brave hunnu tribes; <b>B</b> – stone graves; <b>C</b> – nomadic tribes of uigurs; <b>D</b> – horse tungus tribes of khamnigans; <b>E</b> – The Nerchinsk Treaty of 1689; <b>F</b> – business on salt; <b>G</b> – the battle between cossacks and Chingiskhan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The history of the first ancient people who lived in the territory of Borzya district goes back to the period of 2000 to the first half of 1000 BC. Those tribes belonged to so called culture of «slab grave tribes» – «плиточники». They left numerous square graves covered with big flat stone slabs everywhere in Mongolia, Zabaikalye and China.</li> <li>The Hunnu are the ancient people who lived in our territory after the «slab grave tribes». The Hunnu were Northern neighbours of China. Their living can be traced archaeologically and in written Chinese documents. The war between China and the Hunnu lasted 300 years. The Hunnu were defeated by the tribes «syanbi» in 93 AD.</li> <li>The next people who left traces in the territory of our district were «uigurs». They formed powerful nomadic state in Mongolia. Later Zabaikalye was settled by different tribes of Mongolian origin who were united into powerful state by Chingiskhan.</li> <li>The steppe lands along the Onon, the Aga, the Borzya rivers were inhabited by different groups of «horse tungus» tribes. Later they were called as khamnigans. At the beginning of XVII century into East Zabaikalye migrated 4000 buryat Hori families. In XVII-XVIII century tungus and buryat tribes contacted closely with Russian explorers. Since then their lives were connected with Russian Tsar.</li> <li>In 1654 Fedor Puschin was sent from Yakutsk to the Argun-river with 50 cossacks. He was ordered to collect fees on the Argun-river from local tungus tribes. From that time the lands between the Argun, the Shilka and the Onon were occupied by the Russian Tsar. The Nerchinsk Treaty of August 27, 1689 stated the borderline between Russia and China. Russian cossacks together with buryat and tungus people kept watch over the territory. Tsurukhaitui, Chindant, Aksha, Borzya were important sites.</li> <li>In XVII century people began to take salt from the Borzya salt lake. Business on salt began to grow. The steppe territory belonged to Russian merchants.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Additional information</b></p> <p>«Борзя-город в Забайкалье»: Беломестнов Г.И., Ильин В.А., Вельц Л.В. – Чита, 2010.</p>	<p><b>Word box</b></p> <p><b>stone slab</b> – камни в форме плоских плит на древних могилах; <b>the Hunnu</b> – гунны; <b>uigurs</b> – уйгуры; horse tungus - конные тунгусы; <b>nomadic state</b> – кочевое государство; <b>The Nerchinsk Treaty of 1689</b> – Нерчинский договор между Россией и Китаем, узаконил границы между двумя странами.</p>



## НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

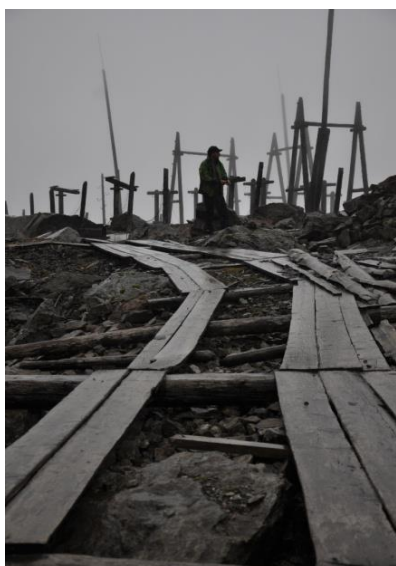
## HISTORY OF OUR LAND

(СТЕПАНОВА ОКСАНА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МОУ СОШ №19, Г. ЧИТА)



## Activities

1. *Would you like to visit Kalar district?*
2. *What are you most interested in Kalar district?*
3. *Imagine that you need to persuade your English friend to go on a tourist trip to Kalar district, what would you tell him?*



Do you like to travel? Do you like to conquer the peaks of the mountains or drown in the sands of the desert? Or maybe you would like to combine all this in one trip? Yes, without going abroad, it is in our Trans-Baikal Territory that you can visit such a place - this is Kalarsky district.

Kalarsky district is the northernmost of the regions of the Trans-Baikal Territory. Established on September 2, 1938. The structure includes: Kuanda village, Udokan village, Chara village, Ikabya village, Novaya Chara village, Chapo-Ologo village, Kyust-Kemda village, Nelyaty village, Middle Kalar village.

