

РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ
к журналу «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ»

Мы - Россия! Курганская область Курган



ГАОУ ДПО «Институт развития образования
и социальных технологий»

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Вступительная статья

Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт основного общего образования обеспечивает «формирование у обучающихся системных знаний о месте Российской Федерации в мире, ее исторической роли, территориальной целостности, культурном и технологическом развитии, вкладе страны в мировое научное наследие и формирование представлений о современной России, устремленной в будущее»

Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт основного общего образования «разработан с учетом региональных, национальных и этнокультурных особенностей народов Российской Федерации, ориентирован на изучение обучающимися многообразного цивилизационного наследия России, представленного в форме исторического, социального опыта поколений россиян, основ духовно-нравственных культур народов Российской Федерации».

Ориентируясь на требования ФГОС, центр лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» и кафедра гуманитарного образования и языковой подготовки ГАОУ ДПО ИРОСТ Курганской области инициировали создание в 2022 году сборника электронных материалов «Мы – Россия! Курган», посвящённого году культурного наследия народов России. Цель сборника – «популяризация народного искусства, сохранения культурных традиций, памятников истории и культуры, этнокультурного многообразия, культурной самобытности всех народов и этнических общностей РФ».

Мы рады, что на приглашение к сотрудничеству откликнулись не только учителя иностранных языков Курганской области, но и преподаватели Пермского края, Республики Мордовия, Брянской области, Владимирской области, Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа, Челябинской области, Республики Крым и Архангельской области.

Надеемся, что разработанные учителями уроки, опубликованные в сборнике электронных материалов, помогут учителям иностранных языков нашей страны познакомить обучающихся с традициями, народным искусством, памятниками культуры разных уголков России.

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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

<u>ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТАТЬЯ</u>	2
<u>CULTURE. SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA. THE PERM ANIMAL STYLE</u> БЕРДНИКОВА АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА	4
<u>CULTURE. SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA STUDIED THE NATIONAL RUSSIAN MUSIC INSTRUMENTS</u> ЗЯБЛИЦЕВА ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА	5
<u>MODERN RUSSIAN GRAFFITI</u> КОЛЯСНИКОВА ОЛЬГА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА	6
<u>SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA STUDIES A NATIONAL RUSSIAN MORDOVIAN HOLIDAY KURGONYA</u> СЕМИНА ИРИНА ЮРЬЕВНА	7
<u>RUSSIAN TROIKA</u> ЧЕРНИКОВА ЕЛЕНА ПЕТРОВНА	8
<u>LA CATHÉDRALE SAINT-ALEXANDRE-NEVSKI (KURGAN)</u> ЛАПТЕВА ТАТЬЯНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА	9
<u>SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA STUDIED BRYANSK REGION AND ITS WOODEN LACE</u> ЛОКТЕВА АЛЁНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА	10
<u>LA MAISON RUSSE TRADITIONNELLE</u> ПОЛОВИНКИНА ОЛЬГА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА	11
<u>TYPES OF DWELLINGS OF KHANTY AND MANSI</u> САИТГАЛИЕВА ЛЕЙЛА БАЯЗИТОВНА	13
<u>THE NATIONAL TATAR COSTUME</u> ШАРИПОВА АЛИНА АЗАТОВНА	14
<u>SCHÄTZE DES RUSSISCHEN NORDENS («СОКРОВИЩА РУССКОГО СЕВЕРА»)</u> ГОЛУБЦОВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА	15
<u>RUSSIAN FOLK CRAFTS</u> ГОРЕЛОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА	17
<u>KOGALUM OCEANARIUM "AQUATIKA"</u> ШАМУРИНА ЕЛЕНА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА	18

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CULTURE. SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA. THE PERM ANIMAL STYLE

(БЕРДНИКОВА АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ФГКОУ ПЕРМСКОЕ СУВОРОВСКОЕ ВОЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ МО РФ». ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЬ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

We can study foreign culture not only from books and articles, but also from its music and arts.

Spotlight on Russia studied the Perm Animal Style

Perm animal style is both art and ideology. It is considered as one of the pearls of ancient ethnic culture. The roots of this style were found from the 7th-5th cc B.C. that connected with Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages.

The Perm animal style includes shamanic and Chud images and cult casting. Traditionally it was made of bronze, but also archaeologists found carvings on bone and wood, in drawings-engravings on metal and bone objects. It is obvious from the title that the basic idea of such kind of ancient art is nature. There are different reflections of moose, deer, bears, fur-bearing animals and other animals, horses, various waterfowl, birds of prey, snakes, insects etc. The hallmark of the Permian animal style is the image of a man-moose, or rather, a complex image of a man-bird-moose, which does not exist anywhere else in the expanses of Eurasia.



