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к журналу «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ»

Мы – Россия! Республика Карелия



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Россия – многонациональная и многокультурная страна. Каждый народ обладает своими чертами: мировоззрением, языком, обычаями и традициями. Республика Карелия входит в состав Северо-Западного федерального округа России. Государственный язык – русский. Языки, пользующиеся государственной поддержкой в республике: карельский, финский и вепсский. Карелия привлекает своей природой. Это экологически чистый край, покрытый хвойными лесами, озерами, реками и скалами. В республике насчитывается около 27 000 рек и около 60 000 озёр, в том числе крупнейшие озёра Европы – Ладожское и Онежское. Карелия представляет собой уникальный культурный регион, который бережно сохраняет свои традиции.

В этом сборнике представлен иллюстрированный материал, рассказывающий об истории, символах, культурных традициях, ремеслах и интересных местах Республики Карелия. Сборник состоит из рассказов, каждый из которых сопровождается упражнениями. Над сборником работали преподаватели и учащиеся учебных заведений Карелии.

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KARELIA PROFILE

The Republic of Karelia is located in the northwest of the European part of Russia. The republic is a part of the Northwestern Federal District, and covers an area of 172,400 square kilometres.

In the west, Karelia borders Finland, in the south - the Leningrad and Vologda regions, in the east - the Arkhangelsk region, in the north - the Murmansk region. In the east it is washed by the White Sea, in the south - by Ladoga and Onega lakes, which are in the top list of the largest lakes of Russia.



Karelia is called “Europe's lungs”: more than half of its territory is covered by taiga and tundra forests; the rest is a dense network of more than 60 thousand lakes and 27 thousand rivers.

Petrozavodsk is the capital of Karelia and the industrial, cultural, and scientific center of the Northwestern Region.



Karelia is famous for Kizhi Island in Lake Onego, the Martial Waters Spa, Galleries of Stone Age - petroglyphs on the banks of Lake Onego and the White Sea and Europe's largest lowland waterfall Kivach.

SYMBOLS OF KARELIA

Every region has its own symbols. They are the flag, the coat of arms, the anthem.

State Emblem of the Republic of Karelia

By Veronika Polina, teacher Svetlana Mineeva
University Lyceum

The main symbols of Karelia are its flag and coat of arms. In November 1991 the Republic was renamed to the Republic of Karelia.



On February 16, 1993, the Supreme Council of the republic adopted a horizontal tricolour flag (based on the 1953 Karelo-Finnish flag) proposed by A.I. Kinner, one of the members of the council.

The red colour symbolises the working people. The dark blue colour means lakes and rivers of Karelia. The green colour stands for woodlands of Karelia.

During its history Karelia has had several coats of arms. Most of them were red and depicted hands with weapons or tools.



The current state emblem of Karelia was adopted on October 25, 1993 by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karelia. The arms were created by Yury Nivin. The modern coat of arms consists of such elements as the flag of Karelia in the background, the figure of a black bear, a golden frame and a golden star.

The golden frame resembles branches of a fir tree on the right and a pine tree in the left. They symbolize the famous forests of the republic.

An eight-pointed star shining at the top is the most common element of Karelian-Veps embroidery. In addition, it is an astral sign — a guiding planet, a source of life, happiness and prosperity, a symbol of high aspirations and ideals.

The bear in the center of the emblem is a character of Karelian folklore. It is depicted in the pose of a man, indicating the connection between people and animals.

Answer the questions.

1. What symbols does every region have?
2. What do colours of the flag symbolize?
3. What can you see on Karelian coat of arms? What do these elements stand for?

THE CAPITAL OF KARELIA

Petrozavodsk is named after its founder Peter the Great. The name of the city is a combination of words Peter and zavod (meaning factory).

Petrozavodsk

By Svetlana Baibakova, Svetlana Mineeva

Petrozavodsk was founded in 1703 when by the decree of Peter I a sloboda was founded on the bank of Onego Lake. In three centuries the sloboda grew into contemporary Petrozavodsk, the capital of Karelia.

The traditions established by Peter I are honored in Petrozavodsk. Every summer the festival devoted to the city's birthday is held. Lots of events take place in different parts of the city. Citizens and guests can experience life of Karelians, participate in historical events and funny competitions. Everyone can taste traditional Karelian cuisine and take part in various workshops, for example blacksmithing, birch bark weaving and others.



The spectacular part of the festival is the display of historical sailing ships on Onego Lake and the theatrical performance where Peter I give the citizens of Petrozavodsk a warm welcome. The sailing ships have been made by the local club "Polar Odyssey" which keeps the traditions of wooden shipbuilding.

One can enjoy Karelian dances, folk songs and games. Folk traditions are still popular in Petrozavodsk. There are a number of folk groups, for example Myllärit, Karjala, Kantele, Aurinko and many others which are popular not only in Karelia but in Russia as well.





Although most people in the Republic speak Russian the government supports the idea of preserving of national languages. There are several schools in Petrozavodsk where pupils study the Karelian and Finnish languages. In Petrozavodsk State University students have an opportunity to learn national languages. The plates with the streets' names in the city are written both in Russian and Karelian.

Petrozavodsk its famous for its theatres. One of them is the National theatre which shows performances in national languages.



The capital of Karelia is constantly developing and getting more and more beautiful. Petrozavodsk organically combines the features of past, present and future days.

1. Make a list of the events during the summer festival. Which ones would you like to visit and why?

2. Answer the questions.

1. What words does the name of the town consist of?
2. Do you know any other names of the cities which are made of two or more parts? What do they mean?
3. What traditions are kept in Petrozavodsk?
4. Do you follow any traditions?
5. Is it important to keep traditions? Why? Why not?
6. What new traditions would you like to have?

3. Find information what traditions are kept in other towns/cities/villages. Make a presentation.



PEOPLE OF KARELIA

The Native Inhabitants of Karelia

By Natalia Andreeva

Petrozavodsk President Cadet School

Karelia is a region in the north-west of Russia. It has been populated by the representatives of different ethnic groups since ancient times. The Russians, the Karelians, the Finns and the Veps are native inhabitants of this land.



They used to live on the shores of lakes in small villages, surrounded by deep forests. There was usually a chapel in the centre of a village. Traditional log-houses in the region were rather large. Because of severe frosts in winter, builders used to combine living-rooms, a stable, a cowshed and a barn under one roof. Saunas would be situated next to the river or to the lake. It is interesting to notice that there were fences around fields and around the village, but not around separate houses.

The native people were fond of forests, lakes and rivers. They were very good at hunting and fishing. Hunting was considered to be a man's job. Boys went hunting for the first time at the age of 8 or 9. Hunters used to care for the weapons thoroughly. They believed that it wasn't good if somebody knew that they went hunting, so the event was a big secret. They tried to leave the house unnoticed, when it was still dark outside and not to meet anyone on the way to the forest.



The log-houses and some items at home may seem to be very much alike to the people who live nowadays but they are not. Each ethnic group had their own customs and beliefs that influenced the interior of the houses.



The iron horse shoe was put over the entrance door in Russian and in Vepsian houses. But the ends of the horse shoe looked upwards in Russian houses and downwards in Vepsian houses. The Russians believed that the horse shoe would catch luck as a kind of container and would hold it inside the house. The Vepsian people supposed that all the bad luck from the horse shoe could go into the ground if it looked downwards.



As for Karelian houses, there was a custom to put a pike's head on the shelf above the front door. It was believed that it warded off evil spirits. The pike's head looked at the person who was entering the room and the pike's mouth was open. The Karelians were sure that envy and evil would get stuck in the pike's sharp teeth.

The Finns used to have several bells in their homes and they believed that the sound of the bells would ward off evil spirits.



Answer the questions:

1. What did the native inhabitants of Karelia have in common?
2. Why did they build fences around their fields and villages but not around their houses?
3. Why were saunas usually built next to rivers and lakes? Why didn't builders combine living-rooms and saunas under one roof?

KARELIAN COSTUME

The National Dress of Karelia

By Olga Osipova

Lyceum №1

1. Look at the pictures. Describe what you can see.



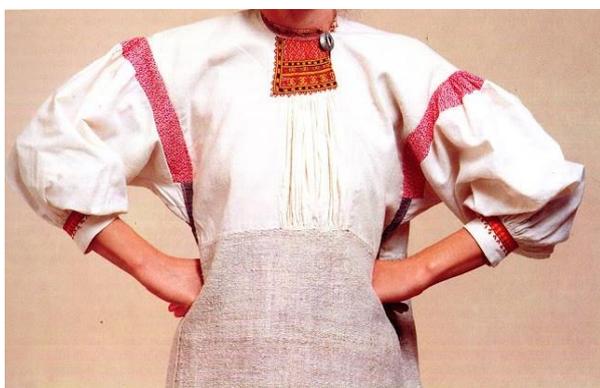
Answer the questions:

1. Where are the costumes from?
2. What elements does each costume include?
3. What colours are they?
4. Did people wear the dresses for special occasions? Why do you think so?
5. Would you like to learn more about them?



2. Read the post. What is it about?

Today I am going to talk about a type of costume which was found in the southern and western parts of the Karelian Isthmus. The Finns call this type of costume 'Rekko', after the particular kind of embroidery done on the chemise. This embroidery is done on the front just under the collar and results in the opening being on the side, as you can see in the image below.



Here is a photograph of the rekko paita or chemise. This particular example is from Sakkola.

The rekko is a center piece in the front of the chemise which is gathered into tubes as for smocking. Embroidery is done across these tubes and onto the neighboring piece of material. Unlike English smocking, the gathering threads are left in place, and the result is not elastic.

The design, colour and extent of the embroidery varies by district. The original colour of rekko embroidery was golden yellow. Some shade of yellow/orange still seems to generally be the primary colour. The side opening is held closed by an engraved silver or pewter brooch, smaller for single girls, and larger for married women. The rekko costume is also sometimes worn with a skirt. Aprons are either wool or linen, usually woven in designs with a beautiful embroidery. Tan

leather shoes have a distinctive pointed toe. Girls also wear a headband or a ribbon around the head. They are highly ornamented with beadwork and metal plates. While married women wear a headdress called sorokka, which is made of cloth with embroidery or ties around the head. Thank you for reading my post, I hope that you have found it interesting and informative. You can find more information about Karelian traditional costumes here: <http://folkcostume.blogspot.com/2012/08/rekko-costumes-of-karelian-isthmus-and.html>

Check these words:

embroidery - вышивка

chemise - сорочка

collar - воротник

pewter brooch — оловянная брошь

woven - тканый

tan - темный

3. Read the post again. Answer the questions:

1. What elements does the national Karelian dress include?
2. Is a single woman's dress different from a dress of a married woman? In what ways?
3. What are aprons usually made of?
4. How are headbands and ribbons for girls usually decorated?
5. What is sorokka? What is it made of?

4. Speak about national Karelian dress. Use the key words:

- ❖ rekko
- ❖ embroidery
- ❖ chemise
- ❖ headband
- ❖ ribbon
- ❖ apron
- ❖ shoes
- ❖ pewter brooch
- ❖ beadwork
- ❖ sorokka

KARELIAN HOUSES

Let us imagine that we enter a traditional Russian or Vepsian log-house. The Veps is the smallest ethnic group in Karelia. Nowadays the great majority of Vepsian villages are situated along the Onego lake shore.

Read the text and make a list of the kitchenware that was used for cooking in old times.

Life in a Traditional Log-House.

By Natalia Andreeva

Petrozavodsk President Cadet School

The heart and soul of every log-house is a stove. The Russian stove gives food to people, makes them warm, treats if somebody is ill and casts light. It's very comfortable to sleep on the stove or just to lie on it and listen to fairy tales. In ancient times people used to wash in the stove. Many customs and



beliefs are connected with a stove. One of them is that a brownie, a kind spirit who protects the house, lives behind the stove. If you want your brownie to protect your house and yard as well as possible, you shouldn't forget to feed him with grains and pancakes.

You can see a mortar near the stove. It was made by hollowing a log out. It was used for grinding wheat, barley and millet. In ancient times there were mortars in every peasant's house. Peasants used a pestle and a mortar once a fortnight to grind the necessary amount of grain. There is a washstand and a towel near the stove. It was a must to wash your hands and face several times a day. People used to wash in the morning, before each meal, after work, after a long journey, after they have visited somebody's place, after they have gone to the cemetery or to the forest.

An oven fork was used to move pots into the oven. Besides, it was used in some ceremonies. For example, after a dead person had been taken away from the house, an oven fork was put on the place where the corpse had lain. The oven fork was believed to protect the house from death. When it was necessary to protect a pregnant woman from evil spirits, an oven fork

was put with its horns towards the stove. When that woman was going to leave the house, she took the oven fork as a walking stick.

Another item of ancient kitchenware is a spade for putting loaves of bread and cakes into the oven. In Vepsian families it was also used in the ceremony of baking a child. An ill child was put on the spade and then was put into the oven like a loaf of bread. It was believed that the child had been half-baked in his mother's womb and that ceremony would help him to get well.

Vepsian women used to be fond of needlework. They rocked the cradle and sang songs. Parents had taken care of their future child long before it was born. A pregnant woman was not allowed to have her hair cut, to go to the cemetery, to go to the forest on her own, to sit on the threshold or at the crossroads. It was believed that these activities could do harm to the unborn child. A newly born baby was kept on the Russian stove. When a baby was to take a bath, ash, coins and grains had been put into the water. It was believed that it would help the child be healthy and wealthy. The first clothes for a baby were a thread around his or her waistline, it had to ward off bad luck before the baby was baptized. The baby was baptized 40 days after his birth. And the thread was kept by the mother for a long time afterwards. It was believed that a person who was



to make a cradle for a baby should be a good-tempered person, because the baby would have the same kind of temper. Of course, parents wanted to ward off evil spirits from their baby, that's why they put a small aspen log, a bear's claw or a tooth into the cradle. The Veps believed that at night an evil spirit, called Mara could worry a child, that's why they put some work for that Mara under the cradle. It was either

a ball of wool or a broom so that she could sweep the floor. These objects were put under the cradle. A mother's dress was used as a canopy above the cradle. A baby felt the mother's smell and it made the baby calm. Vepsian parents tried not to show their baby to strangers. They didn't want anybody to admire their baby, that's why they even put some ash on the child's forehead when they had to take the child out of the house.

