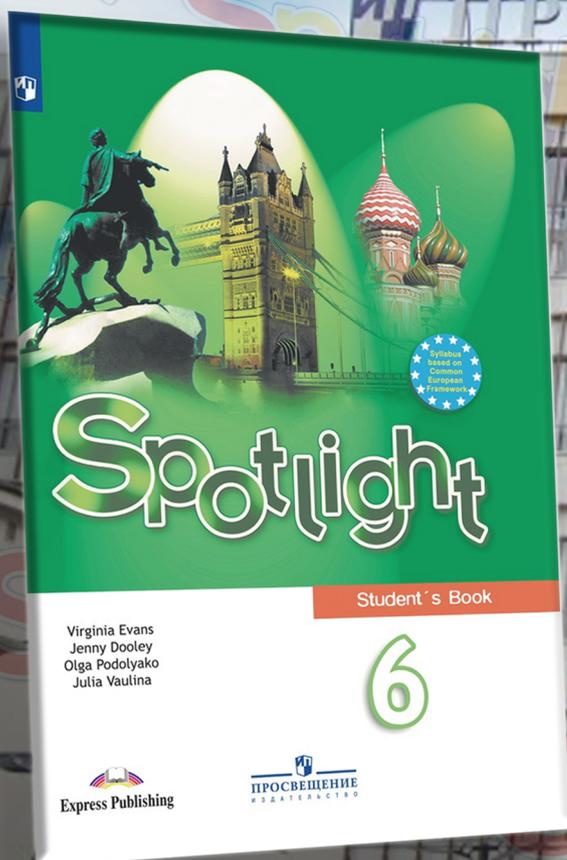


РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ  
к журналу «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ»

# Дополнительные обучающие материалы Spotlight on Russia 6 класс



Центр лингвистического образования  
АО "Издательство "Просвещение"  
2022

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## Уважаемые коллеги!

Решая задачи обновленного ФГОС ООО 2021, в 2022-23 учебном году учителя иностранного языка особое внимание уделяют достижению личностных результатов при обучении языку. Все мы осознаём: каждый урок содержит ресурс личностного развития школьника. При этом особое, всё возрастающее значение имеет работа по изучению родного края, краеведение. Важным условием развития краеведения являются современные социально-политические перемены, когда укрепляется российская государственность, растёт роль «провинции», когда возрастает интерес россиян, молодежи к своему историческому прошлому, народным обычаям и традициям. Именно благодаря краеведению ученик имеет возможность глубже уяснить положения: история - это история людей; корни человека - в истории и традициях своей семьи, своего народа, в прошлом родного края и страны.

Центр лингвистического образования издательства «Просвещение» в поддержку учительских инициатив, в помощь организации краеведческой работы в рамках обучения английскому языку по УМК Английский в фокусе -6 выпускает новый сборник «Дополнительные обучающие материалы Spotlight on Russia, 6 класс».

Учебник «Английский в фокусе» для 6 класса является примером ориентации на младших подростков, активно включающихся в процессе познания в социальную жизнь, обретающих нравственные и гражданские ценности. Уровень накопленных языковых знаний и навыков, достигнутых к этому времени речевых умений позволяют последовательно и эффективно решать на уроках важнейшие задачи самореализации и социальной адаптации, развития национального самосознания, стремления к взаимопониманию между людьми разных культур и сообществ. Это обеспечивается прежде всего содержанием обучения языку в 6 классе, а именно тематикой модулей и отдельных уроков, например: *Who's who, Who are you?, My country, My neighbourhood, Famous Firsts, Toying with the Past, etc.* Богатое содержание тематических текстов и особенности методического аппарата учебника (общение на основе прочитанного, обсуждение проблем, перенос на личный опыт деятельности) обеспечивают последовательную работу по всем направлениям воспитания, обозначенных в ФГОС ООО 2021. Ученик становится активным субъектом образовательного процесса, который приобретает деятельность направленность, выходит за рамки урока, касается реальной жизни и участия в ней подростка. Это, в свою очередь, определяет и формы обучения, например работу в группах, и такие современные технологии обучения, как метод проектов.

В рамках формирования социокультурной компетенции, в процессе получения знаний о социокультурном портрете родной страны и умений представлять Россию в диалоге культур осуществляется патриотическое воспитание. Особую ценность в этом аспекте представляет раздел учебника *Spotlight on Russia* (5-9 классы), посвящённый разным аспектам многонациональной российской культуры в соответствии с тематикой модулей. Предложенные после текстов вопросы для обсуждения предоставляют возможность учащимся высказываться о личном опыте деятельности, выражать собственное аргументированное мнение, обеспечивают формирование ценностных ориентаций. Следуя заданиям учебника, подростки собирают (изучают, систематизируют) материал и на основе изученного на уроке рассказывают о своем родном крае, о своих увлечениях и интересах, о делах своего класса и школы и своем личном участии в них. Они осознают через личный опыт свою собственную культуру, проявляют гражданское и национальное самосознание, стремление к взаимопониманию между людьми разных стран и сообществ.

С самого начала работы УМК «Английский в фокусе» учителя страны высоко оценили воспитательный ресурс раздела “Spotlight on Russia”. Об этом свидетельствовали многочисленные и разнообразные инициативы использования и развития этого направления в работе учителей английского языка. Конкурсы и викторины, проектные работы и конференции – об этом коллеги рассказывали на региональных форумах, встречах с авторами и методистами издательства, писали в наш журнал «Просвещение. Иностранные языки». С 2017 года ведет отсчет блог [“Spotlight on Russia”](#), ставший продолжением и дополнением УМК. В нем размещено более 300 работ.

Сотни учителей (а иногда и учеников) стали настоящими соавторами любимого учебника. За каждой публикацией большая творческая работа, практическая деятельность, направленная на изучение родного края в разных аспектах: география, история, культура, замечательные земляки, герои войны и труда. Созданные вами текстовые материалы и задания широко используются коллегами как в рамках уроков и элективных курсов, так и на внеурочных занятиях, посвященных нашей родной стране – великой России.

Новый сборник, который представляет собой подборку созданных вами материалов для 6 класса, безусловно, облегчит работу с материалами краеведческого характера для учителей и учеников. Сборник озаглавлен «Дополнительные обучающие материалы. Spotlight on Russia. 6 класс». Не повторяя названий модулей в учебнике, сборник сохраняет их тематику. Какой бы раздел мы ни рассмотрели (Families, About myself, Natural Phenomena, National Pride, Free Time, The city I like), все тексты имеют ярко выраженную эмоциональную окраску, личностное отношение. Раздел National Pride включает в себя не только тексты о знаменитых писателях, поэтах, художниках, музыкантах, полководцах, но и о людях разных профессий (например, геологах), прославивших свой край.

При работе со сборниками следует помнить: это не модельные тексты, не «топики» для заучивания. (Помните, что в текстах могут встречаться и языковые неточности и недочеты – они публикуются в авторской редакции – таковы условия работы блога, в том числе технические.) Их потенциал гораздо значимее: эти материалы могут дать старт собственным проектам ваших учеников, на их основе могут быть организованы квизы и квесты. Дискуссии и обсуждение вопросов после текстов может стать основой содержательного общения по важнейшим темам, обеспечивающего социальное и нравственное развитие семиклассников. Выполнение заданий может стать началом новых исследовательских работ, неоценимых для воспитания и развития ваших учеников. Потому что работа с такими материалами – это не просто работа с информацией. Это воспитание гражданских и общечеловеческих ценностей юного гражданина нашей многонациональной страны, нашей Родины.

Для учителя английского языка новый сборник – отличный ресурс для воспитания патриотизма и гражданственности в процессе обучения иностранному языку.

Успехов вам, коллеги!

Авторский коллектив УМК «Английский в фокусе» 5-9

## FAMILIES

## THE DAY OF FAMILY, LOVE AND TRUSTINESS

МОРОЗОВА ИРИНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА  
МБОУ СОШ № 27



# FAMILIES



## THE DAY OF FAMILY, LOVE AND TRUSTINESS

Family is the only place where you always find comfort, support and understanding. From the early childhood we are eager to spend much time with our family. Thus, it's so wonderful that we can celebrate the Day of Family, love and trustiness on the 8-th of July in memory of Saint Peter and Febronia.



Spotlight on Russia tells about family meaning



Family... Each person realizes that this word means something special. It's so nice when you can come home and be with your family. Family gives you strength, inspiration and unique opportunities to achieve necessary goals in your life. So, it's very important to bring up a child to respect the family members. From the early childhood we feel how our parents and grandparents love and take care of us and we begin to express kindness towards them. If you have some problems, your native people always try to help you to solve them. And when you're succeed in something, your family shares this success with you. We should appreciate that our parents learn us to be good people, trust us and believe sincerely in our brilliant future. Let's all these dreams come true and all our families will be glad! It's a splendid opportunity to celebrate the Day of family, love and trustiness on July, 8-th together with all your family members!

*\*Some interesting facts of the Day of family love and trustiness celebration history. Holy Prince Peter (David in monasticism) and Holy Princess Febronia (Euphrosyne in monasticism), Wonderworkers of Murom. Prince Peter was the second son of the Murom prince Yuri Vladimirovich. He entered upon the throne of Murom in the year 1203. Several years before this St Peter had fallen seriously ill and no one was able to heal him. In a vision it was revealed to the prince that the daughter of a bee-keeper would be able to heal him: the pious maiden Febronia, a peasant of Laskova village in Ryazan gubernia. St Peter sent his emissaries to this village. When the prince saw St Febronia, he fell in love with her because of her piety and wisdom, and wanted to marry her after being healed. St Febronia healed the prince and became his wife. The holy couple loved each other through all their ordeals. The haughty boyars did not wish to have a princess of common origin, and they urged that the prince leave her. St Peter refused, and so they banished the couple. They sailed off on a boat from their native city along the River Oka, and St Febronia continued to console St Peter. Soon the wrath of God fell upon the city of Murom, and the people begged the prince return together with St Febronia. The holy couple was famous for their piety and charity. They died on the same day and hour, June 25, 1228, having received the monastic tonsure with the names David and Euphrosyne. The bodies of the saints were put in the same grave. Sts Peter and Febronia showed themselves exemplary models of Christian marriage, and are considered the patron saints of newly-weds. We celebrate this day on July 8-th since 2008.*

*\* The symbol of this celebration is chamomile. A chamomile flower is a sign of pure love, faithfulness, tenderness and beauty. White colour means purity and yellow colour means a home hearth. All the petals are as a close-knit family.*

### ACTIVITY

What do you see in these pictures? How are they related to the celebration of the Day of family, love and trustiness? Who are the Saint Peter and Febronia? What does legend say? What does family mean for you? Tell us, please.

### DISCUSS

There is a wise proverb that "The family is like the forest: if you are outside, it is dense; if you are inside, you see that each tree has its own position." What does it mean? How do you understand it?

## FAMILIES

## FAMILIES

ИСМАИЛОВА ХАДИДЖА АЗЕР КЫЗЫ  
МБОУ "СОШ №114" ПРИВОЛЖСКОГО РАЙОНА Г. КАЗАНИ

## Families

What is your home life like? How big is family? Do your parents work? Do you live in a house or an apartment?

This week **Spotlight on Russia** talks to Khadidja about her life in Kazan, Tatarstan.

My name is Khadidja. I am 12 years old. I am studying at school number 114 in 6 "A" Form. I really like my classmates, they are cool and funny. We enjoy spending time together. I'm quite good at studying. My favorite subjects are Art and English.

***Khadidja, can you tell us about your family?***

My family is quite small. Our family is home to mother, father, brother and me, so all together there are four people in my family.

***Do you live in house or an apartment?***

We live in a big apartment. I love it here.

***Do your parents work?***

Yes, they are both work. Mother works as a cook. Father works in auto-service as a bookkeeper.

***What is it like being a child in Russia?***

We have a lot of fun, like most children. But in winter we always play board games at home. In the summer we always go to Azerbaijan and Georgia.

***Do you spend much time outside?***

When the weather is warm, we spend plenty of time outside. I love riding my scooter. I really like summer.

**Activities**

Compare your life to Khadidja's. Discuss it in class. Work in pairs. Use the questions in bold to interview your partner. Record your dialogue.



## FAMILIES

## FAMILIES

НАСЫБУЛЛИНА ЭЛЬВИНА ДИНАРОВНА  
МБОУ "СОШ №114" ПРИВОЛЖСКОГО РАЙОНА Г. КАЗАНИ

## Families

What is your home life like? How big is family? Do your parents work?  
Do you live in a house or an apartment?

This week **Spotlight on Russia** talks to  
**Elvina** about her life in Kazan, Tatarstan.

*Elvina, can you tell us about your family?*

Yes, I can. My family is not that big. We have four people in our family.

*Do you live in a house or an apartment?*

We live in a two-room apartment next to the school. It is really convenient.

*Do your parents work?*

Yes, they do. My mother works as a doctor and father is a driver. Sometimes I have to work as a babysitter with my little sister.

*What is it like being a child in Russia?*

We have a lot of fun, like most children, but winter makes our life a bit different. It's really cold here in winter. But it is a great time for sledding, skiing or ice-skating.

*Do you spend much time outside?*

When it's warm outside, I go for a walk with friends. We enjoy rollerblading together on Kremlevskaya embankment.



Compare your life with Elvina's. Discuss in class. Work in pairs. Use the questions in bold to interview your partner. Record your dialogue. Make your own project about yourself. Add your photo.

**Activities**

**HI! ABOUT MYSELF**

ИСМАИЛОВА ХАДИДЖА АЗЕР КЫЗЫ

МБОУ "СОШ №114" ПРИВОЛЖСКОГО РАЙОНА Г. КАЗАНИ

*My life is agile and intense, therefore my working day is full of activities.*

Spotlight on Russian talks to Olga Yalama- a 12 year old student from Izhevsk.

**HI! ABOUT MYSELF**

Hi, my name is Olga. I'm 12 years old and I live in the famous town of Izhevsk. I am in the 5<sup>th</sup> K grade. I am a student of the cadet class. I would like to tell you about my daily routine.

Every day I get up early at 7.00 am. I do my morning exercises then I take a shower and brush my teeth. After I go to the dining- room and have breakfast. After that I go to school by bus. School starts at 8.30 am and finishes at 4 pm. Every day I meet my friends and we spend wonderful time together. We have 5-6 lessons every day. When the lessons are over we have a lot of other after school activities. My favorite subjects are Art and Technology. They are amazing lessons. I have lunch in the school canteen during the longest break. I go to Greco-Roman Wrestling on Thursday. My teacher Konstantin Anatolyevich says that I'm making progress.

After school I go home and I have dinner with my family. When dinner is over I wash the dishes. Around 6.00 pm I do my homework. At 8 o'clock my homework is over, and sometimes I play computer games or watch TV.