The plots of the Perm animal style are diverse: animals in profile, swimming birds; birds with open wings and a human mask on their chests; some birds have a full-length human figure on their chest. There are many images of riders in the Perm animal style. All of these items were found in treasures, sanctuaries, on bones, in



burials, in sacrificial complexes and in the places of metallurgical workshops in specific area of the forest and forest-tundra zone of the northeastern Urals and western Siberia from the Kama and Vyatka basins to the Yenisei and Ob.

Scientists make conclusion that there are two main groups of items which were revealed because of its functions. The first items were used as cult objects at sacred rites. The most expressive are the three-tiered cosmogonic compositions with a goddess in the center. The second group appeared later than the previous one. And it was made as applied and decorative items - decorations and costume accessories: belt buckles, clasps, bracelets with zoomorphic images, pendants, threads; pommel handles of weapons, sheaths of daggers, needle beds, kopoushki, armchairs and combs. The most common mythological scenes can be seen in buckles depicting a 'complex' combined bear and fur-bearing animals, in pendant figures in the form of waterfowl, horses, in the image of a bird of prey on dagger handles.

Nowadays images of the Perm animal style are preserved in the folklore of the Komi and Ugric peoples, and its pictorial range is preserved in the rich ornamentation of embroideries and crafts made of leather, bracelets, in the art of Komi, Udmurts, Mansi and Khanty.

Activities

- Write down the animals that you can make out in images and describe them;
- Try to draw your own image in the Perm animal style and describe it;
- Write a letter to your pen-friend describing the Perm Animal style.

CULTURE. SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA STUDIED THE NATIONAL RUSSIAN MUSIC INSTRUMENTS

(ЗЯБЛИЦЕВА ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, ФГКОУ ПЕРМСКОЕ СУВОРОВСКОЕ ВОЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ МО РФ». ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЬ ОТДЕЛЬНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК)

Culture

When we talk about Russia, we can think of some Russian traditional music instruments.

Spotlight on Russia studied the national Russian music instruments.

Studying traditional instruments of one country you can know its history better and understand the character of people and culture.



First of all, there are two famous traditional music instruments that are associated with Russia. They are a *balalaika* and an *accordion* – folk musical instruments.

A *Balalaika* is one of the most recognizable symbols of Russia. It appeared and was spread in the era of Moscow Rus. The Balalaika was created and spread by Russian people in the 16th and 17th centuries. Its name probably has its origin from the words “to talk”, “to babble”. The Balalaika’s name says about its role to entertain and help people be in a

good mood. The Balalaika’s music doesn’t let people lose heart and become sad. Musicians play the balalaika and “babble” some folk lyrics - it was a rather popular leisure among peasants. At the end of the 19th century a team of some researchers, musicians and music masters led by Vasily Andreev worked over the balalaika and now it is used as a performing instrument for a stage. To play the balalaika the musician plucks the strings over the sound hole with a plectrum held in the right hand, while pressing on the strings on the fingerboard with the fingers of the left hand.

The first *accordion* came to Russia from Germany in 1830. Tula’s gunmaker Ivan Sizov bought one new music instrument when he was walking along Nizhegorod’s fair. When he arrived home, he studied the instrument and made a copy of the accordion that sounded like the real thing. Timofey Vorontsov continued his countryman’s work, made the construction of an accordion better and opened the first Russian accordion factory. Next 100 years brought the garmon a true folk love. Garmons started to appear in different Russian cities. Soldiers loved this music instrument. They got about 70 000 accordions only in summer and autumn 1941.

There are two kinds of accordions, a piano accordion and a button accordion The *accordion* is played by expanding the bellows while pressing buttons or keys, causing pallets to open, which allow air to flow across strips of brass or steel, called reeds. These vibrate to produce sound inside the body.



Activities

- *Write down the words to the pictures.*
- *Draw a table with three columns (instrument, history, work) and three lines (names of the columns, balalaika, accordion) and fill in it with short information.*
- *Do the True/False/Not Stated reading task for your classmates.*
- *Make a project about one another music instrument.*

MODERN RUSSIAN GRAFFITI

(КОЛЯСНИКОВА ОЛЬГА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ФГКОУ ПЕРМСКОЕ СУВОРОВСКОЕ ВОЕННОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ МО РФ.
ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЬ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ)

MODERN RUSSIAN GRAFFITI



Today, every person who lives in the city and moves through its space often encounters many pictures, which are drawn on the various surfaces of the urban landscape: building walls, fences, transformer boxes and other public facilities. These pictures are called «GRAFFITI», and we can learn a lot about the interests of modern people and youth through them.