Nowadays there are still a lot of log-houses in Karelia. When you enter one of these houses you cannot but feel the warmth of the Russian stove and a pleasant smell of bread and wood.

KARELIAN CUISINE

Traditional cuisine can be compared to an open book, the centuries-old history of our ancestors, their way of life and customs are described on its pages. It is crystal clear; every national cuisine always reflects the features of the region.

Traditional Karelian Dishes

By Anastasia Borodina, teacher Svetlana Mineeva
University Lyceum

Our Karelian national dishes can be considered a landmark of our region. Recipes for Karelian dishes have been formed for centuries. Karelian dishes are based on local ingredients: mushrooms and wild berries. Fish has been the main food product of Karelians since ancient times. It's not surprising because over 23 percent of the territory of Karelia is covered with lakes. 60 species of fish can be found in our lakes.



The national dish of Karelian and Finnish cuisine is fish soup Kalakeitto. It is usually made from fish with white, boneless fillet. Milk or cream is added to this soup. A festive version of Kalakeitto, with salmon and cream, is called Lohikeitto, which is translated from Finnish as "salmon soup".

The Russian North, and Karelia in particular, is famous for its baked dishes. The best known one is “Kalitka”. It is a small open pie made of rye flour dough with a filling made of porridge (“kasha”) or potatoes: it’s one of the most popular snacks in Karelia. Rice, tvorog (similar to unsalted cottage cheese), and even fish and meat are sometimes used as a filling for kalitkas.



Sulchiny — is one of traditional Karelian dishes. It is a rye pancake with filling. The rye pancake is made from rye flour, water and salt. Pancakes are baked on a dry pan. Then it’s smeared with butter and filled with various toppings. Traditionally, filling is usually wheat porridge, rice, barley porridge and even curd. Nowadays sulchiny can be filled with mashed potatoes,

mushrooms, different berries. Sulchins have a secret - how to eat them correctly: we should split each pancake with a neighbor. Such a lovely tradition!

The main feature of Karelian dishes is that they are nutritious. Food in Karelian cuisine is so balanced that people living in the north remain healthy and strong.

1. Put the pictures in the correct order.



2. Match the pictures and descriptions.

1. Make a dough ball as shown in the photo.
2. Roll the dough and cut into pieces the size of a walnut or a bit bigger.
3. Put the first piece of dough on the surface and roll into a thin oval layer. Then put a spoon of filling in the center
4. Traditionally, *kalitki* are served with milk, but they also go well with tea or coffee. Enjoy your delicious meal!
5. Add salt to the rye flour, stir and then gradually add *kefir*
6. Let's make the filling. Put *tvorog*, sugar and sour cream into a large bowl and mix the ingredients with a blender
7. Bake *kalitki* in an oven preheated to 230-240 degrees Celsius until lightly browned (it usually takes 10-15 minutes).
8. Immediately after baking, grease *kalitki* with melted butter and let cool on the plate under a kitchen towel.
9. Next, the dough edges are pinched with one another or slightly overlapped with the filling, making something like an accordion so that part of the filling remains open, and the pies acquire an oval shape.
10. Repeat the same procedure with the remaining pieces of dough. Put on a baking sheet lined with parchment paper.

3. Find a recipe of a traditional dish.

KARELIAN CUISINE

Whether you are looking for a touch of Karelian magic or just an unusual **vacation experience**, Karelian swamps **filled with** cloudberry are your perfect choice. *At first glance*, you will fall in love with the **incredible** shape and colour of this **unique** berry.

Hit the swamp, Jack!

By Tatjana Goncharova

University Lyceum

Cloudberry, which *are native to* wetlands, are small round berries that look like golden suns. They appear in July and can be harvested just for a couple of weeks: *before you blink twice*, the season is over. Due to the **high value** of the berry, the locations of **berry patches** are often *kept in secret* by the locals. In fact, you can *go for miles and miles* and never find a single berry.

Cloudberry are sometimes called Northern oranges because they **are very rich in** vitamin C. Besides, they contain high levels of zinc and magnesium. In Karelia, they *are considered a delicacy*. They are also traditionally seen as a folk medicine for cold, indigestion and respiratory diseases. The leaves of the plant are used to make herbal tea, which helps to **treat** malnutrition. Cloudberry extract is also used in cosmetics such as gels, creams and lotions.



Traditionally, the berries are kept frozen and used for making special dishes, such as cloudberry jam with its **unforgettable** aroma. Cloudberry *are also valued when preserved* in their own juice without sugar.

Cloudberry are very expensive and the **demand** never goes down. Instead of heading for a supermarket though, you can try to *get your hands on* fresh berries in company with *a skilled pathfinder*. The experience will *be well worth the effort*.

Think about the *pure joy* of having a cup of hot tea with cloudberry leaves on a cold winter evening – the leaves you've picked in Karelian swamps *with your own hands*. Who knows, you might even *get hooked* and decide to come back and do it again!

Lead-in

- Have you ever picked berries? How did you feel about it?
- Think of five reasons for and against picking berries.
- Do you know what cloudberry are and what they are good for?

Reading

1. Look at the title of the text. What do you expect to read? Read and explain the words in bold.
2. Suggest synonyms for the highlighted words. Have you got any similar phrases in your language? Make 5 sentences using as many new words as you can.
3. Mark the statements (1-6) True (T) or False (F).
 - Cloudberries can be harvested for a couple of months.
 - You can buy cloudberries in a supermarket at a very reasonable price.
 - People can find cloudberries easily.
 - Cloudberries are valued when preserved with lots of sugar.
 - The leaves of the plant may be used to treat malnutrition, cold and indigestion.
 - Cloudberries are called Northern Oranges because they contain high levels of zinc and magnesium.

Speaking

1. Think of three reasons why people should visit Karelian swamps one day. Make notes and then present your ideas to a classmate.
2. Suggest questions you would ask the locals about cloudberries.

Writing project

- Imagine that you have just returned from a visit to Karelian swamps. Write an email to a pen friend describing your experience. Write about the harvesting time, location, weather, nature, emotions and home-made delicacies.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Music is an important part of country's culture, its customs and traditions. Every nation has its own music which is unique and beautiful. Karelia is not an exception.

Karelian Musical Instruments

By Irina Solovjeva, teacher Svetlana Baibakova
School №48

Karelia has some interesting traditional musical instruments. One of the most famous is a kantele.

The kantele is a relative of the gusli. The legend says, it was created by Vyainyameinen, who is the main character of Karelian-Finnish epic "Kalevala" created by Elias Lennroth. No one can say how old the kantele is. Some historians think it is about two millennia. The original instrument was a wooden plank with five strings. At first, the body of the kantele was made of alder and the strings were made of horsehair. Later spruce wood was used, horsehair was replaced by vein. Nowadays the instrument has metal strings and their number increased.



In the middle of the 19th century Elias Lennroth created a new kantele, which allowed to play not only folk tunes, but also classic ones.

Nowadays craftsmen produce both acoustic and electric kantele of various sizes. The number of strings in some instruments reaches 39, and the repertoire of the performed works is very wide.

The second famous traditional folk instrument is the Jouhikko. Its body resembles a boat and is made of birch, the soundboard with resonator holes is made of spruce or pine. The name of the instrument comes from the Finnish word "jouhi" – "horse hair" because in the past the strings of the jouhikko were made of hair.

Now some craftsmen keep this tradition, but most of the instruments have synthetic or metal strings. Musicians who play the jouhikko use an arched bow.





There are also different Karelian wind instruments, for example a shepherd's horn and a flute. The primary function of wind instruments used to be completely practical. The target audience for shepherd music consisted of cows, sheep, horses, bears and wolves. Both instruments were made of two halves of wood wrapped with birch bark. But the shepherd's horn was much longer, it was 1,5 meters long. Shepherds used them to communicate with each other at a distance. The shepherd's horn was also used in magical rituals.

Very few folk wind instruments have survived up to now. They were often made out of fresh plant parts, and they simply haven't lasted. When an instrument stopped working, a new and slightly different one would be made. Bands performing traditional Karelian music still make and use these unique instruments.



1. Find 8 musical instruments and write them out. Which of them are Karelian ones?

j	p	i	a	n	o	p	u	d	e	l	f
a	o	v	m	j	n	o	e	t	g	r	e
c	f	i	u	k	o	l	o	i	u	e	l
e	j	o	u	h	i	k	k	o	i	d	l
l	f	l	u	t	e	i	h	a	t	r	o
s	f	i	a	r	b	l	e	r	a	u	t
k	a	n	t	e	l	e	v	a	r	m	s
y	s	a	x	o	p	h	o	n	e	n	u

2. Find in the text the following words and expressions.

1. струна 2. историк 3. был заменен 4. народные напевы 5. напоминает лодку 6. изогнутый смычок 7. духовые инструменты 8. пастуший рожок 9. кора березы 10. до сих пор

3. Answer the questions:

- How many strings did the original kantele have?
- What do musicians use to play the jouhikko?
- What were a shepherd's horn and a flute made of?
- How does a shepherd's horn differ from a flute?
- What did shepherds use shepherd's horns for?

INTERESTING PLACES

What interesting places of the Republic of Karelia do you know? Did you see about something unusual here? Now you can read something about Karelian mysterious places.

Karelian Mysterious Places

By Natalia Lobacheva

School №1, Kem

Task 1: Read the Vocabulary List, learn new words and then read the text below.

Vocabulary List.

Northern Europe ['nɔ:ð(ə)n 'jʊərəp] – Северная Европа

Border ['bɔ:də] – граница

Mushroom ['mʌʃru:m] – гриб

Berry ['berɪ] – ягода

Mysterious, mystery ['mɪst(ə)rɪ] – таинственный, загадочный/ тайна

Region ['ri:dʒ(ə)n] – регион

Even ['i:vən] – даже

Total ['təʊt(ə)l] – полный, целый

Taiga forests ['taɪgə 'fɒrɪst] – таёжный лес

Historical and architectural monuments [hɪ'stɔrɪk(ə)l ən ɑ:kɪ'tektʃ(ə)r(ə)l 'mɒnjəm(ə)nts] – исторические и архитектурные памятники

Tour [tuə] – тур, поездка, экскурсия

Peak [pi:k] – вершина, пик

Top [tɒp] – вершина, первое место

Place of power [pleɪs ɒv 'paʊə] – место силы

Portal ['pɔ:t(ə)l] – портал

Electronic devices [ɪlek'trɒnɪk dɪ'vaɪsɪz] – электронные устройства

Abyss [ə'bɪs] – бездна, пропасть

Amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ] – удивительный

Marble Canyon ['mɑ:b(ə)l 'kænjən] – Мраморный Каньон

Clear [klɪə] – чистый, понятный

Grotto [grɒtəʊ] – грот, маленькая пещерка

The Republic of Karelia is located in Northern Europe, on the border between Russia and Finland. Many people call Karelia the land of forests, lakes, rivers, mushrooms and berries and it is the most mysterious region in Russia. There are many pictures and photos of Karelia, but even they cannot show total beauty of this land. Exciting taiga forests,



huge lakes, wild ancient forests, many historical and architectural monuments - you can see it all with your own eyes.

We begin our tour with the Mount Vottovaara. In the central part of the republic, there is a wonderful place - Mount Vottovaara, the highest peak of the West Karelia (417 meters high). Locals call this place of power Death Mountain and think it is a portal to the other world. There are unusual natural events near the mountain. Electronic devices do not work near this place. Many people put it down to evil spirits. Also on Vottovaara there is a mysterious stairs to the sky - 13 rock steps, ending in an abyss.



Yes, this place can be scary, so we move on to the Mount Kivakkatunturi. It is located in the Paanajärvi National Park, in the Loukhi region. The height of the mountain is 499 meters, and the name is translated from Finnish as “stone woman” – there are many stones at the top of the mountain, one of which looks like the head of an old woman. It is easy to climb the Kivakka, because there are many tracks and ropes. The beauty of Paanajärvi Park can be seen from the top of the mountain.

Another amazing place in Karelia is Ruskeala Mountain Park (Marble Canyon). The mountain park is 450 meters long and about 100 meters wide. Marble is found in this canyon. Now many of the marble craters have become clear lakes. Also on the boat you can swim into the marble grotto and see how beautiful this place is. One of the marble grottoes has good acoustics. That is why it is called the Musical grotto.



The beauty of Karelia has always amazed people from all over the world. This place is filled with mystery and northern spirit.

Task 2: Answer the questions.

- 1) Where is the Republic of Karelia located?
- 2) What is the height of the Mountain Vottovaara?
- 3) What Park can you see from the peak of the Mount Kivakkatunturi?
- 4) What happened with marble craters?
- 5) Why is one of the grottoes called the Musical grotto?

Task 3: Are the sentences true or false?

- 1) Many people call Karelia the land of big cities.
- 2) There are rainforests in Karelia.
- 3) Locals call the Mount Vottovaara as the Death Mountain.
- 4) Electronic devices work well near Mount Vottovaara.
- 5) A mysterious stairs to the sky end in a grotto.
- 6) It is easy to climb the Kivakka, because there are many tracks and ropes.
- 7) Now many of the marble craters have become clear lakes.

Task 4: Fill the words from the box in the sentences.

regions, taiga forests, berries, mushrooms, grotto, mysterious

- 1) The little cave is a
- 2) There are many ... in Karelia that are home to northern animals.
- 3) People in Karelia go to the forests to pick ... and
- 4) The mountains in Karelia can be very
- 5) There are many ... in Russia with beautiful nature.

Task 5: Did you like this text? Why? Why not? Write 7-10 sentences about the new things that you learned from the text using the examples:

I like this text because... . I don't like this text because... . I learned a lot of new things, for example...

I think this text was interesting because... . I have learned many amazing things about Karelia. For example...

INTERESTING PLACES

Why do people draw, carve or sculpt? What makes them grab a notepad, a pencil and start drawing? Some people believe that drawing is in our genes. We cannot ask our oldest ancestors why they liked drawing or carving, but they certainly did it a lot.

Petroglyphs of Lake Onego and the White Sea

by Maria Komandina,

Secondary school №10 named after A.S.Pushkin

Long before the written language appeared, people found a way to show their ideas and thoughts with the help of images made on rocks. These images were made either with paints (rock painting) or carved with the help of a stone or a metal tool (petroglyphs). Petroglyphs are images carved on the stones or big rocks.