The geographical location of the area runs within the Olekmo-Vitim mountain country. In relief, it is expressed by two chains of alpinotype ridges of Kodar and Udokan. The highest point of the Kodar ridge is the BAM peak, its height is 3072 meters above sea level, the length of the ridge is more than 200 kilometers. Coal and copper deposits were found within the ridge.

With the advent of BAM, Kodara region became relatively easily accessible (the nearest settlements are the village of Chara and the railway junction<sup>1</sup> Novaya Chara). Nearby is an interesting natural site - the Charsky Sands desert. Char sands look like the deserts of Central Asia. Elk, wild deer, roe deer, bear, wolf, sable, squirrel, ermine are found in the forests, muskrat is in the lakes, valuable species of fish are found in the rivers: taimen, grayling, lenok and others.

Marble Gorge<sup>2</sup> is one of the most popular points where the first uranium mine in the USSR existed from 1949 to 1951. In the post-war years, searches for uranium deposits were conducted throughout Siberia. As a matter of urgency, a party of geologists was sent here, almost simultaneously with the research, the construction of the camp began, it was called the Borsky labor camp<sup>3</sup>, the first nuclear reactor<sup>4</sup> in the country was built there.



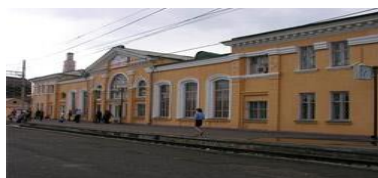
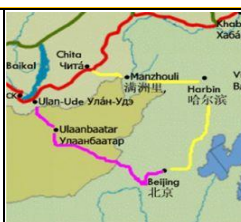
## Word box

1. node
2. a small hanging valley along which a stream of the same name flows
3. it is a device whose purpose is to maintain a controlled nuclear reaction with the release of energy.
4. forced labor camp for the maintenance of the Ermakovsky management

## НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

## TRANS MANCHURIAN RAILWAY: A TRIP FROM CHITA TO BEIJING

(ФЕДОРОВА ОКСАНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 45», Г. ЧИТА)

Trans Manchurian Railway:  
a Trip from Chita to Beijing

## Activities

## Discuss

- Do you know all the mentioned places?
- Have you ever been in these places? If you have, can you add some extra information about them?

**Find out 30 amazing facts about Trans-Siberian Railway!**

[www.parovoz.org](http://www.parovoz.org)

- Share with the class what fact impressed you the most

For many foreigners travelling along the Trans-Siberian Railway is a dream. The route of 9288 kilometers from Moscow to Vladivostok, through eleven time zones is an unforgettable adventure that allows them to experience and understand what Russia really is.

But do you know that the Trans-Siberian Railway has three branch lines? Can you name them? Let's get acquainted with the line that starts in our native town.

The train will take you from Chita to the border with China and then to Beijing and will travel through five main stations in Zabaykalsky Region:

**Chita** The town, founded in 1653, is an important transport center and the administrative center of Zabaykalsky Region located at the confluence of the Chita and Ingoda Rivers.

**Karymskoye** This station is located in the village of Karymskoye. The village was founded in 1761. "Karyms" are baptized Buryats. Only Orthodox Buryats were allowed to settle there. The train stops here for 25 minutes.

**The Onon River** In this place the railway crosses the Onon River and the passengers have a great opportunity to take pictures of the river and the steppe. The stop is for 10 minutes.

**Borzya** The town was founded in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it became an important trade and transport center. The train stops here for 20 minutes.

**Zabaykalsk** This is the Russian border station. Here the wheels of the train are changed in order to match the Chinese railway lines. This process takes 2-6 hours. This is the last point in Russia. Meet China!

## Word box

**route** – маршрут, путь;  
**experience** – испытать, узнать, познать;  
**branch line** – железнодорожная ветвь;  
**confluence** – слияние;  
**to get acquainted** – знакомиться;  
**steppe** – степь;  
**to be baptized** – быть крещенным;  
**orthodox** – православный;  
**to settle** – селиться, заселять;  
**trade** – торговля;  
**wheel** – колесо.



## ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР ЗАБАЙКАЛЬЯ

## BAGULNIK

(БАДМАЖАБЭ АЯНА ДОРЖИЕВНА, МОУ «АБАГАЙТУЙСКАЯ СОШ № 7», С. АБАГАЙТУЙ)

## Bagulnik



## Activities

1. Choose the appropriate title for the text.

- a) *Rhododendron Daursky*
- b) *Flower symbol of Transbaikalia*
- c) *My native land*

2. Underline the sentence where the main idea of the text is narrated.

4. Decide whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- *Rhododendron Daursky is the scientific name of bagulnik.*
- *Rhododendron in translation from Latin means "red tree".*
- *Rhododendron blooms in March.*
- *Bagulnik is decorative flower.*
- *Bagulnik is considered a symbol of Transbaikalia.*

Before reading the text, look at the pictures and try to guess what the text is about. What do you know about this plant?