These works of street artists have different names: *Street Art, Graffiti, Urban Contemporary*. The word «GRAFFITI» has been used for a long time. This Italian word means «to scratch». The history of the modern Russian graffiti started in 1985, during the time of Perestroika. At first, there were the unpretentious letterings, then they began to become more stylized with different visual effects but unfortunately, they were often unreadable, unclear and weird for the ordinary audience. As a rule, they showed the nicknames of street artists or a set of words related to the themes of American hip-hop, rap music and break dance that were popular at the time.



At the beginning of the 1990-s the Russian street artists were in search of their individuality and originality. They started using the images which showed how the interests, mood and values of ordinary youth changed.

In our country, as in many other countries, street art is associated with protests and social change. Today, street art reflects the political and social processes taking place in our country. A lot of propaganda graffiti has appeared, which clearly shows the values of modern society, its priorities and culture. Today street art pictures often show the famous people, of who Russians are proud.



Also, we can see some scenes of the significant historical events on the walls and the patriotic pictures.



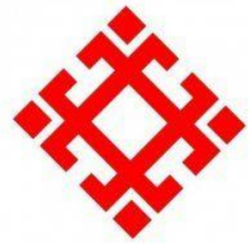
Activities

- Are there any patriotic graffiti on the walls of your native city? Take picture of them and describe one of the most original graffiti.
- Imagine that your house has a big white wall and you are asked to draw something on it to make your house beautiful and special. Draw a sketch of the graffiti.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA STUDIES A NATIONAL RUSSIAN MORDOVIAN HOLIDAY KURGONYA

(СЕМИНА ИРИНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ЦЕНТР ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ – СОШ №12», Г. РУЗАЕВКА, РЕСПУБЛИКА МОРДОВИЯ
УЧИТЕЛЬ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ)

Mordovia plays host to many celebrations and phenomenal festivals throughout the year, so why not to join in on the quest for fun, festivities and food?



Spotlight on Russia studies a national Mordovian holiday

Kurgonya



Activities:

- What local festival in your area would be most interesting for a foreign guest, do you think?
- Think about the motto of the national festival in your region.
- Do you think it is important to visit the places of festivals?



Shumbrat-forever

is the motto of the festival Kurgonya

Every year at the end of August the Mordovian hospitable festival Kurgonya is held in Mordovia. It is also called a gastronomic holiday. “Kurgonya” is translated from Moksha as a “vatrushka” - the symbol of the festival.

The holiday is held in the district of Ruzaevka where each village of Mordovia is represented.

For the holiday a huge vatrushka is baked – more than 1 meter in diameter to treat all the guests. Moreover, people present their national dishes -

Russian, Moksha, Erzyan and Tatar treats. The guests are dressed in national costumes. The holiday is very fun. There are national songs, dances, games and competitions everywhere. There are exhibitions of crafts, workshops and even a zooplaces.

The masters of various crafts present their works: potters, forged products, wood toys.

Everyone can buy their favourite things as a memory. There are special areas for children with entertainment horse-riding and merry-go-round.



The holiday continues all day and in the evening an ethnic disco is organized in the national style of Mordovian people.

The national festival helps to bring in a sense of patriotism. It reminds us that despite of all our differences, our love for our country unites us all.

RUSSIAN TROIKA

(ЧЕРНИКОВА ЕЛЕНА ПЕТРОВНА, МКОУ МОКРОУСОВСКАЯ СОШ №1 ИМЕНИ ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОРА Г.Ф.ТАРАСОВА, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА. ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЬ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ)

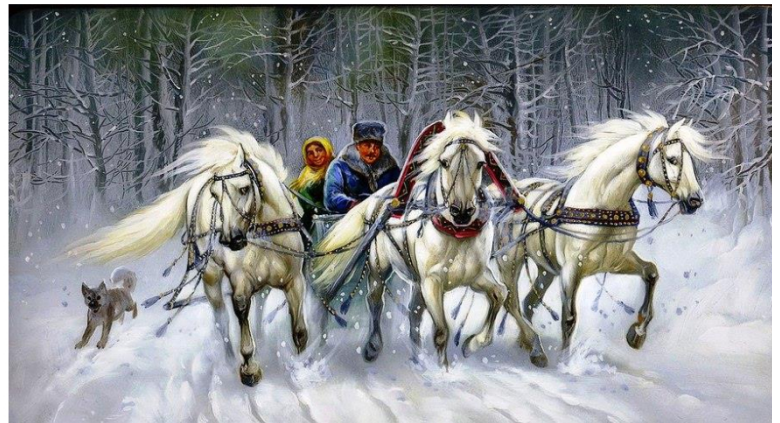
Russian troika

The Russian Federation has official and unofficial symbols. The unofficial symbols are samovar, balalaika, matryoshka etc. One of them is troika.