The Karelian petroglyphs are widely known all over the world. There are more than 3,500 petroglyphs in the Republic of Karelia. They were made during the Neolithic period dated about 5-6 thousand years ago. Karelian Petroglyphs were carved with quartz tools on a smooth surface of granite and crystalline schist. Nowadays, two big complexes of ancient art are known in Pudozhskiy and Belomorskiy Districts of Karelia.

There are 22 groups with more than 1,100 rock carvings in Pudozhskiy District on the shore of Lake Onego. The themes of the Onego petroglyphs are very diverse and include plots never found elsewhere in the Nordic Europe. Besov Nos Cape, Pery Nos Cape and Kladovets Cape make up the centre of the old sanctuary. The most impressive and mysterious image there is a huge



“demon”. It is over 2 meters high. Ancient artists were fond of carving birds, especially swans. There are also images of people, animals, and signs in the shape of a circle and crescent, celestial bodies and unidentified objects on the rocks of Lake Onego.



The White Sea petroglyphs consist of 11 groups with more than 2,500 figures. They are located in the lower courses of the river Vyg in the District of Belomorsky. Staraya Zalavruga, Novaya Zalavruga, Erpin Pudas are the main groups of Petroglyphs in the district. The carvings there are quite realistic. There are images of boats, detailed hunting and battle scenes. It is interesting that the people carved on the rocks are on the move. They are skiing, dancing, hunting, fighting or fishing. The images of moose, whales, seals and birds can be found there too. Another interesting thing is the abundance of trails and weapons such as bows, arrows, spears, harpoons on the rocks.



The Petroglyphs of Lake Onego and the White Sea are considered the most valuable rock art images of the area. We can read about them in scientific works, catalogues, encyclopedias, articles, popular books and even fiction. The novel «Pages of the Stone Book» written by A.M. Linevsky is based on the materials of the White Sea Petroglyphs.

Karelian Petroglyphs are very mysterious. Who were the people shown on the rocks? Why did ancient artists carve all these images? Karelia opens its secrets for the most adventurous people. Discoveries are still being made!

1. Match the words with their definitions:

1. petroglyphs	a. a large animal that has very large flat antlers (horns that grow like branches)
2. mysterious	b. a weapon used for shooting arrows
3. carved	c. the most holy and sacred place
4. sanctuary	d. images carved on stones or big rocks
5. a bow	e. members of your family who lived long a long time ago
6. a moose	f. difficult to explain or understand
7. smooth	g. without rough parts and holes, pleasant to touch
8. a weapon	h. cut on the surface of something
9. ancestors	i. a large quantity of something
10. abundance	j. something you use to fight with or attack someone

2. Read the sentences and choose the right answer

1. The word “Petroglyphs” means:
 - a. rock painting
 - b. images carved on a stone with a tool
 - c. rock climbing

2. Ancient people in Karelia carved:
 - a. people, animals, activities, tools.
 - b. people, flowers, planets, stars, words.
 - c. people, animals, cartoon characters.

3. Karelian Petroglyphs are located:
 - a. in Petrozavodsk.
 - b. in Belomorskiy and Prionezhskiy districts.
 - c. in Belomorskiy and Kemskiy districts.



3. Read the text and name:

3 animals, 1 sea, 1 lake, 1 river, 3 minerals, 4 weapons, 5 activities

4. Answer the questions:

1. How did ancient people show their ideas and thoughts?
2. When were the Karelian Petroglyphs made?
3. How many complexes of petroglyphs are there in Karelia? Where are they located?
4. What could ancient people do according to the images on the rocks?
5. Do you consider petroglyphs the form of art? Why or why not?
6. Why did ancient people carve or paint images on the rocks?
7. Why do people draw or paint now?
8. Have you ever carved?



INTERESTING PLACES

Some places of Karelia deserve special attention. And at the top of this list of amazing places is the Karelian Mountain Vottovaara. Even the name of the mountain sounds mysterious and unusual, and it itself gives the impression of powerful energy.

Vottovaara

by Mineeva Svetlana
University Lyceum

Vottovaara is situated in Mueserskiy region in the western part of central Karelia. Vottovaara is one of the most mysterious places in our republic. The name of the mountain can be translated as the mountain of victory because in the Finnish and Karelian languages the word “voitto” means victory.



There are a lot of fascinating legends about the mountain inspired by the numerous seids erected in the area and the gloomy swamps, rocks and the stories of shamans living here. On the Vottovaara mountain, devices don't work and people disappear; there are no animals, birds or fish in the forest and the lakes. There are not even anthills. Magicians and psychics gain energy and open doors to parallel worlds.

Vottovaara attracts lots of tourists for various reasons. The first one is beautiful Karelian nature: Karelian birches and pines, mosses, tiny lakes (only 50-100 meters in diameter) with clear water. Secondly, the views from the top of the mountain are breathtaking.



Moreover, Vottovaara is called Karelian Stonehedge because there are about 1600 stones laid in a mysterious order so scientists suggest that this is an ancient cult complex. Vottovaara stones are called seids where spirits and souls of the dead lived. It's definitely worth having a look at an enigmatic Ladder to Heaven and enjoy total silence.

It is an interesting fact that Mount Vottovaara is confused with Death Mountain, which is located nearby. Death Mountain is named so because a partisan brigade was killed here in 1942.

Mount Vottovaara is a hotspot for tourists because of fabulous landscapes that make you imagine a different world.

1. Match the words with their definitions:

mysterious	a very old story or set of stories from ancient times
legend	to fill someone with desire to do something
inspire	identify wrongly; mistake
anthill	a very popular or active place
swamp	difficult or impossible to understand, explain, or identify
confuse	very wet, soft land
hotspot	a pile of soil created by ants

2. Read the sentences and choose the right answer

1. The name of the mountain can be translated as
 - a) the mountain of mystery
 - b) the mountain of victory
 - c) the mountain of death
2. On the Vottovaara mountain
 - a) there are lots of anthills.
 - b) shamans open doors to parallel worlds.
 - c) Birds live in winter.
3. Scientists think Vottovaara is an ancient cult complex because
 - a) there is Ladder to Heaven.
 - b) there are about 1600 stones laid in a mysterious order.
 - c) there is Death Mountain.

3. Compare Vottovaara and Stonehedge.



INTERESTING PLACES

Have you ever visited a real marble canyon? No? So, let's start our tour along Ruskeala!

Ruskeala

By Victoria Gavrilova

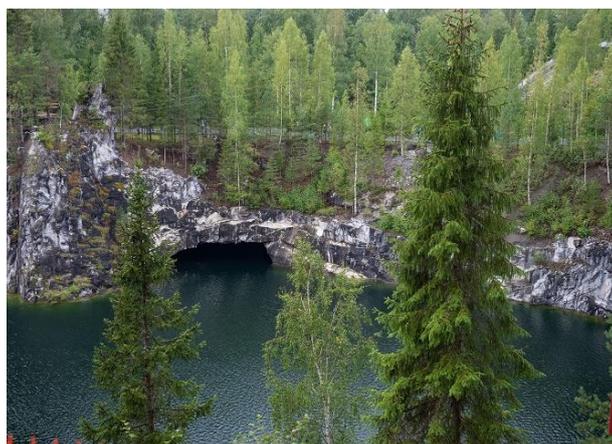
University Lyceum



Ruskeala is a very famous mountain park not only in Karelia but also in Russia. The mountain park "Ruskeala" is a unique man-caused and natural landscape and tourist attraction, tourist complex located in Sortavala district of the Republic of Karelia. The basis of the complex is a former marble quarry filled with groundwater – the object of cultural heritage. Marble was mined here beginning in the 18th century. Marble used for constructing lots of buildings in St. Petersburg such as St. Isaac's Cathedral and St. Michael's Castle, Kazan Cathedral and the Mikhailovsky Castle, the Hermitage, the Winter and Marble Palace, the city's Primorskaya and Ladozhskaya metro stations, as well as one of the pavilions of VDNH centre and the hotel Ukraine in Moscow, all the elements of one of the

monuments in Kiev. Nowadays the quarry doesn't operate. It was turned into a park to protect this unique natural and industrial monument of Russia. It has become a wonderful tourist attraction.

The heart and soul of Ruskeala became Ruskeala Marble Canyon. The length of the canyon from south to north is about 456 meters; its width from side to side is a bit more than 100 meters at its widest point. The depth of the quarry from the top to the bottom is 50 meters. Now the canyon is filled with water from underground springs, and it is possible to see its artificial bottom to a depth of 18 m (59 ft). It looks like a beautiful lake with crystal clear water surrounded by



marble. This famous marble canyon is Tourist Complex "Ruskeala" mountain park offers visitors numerous tours and excursions. It is a modern place with such facilities as parking, cafes and playground for children. You can walk around Ruskeala Marble Canyon. There are trails throughout the park which are perfect for a romantic walk or for photo opportunities. You can also go down into abandoned mine shafts and explore tunnels. There is an opportunity to go down to the bottom of Ruskeala Marble Canyon from its upper walls using a strained rope. That way you will quickly get to the surface



of the lake located inside the canyon! In summer, you can rent a boat to take a ride through this pearl of Karelia, go on a speleological journey with a professional guide using a floating platform, jump off a cliff with a bungee jump. You can also go diving to explore the underground galleries.

In winter Ruskeala Marble Canyon is illuminated with multicolored lights what makes this scene truly unique and unforgettable! You can go Husky sledding or go skating right on the bottom of Ruskeala pit. Ruskeala Symphony Music Festival is one of the most significant events in Karelia. This is an open-air festival which attracts hundreds of thousands of tourists from all over the world every year. The festival program includes classical music, jazz, rock or DJ music. Artists from Russia, France, China and Argentina as well as famous British musicians performed in the most beautiful scenery of marble quarries.



A special pride of the tourist complex is the Ruskeala Express retro-train. This is the only daily passenger steam retro train left in Russia. It operates in Karelia Republic between the cities of Sortavala and the mountain park “Ruskeala”. Its interiors are inspired by the late 19th century look. IN 2020 "RUSKEALA" MINING PARK WAS NOMINATED FOR WORLD TRAVEL AWARDS.

The Russian Geographical Society together with the “Ruskeala” Mining Park in Karelia was participating in the famous international World Travel Awards 2020. The park was nominated in the category "Responsible Tourism". Ruskeala won the third place (prize) in this nomination.

1. Match the words and their definitions.

Quarry	a place where large amounts of stone or sand are dug out of the ground
Marble	a type of hard rock that becomes smooth when it is polished, and is used for making buildings, statues etc
Heritage	the traditional beliefs, values, customs etc of a family, country, or society
Trail	a path through a countryside, mountain, or forest area
Bungee jumping	a sport in which you jump off something very high with a long length of special rope
Event	a performance, sports competition, party etc at which people gather together to watch or take part in something
Award	something such as a prize or money given to someone to reward them for something they have done

2. Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Find the proof in the text.

1. Marble has been still mining in the quarry.
2. A huge variety of fish swim in the canyon.
3. Tourists can visit Ruskeala only in winter.
4. Tourists can do extreme sports in the park.
5. Ruskeala was the leader of World Travel Awards 2020.
6. There aren't any restaurants in the mountain park.
7. Only classical music is played on Ruskeala Symphony Music Festival.
8. Ruskeala Express is a modern high technology train.

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the heart of Ruskeala mountain park?
- 2) Does the quarry operate nowadays?
- 3) Why was the quarry turned into a park?
- 4) Has Ruskeala become a wonderful tourist attraction?
- 5) What can tourists do in Ruskeala in summer and in winter?



INTERESTING PLACES

In Karelia there is such an unusual geographical phenomenon as a volcano. The Volcano is located in one of the most beautiful places in Karelia, the village of Girvas, Kondopoga region.

Girvas Volcano

By Anna Pershina
University Lyceum



Girvas Volcano is an ancient extinct volcano in Karelia, more than 2 or 3 billion years old, located in the channel of the Suna River near the village of the same name. Girvas volcano is now almost completely destroyed by nature and time.

The history of the discovery of the Girvassky volcano began in 1898, when people decided to build a hydroelectric power station on the Suna River. In 1916, the construction of the Kondopoga hydroelectric power station began. By 1941, the construction of the second stage was completed, during which several dams and the Girvas dam were built. But at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War and the Finnish

occupation all work was stopped until 1944.

The construction of the Palyeozerskaya hydroelectric power station began in 1947. The launch of a new hydroelectric power plant took place in December 1954. During the construction of the Paleozerskaya hydroelectric power station, the waters of the Suna River were diverted to Paleozero, as a result of which the channel was exposed, which for a long time kept traces of an ancient volcano in the form of lava flows at its bottom.



Now the Kondopoga hydroelectric power station is a historical monument and is under state protection.

The ancient volcano can be observed throughout the year, except for those days in spring when the volcano turns into a waterfall. This happens during a spillway over the dam.

The spectacle is impressive and many tourists tend to get here at this particular time to admire the strong flow of water.



Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What unusual geographical phenomenon is there in Karelia?
2. Where is the volcano situated?
3. How old is Girvas Volcano?
4. When did the history of the discovery of the Volcano start?
5. What time can you observe Girvas Volcano?

Activity:

Would you like to visit this unusual place in Karelia?

Why or why not?

Tell us about an unusual geographical phenomenon in your region.



INTERESTING PLACES

Among the most beautiful villages in Russia, you can find one in the Republic of Karelia. Kinerma, in Karelian - Kinnermy, is an ancient Karelian village which is located around 100km South-West of Petrozavodsk, 6km from Vedlozero via the road to Kinelahta. Kinerma is around 520 years old.

Kinerma

By Ekaterina Bogdanova, teacher Victoria Gavrilova

University Lyceum

The history of the village doesn't differ much from the history of other Russian villages. The countrymen historically tended to farming, grew rye, oats, barley and flax. They fished and hunted for food, not for selling. The village is far from big tracts and everything was done at the spot whenever and however possible. It was the centre of residence of Karelian Livviks.