Transbaikalia is the land of mighty nature, the land of endless expanses, the land of untold beauty and greatness. The edge, when the canopy is still leafless, gray forest flashes and spreads pink-lilac flood, and the slopes of the hills are wrapped in a soft pink "blanket". Blooms purple. This plant is considered a symbol of Transbaikalia. Poems, stories, and legends are written about it.

The scientific name of this plant is *Rhododendron Daursky*. *Rhododendron Daursky* is popularly known as bagulnik, but it is associated with bagulnik only because it is in the same Botanical family of Heather. *Rhododendron* in Latin means "rose tree". *Rhododendron* blooms very early - in early May, as in the fall in the flower buds there are formed flower buds that are just waiting for the coveted heat. Therefore, it is only necessary to bring a sprig of *rhododendron* into a warm room in winter, as it immediately turns crimson. The value of *Rhododendron* is huge. It seems that nature created this shrub specifically for decorative purposes. But it is not only a beautiful, decorative, but also medicinal plant. It has long been used in folk medicine for the treatment of colds and gastrointestinal diseases.

Bagulnik is a real treasure! Many visitors to our region are surprised by this plant. In early spring, when the forest is still gray and cheerless, suddenly a whole garden blooms overnight! The branches, thickly strewn with delicate pink and purple flowers, call all those who are not indifferent to the beauty of the TRANS-Baikal nature. Many poets and writers of the Trans-Baikal territory have dedicated their works to Bagulnik, in which they do not just describe the amazing plant, but sing of its beauty and admire it.

A lot of poems and songs are dedicated to this plant. It is impossible to imagine our region without it...

## Word box

**Rhododendron Daursky** – Рододендрон Даурский;  
**Transbaikalia** – Забайкалье; **endless** – бесконечный; **untold** – несказанный; **flood** – поток; **bud** – бутон; **crimson** – малиновый; **gastrointestinal diseases** – желудочно-кишечные заболевания; **cheerless** – невеселый.

## "MONSTER" OF ZABAİKALYE. SACRED MOUNT ALKHANAY

(КОСЯКОВА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ДУЛЬДУРГИНСКАЯ СОШ», С. ДУЛЬДУРГА)

*«Monster» of  
Zabaikalye  
Sacred Mount Alkhanay*



*The rock «Stone –Heart»*



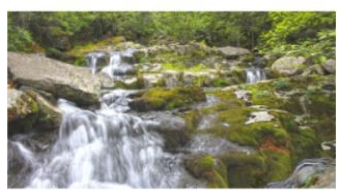
*«The Temple-Gate»*



*The cave «The Womb of the Mother»*

**Activities**

- *In pairs discuss what you find the most interesting about Alkhanay?*
- *What do you think makes this sight a great place to visit?*
- *Would you like to visit this place? Why?*



*«Nine Waterfalls»*

Mountain «Alkhanay» is in Duldurga region. In 1980 it was announced as a monument of nature. It is 1664 meters high, but among Aginsk steppe it looks very big. There is taiga around the mountain, but «Alkhanay» looks like a big island. The rivers Ilya and Duldurga flow around it. **Is it interesting to know the history of this mountain?**

The name of this mountain was founded from Buryat-Mongol's word «alha». It means "monster". The old buryat performed Alkhanay as a monster lying on the lowland. The buryat religious ceremony «alhana» was appeared here as an adoration to the monster. From this ceremony the mountain got its name.

Scientists thought that it was a volcano million years ago. Rocks and stones on the Alkhanay have different forms. The time, water and the wind were worked of them. Now there are many grottos such as «The Sunny Temple», «The Craw-People», and «The Womb of the Mother» in Alkhanay.

Here is a very interesting legend about the rock «Stone-Heart». Many year ago a hero Alkhanay lived there. He had no sons, but he had two daughters – Ilya and Duldurga. He loved them very much. They were very smart and beautiful. One day they were falling in love to Onon, because this young man was strong and handsome. However, Onon had loved the youngest sister Duldurga and Ilya loved him too. Duldurga wanted that her sister would be happy. She decided to give away Ilya her beauty and died. Onon and Ilya had just married and left his father. The father Alkhanay was very distressed and his heart changed into a stone.

Now the Duldurga River is flowing into the Ilya River and the Ilya River are flowing into the Onon River, but Mount Alkhanay stands alone with the stone-heart.