Every nation has its own means of transportation. We have it too. It is troika. Russian Troika is an ancient horse—drawn team that has become a national symbol of Russia. It appeared around the middle of the XVIII century and has established itself as the fastest mode of transport. In the XIX century, troika achieved universal popularity: the wagons drawn by the troika became the personification of Russian prowess, broad nature. It was decorated.

This is a universally recognized, lively, fun and fast way to get around.

Among the heroes of Russian folk songs, a coachman and troika of horses occupy, if not the first, then undoubtedly one of the prizes. The best Russian poets wrote poems about troika – P. Vyazemsky, F. Glinka, N. Nekrasov. People composed ditties, artists immortalized it in painting and lacquer miniature, sculptors - in sculpture. Russian troika had no analogues in the world.



Discuss: What does Russian troika symbolize?

What new facts have you learned about Russian troika?

Activity: write a short story describing Russian troika

LA CATHÉDRALE SAINT-ALEXANDRE-NEVSKI (KURGAN)

(ЛАПТЕВА ТАТЬЯНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 22», УЧИТЕЛЬ ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

La cathédrale Saint-Alexandre-Nevski (Kurgan)

Аннотация: Данная работа рассказывает о наиболее известном храме Курганской области. Сведения, представленные в работе в достаточной степени раскрывают особенности строительства и историю храма нашего города. К данной работе прилагается словарь церковных терминов, что очень удобно при работе с текстом на уроке. Задание включает в себя вопросы к тексту.



L'idée de construire l'église d'**Alexandre Nevski** a apparue dans la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle.

La raison pour le début de sa construction a été l'arrivée le 21 Janvier 1895 l'archevêque de Tobolsk en Sibérie Agafangel dans notre région. Les habitants font leurs dons - de 3 à 10 roubles. Mais quand les fonds collectés ne suffit pas, le marchand Smolin a ajouté ses 20 000 roubles **La construction de l'église a été commencée le 2 Juin 1896.** La cathédrale a été construite au milieu du cimetière inactif d' un projet de

Nikolaï Alexandrovitch Yushkov , l'architecte du talent de Kurgan en 7 ans.

Malheureusement, D.I. Smolin ne pas vivre jusqu'à l'ouverture de l'église et a été enterré derrière l'autel avec sa femme, décédée quelques années après la mort de son mari.

En 1902, les travaux sur la construction et la décoration de l'église sont terminés.

Selon la loi, l'église d'Alexandre Nevski a été considéré comme l'un des plus beaux bâtiments de la ville et a été enregistré dans l'Encyclopedie Britannique comme un monument architectural exceptionnel. Le 22 juin 1902 la consécration du temple a été faite par L'évêque Anthony qui était arrivé de Tobolsk.

Le 22 juillet 1929 Kalinine a signé un décret de fermer l'église.

De 1929 à 1989, près de 60 ans, elle abritait un gymnase, un musée régional, un entrepôt. Elle était fermée, décapitée, mutilée. En été 1989, le comité exécutif du Conseil régional des députés du peuple a décidé de transférer le bâtiment de l'église Alexandre Nevsky à une société religieuse de l'Eglise orthodoxe russe "pour la restauration et l'administration des rites religieux." Avec la bénédiction de l'archevêque de Kourgan et Chadrinsk Constantine le sous-sol de la cathédrale de Saint Alexandre Nevsky a été transformé en église baptismale.

L'archevêque-архиепископ

les fonds collectés-собранные средства

l'autel-алтарь

décapitée, mutilée-обезглавленная, изуродованная...

des rites religieux-религиозные обряды

la bénédiction-благословение

L'église baptismale-крестильный храм

Repondez aux questions:

1. Qui a donné l'idée de construire cette église?
2. Quand la construction a commencé?
3. Qui a fait le plus grand don?
4. Quel était le nom de l'architecte du temple?
5. Qu'est-ce qu'elle abritait après la fermeture?
6. Qui a fait la benediction ?
7. Avez-vous visité cette cathédrale?

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA STUDIED BRYANSK REGION AND ITS WOODEN LACE

(ЛОКТЕВА АЛЁНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «НЕТЬИНСКАЯ СОШ ИМ. ЮРИЯ ЛЁВКИНА»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

Art

Sawn carving is one of the types of through carving, the holes of which the master saws up with a jigsaw or a hacksaw. The resulting patterns look like a real wooden lace.

BRYANSK REGION AND ITS WOODEN LACE.

There is a small town named Zlynka in Bryansk region. It was founded in 1702 as an Old Believers settlement. Despite the fact that only a few thousand people live in this town, it isn't a plain town. Those, who love the wooden architecture and especially woodcarving, admire it as one of the "laciest" towns. Perhaps, such intricate carved patterns are found no longer nowadays. We can admire the old Zlynka's houses all day long – their variety is fascinating. Like fairy-tale chambers, they are richly decorated with sawn carving. Zlynka's modern residents and guests can observe the result of the talented architects' work of the past centuries on the windows and facades of still preserved old houses. Woodcarving occurs here everywhere.