Nowadays it is a complex historical monument. Anyone can visit this unique place and dive into the history of a real Karelian village, learn about the local traditions and lifestyle of the ancestors. In the centre of the village there is a small and modest 260 years old chapel in the spruce woods. For more than 500 years, people have been streaming into the small Karelian village of Kinerma. Previously, they walked

"even hundreds of miles on foot" to bow to the miraculous icon of the Smolensk Mother of God. The icon cured people and because of that the chapel had a lot of pilgrims come to see it. Due to that, the chapel was rich and a beautiful wood carved iconostasis has survived to our days. Now, when the famous image has long been taken to the museum, tourists have taken the place of pilgrims - they come here in thousands to see a real Karelian village, original and unusual at the same time.



Kinerma is a Karelian village because it was built by Karelians and they have been living here up to these days. Nowadays the village counts 15 houses, 6 of which are now considered architectural monuments, along with the 113 years old smoke sauna. All of the houses are private property, belonging to the descendants of the locals. The originality of

the village lies in the freedom and a picturesque setting of the houses. Its secret is in the planning: round with a graveyard and a chapel in the centre, even though traditionally they were put outside of the villages. The houses themselves are traditional with an external decor that tourists like. The living houses have the same planning as



centuries ago. The buildings are made of two log frames, with all the living and working space united under one roof. Houses in Kinerma are usually called by the names of the families living in them. Kinerma may be a symbol of Karelia because it is a village of good fortune. It has a good location, on the road, so it is easy to get here. History enthusiasts can visit the museum and learn about the lifestyle of old Karelians, live in authentic houses and try out the smoke sauna. Tourists can not only taste Karelian pies, fish pies and other traditional meals but also learn how to cook Karelian cuisine at special culinary courses.

1. True/False

- 1) Kinerma is a modern village in Karelia.
- 2) The village is very big with heavy traffic.
- 3) Kinerma is a Russian village because it was built by Russians and they have been living here to this day.
- 4) Kinerma may be a symbol of Karelia because it is a village of good fortune.
- 5) The Chapel of the Smolensk Icon of the Mother of God is one of the oldest buildings in Kinerma.
- 6) In the village tourists can try doing some sports and learn new languages.

2. Find in the text synonyms for the following words:

- old
- a small town
- exclusive
- a farmer
- traditional meal
- church
- accommodation
- custom
- construction

3. Fill in the missing word:

- 1) Kinerma is an _____ Karelian village.
- 2) For more than 500 years, people have been _____ into the small Karelian village of Kinerma.
- 3) The chapel had a lot of _____ come to see it.
- 4) The houses in Kinerma themselves are _____.
- 5) In Kinerma tourists can taste Karelian _____.

INTERESTING PLACES

The Kizhi Museum is one of the largest open-air museums in Russia. It is located on the island in Lake Onega in the Republic of Karelia,

Kizhi

By Maryana Lnova, teacher Ekaterina Govorukha
University Lyceum

The calling card of Karelia is Kizhi. This is an ancient **architectural** complex dating back to the 16th century. It was all made of wood, without any metal nails at all. The complex includes 2 churches, and one of them is the Transfiguration Church which has 23 domes on the top.



The legend tells us, that Kizhi was built by Nestor the carpenter. One day, he was walking and found the Holy book and started reading it. He had been reading this book for some days and some nights and finally finished. At once, he saw a church's shadow underfoot. He was astonished, and decided that it was a God's sign to him.



He had been **building** the church days and nights, but it was worth it! The church was **amazing**, everyone loved it! And, finally, Nestor said "This church was built by Master Nester. There was not, there is not and there will not be such a thing." After that, he threw out the axe into the water and **disappeared**. No one has seen him anymore!

But now, we can only see the main Karelian **attraction** - Kizhi. It's a really good way to travel, to see and to experience it yourself.

Complete the sentences with the correct word derived from the words in brackets.

1. The Eiffel Tower is the most popular _____ for tourists in Paris. (ATTRACT)
2. There are 20 tall _____ in Moscow City. (BUILD)
3. I like our trip to Sochi, it was _____. (AMAZE)
4. Then the man waved to us and _____. No one has seen him again. (APPEAR)
5. We explore the cultural and _____ sides of St. Petersburg. (ARCHITECTURE)

INTERESTING PLACES

Sortavala is a central town of Ladoga Karelia, belonging in different times to Sweden, Finland and Russia. It is worth visiting.

Sortavala

By Yana Panfilova, teacher Svetlana Baibakova
School №48



The Karelian town of Sortavala is located on the northwestern shore of Lake Ladoga, on both sides of the Lyappyarvi Bay. Only 270 km separate Sortavala from the capital of the republic — Petrozavodsk, and 50 km from the border with Finland. Sortavala is a small town. About 18,000 people live here.

The cultural life of the city is centered around several cultural centers. One of the main attractions is the Gogolev K.A. Cultural and Exhibition Center. The main part of the exposition of the Exhibition Hall presents works in a unique technique of wood carving. The artist's paintings and graphics can also be seen. Sortavala is a city with magnificent landscapes. In Vakkosalmi Park, you can spend your free time admiring the scenery from Mount Kuhavuori or enjoying traditional northern music at one



of the city festivals. A wonderful panorama of Ladoga opens from the top of the mountain. If you are interested in history of Sortavala, you should definitely visit the Bastion Historical Park. It is a complex of museums where all the exhibits can be viewed, touched and tried on.

There is something interesting for any visitor here: a lot of extreme activities for sports lovers and clean water, excellent ecology and measured hiking routes for those who want to see more beautiful landscapes, fascinating museums and excursions for people interested

1. Read the text and mark the sentences *T* – for true sentences and *F* – for false sentences. If the sentence is false – correct it.

1. Sortavala is located on the shore of Onego Lake.
2. Sortavala is situated not far from Finland.
3. The population of Sortavala is 180000 people.
4. You can see paintings by Gogolev in Sortavala.
5. You can enjoy traditional northern music in the Gogolev K.A. Cultural and Exhibition Center.
6. It is forbidden to touch the exhibits in the museums of the Bastion Historical Park.
7. You can try some extreme activities in Sortavala.



2. Look at the adjectives and translate them. Find them in the text. What do they describe? Use them in the sentences to describe the place you live in.

northwestern

cultural

unique

magnificent

traditional

wonderful

fascinating



INTERESTING PLACES

The village of Voknavolok is located on the picturesque shore of Lake Upper Kuito, about fifty kilometers from Kostomuksha. This ancient rune-singing village was founded in the 17th century

Voknavolok

By Svetlana Mineeva
University Lyceum



Culture, traditions and the way of life of the North Karelians were formed here over the centuries. This is one of the few places in Karelia where old legends and runes were preserved in their original form. The village of Voknavolok has more than 200 houses and about 500 inhabitants. Karelians are 85%. Most of the population of the village communicates in the local dialect of the Karelian language.

Voknavolok is the most national village in Karelia. It has long been considered the ancient rune-singing center of the White Sea Karelia, a fabulous place for folklore collectors. It is difficult to find a family that does not have any relationship with the famous rune-singing clans of the White Sea Karelia. Finnish linguist, folklorist Elias Lennrot wrote down the key plots of the great Karelian-Finnish epic "Kalevala" in this place. Among the inhabitants of the village there are many famous people who have contributed to the history of their native land. For example, Arkhippa Perttunen, who sang 3100 lines of runes to Elias Lönnrot, is recognized by researchers as an outstanding Karelian rune singer. His son - Miikho Perttunen - a rune singer and folk storyteller, was called "Northern Homer". You can see a monument to Miikho Perttunen. It is set on a small hill, and a rock outcrop is used as a foundation. The monument is made in full size and it seems that he is going to sing his runes facing the great Kuito. One of the last keepers of folk song culture was the storyteller Alexandra Andreevna Remshuyeva. The language and traditions are carefully preserved by the villagers.





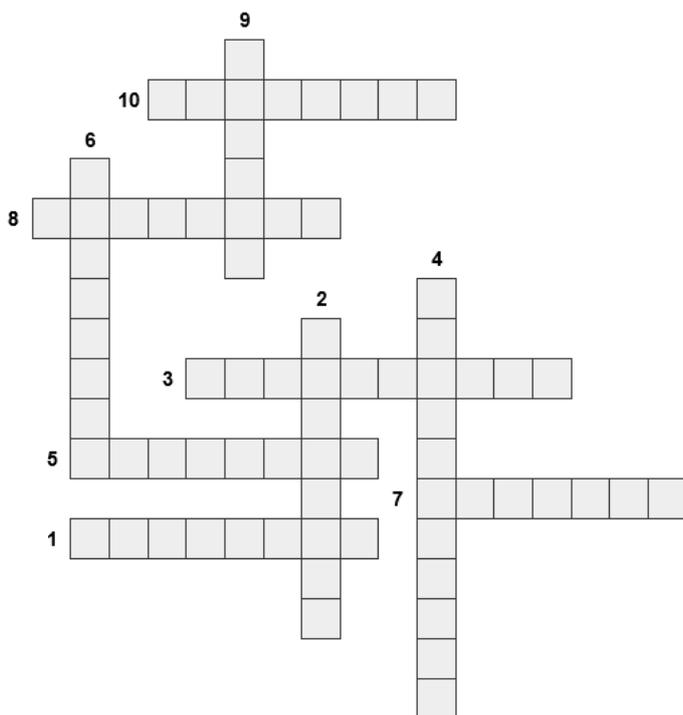
There are ancient monuments, one of which is the Ontsy House. Here you can see how the inn, stables, barns and interior decoration of the house looked like in previous centuries.

There is the ethnocultural center "Village House". The former two-story school built in 1934, where the ethno-



cultural center is located, unites under its roof 12 clubs, which include 100 participants: folklore groups "Martat" and "Lellikki", a theater in Karelian, a dance group "Solnyshko", clubs "Kataja", "Living Memory" and "Entertainer", "School of Beauty and Health", carpentry, weaving and sewing workshops, children's instrumental ensemble of kanteli players "Vuokkiniemen pojat". Local groups are true keepers of the song traditions of Voknavolok.

1. Do the crossword puzzle.



1. the inside part of something
2. wonderful
3. a person or animal that lives in a particular place
4. excellent, first class
5. happening or existing before something or someone else
6. a room or building where things are made using machines or tools
7. old
8. an old building or place that is an important part of a country's history
9. a person who takes care of animals or is in charge of valuable objects, a building
10. to protect

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Where is the village of Voknavolok situated?
- 2) Is it a big village?
- 3) Why is it considered the ancient rune-singing center of the White Sea Karelia?
- 4) How are traditions kept in Voknavolok?
- 5) What other villages where ancient traditions are do you know?

3. Find information about villages where traditions are preserved. Make a presentation.

INTERESTING PLACES

National Park "Kalevala" is located in the Republic of Karelia, 30 km north of the town of Kostomuksha. Kalevalsky forests are unique - there is nothing like them anywhere in Europe. They are valued for their thousands of years habitat, in which the most fastidious species of animals and plants are kept safe. The traditional people of the area include the Sami people and the Karelians.

National Park "Kalevala"

By Vitalina Karpitskaya, teacher Svetlana Baibakova

School №48

National Park "Kalevala" was opened in 2006. It was founded for the preservation of a large natural forestland that remained in the territory of the Republic of Karelia, as well as for the protection of the natural and cultural landscape which became the basis of the world-famous Karelian epos Kalevala. Except for unique woods, Kalevalsky park includes many rare marsh and lake ecosystems requiring special protection.

The local landscapes are a mosaic of forests, bogs and lakes. The vegetation typical of the northern taiga is well preserved here, which means that visitors will see the Karelian taiga as it was hundreds of years ago. For example, a rare species of marsh orchid grows here. Also, there are "bearded" lichens, which are considered to be indicators of air purity.



Many animals of the northern taiga live here — martens, brown bears, forest reindeer and wolverines. The number of these species is quite high, which is explained by good preservation of these habitable areas. As for birds, there are more than 140 species of them here, 26 of them are listed in the Red Book of Karelia.

In addition to observing and studying the flora and fauna and protecting the territory of the park, its employees also do other work — they are engaged in environmental education. Various events are regularly held on the territory of the park. As a rule, they are timed to some thematic dates, such as the Day of Nature Reserves, the Day of Birds and the World Day of Environmental Protection.



Answer the questions:

Where is the National Park “Kalevala” located?

What plants are found in the national park?

What animals live here?

What events are held by the park staff?

INTERESTING PLACES

In the north of the Republic of Karelia, not far from the border with Finland, on the shores of the picturesque lake Srednee Kuito, the rune-singing village of Kalevala, which was once given the name Ukhta, is situated.

Welcome to Kalevala

By Aleksey Ankudinov, teacher Svetlana Baibakova

School №48

Kalevala is one of the most beautiful places in northern Karelia. It is the native land of the epos "Kalevala" that is known all over the world.

Everyone who has been here, in Kalevala, will never forget its unique nature with dense spruce forests over the mirror surface of Lake Kuito, huts of ancient villages and friendly people with their fairy tales, runes and folk songs. In Kalevala you can learn a lot of interesting and surprising facts about folk customs and traditions of the local population.



The visiting card of Kalevala is "Relict" pine Lonnrot, under which, according to the legend, the author of the world-famous epos "Kalevala" wrote his runes.



Kalevala land has many monuments of human life from different eras. You can touch ancient religious buildings, for example Pagan seid which is located not far from Kalevala, in the Kaklolakshi Bay. It used to be a pagan ritual site. You can also visit the remains of Ukhta hydroelectric power station, the first in Karelia (1924).

Another interesting place to visit in Kalevala is "The Museum of Rune singers". It's a small museum which actually a traditional Karelian house. The exposition gives a fascinating full picture of how the Karelians lived 200-300 years ago. The museum presents household items of that time. You have a great chance to listen to Karelian traditional songs and music here. One of modern tourist attractions in Kalevala is a giant Ice Cream Catcher. It was installed on March 20-22, 2016 on the day of the vernal equinox. It was made by Bibigul Mamaeva, an ethnic shaman who boasts of being a "direct descendent" of Genghis Khan. She was



working tirelessly for almost a week to create the enormous amulet on the shores of the lake. It is 12.63 meters in diameter.



The "Dream Catcher" is made from willow twigs for the hoop and strained yarn, decorated with beads and feathers, placed on the inside. It was registered in the Guinness book of records as the largest Dream Catcher.