One of the famous sights of Alkhanay is a gate on the south-west of the mountain. People call it «The Temple – Gate».

There is an interesting place «Nine waterfalls» in Alkhanay. The water is very cold and clear here. It is a mineral source.

**Word box**

*The rock «Stone – Heart» it is a heart of Alkhanay – the healer of hearts and souls of people*

*«The Temple – Gate» – it is a natural through arch, with the diameter of up to 7 meters in height*

*The cave «The Womb of the Mother» on a legend says, if the woman wants to have the baby, she will come to this hole and pull out the stone from it.*

## ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР ЗАБАЙКАЛЬЯ

## THE VERY WRONG DESERT IN THE WORLD

(КУЗНЕЦОВА ЕЛЕНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 9, г. ЧИТЫ)

*The very wrong desert  
in the world**The  
Charsky  
Sands**Lake Alyonushka***Activities**

*Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. Read it out aloud.*

- *Discuss what ideas you will present in your project.*
- *Make a plan of your project.*

*You can look through beautiful photos and get additional information here*

[lesnyanskiy.livejournal.com/170449](https://lesnyanskiy.livejournal.com/170449)

There is one cozy desert on the Earth, and it evokes only positive memories for those who have already been there. **Would you like to know where it is located? And what makes this desert unique?** The text helps you answer the questions.

The Charsky Sands desert is located in the north of Zabaikalsky krai, ten kilometers from the New Chara station on the BAM branch. Its area is about 50 square km. The sandy desert is surrounded by the taiga, swamps and streams. The steep rocky peaks of the Kodar range rise very close. This incredible coexistence of two theoretically incompatible types of landscapes is the most amazing fact. The Charsky Sands are called «a miracle of nature». This miracle has the status of a natural geological monument, and the strange, “wrong” location of the desert in the middle of swamps and the taiga causes confusion and many questions.

This mystical sand massif looks like the deserts of Central Asia, which are thousands of kilometers away. Among the dunes, there is a wind-torn larch, which flames like bright yellow torch in autumn. South-west winds blow through the treeless desert, moving long dunes from place to place. The dunes stretch in waves like a long chain in a certain order following the wind.

Several powerful springs flow from the Sands. There is a real lake among the sand hills; the locals call it Alyonushka.

The Charsky Sands can be a treacherous trap for a guest. The massif is surrounded by the Middle Sakukan and Upper Sakukan rivers. In early summer, the rivers are overflowing with meltwater, and it is not possible to cross them. In summer, the water rises quickly. Within a few hours, its level can rise by several meters. Each time there is a danger that you will return to a completely different, deeper and wider river, so that crossing it may be problematic.

Yet the Charsky Sands are amazing with their colours, mysterious silence, and majestic dunes that look like huge sea waves. The high blue Zabaikalie sky combined with fiery yellow larches and dark yellow sand, the black mountains of the Kodar in the blue-purple distance can charm every soul. This magic land like unspeakable force calls to itself...

**Word box**

Find out all the adjectives that are used in the text to describe the desert. What synonyms can you name for the word «miracle»? **Don't mix**

**desert** ['dezət] = wilderness, an area, often covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little rain and not many plants

**dessert** [di'zɜ:t] = cake, sweet food eaten at the end of a meal

(<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/словарь/английский/desert>)



## ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР ЗАБАЙКАЛЬЯ

## FLORA OF ZABAICAL REGION

(МОНКИНА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МАОУ «ЦЕЛИННИНСКАЯ СОШ», П. ЦЕЛИННЫЙ)

## Flora of Zabaikal Region



## Activities

- Draw some widespread plants of Zabaikalye.
- Find some interesting information about medical herbs.



- Have you ever seen Zabaikalyen pink hills? It is worth looking!



- Make up 5 questions to the text.
- Draw up a mental map on the topic.



The Siberian larch and the pine are widely spread on the whole territory of Zabaikalye.

## Do you know how many plant species there are in Zabaikalye?

Name some medical herbs.



The position of Zabaikal Region near the taiga area of Siberia defines the great variety of plants – 1800 species. The Siberian larch rows in the south-western part of the region. The second place belongs to the pine. This tree is widely spread on the whole territory of Zabaikalye. The variety of it is the cedar. The Siberian fir-tree is less spread, but such rare species as the blue fir-tree also grow in Zabaikalye. The number of these trees is not great and we can see them on the tops of the Daursky and Stanovoy ranges. In the forests of Zabaikalye we can find broad-leaved trees such as a birch, an aspen, a poplar.