Last century Zlynka's residents had a lot of challenges. In August 1942 Zlynka was occupied by the German fascists. In 1986, it was affected by radioactive fallout as a result of the Chernobyl disaster. All the inhabitants of the town even were considered to be moved. The economy and further development of the town were severely affected. Now Zlynka lives its usual life. However, Zlynka kept the appearance and layout of the old settlement. The houses look just like in the pre-revolutionary time. Usually in small Russian towns if someone has a lot of money,

he or she starts to build a huge palace. There is nothing similar in Zlynka! A lot of wooden houses preserved old features, typical for a local building. Certainly, someone decorates their houses' fronts with siding or inserts plastic windows. However, there are no modern variants in the penthouse style here. Zlynka keeps a single style of architecture. The calling card of Zlynka is the Osipov mansion on Freedom Square. Its carving was done by the local craftsmen. But Zlynka has got other interesting "lace" houses. All of them have different colors and their carving is very complicated and various. When you look at the fairy-tale chambers which were decorated by talented woodworkers, open shutters of the fairy-tale chambers look like the raised eyelashes, carving of houses' fronts look like the lace inserted on dresses. We can only admire this beauty!

ACTIVITIES

- WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THIS PICTURE? DESCRIBE IT.
- DO YOU WANT TO VISIT ZLYNKA? WHY?
- WRITE AN EMAIL MESSAGE TO YOUR PEN-FRIEND BEN DESCRIBING ZLYNKA.



LA MAISON RUSSE TRADITIONNELLE

(ПОЛОВИНКИНА ОЛЬГА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 8 Г.КОВРОВА ВЛАДИМИРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ, УЧИТЕЛЬ ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

CULTURE

Les informations de ce texte vous rappelleront le passé historique du peuple russe, sa vie et ses conditions de vie dans le village.

LA MAISON RUSSE TRADITIONNELLE



La maison russe «Isba» est une maison construite en rondins, dans laquelle le peuple slave a longtemps vécu. Jusqu’au 10-ème siècle, les maisons russes ont été construites seulement du bois. Il n’avait pas ni de portes et ni de fenêtres. Au lieu de portes étaient des trous jusqu’à 1 mètre. Au début, il n’y avait pas de planchers dans la maison, mais avec le temps, ils ont commencé à poser des planches

de bois par terre. Peu à peu les maisons se sont améliorées et en conséquence il est apparu ce genre d’isba, qui est familier à tous: avec des fenêtres, une porte et un poêle russe. Dans la maison russe il n’y avait qu’une seule chambre, que les propriétaires ont divisée en plusieurs parties. Tous les coins de la maison étaient disposés selon les côtés du monde et le plus important d’entre eux était le coin d’est (rouge) où la famille organisait l’iconostase.

Coin rouge

Le coin rouge est considéré comme sacré, l’endroit le plus clair et le plus important dans la maison russe. Le coin était toujours propre, il y avait toujours des icônes suspendues et des rushniks brodés (serviettes). Les icônes



les plus importantes étaient les icônes de la Vierge et du Sauveur. Le pain frais était conserve sous les icônes et les rushniks. Dans le coin rouge, il y avait une grande table et où on prenait de la nourriture.

Le poêle russe

Toute la vie de la famille russe était liée avec du poêle. Il était utilisé non seulement pour cuisiner et chauffer, mais aussi pour dormir et se laver. Dans les murs du four on installait des niches pour divers ustensiles. Dans la maison russe traditionnelle, le poêle était l’élément central, il a été placé dans la zone



LA MAISON RUSSE TRADITIONNELLE

(ПОЛОВИНКИНА ОЛЬГА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 8 Г.КОВРОВА ВЛАДИМИРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ,
УЧИТЕЛЬ ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

principale, à droite ou à gauche de l'entrée. Le coin féminin ou comme on l'appelle «babi kout» est un espace important dans le destin de la femme, qui a effectué un certain nombre de fonctions. Elle était séparée par un rideau, parfois une cloison en bois. Le coin servait à ranger tous les ustensiles de cuisine. Dans le coin du four, les maîtresses lavaient et séchaient les vêtements, cuisinaient, traitaient les enfants. Les hommes n'avaient pas le droit d'y entrer.

Coin masculin (conique)

Le coin masculin était toujours à droite de l'entrée. À cet endroit, il y avait un large banc qui était entouré des deux côtés de planches en bois. Les planches ont été découpées en forme de la tête de cheval, donc le coin des hommes a obtenu son deuxième nom – «Konique». Sous le banc, les hommes gardaient leurs outils et d'autres objets



nécessaires pour la construction et d'autres travaux masculins. Dans ce coin les hommes réparaient les chaussures et les ustensiles de cuisine, ainsi que les paniers de vignes.