1. Match the word and the word definition.

descendant	a number of poems that treat an epic theme
picturesque	a person who is thought to have special powers to control good and evil spirits
relict	having parts that are close together so that it is difficult to go or see through
epos	belonging or relating to a religion that worships many gods
dense	attractive in appearance, beautiful
shaman	equipment and tools used in a house
pagan	a person who is related to you and who lives after you, such as your child or grandchild
household items	a thing which has survived from an earlier period or in a primitive form

2. Match the words with the images.



- Pine
- dream catcher
- seid
- hydroelectric power station
- beads
- bay



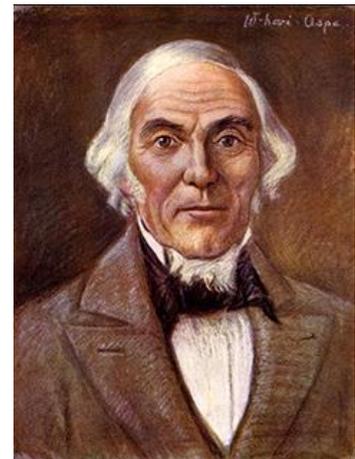
KARELIAN CULTURE



Karelian-Finnish epic of folk stories “Kalevala”

By Aleksandra Ershova
University Lyceum

1. February 28 is the day of the “Kalevala», the famous Karelian-Finnish epic of folk stories. The creator of it is Elias Lönnrot, a rural doctor. He wandered during 20 years through the northern swampy lands studying the languages and stories of the Karelians, Vepsians and Saami, travelled a distance equal to the distance from Helsinki to the South Pole and collected 130 thousand poems about mythical gods, giants and heroes. As a result, he created a folk epic of 50 runes, which was first published on February 28, 1835. In this work there is no single plot, all the characters intersect only once or do not intersect at all. The "Kalevala" can be described as a collection of stories and legends.



2. Kalevala is the epic name of the country where Karelian-Finnish folk heroes live. They go on pilgrimage in search of the Sampo mill, an artifact that gives happiness and prosperity. Along the way, the stories tell about the creation of the world, the discovery of barley and iron, the mysterious lands outside Kalevala.



3. The protagonist of the “Kalevala” Väinämöinen is the son of the goddess Ilmatar, a prophetic rune- singer, hero, sower and sage, who was born immediately after the creation of the world and became the First man. The second hero is Seppo Ilmarinen, a blacksmith. Together with his brother Väinämöinen, he created the fire in the sky and forged the Sampo mill - a source of happiness and prosperity. Lemminkäinen is another hero of the Kalevala. He is very cunning. He grew up in a fishing village and for the sake of the lady of his heart he performed a number of acts of bravery tests. Neglecting the advice of his wise mother he dies but she finds him and revives him. All the events of «Kalevala» happen around this trinity.

4. Like in any folk tale the heroes perform feats but not always good ones. The main idea of their epic adventures is in the confrontation between good and evil, dark and light forces. The main negative character is Loukhi, the sorceress, the mistress of the dark country of Pohjola. At first, she appears as smart and hospitable, but then she is overcome by envy and anger because of her desire to own the wonderful Sampo mill.



5. “Kalevala” is amazing, exotic, crazy, funny, wise and worldly. Yet, it is understandable to everyone. Everybody will find something interesting in it. “Kalevala” gained immense popularity and influenced not only the culture of the Karelian and Finnish people, but also influenced the entire world pop culture.

1. **Match the names to the paragraphs. One is extra**

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Plot | d) History |
| b) Free time | e) Importance |
| c) Basic idea | f) Main heroes |

2. **Tell if it is True, False or Not Stated**

- The creator of the “Kalevala” isn’t Elias Lönnrot.
- The distance from Helsinki to the South Pole is 130 thousand km.
- Karelian-Finnish folk heroes live in Kalevala.
- Barley and iron are the mysterious lands outside Kalevala.
- Ilmarinen forged the Sampo mill.
- All the heroes are bad
- Folk stories are influenced by “Kalevala”

3. **Try to replace the underlined words with their synonyms (use the dictionary of synonyms online!!!)**

4. **Find some more information in the Net about**

- Helsinki
- the Karelians, Vepsians and Saami
- the South Pole
- Sampo
- the dark country of Pohjola
- Loukhi
- Kalevala
- Petrozavodsk and how it is connected with the “Kalevala

We hope you have learned something new!

KARELIAN CULTURE

The unique style of Karelian artist Tamara Yufa, combining graphics and painting, is recognizable throughout the country.

Tamara Grigorievna Yufa

By Lada Grigirjevskaya, teacher Svetlana Mineeva

University Lyceum



Tamara Grigorievna Yufa is an honoured artist of the Russian Federation, honoured artist of the Karelian ASSR, laureate of the State Prize of the Karelian ASSR. She was born in 1937 in the village Kolodeznaya. In 1956-1960 she studied at the Leningrad Art and Pedagogical College. After the graduation she worked at school in the village of Ladva in Karelia. In 1964 she moved to Petrozavodsk.

Her whole life was devoted to paintings. Many researchers of her work say that her style is similar to lace weaving, which gives her paintings a sense of air, space, movement and life. The main feature of her artworks is dancing lines which make every object in her pictures come to life. Patterns and coloured ornaments flow from the elements of the heroes' clothing to the landscape around.



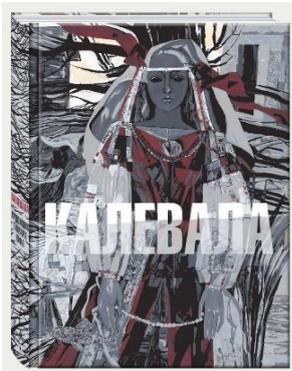
The main topic of artist's paintings is fairy tales. Tamara Yufa illustrated stories by various authors: «The Tale of the Dead Princess and the Seven Knights» by A.S.Pushkin, Andersen's «The Snow Queen» and «Cinderella» by Charles Perrault. Fairy tales illustrated by Tamara are a huge success among both children and adults.

Before creating images Tamara always studied thoughtfully the history, signs of the time, elements of costumes. Yufa never created an exact copy of a historical costume — she used stylization. She used different technique. She could draw with a pencil, pen, watercolours, ink and others. All her paintings are charming.



A special place in the work of Tamara Yufa is occupied by the Karelian epic «Kalevala». As a schoolgirl, Tamara enjoyed listening to Kalevala runes. When she arrived in Karelia and saw its forest and rocks, the plot of the epic came to life in

her imagination. The Kalevalians with their tragic and at the same time heroic destinies captured her artistic mind. She was drawing them all her life. The artist was particularly attentive to the fate of female characters in the book: Aino, her mother, the girls from Pohjela, the old woman Louhi, the mother of Lemminkainen.



Kalevala illustrated by Tamara Yufa was published many times. In 2017, for the 80th anniversary of Tamara Grigorievna, the publishing house "Rech" released a large-format "Kalevala", where it was possible to collect all the artist's works on the topic of the Karelo-Finnish epic. We can also see her first black-and-white pen drawings, unfinished sketches, and the most famous paintings in the book.

The artist devoted more than 17 years of her life to the theatre. During that time, she designed more than 50 theatrical productions, created many unique costume designs. She was also an artist and creator of several puppet shows.

The largest public collection of works of Tamara Yufa is in the Museum of Fine Arts of the Republic of Karelia in Petrozavodsk. Besides, her works can be seen in the museums of Arkhangelsk and Syktyvkar.

Tamara Yufa is a well-known artist not only in Karelia, but throughout the country. She is deservedly a symbol of Karelia, where everyone knows and praises her name.



1. Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Find the proof in the text.

- 1) Tamara Yufa worked as an artist after her graduation.
- 2) Tamara Yufa illustrated stories only by foreign various authors.
- 3) Yufa`s pictures have exact copies of historical costumes.
- 4) All her paintings are made in pencil.
- 5) Tamara Yufa was also a talented actress.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What did Tamara Yufa devote her life to?
2. When did she become interested in Kalevala?
3. What is the main feature of her artworks?
4. What technique did she use?
5. Where is the largest public collection of works of Tamara Yufa?
6. Have you ever painted? Would you like to devote your life to it? Why?
7. What do you think of devoting life to one activity?
8. What would you like to devote your life to?

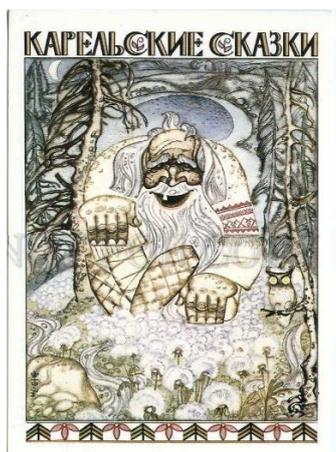
KARELIAN CULTURE

Karelian fairy tales are an important part of Karelian culture. They are full of humour and teach a lot.

Karelian fairy tales

by Polina Bogdanova

a student of Petrozavodsk State University



Both adults and children like reading fairy tales. In Karelian epic there are all known genre varieties: stories about animals, magical, satirical and humorous fairy tales.

In animal stories the main characters are a fox and a bear. A tricky fox always fools an annoying bear. In the past Karelians watched the habits of animals, birds and fish and made up fairytales based on their observations. From Karelian fairy tales you can learn why the hare has black ear tips, why the fox has a white tail tip and why the bear does not have a tail.

Magic fairy tales are very popular in Karelia. They tell us about magical adventures that happen to the main character who is looking for a better life. Evil in fairy tales is a character named Suoyatar. She is an evil stepmother who has supernatural abilities to change her appearance and to turn the women she persecutes into animals. Another ancient mythological character of Karelian fairy tales is the forest old woman, who always lives in a hut. She has sisters, and the main character has to visit all of them to get a magic item. The old woman makes a



frightening impression at first. She threatens to eat the character and asks questions. By the hero's witty responses she guesses that he or she is her nephew or niece. This kinship is almost always emphasized in Karelian fairy tales. Sometimes there is an old widow, who helps the main character. She does not possess supernatural qualities, but she knows the secrets of magical transformations. She gives the character pieces of advice on how to break the evil spell. There is also a younger brother Tuhkimus.

In many plots the Karelian Tuhkimus does not differ significantly from the younger brother Ivanushka of Russian fairy tales.

In a satirical fairy tale, the main character is cheerful, brave, resourceful, but a poor peasant. By his actions he shows the negative features of his opponent (merchant, tsar), putting him in a stupid, ridiculous position.



At the end of the fairy tale the negative character inevitably becomes a victim of his own greed and cowardice.

Karelian fairy tales are multifaceted and diverse. Reading them we learn the culture and history of our native land.

1. Match the words with their definitions:

1. Hut	a. the relationship between members of the same family.
2. Item	b. a person whose job is to buy and sell products in large amounts.
3. To possess	c. having many different parts or sides.
4. Kinship	d. in a way that cannot be avoided.
5. Peasant	e. a small, simple building, usually consisting of one room.
6. merchant	f. a person who has a low income, very little education, and a low social position. This is usually used of someone who lived in the past.
7. Resourceful	g. to have or own something, or to have a particular quality.
8. Multifaceted	h. something that is part of a group of things.
9. Inevitably	i. skilled at solving problems and making decisions on your own.

2. Decide which of the statements are true or false.

1. In Karelian fairy tales, the most popular animals are a hare and a wolf.
2. Karelians wrote stories about animals based on their habits.
3. The evil in most Karelian fairy tales is the younger brother Tuhkimus.
4. The old widow, despite the fact that she does not have magical powers, knows how to help the main character.
5. In a satirical fairy tale, the main character is cheerful, brave, resourceful and rich.



3. Complete the sentences.

1. In the Karelian epic there are all known genre varieties, such as...
2. Magic tales tell us about the magical adventures that happen to the main character who...
3. The forest old woman lives in...
4. The forest old woman threatens to eat the character, but by their witty responses she guesses that...
5. In a satirical fairy tale, the main character shows...

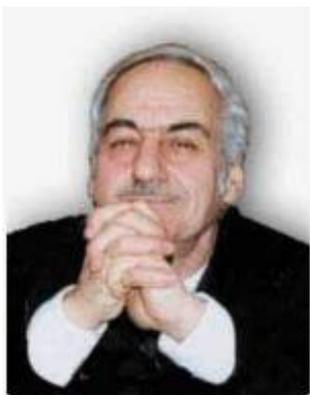
KARELIAN CULTURE

When you think of a truly original art of singing, Teratsuyants Georgy Ervandovich immediately comes to mind.

Georgy Ervandovich Teratsuyants

By Natalja Andrunevich

University Lyceum



Georgy Ervandovich was born on June 15, 1929 in Leningrad. His father was a civil engineer and his mother worked as a pediatrician. All the years of the blockade, he lived in Leningrad. He often thought of those difficult years of bitterness and hunger. In 1948 he entered the Leningrad State University. He was a student of the Faculty of Philosophy. It was there where he met his choral mentor Sandler, who became his teacher and idol. In 1962, Teratsuyants moved to Petrozavodsk, where he organized the Academic Choir of Petrozavodsk State University and became its artistic director and conductor. The choir became his main brainchild. Teratsuyants

conducted his choir even when he was seriously ill. The choir took part in countless competitions, where they always won prizes. He also worked as a teacher of choral disciplines at the Petrozavodsk Musical College named after K. E. Rautio. Teratsuyants was also an associate professor, professor of the Department of Cultural Studies of Petrozavodsk State University. Georgy Ervandovich developed musical culture in Karelia. More than 5000 people passed through it. A huge number of teams were founded by Teratsuyants' graduates. Georgy Ervandovich died on August 23, 2007 after a serious illness, and was buried at the Sulazhgorsky cemetery in Petrozavodsk. In spite of his difficult childhood, he became a bright, decent and highly intelligent person!



True, False or Not Stated

1. Teratsuyants was a great doctor.
2. Teratsuyants was born in Leningrad.
3. His brother was a conductor.
4. During the blockade Teratsuyants lived in Petrozavodsk.
5. Teratsuyants organized the Academic Choir of Petrozavodsk.
6. Teratsuyants had many friends who sang in his Choir.

KARELIAN CULTURE

Karelian people have always loved singing. There are a lot of folk groups in Karelia, for example, “Vesläžed”, “Myllärit”, “Toive” and others. Karelian folk music continues to be performed not only by big ensembles but also by small folk groups in the villages all over the region.