The bushy storey is represented by rhododendron, alder, wild rose and willow. The most wonderful decoration of Zabaikalyen nature is rhododendron. It begins to blossom before leaves appear on it. The bush has surprising quality to be in blossom even in winter being put into the water.

As for the slopes of the hills in Nerchensko-Zavodsky district of the region they are covered with Siberian apricot, filling the air all around with inimitable aroma.

The plant of surprising beauty with large white-and-pink flowers – the peony is in blossom with a unique smell of a violet, a lily and a rose.

In the forests, steppes and meadows of Zabaikalye there are more than 1800 species of plants. We should mention about the medical herbs. Among 1800 species of plants in Zabaikalye 260 species have medical value. The scientific medicine uses about 60 species of Zabaikalyen flora. Some of the species are rare; the stores of the others are unlimited.

The forests of the region are full of berries such as raspberries, blueberries, bilberries, wild strawberries, honeysuckle and many others.

## Word box

**bushy** – bushy trees and plants have a lot of leaves and branches growing close together

**meadow** – a field where grass and wild flowers grow;

**value** – the degree to which someone or something is important or useful.



## ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР ЗАБАЙКАЛЬЯ

## QUIZ «AMAZING TRANSBAIKALIA»

(БАБУХИНА МАРИНА НАКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ СОШ № 15, Г. БОРЗЯ)

**Quiz «Amazing Transbaikalia»** - an intellectual game for the development of cognitive activity of students in grades 8-11. It is acceptable for conducting extracurricular activities in English in order to increase interest, foster a sense of patriotism and respect for their homeland, history, nature and culture of their native land, as well as to promote the quality of teaching English to students, the development of their meta-subject competencies.

**Quiz questions:**

1. What is the second highest mountain in Transbaikalia? What is its height?
2. Primrose in Transbaikalia.
3. Which travelers' routes can be mapped on the territory of Borzinsky district?
4. Which migratory birds are the first to arrive in Transbaikalia in the spring?
5. «Ghost lakes» in Transbaikalia, the remains of an ancient sea.
6. Which region of Russia is bordered by Transbaikalia territory in the segment of the border indicated on the map?
7. What kind of culture of the peoples who inhabited the territory of Borzinsky district in ancient times are these structures?
8. Is the oak in Transbaikalia?
9. What bird is depicted on the coat of arms of Borzinsky district?
10. Which Transbaikalia rivers carry their waters to the Arctic ocean?
11. What are the swamps in the North of Transbaikalia called?
12. The symbol of Transbaikalia. The bloom resembles a solid pink cloud. The beauty is not inferior even to the cherry blossom in Japan.
13. ".... In Transbaikalia, I found everything I wanted... in the Daytime, you ride across the Caucasus, at night on the don steppe, and in the morning you wake up from a NAP, you look-the Poltava province - and so on for the whole thousand versts. Transbaikalia is great.». Who do words belong to? When the author was in Transbaikalia?
14. Which mountain in Transbaikalia has the second name "Watershed mountain"? What is its height?
15. What does the name of the Kodar range mean in evenki? What are the features of nature associated with its name?
16. High-mountain glacial lake in Transbaikalia. What is its height?
17. Zabaikalsky writer, children's poet, a translator, honored worker of culture of the RSFSR, honorary citizen of the Chita region, member of the Union of writers of the USSR, member of the Board of the Union of writers of the RSFSR, knight of the order "Badge of Honor". List his famous works about Transbaikalia.
18. Where and when was the first school in Transbaikalia opened? What was taught in it?
19. Are these unique places on the territory of Transbaikalia? What are these places? Where are they located on the territory of Transbaikalia?
20. Who is depicted in the photos? What contribution did these people make to the development of Transbaikalia? Are their names fixed in the toponyms of Transbaikalia?

**Good luck!****Word focus: Look and learn!**

a quiz – [kwiz]- викторина  
 Transbaikalia – [træns'beikəliə] -Забайкалье  
 Borzya – [borzia] - Борзя  
 primrose- ['prɪm.rəʊz] - первоцвет  
 route – [ru:t] - маршрут

migratory birds- [maɪ'greɪt] [bɜ:d] - перелетные птицы  
 Ghost- [ɡəʊst] – призрак  
 boundary- ['baʊndəri] – граница  
 oak- [əʊk] - дуб  
 swamp- [swɒmp] – болото    steppe-[step] - степь



5



1



9



2



12



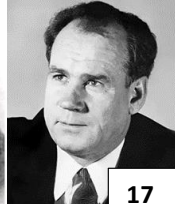
8



7



20



17



19



6