L'ACTIVITÉ

1. Composez des mots croisés avec des mots-clés de texte.
2. Écrivez dans une lettre à votre ami par correspondance comment le logement d'une personne russe a change.
3. Qu'est- ce qui dans la maison moderne a survécu depuis les temps anciens?

TYPES OF DWELLINGS OF KHANTY AND MANSI

(САИТГАЛИЕВА ЛЕЙЛА БАЯЗИТОВНА, МОБУ «СОШ №1» ПГТ. ПОЙКОВСКИЙ НЕФТЕЮГАНСКОГО РАЙОНА ХМАО-ЮГРЫ, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Homes

The native people of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug - Khanty and Mansi – have several types of dwellings. Some of them are temporary, and the others are permanent.

Spotlight on YUGRA finds more about these two types of dwellings.

Four-wall log houses made of pine and cedar are permanent houses for hunters and fishermen. They live there during long winters. Sometimes they build a semi-dugout house – half of it is in the ground, in a special hole. Also, there are different storehouses for food nearby, called labaz.



Reindeer herders, wandering from place to place, live in a chum. The chum is a round construction made of sticks and covered with bark in summer and the skins of reindeer in winter. It takes about forty minutes to build it. For heating in the center of the chum there is always a hearth (“chuval”) that serves as a source of heat and is used for cooking. It is built of spruce poles, branches and stones coated with clay.



Khanty and Mansi believe that every person and every thing have a certain place in the chum. To the left of the door there is a female seat with all the kitchenware and food. On both sides of the chum there are beds of owners. There is also a place for storing clothes and other women`s accessories. To the right of the door there is a place for children or relatives. Behind the hearth, opposite the door, there is a place for the host of the chum, where he works with a knife, repairs something, loads cartridges, cleans a gun, sharpens knives and so on.

Reindeer herders` dwelling – the chum is adapted for extreme weather conditions. It is warm and cozy. Everything there is designed for fast and easy transportation, protection against cold, heat or mosquitoes. Chum is a unique and at the same time universal human dwelling in natural conditions of the North.



DISCUSS

- What types of dwellings have Khanty and Mansy got?
- What is chum?

ACTIVITY

Imagine one of you is a host of chum and the other is a guest. Ask and answer the questions about types of dwellings.

THE NATIONAL TATAR COSTUME

(ШАРИПОВА АЛИНА АЗАТОВНА, МКОУ «САФАКУЛЕВСКАЯ СОШ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

The Kurgan region is a multinational region. Russians, Tatars, Bashkirs, Kazakhs and many other nations live there. Each nation has its own national costume. We can study foreign cultures not only from their art, literature and music.

The national costume reflects the individuality of the people and characterizes its culture. National clothes are the nation's pride.

Let's study the national Tatar costume!



Traditionally, Tatar clothes have some main colours: purple, blue, yellow, white, green and red. Clothes are often customized with embroidery. The key element in embroidery is floral ornament.

The men's costume was composed of

1. kulmak- is a long shirt
2. yshtan- are wide trousers
3. kumzol is a long cardigan
4. ichigs- are the national tatar leather boots
5. tubetey- is the national tatar hat for men.



The Tatar women's costume was based on

1. kulmak- is a long dress with ruffles. It is made with silk or satin
2. yshtan- are wide trousers
3. kumzol - is a long cardigan. It is often sewn by velvet
4. ichigs- are the national tatar leather boots
5. kulfuk – is the national tatar hat for women
6. ezu (or kukranchan)- is a woman's chest cloth decoration with silver coins, bright ribbons, beads and glass beads.



Activities

Imagine you want to tell your English pen pal about the national Tatar costume. Use the information in the text. Talk about:

- colours in clothes
- man's costume
- woman's costume



Discuss

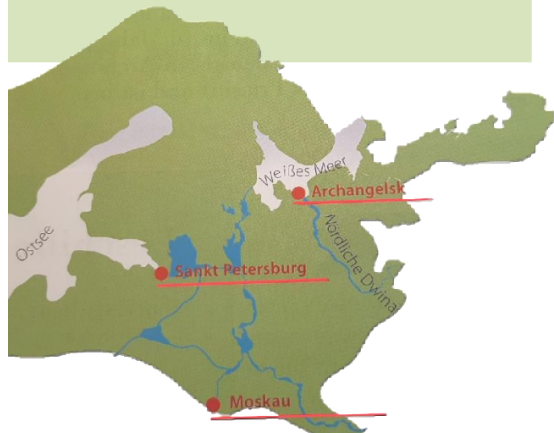
Compare the Russian and the Tatar national costumes.