Oma Ranta

by Margarita Utkina, teacher Svetlana Baibakova

school № 48

“Oma Ranta” is one of them. Translated from the Finnish language the name “Oma Ranta” means “lake shore”. It is a folk band from the village of Onozero.

Onozero is a very old village. It is about 450 years old. In 1938, the collective farm “Lenin’s way” (Put’ Lenina) was established in Onozero. There was a school, a farm, a greengrocer’s shop and many houses. During The Great Patriotic War, a lot of fierce battles took place there. The first battle was on the first of September, 1941. All marines were killed by fascists except for one soldier Mochihin. Local residents annually honor the memory of fallen soldiers. Even the book was written about this battle by the famous Russian writer Yuri Drygin. There used to be a sawmill, new houses, a school, a kindergarten, shops, a post office, a club.



The folk group “Oma Ranta” was organised in 1989. There were 6 singers. Since then, different women have joined the group. The group takes part in different contests and concerts. They not only sing folk songs but dance traditional Karelian dances.

Every year the villagers celebrate “The day of the village” and some other holidays. Guests from Petrozavodsk, Moscow and other cities come to the festivals. The village of Onozero has its own museum and “Oma Ranta” takes part in its cultural programmes “The trip to the Karelian ancient time”, “Karelian wedding ceremony”. Folk songs help villagers to feel happy and alive.



1. Answer the questions

- 1) What have you learnt about the village of Onozero?
- 2) When was the folk group “Oma Ranta” organised?
- 3) Do you like folk songs? Why? Why not?

2. Find information about a folk group or festival in your region. Make up a fact file and present it to your classmates.

KARELIAN CULTURE

Victor Panteleymonovich Gudkov is the first name to be mentioned when talking about the creation of Kantele. Poet and musician, folklorist and researcher, composer and founder of the Kantele ensemble.

The creation of Kantele

By Maria Frolova, teacher Svetlana Mineeva
University Lyceum



Victor Panteleimonovich Gudkov is a man who lived a short but very bright life. He was born in Voronezh, worked as a clerk in the Murmansk region, as a military man in Kazan and as a newspaper editor in Kandalaksha. He studied not only Karelian, but also Finnish, studied French and German. He played the kantele, balalaika, zither, ocarina, was a good pianist. Victor used any opportunity to study, he learned from both village musicians and recognized composers.

Since childhood Victor was fascinated by the famous Karelian-Finnish epos "Kalevala". Väinämönen's kantele made from pike bones impressed him. He saw this instrument for the first time when he worked in Kandalaksha. Later, during the studies at the graduate school of the Karelian Research Institute Victor travelled to the most remote corners of Karelia to collect poetic and musical folklore. While travelling he found out that kantele was available in almost every house and people in the Karelian villages often played this instrument.

Victor was obsessed with the idea of the creation of a perfect kantele. Having collected the necessary material, Gudkov managed to develop a project to improve the kantele and proposed the idea of creating folk instrument orchestra. Victor also started a school for those who wanted to play the kantele. He created the first manual for cantelists which contained about 60 melodies of various complexity.



In 1936, V.P. Gudkov was entrusted with the organization of a professional orchestra. He left graduate school and was accepted into the staff of the Petrozavodsk House of Folk Art as the first head of a professional kantele orchestra. This orchestra consisted of 12 people who not only played the kantele but also sang and danced. A few years later, the orchestra included students of the Petrozavodsk Theater School, soloists of the Karelian Petrovsky Folk Choir, soloists of the House of Folk Art. In 1937 the kantele orchestra was transformed into the State Song and Dance Ensemble "Kantele". They performed in Petrozavodsk and toured the Soviet Union.

With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, at the end of August 1941, the ensemble was evacuated to the interior of the country, where it performed in hospitals, military schools and industrial enterprises.

Victor Panteleymonovich Gudkov died in the evacuation in the city of Frunze on January 17, 1942. In December 2006, a memorial plaque was installed at 6, Karl Marx Avenue and in 2018 Gudkov Street appeared in Petrozavodsk.

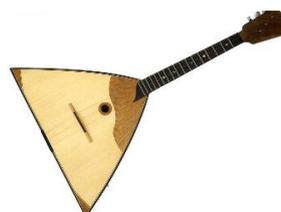


Victor Gudkov made a great contribution to Karelian culture. The Kantele ensemble still exists and is known and loved all over the world.

1. Put the sentences in the correct order.

- Victor Gudkov made a great contribution to Karelian culture.
- Victor started a school for those who wanted to play the kantele.
- The kantele orchestra was transformed into the State Song and Dance Ensemble "Kantele".
- Victor was fascinated by the famous Karelian-Finnish epos "Kalevala".
- The ensemble was evacuated.
- Gudkov was entrusted with the organization of a professional orchestra.
- Victor travelled to the most remote corners of Karelia to collect poetic and musical folklore.

2. Match the words with the images.



zither kantele balalaika ocarina piano



3. Answer the questions.

Why do people play musical instruments?

What instruments would you like to play? Why?

KARELIAN MUSEUM

The modern population of Karelia is represented by different ethnic groups. According to the 2010 Census, ethnic Russians make up 82.2% of the republic's population, ethnic Karelians 7.4%. Other groups include Belarusians (3.8%), Ukrainians (2%), Finns (1.4%), Vepsians or Veps (0.5%), and a host of smaller groups, each accounting for less than 0.5% of the total population.

The Veps Ethnographic Museum

by Lada Grigorjevskaya, teacher Svetlana Mineeva
University Lyceum

The Veps Ethnographic Museum is located in the village of Sheltozero, Republic of Karelia. It is the only museum in the world that tells us about culture of this ethnic group. The museum is named after Ruric Petrovich Lonin, a Karelian writer and a local historian, who devoted his whole life to study of Veps folklore. The first exposition was opened in 1967. Initially, the



the museum was located in the building of the Sheltozer library. In 1991 it was moved to the

traditional Veps house, one of the most magnificent and largest houses in Veps area. It was built in the middle of the XIX century by the merchant Melkin. This house is a monument of wooden architecture of Karelia.



the

The exhibits for the museum have been collected in Karelian and Vepsian villages, Leningrad and Vologda regions. Now the museum contains more than 7 thousand items on different topics: archeology, clay and wooden dishes, birch and straw



items, textiles, tools, written sources, photographic documents, etc. Here you can visit various thematic sections,

for example, «History, life and economy of the Prionezh Veps», «Household yard», «Culture of modern Veps» and others. Visitors can see the traditional Vepsian room where they lived and a room dedicated to the northern trades - fishing and hunting.



Visiting this museum helps you to expand your knowledge about small but extremely interesting nation, gain an exciting experience and have a wonderful time.



1. Match the words and their definitions.

ethnic group	a show in which industrial goods, works of art, etc. are shown to the public
devote	business activity
exposition	a piece of equipment that you use with your hands to make or repair something
item	to increase in size, number, or importance
trade	to give all of something, especially your time, effort, or love, or yourself, to something you believe in or to a person
expand	a thing
tools	people who have their own cultural background, traditions, history, language

2. Fill in the words.

Traditional documents located architecture devoted building knowledge

- 1) The theater is _____ in the city centre.
- 2) He _____ the afternoons to study.
- 3) She has little _____ of fashion.
- 4) The _____ dates from 1857.
- 5) Make sure you keep these _____ safe.
- 6) He studied _____ at university.
- 7) It is _____ to eat salads on New Year.

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why is the museum unique?
- 2) Where is it located?
- 3) Who is the museum named after? Why?
- 4) What is a monument of wooden architecture of Karelia?
- 5) Where have the exhibits been collected?
- 6) How many items are there in the museum?
- 7) What items can you see in the museum?
- 8) Are there any special expositions in the museum?
- 9) Would you like to visit the museum? Why?

KARELIAN MUSEUM

In Pryazha there is Ethnocultural Center, which is open to everyone who wants to learn about the culture of the Karels in Pryazha district.

The History and Culture of Pryazha District.

By Dmitri Erofeevskiy
Pryazha secondary school



Ethnic-Cultural Centre (ECC) of Pryazha (1) ... (nation) municipal district was founded in 2012 with the aim of preserving material and non-material (2) ... (culture) heritage of Pryazha district. The centre serves as a methodical source and it coordinates the work of cultural institutions in the field of keeping non-material cultural heritage and ethnic identity of the Karels in Pryazha district. The centre is located in the historical building

built before World War II.

There are a number of (3) ... (create) teams working in the frame of the centre. One of them is a theatre staging their plays in Karelian. It's called "Kyläläizet". Another one is an ethnic theatre of ludik Karelians named "Lembi". Apart from that there are some clubs that meet the interests of the locals. As a result, there is a souvenir shop in the centre where you can buy souvenirs of Karelian craftsmen such as jewelry made of ceramics and wood, leather and sewed items, mats, magnets, postcards and books revealing local history.

Every year thousands of tourists visit Pryazha district. Ethnic-Cultural Centre is the information touristic centre where every tourist can get information about local touristic places, sightseeings, excursion routes, accommodation and transport.

The specialists of the centre are always ready to provide tourists with (4) ... (interest) excursions. Among them one can name "The golden thread of Pryazha" that is constantly

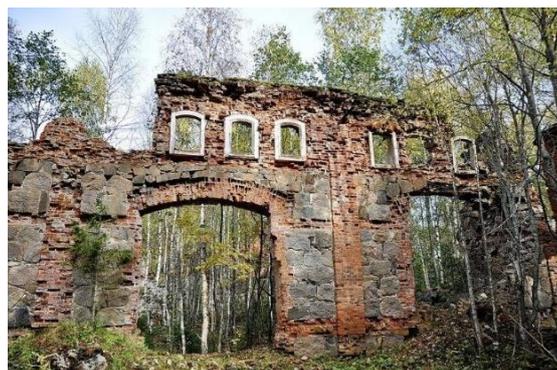


on the list. It acquaints visitors with traditional activities, household and culture of the locals.



Another excursion “At an unknown village, on a nameless top (5) ...” is dedicated to the memorial places connected with the history of the World War II such as the memorial square, the monument to a hero of Soviet Union Mariya Melentieva, the first (6) ... (defense) line of Petrozavodsk “The Top 168,5”. It’s here where the soldiers and the officers of the Russian army countered the attacks of the Finnish troops.

The excursion “Following the mining” that can be observed in an ore park created at the place of the former ironworks factory gives a chance to see the ruined buildings of the foundries, the boiler room, the repair workshop, the base of the furnace and the chimney. The park is located in the village of Kolatselga.



ECC also hosts many cultural and (7) ... (education) events aimed at the study of the local history. They are public lectures, meetings, exhibitions, contests, master classes, presentations, interactive programmes.



The mission of ECC is preserving and promoting the Karelian language. Native speakers can improve their language skills, teachers can attend seminars and get consulted here. The centre organizes the work of the Karelian speaking club and has a small collection of books in Karelian available to

everybody. More than that, ECC implements projects that help to develop and maintain the Karelian language in the district.

Special attention is paid to the youth that is engaged through different activities, for example song writing, creating a Karelian business suit or taking part in (8) ... (theatre) performances.



The work of ECC reminds us that there can be no future without history and culture.

1. Complete the gaps (1-8) with the correct word formed from the words in brackets.

2. Say if the information in the statements is *true* (T), *false* (F) or *not stated* (N/S).

- 1) ECC was created before World War II.
- 2) Theatres in ECC have their plays in Karelian.
- 3) The excursions are only for tourists.
- 4) Children are welcome at ECC.

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why was ECC created?
- 2) What kind of creative teams are there?
- 3) What is the excursion “At an unknown village, on a nameless top ...” connected with?
- 4) Where is the ore park situated?
- 5) How does ECC promote the Karelian Language?

4. Match the two parts to make sentences.

Children	can get information at ECC.
Tourists	meet the interests of the locals.
ECC	take part in theatrical performances.
Clubs	provide tourists with excursions.
The specialists	preserves the heritage of Pryazha district.

KARELIAN MUSEUM

Folk art has existed for many centuries. Despite the development of industry and technology, people are still fascinated by creativity and appreciate handmade decorations.

The House of Crafts

By Anna Kolynina, teacher Svetlana Mineeva
University Lyceum

In Petrozavodsk there is an interesting exposition called “Heirs of manmade artworks” at “The



House of Crafts” in Petrozavodsk. The exhibition represents works of more than 20 artisans of the Kondopoga district. Here you can get acquainted with lots of samples made in different techniques— birch bark weaving, patchwork and needlework and some others. The Kondopoga region is famous for its folk craft artisans. The secrets of craftsmanship have been passed down from generation to generation and have survived to the present

day. In the museum you can enjoy the majesty of artfully created products, meet the traditional crafts and get inspired for creating your own ones. Karelian folk sundresses presented at the exhibition are definitely worth seeing. They emphasize Karelian personal traits such as gentleness, kindness and meekness. Don’t miss the chance to see national embroidery samples. Many of them include a bird image which is a personification of happiness, spring warmth and the Sun. The bird species slightly differ depending on the place of birth of the artisans who made them.