At 10 o'clock I go to bed. Honestly, I really love my daily routine. It makes me feel more positive, confident and steady. That's all that I want to tell you about my daily routine.

**ACTIVITY**

What do you do every day? Tell us about your daily routine.

**DISCUSS**

When does Olga go to school?

What does Olga do after dinner?

When does Olga do her homework?

What does Olga do when her homework is over?

When does Olga go to bed?

## NATURAL PHENOMENA

## THE GREAT VASYUGAN MIRE

ФИЛАТОВА НАДЕЖДА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА  
МБОУ СОШ №75/62

# Natural Phenomena

One of the Russian natural phenomena is The Great Vasyugan mire (Большое Васюганское болото) which has no analogues in the world, it is the object of UNESCO world heritage.

*Spotlight on Russia* is on the Great Vasyugan mire



The Great Vasyugan Mire, the largest swamp system in the northern hemisphere of the planet, a geographical phenomenon due to extremely wide spreading of swamps. It is located in Western Siberia, between the rivers Ob and Irtysh, in the Tomsk region, Novosibirsk and Omsk regions. Wetlands area – 53 thousand square kilometers and is constantly growing. It is home to many species of animals and birds, including such rare in our time, as *a reindeer, a golden eagle, a white-tailed eagle, an osprey, a gray shrike, a peregrine falcon*. There is *a sable and a mink, an otter and a wolverine*. And, of course, a huge number of *wild cranberries, blueberries and cloudbberries*.

After all, here, under the water surface, there are huge reserves of peat (about 2% of the world), and peat is a kind of natural filter for the atmosphere of our planet. Both Russian and the World Heritage Lists do not contain similar objects.

Vasyugan Mire appeared nearly 10 thousand years ago and from that time they constantly increase. 75 % of their contemporary area became waterlogged less than 500 years ago. The swamp is the main source of fresh water in the region (water reserves here are equal to 400 km<sup>3</sup>). Nearly 800 thousand of small lakes are located here. The great number of rivers spring from the swamp.

## ACTIVITIES

- *Translate the words from the text (an italic type) into Russian*
- *Find some information about these animals and berries.*

## DISCUSS

- *What do you think about the climate there?*
- *Do you know another Russian natural phenomena?*

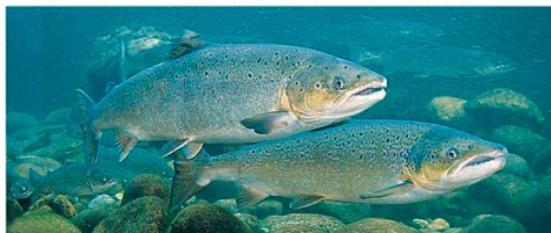
## NATURAL PHENOMENA

## AN ATLANTIC SALMON

РАКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА  
МБОУ Г. МУРМАНСКА СОШ №31

Tourists from different parts of Russia and abroad come to the Kola Peninsula to catch the most famous fish – an Atlantic salmon.

## Spotlight on Russia visits the Kola Peninsula



## An Atlantic salmon

The Kola Peninsula has 110000 lakes and 19000 rivers and streams. Most of them are full of fish. There are as many as 29 varieties of fish. The most important of them is an Atlantic salmon.

An Atlantic salmon lives in its native river for almost 3 years before growing up, then it slides into the sea and lives there for about 2 or 3 years.

When the time to spawn comes, salmons climb river rapids coming from the sea to their rivers. Atlantic salmons always come back to their native rivers. Sometimes Atlantic salmons have to make jumps up to 3 meters high and 6 meters long. The Varzuga, the Kola, the Ponoy, the Umba or the Yokanga are the rivers where salmons spawn.

## Fishing

There are about 70 rivers where an Atlantic salmon can be caught. Fishing is possible only with a special permit. Remember, you can catch an Atlantic salmon only with artificial bait and only with a fishing rod. If you are lucky, you will catch a 10-20 kg fish!

## Natural Phenomena

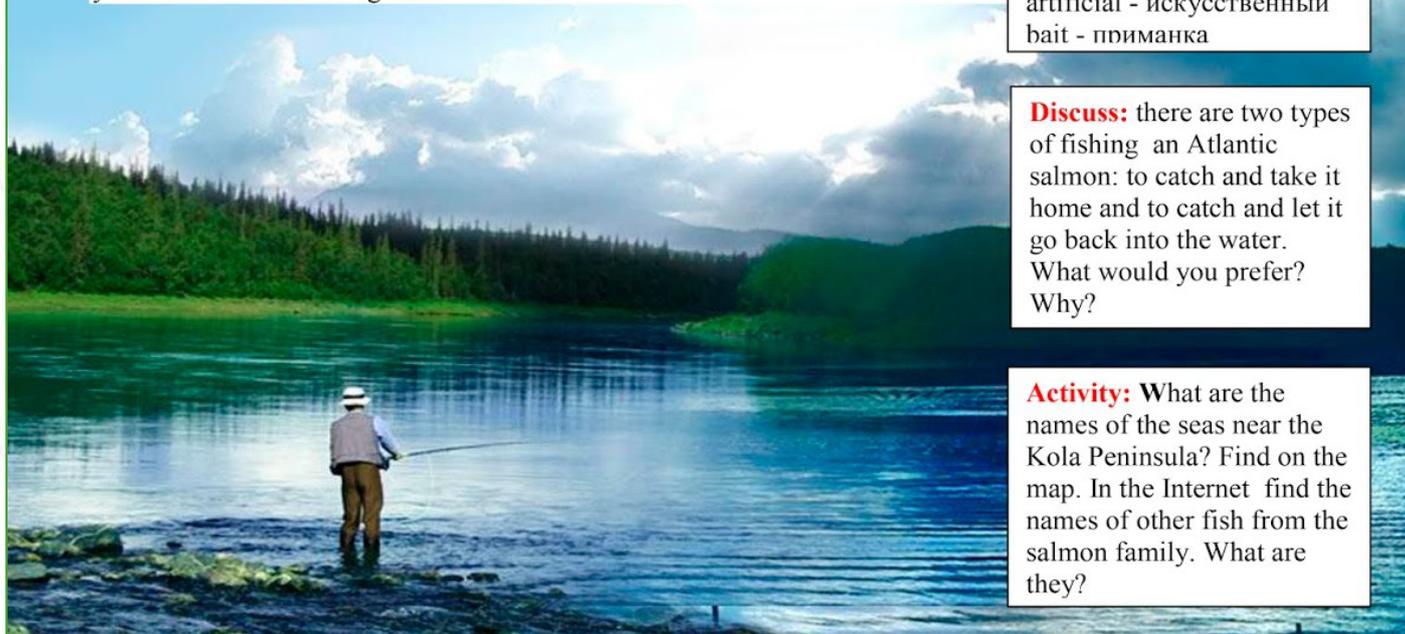


## Glossary:

salmon - лосось  
native – родной  
grow up – расти, взрослеть  
slide - соскальзывать  
spawn - нереститься  
river rapids – речные пороги  
artificial - искусственный  
bait - приманка

**Discuss:** there are two types of fishing an Atlantic salmon: to catch and take it home and to catch and let it go back into the water. What would you prefer? Why?

**Activity:** What are the names of the seas near the Kola Peninsula? Find on the map. In the Internet find the names of other fish from the salmon family. What are they?



## NATURAL PHENOMENA

## THE GIANT AND THE TULIPS

НЕБЫКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА  
МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 19 Г. РОСТОВА-НА-ДОНУ»

## Natural Phenomena



The photos above may seem ordinary, but thousands of tourists from all over Russia will disagree with you. Spotlight on Russia tries to find out what makes them so special.

### The Giant and the tulips.

Rostov Region is a place of many unique natural phenomena. One of them is situated in Stanitsa Vyoshenskyia. An old oak tree, 1,9 meters high is called "The Giant" by the locals. The tree is so large that only if 4 people make a circle, they will be able to hug it. Legends say that as far as 500 steps from the tree one can find the treasure of the Tatarian Khan. When he had to flee from our land, he hid the treasure 60 meters below the ground. However, no one knows from which side to search for gold. Nowadays many tourists go to see the Giant and enjoy the time under its big shadow.

If one speaks about tulips, Holland is the first country that comes to our mind. Nevertheless, the residents of Orlovskiy District claim that it was Rostov Region that brought some rare sorts of tulips to Europe. Every year in the middle of April thousands of wild tulips and irises ignite in this area like stars and fade rather quickly. The flower buds are big and have various colours: white, pink, orange and even black. So, don't miss the chance to make a perfect shot and enjoy the beauty of spring!

## Discuss

- What do these 2 photos have in common? How do they differ?
- Where and why were they taken?

## Activities

- Comment on the title of the text.
- Find the Russian equivalents for the underlined words and phrases.
- Find Passive constructions and translate them.
- Give a tour around one of the places from the text for your classmates

## NATURAL PHENOMENA

## THE LONG-EARED HEDGEHOG

АНИКЕЕНКО НАТАЛИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА  
МБОУ «ШКОЛА №60 ГОРОДА ДОНЕЦКА»

# Natural Phenomena

**The Red Book of Donbass** contains information about endangered animal species. Certain actions must be taken to help animals and not let them die out.

**Spotlight on Russia** finds out about the Long-eared Hedgehog

## THE LONG-EARED HEDGEHOG

The long-eared hedgehog was discovered in 1770 by the Russian traveler Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin. It belongs to the hedgehog family. The long-eared hedgehog is rather small with a body length of 12 to 27 centimeters and a tail up to 2 centimeters. The weight of these hedgehogs ranges from 200 to 500 grams. They have large ears on their heads up to 5 centimeters long. They eat various small insects. They can be found eating beetles, earthworms, lizards, frogs, and chicks. They can eat fruits, berries and plant seeds.

The eared hedgehog is remarkable for its ability to run quickly, in comparison with other types of hedgehogs. If a predator appears, the hedgehog bends its head and makes hiss sounds. It can prick the enemy with its needles. The hedgehog is active at night. During the night, they can walk about 9 kilometers. In the daytime they prefer to rest or sleep in their burrows. As a rule, they hide in holes specially dug in the ground, under the roots of trees, stones or bushes. Burrows of eared hedgehogs can be up to 150 centimeters deep.

The main enemies of these hedgehogs are badgers, foxes and wolves.

At the beginning of autumn, eared hedgehogs begin to eat a lot to accumulate fat for hibernation. The hibernation lasts from November to April.



### ACTIVITY

Do some research on the other endangered animals of Donbass. Tell your classmates about one of them.

### DISCUSS

- Have you ever seen the long-eared hedgehog?
- Where and when did you see it?
- What do you think we can do to help these animals?

## FREE TIME

## SUMMER CAMP IN TOMAROVKA

МАСЛОВА СВЕТЛАНА НИКОЛАЕВНА  
МБОУ «ТОМАРОВСКАЯ СОШ №1»



## Free time

## Summer camp in Tomarovka

*Every year we have got a summer camp in our school. This year our camp worked under the motto:*

*"Will be modern and successful,  
Active, popular and handsome.  
Learning English it's for you-  
Summer camp will helping you!"*

## ON THE 4-TH OF JUNE

we made presentations about our small motherland. You can see some of them:



On the 7-th of June we made a video about Tomarovka. Tomarovka has a long and rich history. According to the legend Georgian Queen Tamara used to be in our places and since then the area is named Tomarovka.

Tsar Peter the first passed in his ships on our river Vorskla.

On the 9-th of June we celebrated the Russia Day and made cardmaking "Russia Day". Enjoy our best works!

## [ 2-d of June ]

an exhibition of creative children works  
"Tomarovka celebrate its 360-th birthday."



## WORDCLOUDS

Our kids took part in wordclouds. They used words and phrases about Tomarovka: Tomarovka, Happy birthday, Tomarovka! Vorskla.



13-th of June was devoted to our families, our friends, all people in Tomarovka.



## Activities

## Discuss in class

- What did the children do on the 2-d of June in the camp?
- Do you like their card-making works?
- Can you make wordclouds?
- Have you got the same summer camp? Tell us about your camp

In conclusion we can say that our summer camp was interesting and usefull for us. Welcome to our Tomarovka!

## SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS THE MOSCOW ICE CREAM FESTIVAL

РОДИОНОВА ЕЛЕНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА

МБОУ СОШ №31, МОСКОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ, ГОРОД ХИМКИ

FREE  
TIMEDO YOU LIKE ICE CREAM?  
THEN IT'S FOR YOU!

Spotlight on Russia visits the Moscow Ice Cream Festival



The Festival "Moscow Ice Cream, 2016" ran from June 24 to July 10. The symbols of this festival were polar bears and pink penguins. For the first three days of the festival Muscovites ate about 20 tons of the main summer dessert. They could taste more than 150 varieties of ice cream from 30 metropolitan and regional manufactures.

What varieties of cold desserts were offered to the guests of the Festival?



Of course, there were not only traditional types of ice cream with flavours such as vanilla, chocolate, nuts, berries and crème brulee but guests could also try ice cream with exotic fillings: cuttlefish ink, sweet-and-salty bacon, cheese, chips, tomatoes, onions, spices, ginger, halva. Japanese rice ice-cream, Syrian ice-cream with Orchid roots, sorbets made of goat milk were available, too. Fans of healthy lifestyle could enjoy desserts without sugar, gluten, eggs, sports ice cream with protein and L-carnitine, as well as dietetic ice cream with probiotic. In addition, ice cream with portraits of some celebrities, such as Marilyn Monroe, Vladimir Mayakovsky, etc. and cartoon characters such as Darth Vader, Donald Duck, etc. were offered to the guests of the Festival. Visitors enjoyed delicious milkshakes, bubble-tea, smoothies, homemade lemonade. A new variety of mint-strawberry ice cream called "Moscow seasons" was created by Sergio Dondoli, the famous Italian ice cream manufacturer, especially for this very Moscow Ice Cream Festival.

During this Festival children and adults took part in musical and theatrical performances, creative and culinary master classes, games and contests.



## DISCUSS

- Have you ever visited Ice Cream Festivals?
- Do you like ice cream? What is your favourite ice cream?
- How many ice creams can you eat per day?
- What other festivals do you know?

## ACTIVITY

- Imagine you are an ice-cream manufacturer. What kind of ice cream would you create for the next Moscow Ice Cream Festival? Draw the picture of your ice cream and write down its main ingredients.