Choose one of the photos and describe people in modern national holiday Tatar costumes.

SCHÄTZE DES RUSSISCHEN NORDENS («СОКРОВИЩА РУССКОГО СЕВЕРА»)

(ГОЛУБЦОВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МАОУ «СОШ №21», Г. СЕВЕРОДВИНСК, АРХАНГЕЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ, УЧИТЕЛЬ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА)

Die Kultur



Schätze des russischen Nordens

Seht auf die Karte Russlands! An der Mündung des Flusses Sewernaja Dwina (Nördliche Dwina) in das Weiße Meer liegt die Stadt Archangelsk. Man nennt sie „Hauptstadt des russischen Nordens“.

Das Gebiet Archangelsk ist sehr reich an Denkmälern (etwa 3000 historische Objekte). Hier befinden sich viele einmalige Orte: Solowki, Kenozero, Malye Korely und andere. Es gibt zwei Nationalparks und viele Naturschutzgebiete. Der russische Norden gilt als Schatzkammer der russischen Volkskultur und ihrer nationalen Traditionen. Machen wir uns mit den Perlen des russischen Nordens bekannt!

Das Solowezki-Kloster (Solowki)

Das architektonische Ensemble des Solowezki-Klosters überrascht mit der großartigen Christi-Verklärungs-Kathedrale, dem hohen Glockenturm, schönen Sakralbauten und mächtigen Mauern. Der Komplex der Denkmäler vom Solowezki-Museum-Schutzpark wurde im Jahre 1992 in das Weltkulturerbe der UNESCO aufgenommen. In demselben Jahr wurde die Mönchengemeinde nach der langen Zeit wieder gegründet. Die Reliquien der Heiligen Sossima, Sabbatius und German, den Wundertäter der Solowezki-Inseln, wurden ins Kloster 1992 zurückgebracht.



Touristen und Pilger kommen hierher jedes Jahr, um der Gottesgnade und der besonderen Energie der Solowezki-Inseln teilhaftig zu werden.

Das Malye Korely

Das Freilichtmuseum Malye Korely ist ein großes Museum der russischen Holzarchitektur. Das Museum wurde 1964 gegründet und am 1. Juni 1973 für Besucher geöffnet. Seit 1983 ist das Museum Mitglied des Verbandes der europäischen Freilichtmuseen. Für die Aufbewahrung der einmaligen Holzbauten des Nordens wurden in den 70er Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts Bauernhäuser, Glockentürme, Banjas, Speicher aus der ganzen Region in die Nähe von Archangelsk gebracht. Je nach Herkunft sind die Exponate in sechs Sektoren angeordnet (Kargopol-Onega, Nördliche Dwina, Mesen, Pinega, Pomorje und Waga). In Malye Korely kann man lange Spaziergänge machen, Sehenswürdigkeiten besichtigen, Glockenspiele hören, Kräutertee trinken, sowie Souvenirs und Meisterwerke der angewandten Kunst kaufen.



SCHÄTZE DES RUSSISCHEN NORDENS («СОКРОВИЩА РУССКОГО СЕВЕРА»)

(ГОЛУБЦОВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МАОУ «СОШ №21», Г. СЕВЕРОДВИНСК, АРХАНГЕЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ, УЧИТЕЛЬ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА)

Der Nationalpark "Kenozerskij"

Der Nationalpark "Kenozerskij" wurde im Jahre 1991 gegründet und hat die Fläche von etwa 1400 km². Er liegt im Südwesten der Archangelsker Region auf der Grenze zwischen Plessezskij und Kargopol'skij Bezirken. Es ist ein Mustersystem des historischen Lebensraums des Menschen, ein Objekt, das eine Jahrhunderte lange Geschichte und reiche Kultur des Russischen Nordens aufbewahrt. Wunderbare Natur, malerischer See Kenozero, eigenartige Mischung des Christentums und des Heidentums im Leben der Bevölkerung - alles hier hat geheimnisvolle Reize.



Der Park bietet geschützten Lebensraum für Eisbären, Eisfüchse, Grönlandwale, Walrosse und verschiedene Flossenfüßer wie Seehunde. Es ist auch die Heimat einer der größten Vogelkolonien der nördlichen Hemisphäre. Der Verwaltungssitz des Parks befindet sich in Archangelsk. Für den Zugang zum Park ist eine Sondergenehmigung erforderlich.

Der Nationalpark "Russische Arktis"

Der nationale russische Arktis Park wurde im Jahre 2009 gegründet. Er umfasst ein großes arktisches Wüstengebiet. Mit 88.000 km² ist es heute der größte Nationalpark Russlands. Der Nationalpark "Russische Arktis" soll den natürlichen und kulturellen Reichtum des außergewöhnlichen Teils des russischen Nordens bewahren. Er schützt die Umwelt und die natürlichen Lebensräume und kulturelle Erbe dieser Region.