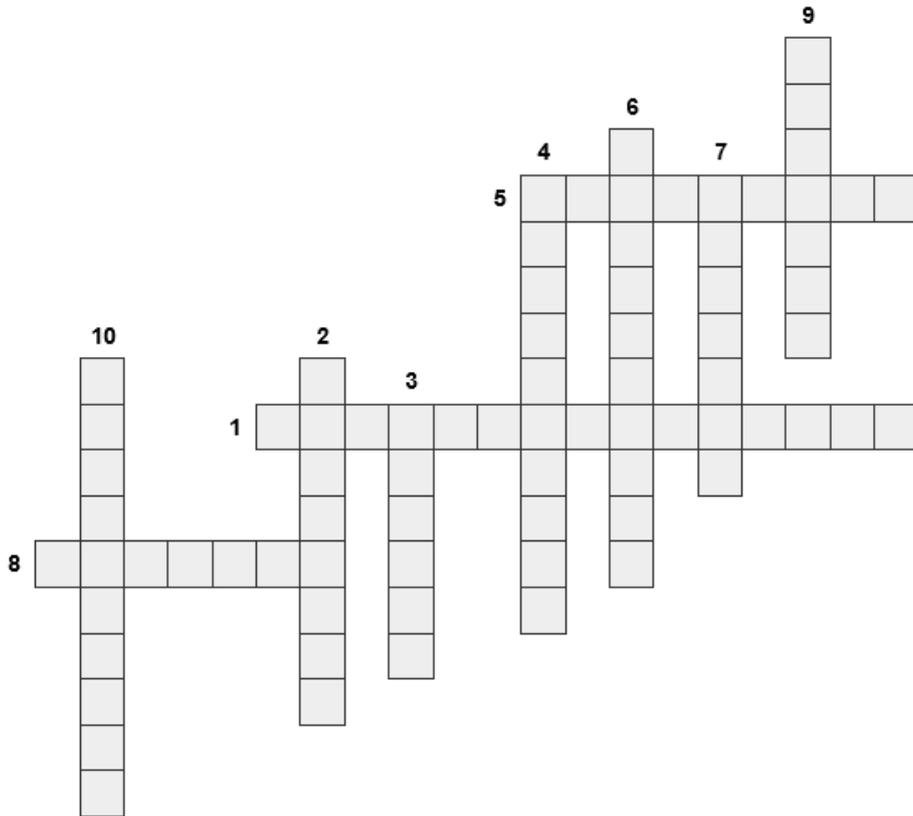
Birch bark weaving is also popular among craftsmen. You can see various bags, baskets and even a grasshopper completely woven from birch bark. The accuracy which these artworks are made with is admirable.

The diversity of folk dolls is amazing. Each doll has its own history. Some were made for special occasions; others were family amulets which were appreciated and cherished. Of course, dolls also acted as children’s toys meant to protect from evil spirits.



The traditions and customs of the republic of Karelia are still alive. Such museums as “The House of Crafts” help to preserve the incredible cultural heritage of Karelia

1. Do the crossword puzzle.



1. Impersonation, image
2. Ancestry
3. Example
4. Show
5. Highlight
6. Value
7. Craftsman
8. Defend
9. Different
10. People of the same age

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the exposition called “Heirs of manmade artworks” devoted to?
- 2) What techniques did artisans use in their works?
- 3) Why are Karelian folk sundresses worth seeing?
- 4) What does a bird image symbolize?
- 5) What can be made from birch bark?
- 6) Why were dolls appreciated and cherished?
- 7) What information about the museum interested you?
- 8) What exhibits would you like to see?
- 9) Why are museums important?
- 10) What museums do you like going to?
- 11) What is your favourite museum? Why?
- 12) What museum would you like to organize? Why?

KARELIAN CRAFTS

Folk crafts of Karelia are deeply rooted in the history of the Karelian people and reflect their identity, religion, lifestyle and traditions.

Traditional crafts of Karelia

By Veronika Polina, teacher Svetlana Mineeva

University Lyceum



Historically, the development of handicrafts was driven by the need to create everyday items and goods to exchange for household necessities. Some crafts were connected with woodwork and sewing, so that families were provided with warm clothes in harsh winters. Later, handicrafts also acquired a cultural, aesthetic sense.

Folk crafts of the Karelians are divided into women's and men's ones. Women handicrafts require patience, beauty and grace. Whereas men's crafts need endurance and strength. Thus, embroidery, weaving, sewing, spinning, knitting have traditionally been women's handicrafts and blacksmithing, woodcarving, clay pottery and birch bark weaving are considered to be men's.

Karelia has always been rich in forests, so ancient masters had no shortage of material for the craft.



Woodcarving had both a practical purpose - the manufacture of utensils, toys, amulets, and an aesthetic one - decorating the exterior of a house, knife handles, spoons and other household items. Handicrafts, unique in their beauty, were made from Karelian birch.

Karelian people have preserved unique features of their national identity. Nowadays, it is a link with the past for modern people, that allows them to feel their involvement in the experience of their ancestors.

1. Find synonyms for the following words in the text.

to live, name, interested in, talisman, artisan, opportunity, make

2. Fill the words from exercise 1 in the following sentences.

- 1) Does life _____ on Mars?
- 2) Some people wear _____ which will protect them.
- 3) We decided to give you one more _____ .
- 4) Writers often _____ a happy world in their books.
- 5) What do you _____ this in English?
- 6) I've always been classical music.
- 7) Local artisans sell their pottery and blankets on the street.

3. Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Find the proof in the text.

- 1) People developed handicraft because they wanted to decorate their houses.
- 2) There are two groups of folk crafts
- 3) Blacksmithing and woodcarving require strength.
- 4) Karelian artisans suffered from shortage of material.
- 5) Woodcarving had both a practical and aesthetic purpose.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What was the reason of development of handicrafts?
- 2) What groups are folk crafts of the Karelians divided into?
- 3) What do women handicrafts require?
- 4) What do men handicrafts need?
- 5) Why did ancient masters have no shortage of material for the craft?
- 6) What purposes did woodcarving have?
- 7) Why is it important to preserve unique features of national identity?

5. Complete the sentences.

The title of the text is ...

This text is about ...

The main idea of the text is ...

This information is interesting and to me because ...

I think it is important ...

KARELIAN CRAFTS

Many of those who have visited Karelia tend to buy even a tiny kind of birch bark product as a souvenir. Each object seems to have a particle of nature, history and culture of the region.

Birch bark weaving

By Anna Kolynina, teacher Svetlana Mineeva

University Lyceum

The birch trees have always attracted craftsmen with its beautiful dazzling white bark. The material is light, durable and waterproof. The strong and water-resistant bark can be easily cut, bent, and sewn. A special place among birch bark crafts is occupied by wicker products due to the peculiar method of fabrication. Braided products might be made of birch bark tape, it can be cut from the birch layer or removed from the birch using the original spiral-shaped method.



Karelian birch bark weaving culture has a long history. Birch bark crafts has been popular in Karelian villages since ancient times. In the past peasants would often take a bottle made of birch bark filled with water when going to the woods. They also had a birch bark backpack and often birch bark shoes.

Karelian craftsmen used to weave salt shakers, amulets and numerous boxes and baskets to store honey and berries. By the way, many residents of Karelia still make items woven from birch bark. If something breaks, an experienced artisan can slightly tweak it, or even just get rid of the old and weave a new one.





Creating decorative products is also popular. A lot of Karelian craftsmen fully dedicate themselves to such an unconventional way of expressing their creative potential. Masters even work out how to make woven statuettes of animals, here the choice is not limited but for a stream of thought and desire. Good thing if you have the power to do something that our forefathers were able to do. And that's how you live: trivial, ordinary matter and modern, and it suddenly turns out to be that either one of us has roots run deep within generations through craft or any other skills. Impartially and from the bottom of one's heart — this is how it should be in creativity.

1. Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Find the proof in the text.

1. Souvenirs may reflect culture and history of the region.
2. Birch bark has remarkable quality.
3. Birch bark weaving appeared not long ago.
4. Karelian craftsmen made only decorative things.
5. It is strange to make things that our ancestors were able to make.

2. Label the pictures.



3. Match the word from the text to the following definitions

very small, people born and living at about the same time, belonging to the distant past, innovative, way, thing, long-lasting, wish, resistant to wetting, ability

4. Answer the questions.

1. Why do craftsmen like making things from birch bark?
2. What things did people make from birch bark in the past?
3. If woven things break, what can people do with them?
4. Are decorative woven items popular?
5. What would you make if you had a chance? Why?
6. Is birch bark weaving popular in your region?



KARELIAN CRAFTS

Embroidery is the craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread or yarn.

Embroidery

By Anastasia Soboleva, teacher Margarite Strelkina

University Lyceum

Nowadays embroidery is a piece of clothing, a home decoration, or a hobby. It had a completely different meaning for the inhabitants of ancient Karelia. In the Museum of Art of Petrozavodsk there is a collection of traditional embroidery of Karelia of the 19th century. Embroidery is an important part of Karelian culture. Women embroidered white on red, or red on white, sometimes white on white. Hats, shirts, towels and other items of clothing and interior decoration became works of art after the needle had touched them. Here we can see geometric figures, images of people, animals, plant ornaments. All of them are repeated, because masters adopted drawings from their grandmothers, and used special embroidery techniques.



Horses, trees, female figures are made in the same manner. What do all these images mean? Researchers can only assume that these symbols have roots in pagan beliefs of the ancient Karelian people, that these are images of gods and goddesses. Pay attention to the images of a female figure, probably a fertility goddess with birds in her hands or with upcoming horsemen and plant ornament or even the mythological Tree of Life.

Geometric patterns always had a certain symbolic meaning, for example magical power. They were made in certain places of clothing and things. Shirts and aprons were decorated along the hem (подол), tablecloths - all over the canvas, and towels - at both ends. The ornaments were a kind of magical symbols designed to give a person help and protection, for example, from cold, damage, death. Unfortunately, people started forgetting the meaning of all the patterns and by the second half of the XIX century it was practically lost. But the belief in their protective power and the tradition itself remained. Embroidery was used not only as decoration but also as a calendar. Karelians depicted the time of agricultural work or harvest time. The importance of embroidery in ancient times is proved by the fact that in Karelia every woman was able



to do it. Girls were taught to embroider from the age of 6-8. In Zaonezhye, for example, girls' ability to embroider was equal to men's literacy. In spite of the fact that the Karelian embroideries belong to the XIX - early XX century, they reflect an older tradition, the meaning of which has already been lost. Therefore, the traditional embroidery of the peoples of Karelia remains for us not only an important cultural heritage, but also a valuable historical source, still waiting for its researchers.



1) **What is the text about?**

2) **Choose the main idea of the text:**

- a- Embroidery is an old- fashioned type of needlework
- b- The meaning of Karelian embroidery in the modern world
- c- Embroidery has protective powers
- d- Embroidery is a valuable part of Karelian culture

3) **Choose the words from the list that appear in the text, then make up sentences with them:**

Images, skill, ancient, ornament, techniques, needle, roots, ribbon, development, patterns, goddess, qualification.

4) **What adjectives does the writer use to describe the following in the text:**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| a - Karelia | f - meaning |
| b - embroidery | g - symbols |
| c - part | h - power |
| d - figures | i - heritage |
| e - embroidery techniques | j - source |

5) **True/ False/ Not Stated**

- a) An ornament is a rhythm that is created by the alternation of repeating motifs and individual elements of embroidery.
- b) Women used a white – red combination of colour.
- c) Craftswomen didn't use the image of a woman's figure.
- d) Each element of the pattern had a special meaning.
- e) An embroidered ornament is a kind of talisman designed to protect a person.
- f) Girls started embroidering from the age of 6-8.
- g) Fortunately, people remember the meaning of all the patterns.

6) **Tell your partner three things you found interesting about the text.**

Discuss: 1) Have you ever embroidered?

2) Has your family got any things with embroidery?

3) Who in your family knows how to embroider?

Activity: Present the text as a social media post. It should be informative, specific and original.

KARELIAN CRAFTS

The name of Carl Fabergé is well-known all over the world. His “The House of Peter Carl Fabergé” created 50 famous Imperial Easter Eggs. Did you know that one of the most talented jewellers who made the most precious items for this brand was Mikhail Perkhin, a self-taught goldsmith from Karelia?

Mikhail Evlampievich Perkhin

by Teona Solovyova, teacher Maria Komandina
School №10 named after A.Pushkin



22.05.1860 – 28.08.1903

Mikhail Evlampievich Perkhin was born in the village of Okulovskaya on May 22, 1860. Now this is the village of Yalguba, Prionezhsky district of the Republic of Karelia. In 1878, Mikhail left for St. Petersburg, where he became an apprentice¹ of a famous jeweller Vladimir Finnikov.

In 1884 Carl Fabergé noticed this talented young man and invited him to work in his workshop. In 1886, Mikhail successfully passed the test and got the title of master and his own personal brand “M. P.” (Mikhail Perkhin). Later, in 1888, Mikhail established his own jewellery workshop. More than 50 people worked there.

With the arrival of Perkhin at the Fabergé firm in 1884 and his appointment as head work master, Fabergé began to experiment in translucent enamels² and hardstone carvings. The period when Perkhin was in charge of Fabergé’s works is known as being particularly innovative.

Mikhail Perkhin was Fabergé’s second and most gifted head workmaster. During these years, he supervised the production of the imperial Easter eggs. He created 28 Easter eggs. His most famous masterpieces are "Rosebud", "Madonna Lily", "Palaces of Denmark", "The Bronze Horseman", "Coronation" and others. In total, at least 20 thousand pieces of jewellery were made in Perkhin's workshop.



Coronation

In 1900, Mikhail presented the Easter surprise "Trans-Siberian Railway". This is an exact model of the first Siberian train - a miniature platinum steam locomotive with a diamond headlight, ruby lantern and five golden carriages with windows made of rock crystal. The egg was shown at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1900.



Trans-Siberian Railway

The last Mikhail Perkhin's work was completed in 1903. It was the egg "Peter the Great". Inside the egg there was a miniature copy of the famous Bronze Horseman on a sapphire rock.

Mikhail Perkhin died on August 28, 1903. He was buried at the Novodevichy Cemetery in St. Petersburg. This master with delicate taste and great imagination made a lot of masterpieces devoted to the most important events of the Russian state history.

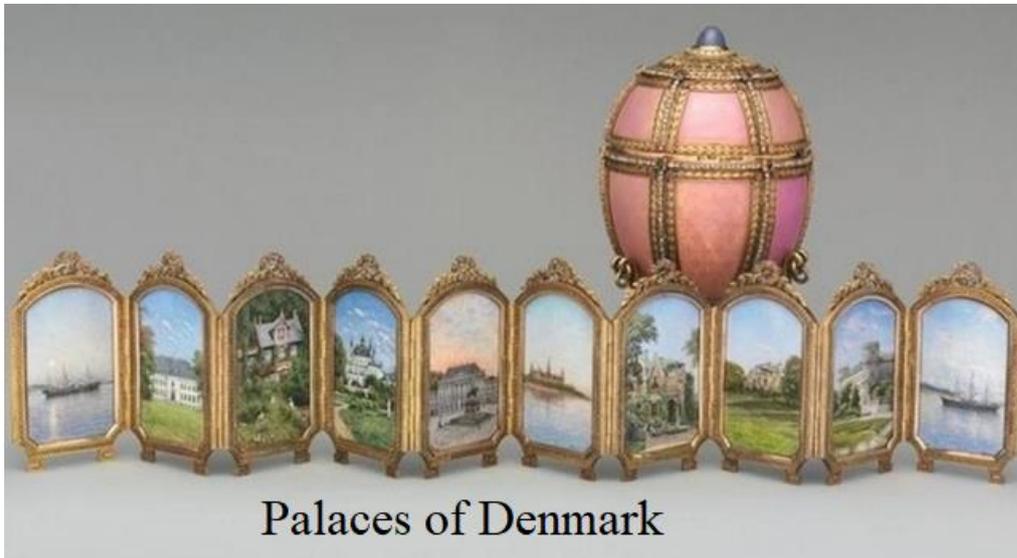
1. **apprentice** [ə'prentɪs] - подмастерье, ученик
2. **translucent enamels**² [trænz'lu:snt enæməlz] - полупрозрачные эмали

1. Read the text and correct the false statements as in the example

E.g. 0. In 1878, Mikhail left for Moscow.