## FREE TIME

## FREE TIME

РЫЖАКОВА СВЕТЛАНА НИКОЛАЕВНА  
МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №4, МОСКОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ, ГОРОД ОЗЁРЫ

*I like to read books,  
It's my cup of tea.  
Books are full of  
ideas,  
Don't you agree?*

# Free time

**Spotlight on Russia** finds out what you like doing in your free time.

I am fond of reading books about adventures and great people. It's impossible to be an educated person without good books. Some teenagers prefer reading e-books but I like paper books most of all. You can find something new and useful as you turn the pages of your favourite books. I read them when I have spare time. There is a library in my town. This library is named after famous Russian writer Dmitry Grigorovich. Once I read his book «Guttaperchevy malchik» and it was greatly impressed me.



## Discuss

- Would you like to read other books by D. Grigorovich?
- Are libraries necessary nowadays or not?
- What kind of books do you like to read?
- What is your favourite book?

## Activity

- What book have you read recently?
- What was it about? Tell the class.

## NATIONAL PRIDE

## NATIONAL PRIDE. OLYMPIC MASCOT

ОЛОНЦЕВА АНАСТАСИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА

ГОКУ "УСОЛЬСКИЙ ГВАРДЕЙСКИЙ КАДЕТСКИЙ КОРПУС"



*Are you interested in Olympic mascots?  
Do you appreciate a history of Russian sport?  
Would you like to know more about it?  
Let's remember a history of our favourite mascot Misha the Bear!*

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA presents you the Olympics-80.

**DISCUSS:**

- 1) Are you proud of a history of Russian sport?
- 2) Do you like our mascot Misha the Bear? Why or why not?
- 3) What interesting facts do you know about the Olympics-80 in Russia?

**NATIONAL PRIDE**

The Olympic mascot is a part of the Olympic symbolism and a compulsory thing of the Olympic games. Also it is a symbol, which has an advert and a commercial meaning. It is used by an organizer-country as an additional source of financing. The main aim of a mascot is to express a spirit of an organizer-country, to bring good luck to athletes and to intensify a festive atmosphere. The Olympic mascot is represented as an animal, which is the most popular in the organizer-country, or as an animated creature. It must be a character with an outstanding name, a bright personality, which becomes a main figure of a unique and exciting story. It must be interesting, original, attractive to everybody and maintain Olympic ideals. Moreover the mascot must express Olympic values: Excellence, Friendship and Respect.

GOODBYE, OUR TENDER MISHKA,  
GOODBYE AND SEE YOU SOON!!!

Misha the Bear was a mascot of Olympic games in Moscow in 1980. A brown bear is a symbol of Russia. It was created by a famous painter Victor Chizhikov. His Misha looked at spectators and smiled a happy smile. On the closing ceremony an enormous doll of a bear was flown with the help of balloons in the sky. It was a very affecting performance. People listened to a song «Goodbye, Moscow» by Pakhmutova and Dobronravov and even cried.

**ACTIVITY:**

*Imagine that you are going to create a new mascot for our country. What kind of mascot would it be? Write and tell us about it.*

## NATIONAL PRIDE

**KUZEBAY GERD**

БАБУШКИНА ЛЮДМИЛА МИХАЙЛОВНА  
МОУ "ГИМНАЗИЯ С. МАЛАЯ ПУРГА"

**Udmurtia is not only the spring region, it is the land of artists and composers, writers and poets. And one of them is Kuzebay Gerd.**

**Spotlight on Russia** finds out more about this great Russian writer.

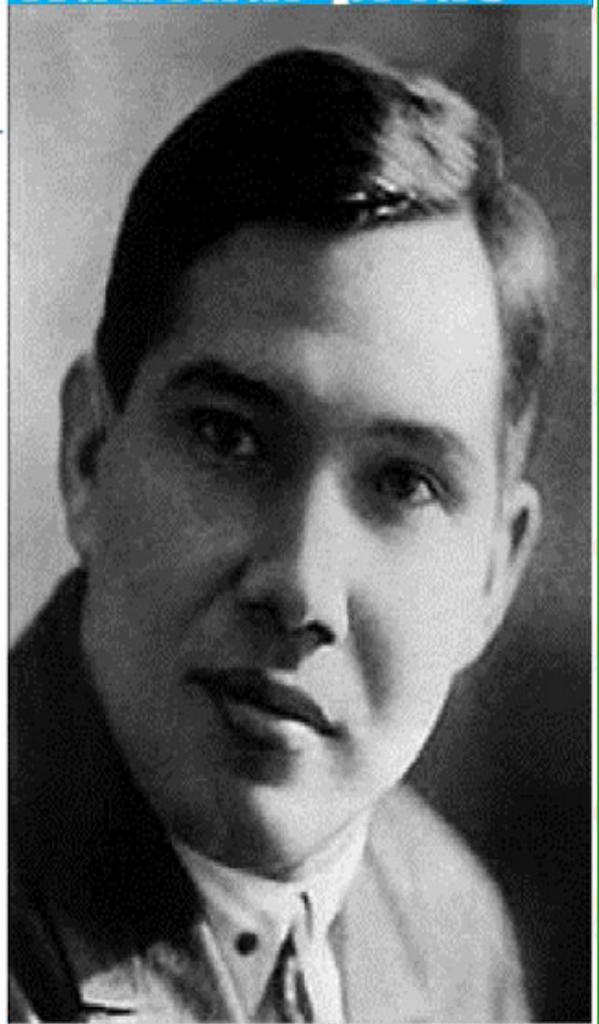
Kuzebay Gerd was born in the village of Pokhchivukho on 2nd January 1898. It is in Vavozhsky district of Udmurtia. His real name is Kuzma Pavlovich Chaynikov.

«KuzebayGerd» is his pseudonym. It means «knot». He began to collect Udmurt folk songs at the age of 12 and then he begins to write poems. In his childhood Kuzebay was curious and liked reading books. He was good at all subjects, but he wasn't good at mathematics. He published his first poem at 16 years old.

K. Gerd was the first Udmurt writer who turned to the social theme and revolution' theme. The poet represented the revolution as a fire, then as a sword, battling everything old and he believed that the revolution would bring the joy of freedom to the native people.

In the second half of the 1920, the best collections of his poems were published: "Blossoming Land", "Steps", the poem "Zavod". By right, K. Gerd was recognized as the founder of Udmurt children's literature. He wrote over 50 works where he described the nature of the native land. Kuzma Pavlovich Chaynikov was only 39 when he died. He played a big role in Udmurt literature, the life of the Udmurt people. Because of that he won the title "Honorary Citizen of the Udmurt Republic".

## National pride

**Activities**

- \* Write a quiz for your classmates about Kuzebay Gerd life and work.
- \* Are there any famous writers in your region? Write about them.

## NATIONAL PRIDE

## VALENTIN RASPUTIN

БАЧКАЛА ГАЛИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА  
МБОУ Г. ИРКУТСКА СОШ №12

There were some authors who wrote about ordinary people. In Russia they were Victor Astafiev, Alexander Vampilov and Valentin Rasputin. Rasputin's "French Lessons" are well-known all over the world.

# Fame



*Spotlight on Russia* finds out more about this Siberian writer.

Valentin Rasputin was born on 15 March 1937 in the village of Atalanka in Irkutsk Oblast of Russia. Valentin spent his childhood in the village with his parents. His father worked for a cooperative store and his mother was a nurse. Their village was located near the Angara River and now it does not exist because it was flooded\* when the Bratsk Power Station was built. After finishing the elementary school his parents sent him to study far away from his home village. He was the first child from his village to continue his education in this way. After studying in Irkutsk University Valentin Rasputin started working for local newspapers in Irkutsk and Krasnoyarsk. He published his first short story in 1961.

In 1967, after the publication of his *Money for Maria*, Rasputin was indeed admitted\*\* to the Union of Soviet Writers. Over the next three decades, he published a number of novels (*Farewell to Matyora*, *Live and Remember*, *Ivan's Daughter*).

Most of them were translated into English. Moreover, Rasputin's literary work is closely connected to his activism on social and environmental issues. He got several awards: USSR State Prize, Order of Lenin, Solzhenitsyn Prize.

He died in Moscow on 14 March 2015, a day short



## Activities

**Fill in the Fact File:**

**Date of Birth.....**

**Place of Birth.....**

**Parents.....**

**Education.....**

**Works.....**

**Awards.....**

**Date of death.....**

\*was flooded - была затоплена

\*\* was admitted - был принят

## NATIONAL PRIDE

## SAMUIL MARSHAK

КАШИРСКИХ ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА  
АНО ДО "ИНТЕРЛИНГВА"

# Marshak

Every child and adult in our country knows the name of Samuil Marshak. The first monument in the world to the great poet appeared in Voronezh in 2015.

## Spotlight on Russia finds out surprising facts in the poet's biography.



Samuil Marshak was born on 22 October in 1887 in Voronezh, but the early years he spent in Ostrogozhsk. In gymnasium he was fascinated with classical poetry and started writing poems himself. Teachers supported his efforts. They thought he was a child prodigy. Later his family moved to Petersburg. And Marshak was lucky to meet Vladimir Stasov, a well-known art critic, who helped him to enter one of the best gymnasiums of the city. Most part of his free time the talented man spent in a public library.

S. Marshak became a correspondent and travelled a lot in different countries. He visited Turkey, Greece, Syria, Palestine etc. During that period he met his wife Sofia Milvidskaya. And later the young couple moved to Britain, where the poet continued his education in London University. On holidays Marshak toured England, studied the local folklore and practised translating British verses and ballads. He was the author of the classical translation of world-known masterpieces by W. Shakespeare, R. Burns, J. Keats, R. Kipling etc.



In 1914 Marshak came back to his motherland. He created and published his new literary works. In 1920 together with other artists and composers he founded the first theatre for children. Soon it turned into "Children Town", an organization with various facilities (a theatre, a kindergarten, a school and clubs). The poet published his first books for children "The House that Jack built", "The tale about a silly mouse" in 1923.

S. Marshak died at the age of 76 in Moscow. But people will never forget his name. Almost every city in Russia has a street named after the outstanding poet. Besides, the International Children Theatre Festival "Marshak" is held every year in Voronezh. And no doubt, the first words that children learn by heart in Russian language are the lines from poems by Marshak. They show us love, kindness and the brightness of the world.

What facts from the poet's life surprise you?

DISCUSS

Why do little children like poems by Marshak?

ACTIVITY

*Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall  
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.  
And all the king's horses,  
And all the king's men  
Couldn't put Humpty together again*

- Write the list of 5 works by Marshak. Underline your favourite poem. Compare your results with the classmates.
- Read the famous English rhyme *Humpty Dumpty*. Do you remember the Russian translation by the poet?
- Draw the portrait of Humpty Dumpty. Arrange the display of the portraits and choose the best image in the class.

## NATIONAL PRIDE

## IVAN KRAMSKOY

ПРОКОФЬЕВА СВЕТЛАНА ВАЛЕРИЕВНА  
МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ "УВК №1", Г. ВОРОНЕЖ

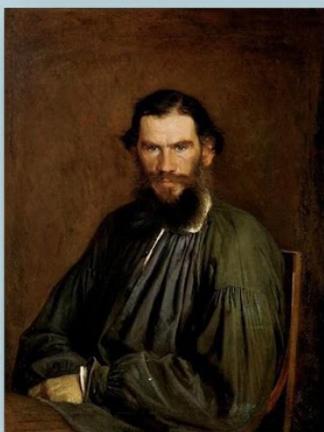
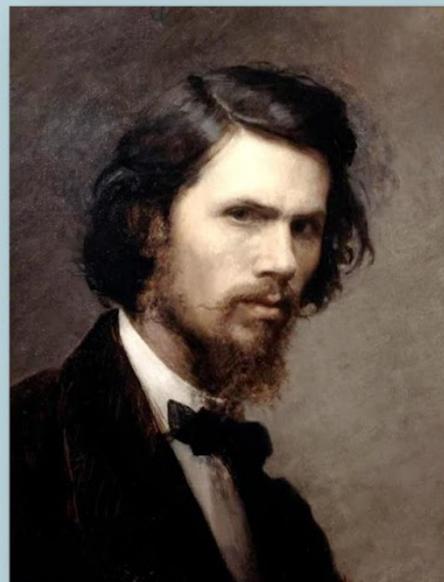
Russia is world famous for its painters. Ivan Kramskoy, the leader of *The Wanderers* (*Peredvizhniki* – the group of Russian artists) and the teacher of Ilya Repin, is one of them.

## National pride

Spotlight on Russia finds out more about this outstanding artist.

Ivan Kramskoy was a great Russian artist. He was born in 1837 in Ostrogzhsk in Voronezh province. When he was a boy, he liked drawing but he could not study art. Ivan was very shy and unhappy. Young Ivan Kramskoy became a clerk when his father died. Ivan did not like his job and decided to work as a colour-correction artist for a photographer.

When Ivan was 19, he went to Saint Petersburg. His dream came true in 1857 - he started studying at the Academy of Arts. He was a very talented student but he left the Academy. Ivan and 13 other students wanted to be free to paint their own pictures.



Kramskoy is best-known for his portrait paintings. He painted many portraits of famous writers, poets, scientists, artists and composers - Lev Tolstoy, Nikolay Nekrasov, Aleksandr Griboyedov, Ivan Shishkin, Ivan Turgenev, Dmitry Mendeleev, etc.

Ivan Kramskoy did not live a long life. He died on 24 March, 1887 with a paintbrush in his hand.

You can see Kramskoy's paintings in many Russian museums including the State Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, the State Russian Museum in Saint Petersburg and the Kramskoy Museum of Fine Arts in Voronezh.

## DISCUSS

Do you like drawing/painting?  
What do you draw/paint?  
What painting styles do you know?  
What was Kramskoy's painting style?

## ACTIVITIES

Look at the paintings. Find their titles on the Internet.  
Imagine you are a museum guide. Tell your classmates about the paintings.  
Find some facts about *Peredvizhniki*.



## NATIONAL PRIDE

## MAXIM FADEEV

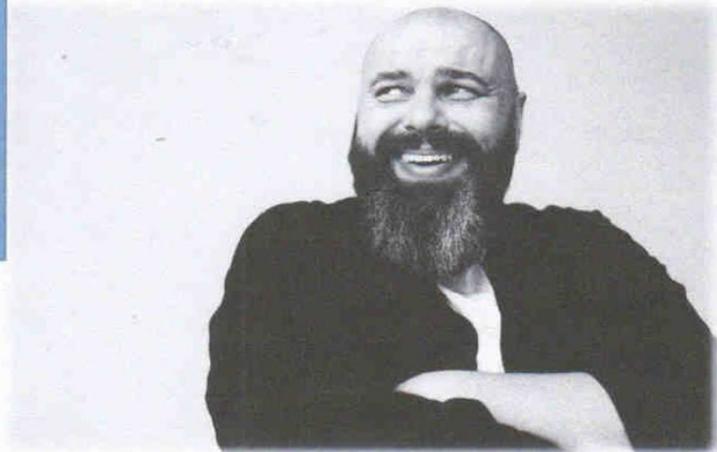
ЗОТОВА АНАСТАСИЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА

МКОУ «ИКОВСКАЯ СОШ» КЕТОВСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

## National pride

The premiere of the video clip for the song Maxim Fadeev "Eagles or crows" took place on 18 December 2017.