Aufgaben zum Text:

- ✓ Gruppenarbeit: jede Gruppe wählt ein Naturschutzobjekt der Archangelsker Region und macht eine Präsentation, ein Poster oder ein Lernplakat.
- ✓ Situation: du schreibst deinem deutschen Freund einen Brief und empfiehlst ihm natürliche Schönheiten des russischen Nordens zu besichtigen.
- ✓ Was würdest du gerne im Gebiet Archangelsk besuchen? Warum? Schreib einen kurzen Aufsatz.
- ✓ Was kann man Freunden aus Deutschland über die Schönheiten des russischen Nordens noch erzählen? Recherchiere im Internet. Mach eine Liste und berichte.
- ✓ Schreib 5-10 Fragen für ein Interview „Anziehungspunkte des russischen Nordens“.

RUSSIAN FOLK CRAFTS

(ГОРЕЛОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ЯЛТИНСКАЯ СШ № 12 С УИИЯ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)



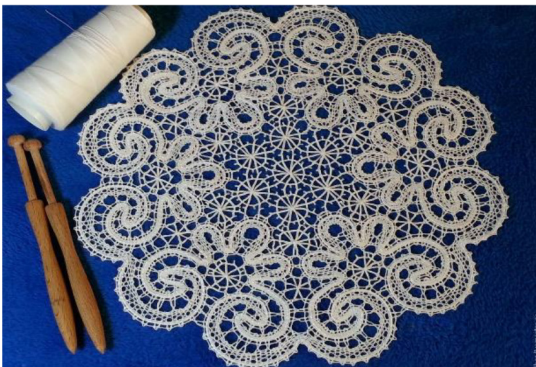
We can study foreign culture not only from its literature, art, music, but also from the national folk crafts

Spotlight on Russia studied Russian folk crafts



Since ancient times, Russia has been famous for its folk crafts. Craft is a special kind of creativity. Things that people used every day in their everyday life were decorated by painters as real works of art. In addition to **painting**, there were other types of art:

Lace weaving;



Pottery;



Blacksmithing skills;



Clay and wooden toys.



Each folk craft was designed in its own individual style, which appeared due to the history of a particular region, its customs and traditions. At the same time, a single thread runs through all folk crafts, connecting all the peoples of our country for many generations.

Activities

- Write down the words to the pictures
- What types of painting do you know. Describe them.
- Write a letter to your pen friend describing Russian folk crafts

KOGALUM OCEANARIUM "AQUATIKA"

(ШАМУРИНА ЕЛЕНА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МАОУ «ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР «НЬЮТОН» Г.ЧЕЛЯБИНСКА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

**Kogalum Oceanarium
"Aquatika"**

Have you ever watched exotic fish? Have you ever visited one of the biggest oceanariums in Russia? If you have not done it yet, start your tour to the famous Kogalum oceanarium.



Spotlight on Russia visits the Kogalum oceanarium "Aquatika"





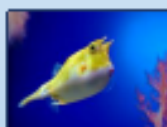


The oceanarium "Aquatika" is one of the largest oceanariums in Russia. It is located in Kogalum, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug. It was opened in 2016. In the oceanarium you can meet underwater inhabitants from various places on Earth, living under expanse of rivers, lakes and oceans.

The oceanarium has a tunnel which allows visitors to take a realistic but safe walk on the bottom of the sea watching at the ocean inhabitants - sharks, rays and other wonderful creatures.



Activities

Task 1. Match the fact files with the pictures

- a) 
- b) 
- c) 
- d) 
- e) 

1
fish: murena
place: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian oceans; the Red sea
colour: brown, green, spotty, striped
interesting facts: It looks like a snake. The skin is scaleless and smooth.

2
fish: piranha
place: South America
colour: grey
interesting facts: It lives in the rivers and lakes. It has a very good eyesight. It doesn't like noise and it is very skittish.

3
fish: red lionfish
place: the Pacific, Indian oceans; the Red sea
colour: red with light stripes
interesting facts: It is a predatory fish. It has poisonous needles in the fins. It sleeps in the daytime and hunts at night.

4
fish: cowfish
place: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian oceans; the Red sea
colour: yellow
interesting facts: It swims very slowly. It is poisonous. It can grow up to 50 cm long.

5
fish: shark ray
place: in the seas and oceans
colour: grey with spots
interesting facts: It makes different sounds. It hides in the sand on the bottom. It eats clams, oysters and some fish.

Task 2. Write a fact file for another fish. Do an Internet search using the name of the fish species. Make notes under each of these heading: fish, place, colour, interesting facts. Draw a picture. Make a classroom display of your fact file.