In 1878, Mikhail didn't leave for Moscow. He left for St. Petersburg

1. Mikhail Perkhin was born in St. Petersburg in 1860.
2. In 1884 Carl Fabergé invited him to work in Paris.
3. In 1888 Mikhail established his own newspaper.
4. He supervised the production of the imperial rings and necklaces.
5. In 1902, Mikhail presented the Easter surprise "Trans-Siberian Railway".



2. Read the text and complete the dates with the facts.

1. 22.05. 1860 –
2. 1878 –
3. 1884 –
4. 1886 –
5. 1886 –
6. 1888 –
7. 1900 –
8. 1903 –
9. 28.08.1903 –

KARELIAN CRAFTS

What do Napoleon's tomb in Paris and Lenin's mausoleum in Moscow have in common? How are they both connected to the Republic of Karelia?

Shokshinsky quartzite

By Victoria Eremina, teacher Svetlana Baibakova

School №48



Shokshinsky crimson quartzite is famous all over the world. It is mined in the Republic of Karelia. The world's only deposit of crimson quartzite is located near Petrozavodsk, on the shore of Onega Lake, in the village of Shoksha, which gives it a second name- Shokshinsky quartzite. The modern name of deposit is "Shokshinsky deposit of crimson quartzites".

This stone rock consists of more than 90% of quartz. Its crimson color is due to an admixture of iron. When heated, crimson quartzite doesn't emit any harmful substances, the stone is an environmentally friendly natural material, so it's often used in baths and saunas. Due to the fact that stone has a high strength, this makes it difficult to process. But properly processed and polished stone guaranteed to retain its decorative qualities for at least 300-400 years.

The history of the crimson quartzite deposit dates back to the XVIII century when active stone mining in Karelia started. A lot of well-known monuments all over the world were made from Shokshinsky quartzite. This wonderful stone was widely used for decorative purposes in Saint Petersburg. The Tomb of Napoleon was built in Paris by Lui Viskonti in 1861. The Lenin Mausoleum, located in Red Square in





1930. The memorial architectural ensemble “Grave of the Unknown Soldier” was built in 1967 year from this stone material. The ensemble was created in memory of the heroes who fell during the World War II. During the construction of the Kazan Cathedral in 1801-1811 quartzite was used for paving floor with crimson stones in the Cathedral. This stone is also used to create souvenirs.

The resistance of this stone to physical and weather influences, as well as its “ecological purity” and purple haze attract the attention of architects, sculptors and designers. The crimson quartzite paving stones fits perfectly into any design and gives the structure an aristocratic and sophisticated look.



1. Answer the questions:

- 1) Why does Shokshinsky quartzite have crimson colour?
- 2) Why is it considered environmentally friendly?
- 3) When did active stone mining in Karelia begin?
- 4) What do people use Shokshinsky quartzite for?
- 5) Why does this stone attract architects, sculptors and designers?

2. Surf the Internet and make a list of monuments where Shokshinsky quartzite was used. Are there any in your region?

KARELIAN FESTIVALS

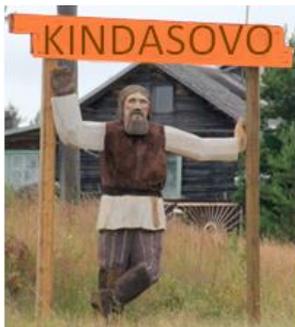
If you are attacked by incurable melancholy and depression, then you should definitely come to Kindasovo!



International Rural Open-Air Humor Festival "Kindasovo"

By Margarite Strelkina

University Lyceum



Open-air festival Kindasovo is an annual celebration of humor and **laughter**, which has been held on the third weekend of June in the village of Kindasovo in the Pryazhinsky National Municipal District since 1875. It usually gathers up to 10 thousand people from different parts of Karelia, Russia and foreign countries. Viola Malmi, a well-known folklore collector in Karelia and abroad, became the **initiator** of the celebration, its first organizer and director. The tales and stories she collected about the unlucky men of the village of Kindasovo formed the basis of the action of the holiday.



The first mention of the village **appears** in 1496. Its name comes from the Karelian word "kinas", which means "working mitten". It is unknown where this name came from. Either the people were **hardworking**, or who says that the village has the shape of a mitten, if you look at it from a bird's-eye view, and the locals also remember that local **craftswomen** knitted noble **mittens** and gloves. "Kindasovtsy", like the Karelians in general, are hospitable people with a great sense of humor. They like talking about funny incidents that happened to their ancestors, but they always add at the same time: "It was a long time ago, their grandfathers and fathers told our great-grandfathers."



Traditionally, there is a folk festival, jokes and **anecdotes** on the day of the festival. In the center of the village there are tents of craftsmen. The **guests** practice high-speed eating of pancakes; numerous creative groups entertain the visitors in every way. Everyone can take part in funny contests; immerse themselves in the atmosphere of rural life. Fun competitions (comic relay races, round dance and fishing) are held for the youngest **participants**.



Fools' tales are very popular among a lot of peoples. In different years, comedians from Gabrovo, Udmurtia, Lithuania and Finland participated in the festival. Efim Shifrin and Igor Mamenko presented their creativity/ work to the audience.



On the territory of the village of Kindasovo there is a **unique** museum of the ancient Sami religious buildings. The founder of the museum, Yuri Fefilatyev, built small copies of ancient artifacts located in various countries of the world in an open area in 2006. A stone labyrinth is in the central place of the composition.



In 2010, the world's first monument to the mitten was installed in Kindasovo for the 25th **anniversary** of the festival. To everyone, who touches it, it brings good luck!

In 2019, the Kindasovo Public Museum and Leisure Center was opened in the village, where visitors can learn the history of the village and its inhabitants, and the Kindahat creative project offers various programs for tourists.



- 1) **Read the text. What is the author's purpose?**
- 2) **Explain the words in bold, and then use them in sentences of your own.**

3) Match the underlined words with their meaning. Use some of them to complete the sentences.

- o involve oneself deeply in a particular activity,
 - o occurring once every year,
 - o belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence,
 - o not able to be cured,
 - o relating to the countryside,
 - o a person from whom one is descended,
 - o a person or animal that lives in or occupies a place,
 - o friendly and welcoming to visitors or guests.
- a) Parkinson's disease is a _____ disease of the nervous system.
- b) All schools were situated in typical _____ areas, in various parts of the island.
- c) There were portraits of his _____ on the walls of the room.
- d) The first _____ of the farm was my grandfather, who built this house.



4) Read the text again and make 5 special questions to it (What ...? Where...? When...? etc.) Then answer your classmate's questions.

5) Complete the sentences:

The title of the text is ...

This text is about ...

The main idea of the text is ...

This text is useful to me because ...



Discuss: Do you find such festivals interesting/useful? Why?

Have you ever visited such festivals?

What festival in your country would you recommend to visit? Why?

Activity: Find information about unusual festivals/ holidays in your region. Write and tell us about them.

KARELIAN FESTIVALS

Being a republic of thousands of lakes, Karelia is famous for fishing traditions.

Kalakunda

By Diana Laneva, teacher Svetlana Mineeva
University Lyceum



Kalakunda is a Karelian word. It means a fish tribe and is a name of an important autumn holiday. It brings together fish dishes lovers and professional fishermen. This annual festival is held in September when traditional fishing begins.

The aim of the festival is to support of fishing industry in the region and promotion of fishing sports and healthy image.

This international festival consists of several bright events. Fishing competitions are the central event of the holiday. Trout are released into the river, and fishermen compete to catch the largest fish. All the winners receive awards and prizes.

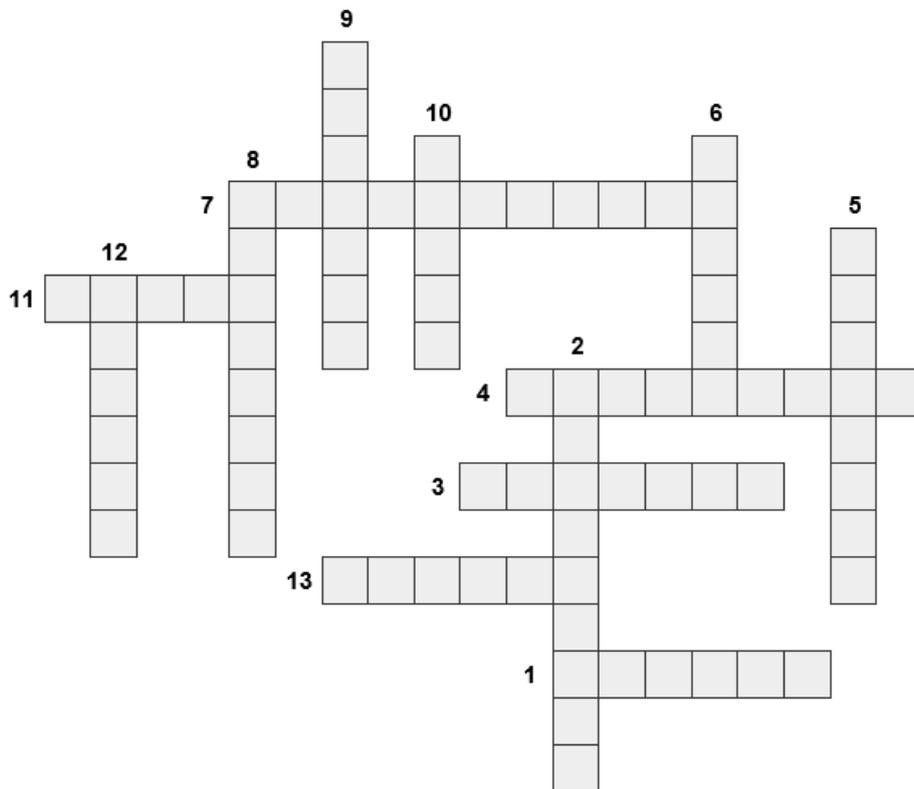


As part of the holiday, a cooking contest “Kalakeitto” (fish soup” in Karelian) is held. The guests of the festival are also able to learn how to cook traditional fish dishes. All guests can take part in master classes held by professional chefs.

The festival is interesting for people of all ages as there are different interactive platforms where everyone will find something to their liking. All events within the festival from sports to creative activities are devoted to fish, a traditional brand of Karelia.



1. Do the crossword puzzle.



1. yearly
2. significant
3. help
4. rodman
5. inventive
6. dedicate
7. public, participated
8. production
9. competition
10. clan
11. class, quality
12. district, territory
13. champion, the first

2. Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Find the proof in the text.

1. Kalakunda means a flower tribe.
2. Both fishermen and lovers of fish dishes take part in Kalakunda.
3. The festival is held when hunting begins.
4. Promotion of fishing industry is the aim of the festival.
5. Fishing competition is the main event.
6. They try to catch fish in the lake.
7. You can learn to cook traditional Karelian dishes from mushrooms.
8. Only lovers of fishing enjoy this festival.

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) What kind of festival is Kalakunda?
- 2) What is the aim of Kalakunda?
- 3) What events can people take part in at the festival?
- 4) Would you like to participate in these events?
- 5) Are festival important? Why?



KARELIAN FESTIVALS

The capital of Karelia Petrozavodsk is famous for its International Winter Festival 'Hyperborea'. Winter Festival 'Hyperborea' is held annually in February.

Winter Festival 'Hyperborea'

By Ekaterina Kusyutkina, teacher Svetlana Baibakova
School №48

Originally, Hyperborea is the 'the land of people, living in the possessions of Northern wind', as Boreas is the god of the cold north wind in ancient Greek mythology. Hyperborea was regarded by ancient Greeks as the country of happy people protected by Apollo. According to some historians, the mysterious northern civilization was located in Karelia.



The idea to organize Winter Festival 'Hyperborea' was first suggested in 2001. It traditionally unites northern cities and is held to show the attractiveness of life in the North. During the festival citizens and guests of the city are offered a series of fun and exciting contests and games. The most spectacular and beloved by the audience event within 'Hyperborea' is The International Contest of Snow and Ice Sculptures. For five days of the festival professional and amateur teams from Russia and abroad turn the embankment of Lake Onega into the snow and ice sculptures avenue. Teams from Finland, Norway, Germany, Lithuania, Moldova and other countries have become participants of the project.

On Saturday, which is the main day of the festival, the fascinating Winter Carnival is conducted. Its participants wearing extraordinary costumes go down the main streets of the city regardless of cold weather. Another breathtaking event of the festival is the winter swimming competition. It attracts crowds of people.



The 'Miracles in Ice' contest is held on Onego Lake. Spectators have a chance to see small compositions made from water, flowers and decorative items. The contest 'Snowman.com' is also carried out on the embankment of Lake Onega. During three hours the participants create snowmen, color and dress them up in funny clothes.



The 'Onega Trophy' competition attracts people fond of ice-fishing. Besides, everyone can ride Husky dogs, ski-scooter, eat fish-soup. The laser show and colorful firework mark the end of the festival.

1. Make a list of the festival events. Which ones would you like to visit and why?

2. Answer the questions:

1. How often is Winter Festival 'Hyperborea' held?
2. What is the name of the god of the cold north wind in ancient Greek mythology?
3. When was the idea of the festival 'Hyperborea' suggested?
4. How long does the festival last?
5. What event takes place on the main day of the festival?
6. Which contest is held on Onego Lake?
7. What marks the end of the festival?