The part of the filming took place in the hometown of Kurgan of a singer.



### Spotlight on Kurgan finds out some facts in the musician's biography

Name:	Maxim Fadeev
Date of Birth:	6 <sup>th</sup> May, 1968
Birthplace:	Kurgan
Family:	Father – Alexander; Mother – Svetlana; Brother – Artyom; Wife – Natasha; Son – Savva



Polina Gagarina



Elena Temnikova



Julia Savicheva



Alice Kozhikina &amp; Max Fadeev

Maxim Fadeev was born on May 6, 1968 in the city of Kurgan in family of the composer Alexander Fadeev and the performer of the Russian and Gipsy songs and romances Svetlana Fadeeva. In 17 years Maxim began to compose songs.

Fadeev has lived in Moscow since 1993. He arrangements for many famous musicians - Dolina, Leontyev, Malezhik. Efficiently was Fadeev's cooperation with the singer Svetlana Gaiman who became well - known as Linda subsequently. During this period Fadeev realized the main mission to be a musical producer.

In 2002 Fadeev participated in quality of the producer of the musical teleproject "Factory of Stars-2", and in 2004 was a co-producer of the "Factory of Stars-5" teleproject. Thanks to a show such names as Yulia Savicheva, Polina Gagarina, Elena Temnikova were opened for numerous audience.

In February, 2014 the TV premiere of a show "The Voice. Children" was held in which Maxim Fadeev appeared as one of mentors. After the results of spectators' votes the pupil of his team Alice Kozhikina became the winner of a show.

## DISCUSS

## ACTIVITY

- With a partner, discuss what you most admire about Maxim Fadeev.
- Write to *Spotlight on Kurgan* about your favourite singing hero and don't forget to send in any pictures you have.

- Do you like to listen to music?
- What kind of music do you usually listen to?

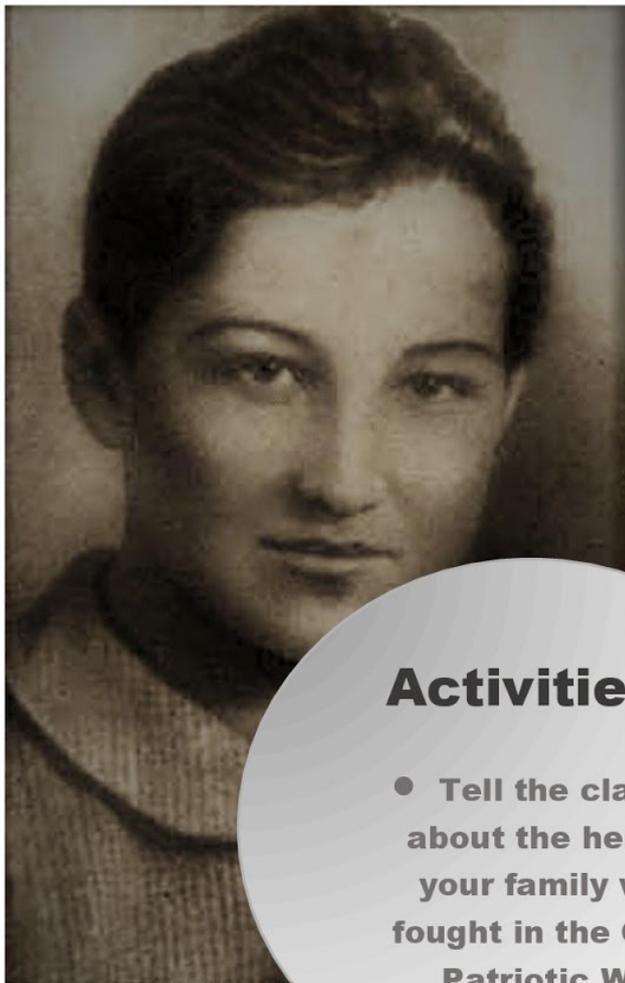
## NATIONAL PRIDE

## ZOYA KOSMODEMYANSKAYA

ГУРИЕВА ЛАРИСА  
ГБОУ ШКОЛА № 192

NATIONAL  
PRIDE

*Spotlight on Russia* found out about the hero of the Great Patriotic war Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya



**Zoe** was born 13 of September 1923 year. She was first women who awarded the title of hero of the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War. At 18 years she fought for her homeland and performed a combat mission of the group. Her task was to set fire to settlements where there were German aggressors. Zoe failed to complete the task, she set fire to 3 houses, one of which German soldiers slept. During the second attempt to set fire to the village commandant Sviridov raised the alarm and Kosmodemyanskaya was captured. She was tortured for a long time, she didn't say a word. Zoya didn't give the location of her unit. She was tortured, beaten, and then hanged.

**Activities:**

- Tell the class about the hero of your family who fought in the Great Patriotic War

**Discuss:**

- Do you read about other heroes of the Great Patriotic war?
- Have you got heroes in your family?

It was at the beginning of the war and she became one of the symbols of the heroism of the Soviet Union. She did what a soldier should do: she caused damage to the enemy, and in captivity suffered monstrous torments and died, showing unyielding will and

strength of character to the end.

## NATIONAL PRIDE

## ALEXANDER SUVOROV

ГАРАЖА ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА

МБОУ "ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ №17" Г. СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ, РЕСПУБЛИКА КРЫМ

## National Pride



Alexander Suvorov (1730-1800) was a Russian national hero, a great Russian commander who did not suffer a single defeat in his military career (more than 60 battles). He was not only the founder of Russian military art.

In 1776, the situation in the Crimean Khanate sharpened. Turkey continued attempts to return Crimea to its control. In connection with this, in 1776 Suvorov was appointed to Crimea. The Khan, Devlet IV Gerai, tried to resist in early 1777. But his troops<sup>1</sup> were scattered by the manors of the Suvorov infantry<sup>2</sup> and horse. The Khan himself fled to Turkey.

Victorious, the Russian government introduced troops under Suvorov into Ak Mosque in 1777. In a short period of time, soldiers built a redoubt on a steep bank above Salgir. It became the first structure of the future city. In 1784, Simferopol began to be built according to the general plan. There were several plans. One of them was approved by Alexander Vasilevich Suvorov. Suvorov was awarded the star Alexander Nevsky for his activities in Crimea. And he was "awarded" Catherine II tobacco, showered with diamonds.

A monument to Suvorov was installed in Simferopol in 1951. It's on the bank of Salgir. It is on the site of an earthen fortification for the Russian garrison<sup>3</sup>, commanded by A.V.Suvorov. In 1984, a new monument was created. It is a copper statue of the generalissimus rising on a small rock. The Sculptor was V.Gordeev, the architect was Polegenki.

Spotlight on Russia find out that Alexander Suvorov became a significant figure in the history of Crimea as well.



<http://MAYskiy.turbina.ru>

## Activities:

- Make a timeline about Suvorov's life. Find out more facts about him. Present them to your classmates.
- Write a quiz for your classmates about Suvorov's life and sent it to our website.

- <sup>1</sup> a group of soldiers
- <sup>2</sup> soldiers trained, armed, and equipped to fight on foot
- <sup>3</sup> a military post

# HOMES. NATIONAL PARK LENA PILLARS

СТРУЧКОВА АЛЁНА НИКОЛАЕВНА  
МБОУ СОШ №17 Г. ЯКУТСКА

## HOMES

**Russia's National Parks show us breathtaking landscapes, natural beauty and long history of the country.**

Spotlight on Russia visits the national park "Lena Pillars" in Republic of Sakha Yakutia.



Lena Pillars Nature Park is in Central Yakutia, in the middle course of the river Lena. The park received its name from a unique ridge of rocks in the form of pillars and towers some up to 100 meters high that stretch along the Lena for tens of kilometers.

The road to the Lena Pillars is tiring but enjoyable. One way of reaching Lena Pillars is to first travel to the small city of Pokrovsk, Hangalaskiy district, and from there take a ride on a boat or motorboat to the Natural Park.



Cliffs of red sandstone, sometimes covered in forests, are reflected in the river's smooth surface. The climate in the area of the pillars is usual for these places, it is a contrasting one.

In winter the mercury can drop below  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$  and in summer it is possible to expect not only  $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , but also  $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$  can be usual for this place



There are different sorts of national parks in different parts of Russia. **Draw or photograph one of it and send your picture to us, with a short description.**

Activities:

- Use the text to tell your English-speaking pen friend about national parks in Russia.

## NATIONAL PRIDE

## FARMAN SALMANOV

КУЗНЕЦОВА АННА ВИКТОРОВНА

МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ «ЛАБОРАТОРИЯ САЛАХОВА», Г. СУРГУТ

## National Pride



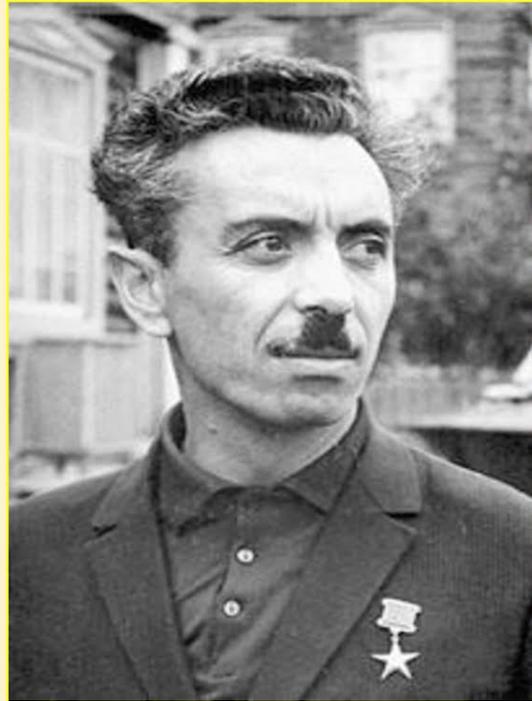
«I found oil. That's it». Do you know who said this phrase? No? Welcome to Surgut. People remember his contribution to the development of Yugra by naming a school, street and airport in his honor.

Farman Salmanov is a legendary geologist and the discoverer of oil in Western Siberia. He was born on 6<sup>th</sup> July, 1931 in Mogul (the village of Azerbaijan SSR). Farman was the son of a farmer, and when his father was arrested in 1937, Farman became a family pillar and supported his mother in behaving his siblings. His childhood dream was to be an oilman and it came true. In 1954 he graduated from Industrial Institute and got a profession of “mining engineer-geologist”. After that he was sent to Kuzbass for searching the oil. But after a while he figured out that there was no oil future in Kuzbass.

In 1957 Salmanov followed his team on his own will near Surgut. His decision was absolutely right. That is why in 1961 the first oil well gave the fountain of “black gold”. Farman send a telegram to N.S. Khrushchev: «I found oil. That's it».

Farman Salmanov, after working in Western Siberia more than 30 years, discovered about 130 oilfields.

The Surgut museum presents exposition about Salmanov's life and work. Moreover, in 2008 one of gymnasiums was given Salmanov's name. Also, there is a street, airport, plane and oilfields in Farman Salmanov honor.



**Spotlight on Russia** finds out that Farman Salmanov became a significant figure in the history of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area — Yugra.

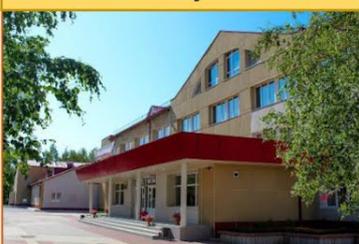
*Discuss*

- 1) What do you know about Farman Salmanov?
- 2) What is his most famous discovery?
- 3) Does the portrait tell you anything about his character?

*Activity*

- Tell your partner three things you remember from the text.
- Find information on the Internet about other important person in Yugra. Write short paragraphs. Present it to the class.

F. Salmanov's Gymnasium №3



Surgut International Airport



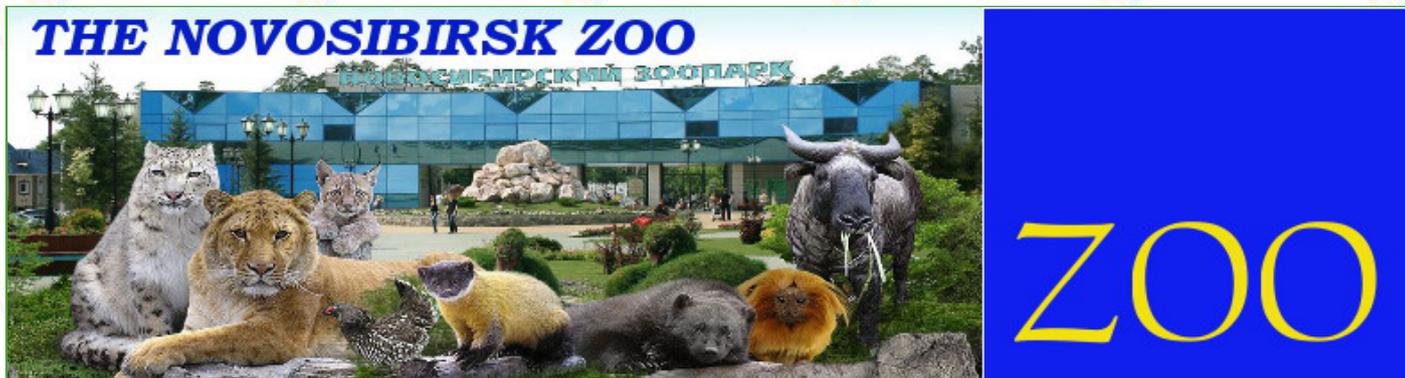
F. Salmanov's House Museum



## ZOO

## THE NOVOSIBIRSK ZOO

ОКЕЛЬ АННА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА  
МКОУ БЕРЕЗОВСКАЯ СОШ Д. НИКОНОВО



The Novosibirsk Zoo is one of the largest zoos in Russia. It covers an area of 63 ha. It has about 11000 individuals 756 species of animals. More than 350 species are in the International Red Book and about 180 species are in the Red Book of Russia. The staff of the zoo takes part in 67 international programs for the conservation of rare and endangered animals.



The history of the Novosibirsk Zoo starts in the middle of 1933. The zoo consisted of a living area in a small study room of Zoology on the children's station. There were only fifty species of birds and thirty-five species of animals in 1937. In 2005 the zoo was open in new area in pine forest in Zeltsovsky district of city. All the years the zoo has conducted a large collector's job. As a result, the staff of the zoo managed to collect one of the richest and most unique collections of animals in the country.

The emblem of the Novosibirsk zoo is the snow leopard, a beautiful and graceful animal that has been preserved in Siberia in the Altai and in the Sayano-Shushensky nature reserve. Some time later, another animal — peregusna representative of the weasel family has been added to the snow leopard.

In 2008 the Novosibirsk zoo was a finalist in the competition "Seven miracles of Russia"

## DISCUSS

- 1) Have you ever been to the zoo?
- 2) Would you like to visit the Novosibirsk zoo?
- 3) Have you ever heard about it?

## ACTIVITIES

What do these numerals mean? 7

350      2005      50      63  
67      35      180      11000



## GLOSSARY

*covers an area* - занимает площадь

*individuals* - особи

*species of animals* - виды животных

*the staff of the zoo* - коллектив зоопарка

*conservation of rare and endangered animals* -

сохранение редких и

исчезающих видов животных

*a living area* - живой уголок

*has conducted* - проводит

*managed to collect* - удалось собрать

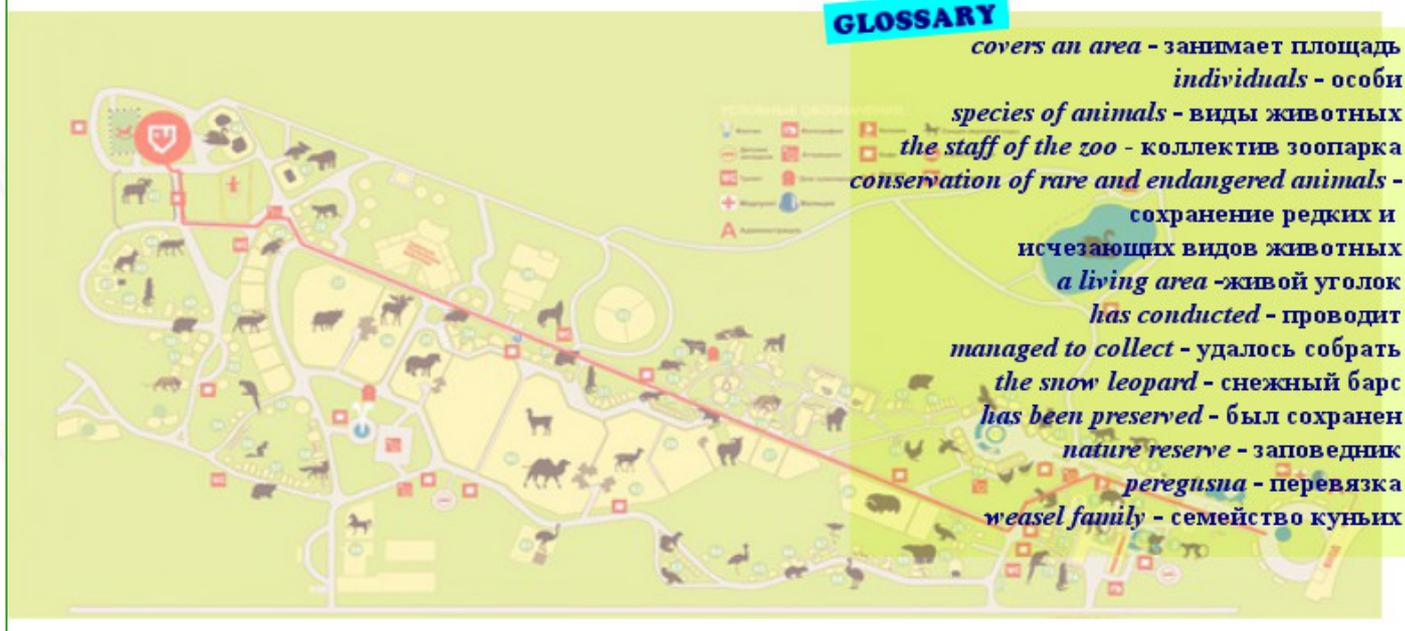
*the snow leopard* - снежный барс

*has been preserved* - был сохранен

*nature reserve* - заповедник

*peregusna* - перевязка

*weasel family* - семейство куньих



## ZOO

## TULA EXOTARIUM

БОКАРЁВА АННА ИГОРЕВНА

ЧОУ «ТУЛЬСКАЯ ПРАВОСЛАВНАЯ КЛАССИЧЕСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ»



# Tula Exotarium



What is an exotarium? What can you see there?  
Let's find out more!

An exotarium is a kind of the small zoo or a mini-zoo.

The Exotarium was opened in Tula in 1987. Nowadays it has the largest collection of snakes in the world – more than 524 **species**<sup>1</sup>! But you can see not only snakes there. There are 50 species of other animals including the giant tortoise, the unique poisonous lizard – the beaded lizard, amazing fox-**cubs**<sup>2</sup> of the fennec fox, the African crocodile, the biggest snake in the world – the regal python, the toucan – one of the most beautiful birds on the planet, the striped mongoose, the wonderful porcupine, curious raccoons and funny monkeys.

Up to 90 000 people visit the Exotarium yearly. It is very popular not only among kids and teenagers but also among adults and tourists due to its interesting exhibitions, informative excursions and special programmes. During the special programmes you can see very rare animals that are kept and bred in the closed scientific laboratories of the Exotarium. Every weekend you can take part in feeding some animals or join a creative workshop.

<sup>1</sup>species – kinds of animals

<sup>2</sup>a cub – a child of an animal

## Discuss:

- Have you ever been to the Exotarium?
- What special do you remember about your visit?
- Would you like to visit the Exotarium once again? Why (not)?

## Project

1. Your English friend is going to visit Tula. Invite him to the Exotarium!

Tell him/her

- what it is,
- about the animals living there,
- what he/she can do there.

2. Write about one of the animals you like most of all in the Exotarium. Draw its picture!



### Animals Glossary

beaded lizard	ядозуб
fennec fox	лиса-фенек
regal python	сетчатый питон
toucan	тукан
striped mongoose	полосатый мангуст
porcupine	дикобраз
raccoon	енот

## ZOO

## LENINGRAD ZOO

ПРИСТАЛОВА ИРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА  
ГБОУ СОШ № 347, Г. САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ

## Leningrad Zoo



There are more than 70 zoos in Russia. Their aim is to show wild animals to the people. Zoos also organize researches of wildlife and educational programmes.

**Spotlight on Russia visits the Leningrad Zoo, one of the oldest and biggest zoos in our country.**

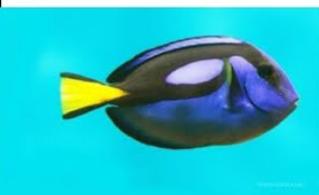


The Leningrad Zoo was founded in 1865 in the centre of St. Petersburg. First, it was a private menagerie but in 1917 the Leningrad Zoo became a state-run organization. During the Great Patriotic War and the Siege of Leningrad many animals remained in the city. The Zoo workers took care of them.

Nowadays there are more than 600 species of mammals, birds and fish from different places of the Earth in the Leningrad Zoo.

The symbol of the Zoo is a white polar bear. It is one of the biggest predators on the Earth. The white bear called Uslada lives the Leningrad Zoo nowadays.

You can go on an excursion, visit exhibitions, ride a horse or a pony, and look at the feeding of animals at the Zoo. There is also an open exposition at the Zoo. Here you can see geese, chickens, cow and other farm animals. The young guests of the zoo like the contact area, where they can touch and feed the animals.



### DISCUSS

1. What is a «contact area»?
2. Is it popular nowadays?
3. Look at the pictures. What animals can live in a contact area?
3. Have you ever visited any contact area?
4. Did you like it? / Would you like to visit it?
5. Why?

### ACTIVITIES

1. Zoos often sell souvenirs. What kind of souvenirs of the Leningrad Zoo would be interesting for you and your friends? Tell your partner.
2. Imagine that you are the director of a new zoo. What symbol would you choose for it? Why? Draw the logo of your zoo.

### GLOSSARY

research – исследование  
wildlife – живая природа  
was founded – был основан  
private menagerie – частный зверинец  
state-run – государственный  
the Great Patriotic War – Великая Отечественная война  
the Siege of Leningrad – Блокада Ленинграда  
remain - оставаться  
species of mammals – виды млекопитающих  
predator – хищник

## ZOO

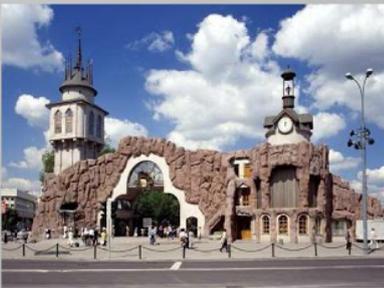
## MOSCOW ZOO

ФИЛАТОВА НАДЕЖДА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА  
МБОУ СОШ №75/62

# MOSCOW ZOO

The Moscow Zoo has, perhaps, the largest collection of animals on the territory not only of Russia, but also of Western Europe, which is represented on an area of 22 hectares and is located almost in the center of the capital.

*Spotlight on Russia* learns the Moscow Zoo's history



Perhaps starting from the times of ancient Rome and the Middle Ages, when the era of large and small travels and conquests came. In the courts of royalty or not destitute nobles, it was quite fashionable to place in some rooms or enclosures of outlandish animals living in those countries that were conquered and subdued by the colonists. So in particular, one of the most famous institutions of this type were well-known to us from the course of history of the general education school, the famous ancient Roman circuses. Where, in addition to the gladiators, various wild beasts participated in the battles, in the genus of the same lions, tigers and panthers, which naturally did not reside on the territory of the continental part of the Roman Empire.

This is the background of the emergence of such popular institutions as zoological parks, which today are located almost in all major cities and capitals of the world. The capital of the Russian Federation, the city of Moscow, is also an exception.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, namely in 1864, on the initiative of the Russian Imperial Society for the Acclimatization of Animals and Plants, the oldest zoo in Russia, the Moscow, was created. At the same time, the most active initiator of the creation of the Moscow Zoo was the famous naturalist, professor of the Moscow University Anatoly Petrovich Bogdanov, who at his university department was engaged in questions of acclimatization of animals and plants brought to the territory of the central part of Russia from various expeditions.

## DISCUSS

*Is there a zoo in your city?  
Do you like to go to the zoo?  
What animals are there in the zoo?  
What is your favourite animal?*

## ACTIVITIES

*Imagine you visited the Moscow Zoo.  
What did you see there?  
Tell about it to your classmates.*

*Let's play a game. Could you give  
a summary of this text?  
Make it as you can but don't forget  
important facts.  
Let's see who the champion is.*

## ZOO

## CRIMEA ZOO

ПРОНЬ ВИТАЛИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА  
ГБОУ СОШ №17 Г. СЕВАСТОПОЛЬ

Crimea ZOO If you want to get unforgettable memories from your destination, if you love animals and you're a brave person, you need to visit the biggest safari-park 'TAIGAN'

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA goes to Crimea (Belogorsk) to visit safari-park of lions.



Safari-park of lions "Taigan" is the most amazing reserve in Europe. It was founded in 2006, in the south-east of Crimea (Belogorsk), which is surrounded with breathtaking mountains. The territory occupies 32 hectares\* where there are 60 African lions and many other wild animals.

You can watch the lions in their natural conditions. The visitors can move on the special iron bridges, which are hung above the lions and tigers over the all territory. The length of these bridges consists of more 1 km. By the way, the lions lead free lifestyle and they can hide in the shadow of the trees in a hot weather. Better to watch them in the evenings if you want to get exciting impressions. Because the lions are very active at night and in the evenings.

Moreover, there is a unique opportunity in this safari. You can take a tiger or a lion-cabs and play with them and take funny pictures. Besides the safari-park you can visit a Zoo for kids where they will find a lot of other animals: different mammals, birds, reptiles.

If you are tired, you'll stay in the hotel, visit some cafes and buy souvenirs in this park.

When you visit the safari-park, you must follow some rules:

- You mustn't throw toys, stones, sticks in the cages;
- You mustn't make a noise, take your pets with you;
- You mustn't touch the cages;
- You must throw the rubbish into the bins.

SAFARI-PARK 'TAIGAN' is a perfect place for a wonderful way of spending time.

## ACTIVITIES:

- What animal would you like to adopt\* if you had a chance? Why?
- Draw and present your favorite animal to your classmates.

DISCUSS -Say what kind of life you'd prefer for wild animals, why?

## ZOO

## NOVOSIBIRSK ZOO

БЕЛОВА СВЕТЛАНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА  
МБОУ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ Г.НОВОСИБИРСКА

## NOVOSIBIRSK ZOO

*Spotlight on Russia visits the Novosibirsk Zoo.*



The Novosibirsk Zoo is one of the largest zoos in Russia. It is in touch with 150 zoos from 44 countries. The history of this zoo started in the XX century.

In 1937 the town garden "Alhambra" was transformed into the zoo garden. The citizens could see there 35 kinds of animals and 50 kinds of birds. The zoo garden was so popular with the people that in 1947 the first zoo park in Siberia was organized. Its buildings were situated in the centre of the city. It had been the only zoo on the territory from the Urals to the Far East for many years. A lot of people visited the zoo but there were some problems: the cages were small, cold and poorly lit and there was unpleasant smell over the city centre.

In 1969 a new director Rostislav Shilo began planning to build a new zoo in the pine forest. It had been built for 23 years. Now the visitors can see 770 kinds of different animals in the hall "The Tropical World", in the terrarium, in the dolphinarium, on the natural lake and in open-air cages. The cat family collection of the zoo is one of the best in the world. That's why a snow leopard (lives only in Siberia) is an emblem of the zoo. Also there are white and brown bears, tigers and lions, monkeys and apes, deer and elks, camels and hippos, kangaroos, wolves, snakes, capybaras, skunks, lynx, manuls, penguins and swans and hundreds of other animals and birds.

Children and adults take part in many activities organized by the zoo: The Water Day, The Bird Day, The Earth Day, The Bear Day and The Crane Day, competitions for the best drawing, for the best bird-feeder, for the best photo "Our favorite zoo" and other events. For example, during the Autumn decade many citizens bring different vegetables from their dachas to the zoo, they want to help with food supplies for winter use.

Every year more than 1,500,000 people visit our zoo.

What emblems of Russian and world zoos do you know? Send us pictures and notes explaining the reasons for these emblem choices.

### ACTIVITIES:

- What do these numbers refer to: 1937, 1969, 770, 1 500 000, 44 and 23?
- Imagine you took part in one of the activities organized by the zoo. What did you do? Tell your partner.

## ZOO

**BELGOROD ZOO AND DINOPARK**

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

## Natural World

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

**Spotlight on Russia turns its attention to ...**

### *The Belgorod Zoo and DinoPark*

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



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

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



#### Discuss

#### Activity

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



## ZOO

## KRASNOYARSK ZOO "ROEV RUCHEY"

ДЕМИДОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВИКТОРОВНА  
 МАОУ СШ №141 Г. КРАСНОЯРСКА

## KRASNOYARSK ZOO

Have you ever watched the arctic animals? Have you ever been to the largest pinguinarium in Russia? If you have not done it yet, start your tour to the famous Krasnoyarsk Zoo.



### SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS THE KRASNOYARSK PARK OF FLORA AND FAUNA "ROEV RUCHEY" – THE PEARL OF SIBERIA.

The park of flora and fauna "Roev Ruchey" is one of the largest and the most beautiful zoos in Russia. It is located on the outskirts of Krasnoyarsk. Its total area is fifty-one hectares and it is famous for lots amazing creatures. The amount of species gives it the right to be in the top five of European zoos. The zoo participates in the international programme of saving endangered and small numbered species. 340 species of its collection are listed in the International Red Book and 30 ones are put in the Red Book of the Russian Federation.



The zoo has the following departments: mammals, ungulates, amphibians and reptiles, ornithology. A zoological collection is constantly updating at the expense of buying and exchanging rare species. It is the greatest collection among the zoos of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. The park of flora and fauna "Roev Ruchey" has six warm expositions such as "Exotic animals", "Aquaterrarium", "African lions", "Giraffes", "Heat-loving ungulates" and "Crane-like gruiformes". There is the biggest zone for arctic animals like penguins and polar bears in Eurasia. Tourists can find here the only significant collection of mammals and birds from Africa in Siberia.



So, a visit to the park of flora and fauna "Roev Ruchey" is a fantastic experience.

#### Activities

Imagine you are at your favourite zoo. Write to your friend about your impressions.



#### Discuss

What did you like most about the Krasnoyarsk zoo?

Describe your route around it.

# SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR

ШВЕЦОВА ЛИДИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА  
МОУ СОШ № 51 КОМСОМОЛЬСК-НА-АМУРЕ

## Komsomolsk-on-Amur

If you want to enjoy the beauty of the youth city, welcome to Komsomolsk -on –Amur.

### Spotlight on Russia visits the youth city

#### Komsomolsk -on –Amur.

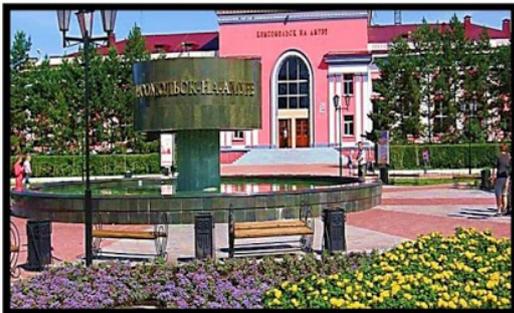


Komsomolsk-on- Amur is the second largest and most important city in Khabarovsk Territory. Our city was founded on June 12, 1932.

On May 10, 1932, the first builders for the new city had arrived on the shores of the Amur at the old Russian settlement of Permskoye. Young people from all ethnic groups of Russia built our city. Today Komsomolsk-on- Amur is the third largest city in the Far East.

The population of the city is 251 283 people.

In our city there are a lot of interesting places. It is well developed culture, cinema, theatres, art galleries, museums. There are 131 objects of the cultural heritage. The city has 6 monuments and 23 sculptural monuments and buildings.



#### Activities

Collect information about your home town and write an article about it.

Write about:

- location
- foundation of the city
- population
- interesting places



#### Discuss

- Do you like your city or town? Why or why not?
- Would you like to move in another city or town? Explain why.

## THE CITY I LIKE

## KEMEROVO - THE CAPITAL OF KUZBASS

БОДРОВА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА

МБОУ "СОШ №34"

The city  
I like

Russia is a big country. There are many beautiful cities and towns which are worth visiting. But my favourite city is my home town.

*Spotlight on Russia* visits Kemerovo – the capital of Kuzbass.

## KEMEROVO



Kemerovo is the capital of Kuzbass. It is a nice city in the southern part of Western Siberia. It stands on the banks of the Tom river.

The history of the city is connected with the name of Mikhailo Volkov. In 1721 he found coal on its territory. Kemerovo was founded in 1918. The first name of the city was Shcheglovsk.



Today Kemerovo is a modern city with a lot of parks and picturesque streets. In the centre of the city there are three beautiful squares: Soviet Square, Teatralnaya Square and Volkov Square. In their free time people go to theatres, cinemas, cafes and restaurants, skating-rinks and other places where they can have fun. There is Concert Hall in our city where everyone can listen to classical music. Sometimes popular singers, famous bards and other musicians visit our city and we enjoy their performances.



The inhabitants and guests of our city like to visit museums. There are a lot of them but the most popular museum is the «Krasnaya Gorka». It's situated in the birth place of the city. Many historical monuments and places of interest attract the attention of our guests. The visitors admire the Monument to Miners by Ernst Neizvestny, the statue of Mikhailo Volkov. Last time many unusual sculptures appeared in the streets of Kemerovo. Walking along the embankment you can see «The monument to our grannies», to «Homeless dog» and many others.



Kemerovo is a big industrial centre. One can find a lot of big chemical plants in all parts of Kemerovo. Many of them are well-known not only in Russia but in many other countries as well.

Some guests come to Kemerovo every year. They want to visit the famous historical places of the city and the places of interest. I hope you will visit my wonderful city.

## DISCUSS

What do you think about Kemerovo?  
What places in Kemerovo do you want to visit?

## ACTIVITY

Complete the chart about your native city and speak about it.

Date of foundation	
Population	
River	
Main square	
Important dates	
Places to see	
Places to visit	

## MUROM. ONE OF THE OLDEST RUSSIAN TOWNS

ШЛЯМНЕВА МАРИНА СТАНИСЛАВОВНА  
ГБОУ ШКОЛА №896

# Murom



### ACTIVITIES

Discuss in class:

- What legends about Murom do you know?

Collect information and pictures about a Russian town that you visited not long ago. Write a short text for tourists. Write:

- name
- location
- what it is famous for
- things to do and see there
- what you did and saw there

Present it to the class.

Nearly all Russian cities and towns have a lot of historic architectural monuments. They are valuable symbols of ancient Russian culture. One of the most attractive towns for tourists is Murom.

*Spotlight on Russia visits Murom – one of the oldest Russian towns.*

Murom is an ancient town in the central part of Russia. It is situated on the left bank of the Oka River. Murom was founded in the year 862. However, it is young and beautiful.

The name of the town is associated with the tribe<sup>1</sup> Muroma who lived near the Oka River. In the middle ages, Murom was a commercial centre. It was famous for its pottery<sup>2</sup> and metal-working.

The history of Murom was connected with a legend about Ilya Muromets, the son of a peasant<sup>3</sup>, who lived in the village of Karacharovo not far from the town. Ilya Muromets was a defender of Russia. He was the only person who was not afraid of a highway robber<sup>4</sup> (Solovei razboinik) and defeated him on his way to Kiev. Another beautiful legend is about Prince Peter and Princess Phevronia and their great love. They are Murom saints.

Murom is famous for its churches. They are wonderful monuments of Russian architecture. White-stone churches add the beauty to the town.

There are many interesting places in Murom: cinemas, art galleries and museums, for example, the Museum of Local Lore, Kulikov Museum, Gastello Museum, Kaurov Museum and the Exhibition Hall.

The town has rich cultural traditions. One of them is the international cycle-racing Peleton. Every year people from different countries come to Murom to take part in it.

A lot of famous people lived and worked in Murom. They are architect Bupalov, inventor Zvorykin, scientist Gubkin, playwright Gladkov etc. Gorky, Pushkin and Griboedov visited this town.

The history of the town, its sights and beauty attract a lot of tourists. Come and enjoy some Russian history!

**Do you like travelling? Would you like to visit Murom? Why or why not?**

<sup>1</sup>ethnic group, nation

<sup>3</sup>agricultural worker

<sup>2</sup>ceramics

<sup>4</sup>burglar, thief

## THE CITY I LIKE

**ELISTA - THE CAPITAL OF KALMYKIA**

ДЖУНГУРОВА НАДЕЖДА ЦЕРЕНОВНА  
МБОУ "СОШ №18" Г. ЭЛИСТЫ

**The City I Like**

Have you ever heard about small republic in Russia, situated on the borderline between the European and Asian continents? Then I'd like to tell you about its capital.

**Spotlight on Russia visits Elista - the capital of Kalmykia.**

**ELISTA**

Elista is the capital of a national republic in the south of Russia. Kalmyk people are the only Asians who live in Europe representing the unique oriental and Buddhist culture.

Elista was founded in 1865 as a small settlement. The name is from Kalmyk word "elsn" which means "sandy".

Elista is unofficially considered the capital of Buddhism in Europe. There is the largest Buddhist temple not only in Russia but in all European continent. It is the main attraction of Elista – "Golden Abode of Buddha Shakyamuni". The name of the temple was given by the Dalai Lama himself, who made a pastoral visit in Kalmykia in 2004. The "Golden Abode" is surrounded with a beautiful flower garden, fountains, monuments of great ancient Buddhist masters and prayer wheels.

Elista is the capital of the chess world. It was a host of the XXXIII World Chess Olympiad which was held in 1998 and attracted guests from all the continents. It became a major event in the social life of the Republic. There is a district called "City Chess" in Elista which was built especially for the Chess Olympiad. In the centre of this area is the Chess Palace around which can be found many interesting monuments related to the game of chess.

Kalmykia is the land of endless steppes and wild tulips. In spring, when the steppe blossoms out and suddenly turns into a fabulous many-coloured carpet, tourists from all regions of Russia come to the Tulips Festival. It takes place from the 20<sup>th</sup> till the 30<sup>th</sup> of April. During the festival there are performances of Kalmyk folkloric ensembles, Kalmyk wrestling and archery competitions.

**Discuss:**

- What is your town/city famous for?
- What festivals are held in your town/city?
- What are the most popular places in your town/city?

**Activity:**

Imagine you are going to visit Elista. What places of interest would you like to see?

## SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS SEVASTOPOL

САПРЫКИНА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА  
МБОУ "НОВОАНДРЕЕВСКАЯ ШКОЛА"

## The City I Like

## SEVASTOPOL



Sevastopol is a large port on the Black Sea. Sevastopol is the **naval**<sup>1</sup> base of the Black Sea fleet of Russia. It is a centre of

shipbuilding industry. A lot of docks are situated there. The city also has well-developed light and food industries.

The territory, where the central part of Sevastopol is located, is mountainous with a large number of deep well protected bays. This area has almost subtropical climate. There are a lot of sand and pebble beaches.

You can really love this city not only for its beauty, for its white houses and the blue sea, but for its heroic history. During its short period of existence (the city was founded in 1783) it was twice **razed**<sup>2</sup> to the ground by the war and twice it rose from the ashes. That's why Sevastopol is rich in historical places and monuments. It is called "the Museum under the open sky", because it has more than 2000 monuments. The first monument which was unveiled in 1834 was the monument to A. Kazarsky. It reminds about the fight of brig "Mercury" with two Turkish ships. The heroes of "Mercury" returned to Sevastopol

**Activities****Discuss in class:**

- ✓ What impressed you most about Sevastopol?
- ✓ Would you like to visit Sevastopol? Why or why not?
- ✓ What is your town/city famous for?

**Sevastopol is not the only town in the world having this name.**

- ✓ Collect information on other places in the world having this name and write an article about it.  
Write about:
  - location

"The name **SEVASTOPOL** on the map of the world"

*Spotlight on Russia visits Sevastopol - the largest ice-free sea trade, fishing port, industrial, scientific, technical, recreational, cultural and historical center of Crimea.*

**invincible**<sup>3</sup>. The inscription on the monument reads: "To Kazarsky. Posterity in example". The Monument to the Scuttled Ships became an emblem of Sevastopol. During the Crimean war (1853- 1856) the Russian ships were **scuttled**<sup>4</sup> at the entrance to the Northern Bay in order to save Sevastopol. The Panorama "Defence of Sevastopol in 1854-1855" tells the visitors about one of the days of this heroic defence which lasted 250 days. The central square of Sevastopol is Nakhimov Square with a majestic monument to the legendary Admiral. The Diorama "The assault of Sapun Hill on May 7, 1944" tells the people about the events of the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of Sevastopol.

You can't get bored in Sevastopol. There are lots of things to see and to do here, especially in June, when it celebrates its birthday. The museums and galleries are opened to the public. There are a lot of beaches in Sevastopol, where you can swim, dive and get a great tan. Another thing you can like about Sevastopol is it's great for going to the theatres. Sevastopol's got some good theatres. It's wonderful to sit in a cosy café in the evening admiring the beauty of the sea. This beautiful city attracts tourists from many countries of the world.

- what famous for
- activities one can do
- recommendations

**GLOSSARY**

<sup>1</sup>**naval** – военно-морской; морской;

<sup>2</sup>**raze** – разрушать до основания;

(**raze to the ground** – стереть с лица земли, сровнять с землей (о городе и т. п.))

<sup>3</sup>**invincible** – непобедимый;

<sup>4</sup>**scuttle** – затопить судно (открыв кингстоны или пробив отверстия в обшивке)

## THE CITY I LIKE

## SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS KRASNOYARSK

ДЕМИДОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВИКТОРОВНА  
МБОУ "СШ №129"

## KRASNOYARSK



Have you ever admired the beauty of natural "sculptures" in the Krasnoyarsk Nature Reserve "Stolby"? Have you ever been to the Krasnoyarsk Literary Museum of Victor Astafiev? If you have not done it yet, start your tour to Krasnoyarsk.



## Spotlight on Russia visits Krasnoyarsk – the heart of Siberia.

The city of Krasnoyarsk is one of the largest and the most beautiful cities in eastern Siberia. It is located on the Yenisei river. Krasnoyarsk is very rich in its history and it is famous for lots amazing things. Tourists from all over the world come here at any time of the year to admire beautiful natural landscapes, architectural sights and cultural places. Two symbols of the city – the Chapel and the Bridge across the Yenisei river- represent Krasnoyarsk on a ten-ruble banknote.

Krasnoyarsk has got a lot to offer everyone: from well-known museums and theatres to the largest zoos and leisure parks. Visitors can spend time on picturesque ski slopes or have a trip by a funicular railway in the Fanpark "Bobrovyi log". But there is a place that attracts tourists for sure. That is the Nature Reserve "Stolby". "Stolby" is a unique wonder of nature full of unusual rock pillars. Visitors can climb rocks and enjoy the beauty of Siberian nature.

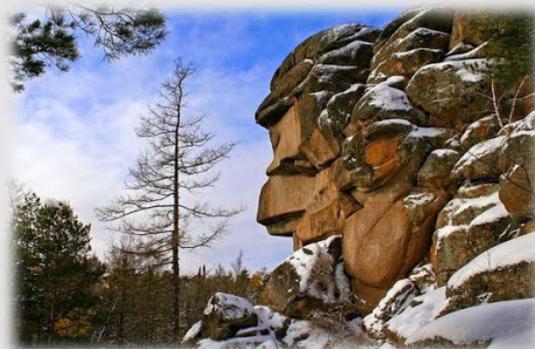
And yet one can't imagine Krasnoyarsk without illuminating "singing" fountains and impressive bridges. Moreover, Krasnoyarsk is a city that gave birth to such outstanding people as V. Surikov and V. Astafiev. Don't miss a chance to visit Surikov's Museum or the Literary Museum of Victor Astafiev if you come here. The national pride Dmitriy Hvorostovsky is also a native of Krasnoyarsk. Brilliant!

So, a visit to Krasnoyarsk is a fantastic experience.

**What's your favourite city? Send us pictures and a short description of it.**

### ACTIVITIES

- Imagine you are on holiday in your favourite city.
- Write to your friend about your impressions.



1 great 2 famous



### Discuss

- What did you like most about Krasnoyarsk?
- Describe your route around it.

## THE CITY I LIKE

## STARITSA - ONE OF THE OLDEST CITIES IN RUSSIA

КАЗАНЦЕВА ЛЕСЯ ДМИТРИЕВНА  
ГБОУ СОШ №1103

## THE CITY I LIKE. STARITSA



You know that only 200 km from Moscow you can visit the old-world city?  
Where you can see ancient buildings and visit caves.

### Spotlight on Russia vizits Staritsa - one of the oldest cities in Russia.

Staritsa is a beautiful city located on the Volga river. And it is divided by the river into two parts, connected by a bridge. Staritsky bridge is a part of the highway " Tver-Rzhev " and was built in 1963. The bridge offers a beautiful view of the Volga and the «Svyato-Yspenskii monastery».

The monastery is the main religious monument in the Tver region. The construction of the monastery was carried out in the year 1110. Within the ancient walls of the Holy Dormition men's monastery to this day quietly and steadily flowing monastic life, and the chime of the bells gathers the congregation into worship. The monastery celebrated its 900th anniversary on July 2, 2010.

Underground caves located 30 km length on the Volga river. Previously, it was mined "white stone", and after the closure of mines formed pillars of calcite deposits. The study of caves, a group of archaeologists found a military burial ground weapons of the Great Patriotic War. In these mazes are very fond of walking extreme tourists.

The city center is decorated with a monument of the old women, founder of the city. «Staritsa» is an old woman with a stick, wandering along the endless roads of Russia. She also decorates the emblem of the city of Staritsa.

#### ACTIVITIES

- Imagine you are on holiday in the cave in Staritsa
- Tell about your emotions to your friend



#### DISCUSS

- What did you like most about Staritsa?
- Tell your opinion in class

## THE CITY I LIKE

## SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS NIZHNY NOVGOROD

АЛЕКСЕЕВА ИРИНА ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА  
МБОУ "ШКОЛА № 41"



## The City I like



Kanavino is one of the oldest and most famous City Districts of Nizhny Novgorod

Many people have been living in their neighbourhoods for ages. Sometimes they don't know anything about other parts of their city or country.

**Spotlight on Russia** visits Nizhny Novgorod and expands our outlook of this old Russian city and its local attractions.



UNESCO included Nizhny Novgorod in the list of 100 world cities, representing significant value in world history, culture and nature. This old city (date of foundation 1221) is located on the confluence of the two Great Russian Rivers, the Volga River and the Oka River. This unique place or "strelka" («Стрелка» "arrow" in English) makes magnificent and unforgettable sight. The Oka flows into the Volga and divides the city into two parts: the Upper City (upland part) and the Lower City (part over the river).

Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin is one of the most interesting city sights. Founded ages ago now it is both a great historical and architectural tourist attraction and an administrative center of our city. The Kremlin is located on the big hill. Walking inside the Kremlin you can enjoy picturesque view on the Lower City. Unlike the Upper City, that is hilly located, the Lower City of Nizhny Novgorod is a lowland territory.

Today the Lower City consists of five districts: Kanavinsky, Moskovsky, Sormovsky, Leninsky and Avtozavodsky. Also, there are 3 city districts in the Upper City.

Since last summer Kanavinsky district (Kanavino in a brief manner) has become a world-famous place on the map of Russia as one of the hosts of FIFA World Cup 2018. Thousands of tourists, football fans and guests from different counties visited Nizhny Novgorod stadium last June. Not far from the stadium there is another world-known attraction- legendary Nizhny Novgorod Fair (exhibition complex, where conferences, shows, congresses and forums of different levels are organized). At present Nizhny Novgorod Fair is in the top five of the leading Russia exhibition complexes.

Despite the fact that Kanavino is one of the largest industrial districts of Nizhny Novgorod, it also has more beautiful lakes and small rivers than other parts of the city. So, the largest lake of the city Mescherskoye ozero is located in the neighbourhood of Nizhny Novgorod stadium and Nizhny Novgorod Fair. The lake has square of 13,6 hectares. It is a natural monument which is protected by the Region Government. It's a very nice place for pleasure, entertainment and sport activities both for locals and tourists.

Nizhny Novgorod is worthy of coming to here and tasting it by your own.

## Discuss

1. Where do you live? (in a big city or small town)
2. What is your native town famous for?
3. What places of your neighbourhood do you like? Why?



## Activity

Write to Spotlight on Russia and tell us which Russian cities you have visited and which ones you would like to visit.

## SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS VORONEZH

СТРЕЛЬНИКОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВИКТОРОВНА  
МБОУ СОШ №20 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ

## VORONEZH



The history of Voronezh is bound up with the history of Russia.

*Spotlight on Russia* visits Voronezh - the "cradle" of the Russian State Navy and the birthplace of airborne paratroopers.



Voronezh is the capital of the Black Soil Region and the City of Military Glory located on the banks of the Voronezh River. It was founded in 1586 by the Tsar Feodor I as a fortress and at the turn of the 18th century the Tsar Peter I found the town of Voronezh the best place to build the first Russian Flotilla. Petrovsky park with the monument to Peter the Great and the ship-museum "Goto Predestinatsia" are very popular places in the city.

The soils around the city are the black earth. They were the best soil for agriculture. Voronezh is one of the largest industrial cities of Russia. The Il-86 and Il-96 aircrafts came off the line here.

Voronezh is a city of science and education. It has dozens of research centres, universities and colleges. The city has rich cultural traditions. Such international festivals like Platonov Fest of Arts, Usadba-Jazz, Voronezh-City-Garden and others attract a lot of visitors. There are many cinemas, libraries and green parks in the city. There are also several churches, museums and picture galleries. In Voronezh one can visit the Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Puppet Theatre, the Kramskoy's Fine Arts Museum, the Nikitin's Museum and the Museum of Local Lore.

The priceless treasures of Voronezh land are Koltsov's verses, Nikitin's poetry, Kramskoy's paintings, fairy-tales collected by A. Afanasyev, folk songs gathered by M. Pyatnitsky. Every year a lot of people come to Voronezh to see its historical monuments and places of interest. The city of Voronezh honours its past and is full of creative effort and vitality.

## ACTIVITIES

Discuss in class:

- What interesting facts have you known about Voronezh?
- Make a profile about your native city or town and tell about it in class

## THE CITY I LIKE

## SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS RAYTCHIKHINSK

ПЕСОЦКАЯ СОФЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА  
 МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №8 Г. РАЙЧИХИНСКА

A large amount of valuable fuel is stored in the lands of Raytchikhinsk.

## The Miner's Day

*Spotlight on Russia* tells you about the best celebration in Raytchikhinsk

Coal mining existed from foundation of Raytchikhinsk. Miner profession is the most popular and necessary in our town. In the process of coal mining people died for a good future of the town. This is a difficult and even dangerous specialty. The town owes\* to the miners for many things. There is a special day to say thanks to all miners. The Miner's Day is celebrated on the last Sunday of August. This is the most popular and important holiday in Raytchikhinsk. Many festive concerts take place in the main square of the town on this day. A loud music, a laughter of children, many songs everywhere! A large number of souvenirs are sold. In the evening, a lot of people come to the performance of singers or dances from Raytchikhinsk, Blagoveshensk or Moscow.



There is a monument on the main street of the town and is called "Kovsh" (excavator bucket). It is dedicated\* to the heroes of socialist labor\*. It was installed in 1988 in the Park on Pobeda street. Raytchikhinsk appreciates\* all the people who worked for the benefit of the town. Nowadays, many students choose the profession of a miner, because it will not lose its importance for many years.

to dedicate\* - посвящать

labor\* - труд

to appreciate\* - ценить

to owe\* - быть должным

### Discuss

- What is your city/town famous for?
- What is the most important holiday in your city/town?
- Would you like to live in your city/town when you grow up? Why?

### Activity

Find the synonyms to words *owe*, *specialty*, *benefit*. Make sentences with them.

## SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS OZERY

ХАРЛАМПИЕВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА

МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №4 МОСКОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ. Г. ОЗЁРЫ

## Ozery

Russia is a big country. There are many big cities and small towns. Each town has got its unique history. Would you like to visit one of them?

## Spotlight on Russia invites you to Ozery

Dmitry Vasilyevich Grigorovich (1822-1899) was a writer and art critic who lived for a long time in the village of Dulebino (now the territory of the city district of Ozery). Here he wrote the best works of common life, the novels "Smedovskaya Valley", "Village" and others.



Ozery is a small town located on the left bank of the Oka river about 130km in the south-east of Moscow. The Ozersky region is rich in its history. It is also connected with the names of some famous people.



The Ozersky region is the birthplace of 10 Heroes of the Soviet Union. Marshal of Armoured Troops Mikhail Yefimovich Katukov (17 September 1900 – 8 June 1976) served as a commander of armored troops in the Red Army during and following World War II. He is viewed as one of the most talented Soviet armor commanders. Mikhail Katukov was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union twice (September 29, 1944 and April 6, 1945)

Nowdays Ozery can be called a sport town. There are two swimming pools, the Palace of Sport, the Sport School and the modern Ice Palace of Sports "Arena of Legends". A lot of boys and girls are fond of different kinds of sport there. They are proud of their famous sportsman.



Sergei Sergeyevich Shirokov (born 10 March 1986) is a Russian professional ice hockey winger. He was a member of the Olympic Athletes from Russia team at the 2018 Winter Olympics, and helped them win the gold medal.

## Discuss

- Do you like visiting small towns?
- Can you be proud of your countrymen? What are they famous for?
- What would you like to tell about and show your foreign friend in you town/city?

## Activity

Collect the information, write and tell about famous people in your town/city.

Armoured Troops – бронетанковые войска  
Winger – крайний нападающий

## THE CITY I LIKE

## NOVOSIBIRSK ACADEMIC YOUTH THEATER "GLOBUS"

ПЕСОЦКАЯ СОФЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА

МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №8 Г. РАЙЧИХИНСКА

*There are a lot of interesting places to visit in Novosibirsk. One the most visited places are theatres. Theatre is the most remarkable art of our life.*

**Spotlight on Russia** tells us about one of the most popular theatre in Novosibirsk

Novosibirsk Academic Youth Theater «Globus» is the largest in Siberia center of aesthetic and spiritual education of children and youth. It has a wide repertoire of different genres and productions of different Directors schools.

It was founded on the initiative of A.A. Bryantsev in 1930 and it was the first stationary theatre. Formerly it was known as Young Spectator's theatre, and was focused on youth and children. Over time, the theatre company expanded its repertoire also for the adult audience.

«Globus» is located in a modern building stylized as a sailboat. This building of the theatre was built in 1984. In 1993 the theatre was renamed as the Novosibirsk Youth Theatre "Globus". In 1999 the theater was awarded the honorary title "Academic". The theater has another name as a "Theatre for all generations".

Every year «Globus» produces 8-9 premieres. The performances of its repertoire are shown on the big stage (hall for 500 seats) and a small stage (hall for 118 seats). In the theater troupes there are 54 actors and actresses, 12 of them have an honorary title «Merited artist of Russia». In the theatre there is a developing studio for children, also orchestra and choir.

The repertoire of the Globe includes performances for all audience. They are comedies, melodramas, psychological dramas, and even intellectual theatres. The theatre «Globus» is a frequent guest of the theater festivals in Russia and abroad. Performances of «Globus» get prestigious awards and high marks of the leading theatre critics.

«Globus» keeps the best traditions of the past, while the theater is always modern and it is always opened to new ideas and trends.

## Theatres



## Discuss

- Would you like to visit Theatre «Globus»
- What performances would you like to see there?
- Who would you like to go there with?

Do you like going to theatres?

Tell us about [your favourite theatre](#) in the area you live.

These questions can help you:

- What's your favourite theatre?
- When was it founded?
- How often do you go there?
- Who do you go to theatres?
- What are popular/your favourite performances?

## Activity

# WONDERS OF NOVOSIBIRSK

МЕДВЕДЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ ЭДУАРДОВНА, НАДЫРОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА  
МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №13 ИМЕНИ Э.А. БЫКОВА, Г. НОВОСИБИРСК, МБОУ СОШ №194

Have you ever heard about Wonders of the World?  
Of course, Yes!  
Do you know Novosibirsk has its own Wonders?  
Let's have a look and read about them!

## The city I like

### Spotlight on Russia visits Novosibirsk – the capital of Siberia

**A**  
**Novosibirsk Metro Bridge** is the longest covered metro bridge in the world. It was opened on 7 January 1986.

**B**  
**The Novosibirsk State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre** is the largest theatre in Russia, larger than the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. The dome of the Theatre is a unique construction that supports itself without girders or columns.

**C**  
**Novosibirsk Zoo** is the first in Siberia, the best in the country, one of twenty best zoos in the world. The huge territory (65 ha) is located among the pine forest ensuring nature-similar conditions for the animals. The zoo is famous for a unique animal born here in 2004 – a liger! A liger is a child of a tiger and a lion.

**D**  
**Krasny Avenue** is the central and the longest straight street in the city of Novosibirsk. Its length is about 7 km.

**E**  
**State Public Scientific and Technological Library** is the largest library in Russia east of the Urals. The base for service is a unique collection of Russian and foreign books, journals, patents and standards, etc. – about 14 mill. documents. Library has 18 reading rooms where 600 readers can work simultaneously.



Activity

- 1) Match the paragraphs (A-E) with the pictures (1-5)
- 2) Make a list of "Wonders" (interesting places) of your city / town

Discuss:

Do you like visiting small towns or big cities?

Would you like to visit "Wonders" of Novosibirsk?

or

Have you ever been to one of the Wonders of Novosibirsk?

If YES:  
What did you see there?  
What did you like the most?

## THE CITY I LIKE

## SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS PYATIGORSK

ВЕЛИЧКО ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА  
 МАОУ «ВИДНОВСКАЯ СОШ №10»

## The city I like - Pyatigorsk



**Have you ever been to Pyatigorsk? This is a spa resort and a historical city situated not far away from the Europe's tallest mountain, Elbrus**



The city was founded in 1780 as a fortress to protect the southern territories of Russia after the Russian-Turkish war. The fortress was named Konatantinogorskaya, it was earthen and hasn't been preserved to our time. The soldiers of the fortress, studying the surrounding area, found a hot spring on the slope of one of the mountains, hollowed out a kind of bath under it and began to use hot water for bathing. Soon they noticed that the water has a very beneficial effect on rheumatic, colds, skin diseases, promotes wound healing. News of the healing waters of mount Goryachaya, as it was called, quickly spread throughout Russia. People began to come to the foot of Mashuk wishing to improve their health.

The history of Pyatigorsk is closely connected with the names of many remarkable people. Pushkin visited it twice: in 1820, he came for treatment; in 1829, he was passing through here. Pyatigorsk fascinated many. Thus, it has a special place in Lermontov's work. The poet lived in Pyatigorsk in 1818, 1820, 1825, 1837 and 1841. Here he wrote many of his outstanding poems. The plot of the novel "Hero of our time" begins with a description of Pyatigorsk. The last visit of Lermontov to the waters was fatal. He was killed in a duel at the foot of Mashuk. The most remarkable sites of Pyatigorsk are Lermontov's house, Lermontov's gallery, Diana's cave, Lermontov's cave Poushkin's baths, Ermolov's baths, the Proval (a gap in Mashuk mountain filled with blue water) and others.

Nowadays Pyatigorsk is famous not only for its mineral waters used to cure different diseases in numerous sanatoriums. The city is also a center of student life as well as commercial center of the Stavropol Territory. In 2010 by the Decree of the President of Russia Pyatigorsk was declared as the capital city of the North Caucasus Federal District.

## Activities

1. True/False/Not stated: 1. Pyatigorsk is situated at the seaside. 2. Farmers discovered beneficial effect of mineral waters. 3. Pyatigorsk is mentioned in some Lermontov's works.
2. What is your native town/city? What is it famous for? What outstanding people visited it? Is it mentioned in literature? Write a letter to your English-speaking friend telling about your native town/city.

## THE CITY I LIKE. SAMARA REMEMBERS...

ФИЛИНА АННА ИВАНОВНА, МАКАРОВА АНАСТАСИЯ ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА  
МБОУ "ШКОЛА №67 С УИОП ИМ. ГЕРОЯ РФ ЗАВИТУХИНА А.А." Г.О. САМАРА

# The city I like. Samara remembers...



In September 2020, an exhibition was held in Samara in honor of the 75th anniversary of Victory Day.

The memories of the Great Patriotic War are especially significant for people from Samara, since the city was then an alternate capital of the country.

On the 3d of September an **exhibition** dedicated to the Victory Day opened on the Kuibyshev square. Samara was the **alternate capital** and has now become a city of labor valor, that's why these exhibitions and memories are so important for us. This interactive exhibition included a great amount of various activities for visitors.

Here you could - learn how to wind **footcloths**  
- make sea knot  
- create toys  
- use military mail  
- write with an ink pot and quill.

The locations reflected peaceful before-war life, gradually turning into a front-line theme, and ended with expositions dedicated to Victory Day.

## Word list

**exhibition** – an organized presentation and display of a selection of items

**alternate capital** – the city where the government, politicians, factories, defense enterprises and even theaters were evacuated during the war

**footcloths** – pieces of cloth to wrap around the feet before putting them into boots or boots



## THE CITY I LIKE

## THE CITY I LIKE. SAMARA REMEMBERS...

ФИЛИНА АННА ИВАНОВНА, МАКАРОВА АНАСТАСИЯ ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА  
МБОУ "ШКОЛА №67 С УИОП ИМ. ГЕРОЯ РФ ЗАВИТУХИНА А.А." Г.О. САМАРА

There are five thematic zones:

- The zone "Tomorrow was the war" was dedicated to pre-war period;
- "Rise up, our country wide and great!" told you about the time when the war started;
- "Here the rear was the frontline!" - told about the military everyday life of the city, factories and industries that were formed during the great Patriotic war in Kuibyshev;



- The zone "We can't forget these roads!" would immerse you in the atmosphere of war, you also could visit the hospital;
- The exposition "the final battle is the hardest ever" was dedicated to the liberation movement of the Soviet troops, the triumphant Victory and the winners' to their Homeland.

### Activities

1) After reading the text try to translate the names of the thematic zones into Russian. Do you remember where these phrases came from?

2) Are there such events in your city? Do you visit them? Is it important to learn more about war? Give your arguments.

3) Try to suggest some ideas for such events. Discuss them in class.



## SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS KAPOTNYA

ОЧИРОВА НИНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА  
ГБОУ ШКОЛА В КАПОТНЕ

## The City I like

Have you ever been to Moscow? Do you know that our capital is divided into twelve administrative okrugs. Welcome to the magnificent district of South-Eastern Administrative Okrug!

Spotlight on Russia goes on an excursion to interesting places of Kapotnya.

## Activity

Match the Sights of Kapotnya with the pictures:

1. The monument to the Unknown Soldier
2. The Swan Pond
3. The Palace of Culture
4. The monument to the oil workers
5. The Church of the Nativity of the Blessed

A



B



## Discuss

PISA task

Study the pictures and answer the questions:

1. What places of interest can you see?
2. What do you like most of all and why?

E



C

D



Kapotnya is the cosiest and quietest district. Our main attraction is the Moscow Factory, a huge enterprise for the production and processing of oil.

The Swan Pond is a favourite resting place for the people of the Kapotny district. Birds live in an artificial reservoir. The water in it is very clean, as it is taken from the Moscow rivers and is constantly filtered. In winter, swans live in a heated aviary with a swimming pool on the territory of the factory.

The Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was built in 1866-70, on the bank of the Moscow River. Near the temple there is a cemetery where the soldiers who died on the Borodino field in 1812 are buried. The temple is included in the list of objects proposed for state protection.

DK is the largest cultural institution. There are 2 halls in the Palace of Culture - a theater and concert hall and a sports hall, a room of military glory, a room - a museum of wax figures, a center for public Internet access, a family leisure center "Raduga".

In the central part of the district there is a monument to the oil workers who died in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. The monument represents the figure of a Red Army soldier who knelt on one knee and holds a sword in his outstretched hands. You can also visit the Walk of Fame. Its territory is decorated with 10 information boards. Each shield is dedicated to the history of the Great Patriotic War. They inform about the contribution of MNPZ employees, home front workers and major battles of the Great Patriotic War. Here you can see another monument: the monument to the Unknown Soldier, which embodies the gratitude of the inhabitants of Kapotnya for the victory in the Great Patriotic War. The monument is a sculpture of a Soviet soldier made of concrete and covered with a bronze paint and varnish layer. The soldier is depicted in military uniform with an overcoat draped over his shoulders. The left hand is raised above his head, in the right a soldier holds a machine gun.

## THE CITY I LIKE

## SUZDAL — THE GEM OF THE GOLDEN RING

ХАРАТЯН МАРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА  
ГБОУ ШКОЛА №2121 ГОРОД МОСКВА

*The City I Like*
*“Suzdal – the gem of the Golden Ring”*

Suzdal is one of the oldest towns in Russia.  
When you visit Suzdal it is almost like travelling back in time and many people talk of the town as being like an open – air museum.

### Discuss

*Look at the pictures of Suzdal!  
Would you like to visit this town? Why?*

The city of Suzdal was founded on the banks of the river Kamenka in 1024, almost one hundred years before Vladimir. During the reign of Yuri Dolgorukiy, a son of Vladimir Monomakh (1099 – 1157), the city became the centre of power in the Vladimir – Suzdal principality. Dolgorukiy was the founder of Moscow and he is buried in the Cathedral of the Nativity, which is one of eight White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1992.

Nowadays Suzdal is an important place for tourism with its fine examples of old Russian architecture. It is particularly famous for the number of churches and monasteries, and with unpaved streets, stunning medieval architecture and country setting it often feels like you are in an old Russian village.



### Activity

*Collect information about other towns of the Golden Ring.  
Present your project to the class.*

## SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS KALUGA

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ГБОУ ШКОЛА № 1636

## The City I Like

# Kaluga

Each town has its own story to tell. Researching the local history of the town, village or city where your ancestors lived is a big step toward understanding what their life was like. Kaluga, like any other town in Russia, is proud of its chronicle and unique characteristics.

Spotlight on Russia invites you to visit Kaluga, the town of Cosmonautics.



Kaluga is an old Russian town on the Oka River. It is over 600 years old. The name comes from Old Russian kaluga - "bog, quagmire". The wide panorama of the town opens out from the bridge across the Oka River that was built in 1965. Not far from the Oka River there is No. 78, Tsiolkovsky street - the K. Tsiolkovsky House-Museum. The rocket science pioneer lived in Kaluga for 40 years. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky worked here as a school teacher. In his small wooden house Tsiolkovsky made his great discoveries in the theory of rocket movement. That is why the city is often called the cradle of the Russian space exploration. You can see an image of the first Soviet Sputnik on the flag and coat of arms of Kaluga. Tsiolkovsky died in Kaluga in 1935. He was buried in the park that is now named after K. Tsiolkovsky.

### DISCUSS:

When do Russians celebrate Cosmonautics Day?  
What famous Cosmonautics do you know?  
Would you like to travel to Kaluga one day? Why?

### ACTIVITIES:

Kaluga has seven twin towns. Collect information about one of them and write an article about it. Don't forget to mention: location, what famous for, activities one can do, recommendations.

Kaluga is famous for the Tsiolkovsky State Museum of Cosmonautics. It was built in 1967. The first foundation stone of the museum was laid by the first space pilot Y.Gagarin. This museum illustrates the achievements in space exploration. There are a lot of interesting exhibits in it. The territory around the museum is often called "museum in the open air". The launch vehicle of the spacecraft "Vostok" stands there. It has become one of the items of Kaluga.

On the centenary of K.Tsiolkovsky's birth the Monument to the scientist was erected in Peace Square. This monument is the symbol of Kaluga – the cradle of Cosmonautics.

The City Day is celebrated on the last Saturday of August. In 2021, the city will celebrate its 650th anniversary. The festivities will take place on August 28.

Come to Kaluga. Take a fascinating walk around this amazing town.

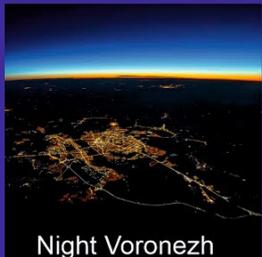
## THE CITY I LIKE

## SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS VORONEZH

БОНДАРЕВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ДМИТРИЕВНА  
МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №6, Г. ВОРОНЕЖ



Fire Station

Night Voronezh  
from spaceShip-Museum  
"Goto Predestinatsia"

Pokrovsky Cathedral



Bely Colodets



Lenin Square

## The City I like VORONEZH



*Spotlight on Russia visits the capital of the Black Earth Region, the city of festivals and the Russian navy's "birthplace" - VORONEZH.*

Voronezh is a large cultural, scientific and economic center where more than one million people live. Voronezh was "bom" in 1586. It was a fortress at first and served for a frontier's protection.

Voronezh was partially occupied during World War II and later it was recognized as one of 12 European cities which were affected the most by the war. 90% of its residential areas were destroyed and the capital of the Black Earth Region was close to being relocated.

Nevertheless Voronezh was restored at the same place and architectural monuments were renovated. The city became a large industrial and scientific center of the USSR after The Second World War. Rocket engines were produced, airplanes and excavators were constructed, synthetic rubber was produced. Agriculture was rapidly growing due to black earth soil. A sample of Voronezh's black earth soil was even displayed as a soil fertility paragon at The World Fair in Paris in 1900.

Voronezh is home to active and creative people, who are fond of their city. A lot of talents were raised and hosted in Voronezh. They are A. Platonov, L. Tolstoy, I. Nikitin, A. Koltsov, A. Tvardovskiy, S. Marshak, M. Lermontov, V. Mayakovskiy, A. Akhmatova.

O. Mandelshtam was there in exile for a few years. Artists I. Kramskoy, N. Ge, A. Buchkuri are connected the city. A lot of eminent scientists, military men, doctors and many other high-level professionals are also closely bound with Voronezh.

The Voronezh river divides the capital of the Black Earth Region into two parts which are connected by three bridges. In 1972 the river within the city limits was transformed to a reservoir. The historical part of the city is situated on the right bank and it is the one this map shows. The main walking street in Voronezh is Revolution Avenue (Prospect Revolitsii, former Bolshaja Dvorjanskaja Street). Most pieces of architecture are sustained there.

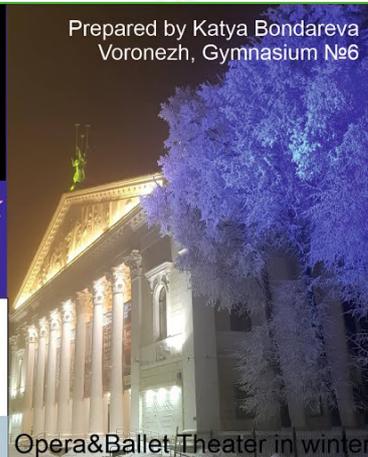
The rectangular planning of central streets is interrupted here and there and gets mixed up with the chaotic layout of private houses on the slopes to the reservoir's bank. That can be explained by the landscape and historical background. It is easy to believe that you are in a seaside town while walking along these small streets in the weather is warm. Although there are not so many walkways leading to "The Voronezh Sea", you should take a look at it. However, it is not a good idea to swim there.

Everyone who has visited Voronezh has his own feeling about it. Pick something that you like! It could be ancient buildings, central streets, small squares or hearty lanes lost in the foot hills.

Discover your own Voronezh!

*Information is taken from "Voronezhon the palm" by Marina Demchenko*

Prepared by Katya Bondareva  
Voronezh, Gymnasium №6



Opera&amp;Ballet Theater in winter



Opera&amp;Ballet Theater in autumn

### ACTIVITIES

*Let's read and translate  
English proverbs about  
native town and home:*

*East or west- home is best.  
My house is my castle.  
There is no place like home.  
Every bird likes its own nest.  
The wider we roam, the  
welcome home.*



Alexandrinsky shelter

### An Advice

Voronezh is located on a hilly bank of a big reservoir, so prepare for steep slopes especially in the residential area along the bank.

The shortest descent to the embankment is down Dekabristov Street. All other paths differ in various complexity and picturesqueness.