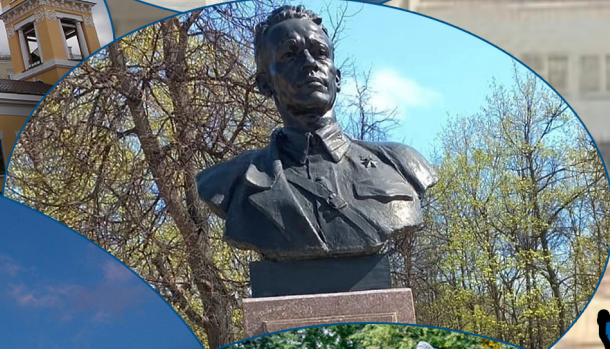




Spotlight on Podolsk





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*Редактор сборника - Левыкина Альбина Алексеевна
Верстка сборника - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич
Дизайн обложки - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич*



“Spotlight on Podolsk”

Левыкина Альбина Алексеевна, учитель английского языка МОУ «Лицей №26» г. Подольск, и ученицы 10 класса Храмова Мария и Боголюбова Екатерина подготовили рассказ о своем родном городе с богатой историей и яркой современной жизнью, расположенном недалеко от Москвы.



Отметим, что данный коллектив работает совместно давно (Альбина Алексеевна обучала их английскому языку со второго класса) и успешно принимал участие во многих конкурсах английского языка. И сейчас, не смотря на то, что в новом учебном году пути участников команды разошлись по разным специализированным классам, они с удовольствием продолжают сотрудничать.







“SPOTLIGHT ON PODOLSK”. 7-9 GRADE



Podolsk is a city in the Moscow region located on the Pakhra River. One of the largest satellite towns of Moscow. It is 30 km far from the center of the capital of Russia. The area of the settlement is 40 km². The population is 312.4 thousand people.

The first mention of the city was in 1627-1628. It was formed from the village of Podol, which belonged to the Moscow Danilov Monastery in the 18th century. It received the status of a city in 1781

In the 1890s, a railway station was built. On 1 May 2001, trolleybus traffic was opened. Currently, there are four city routes operating in the city. In the Soviet times,

Podolsk was one of the industrial giants in Moscow Oblast. In 1971, he was awarded the Order of the Red



Banner of Labor. Recently, the city was given the honorary title "Locality of military Valor".

Now the city is very beautiful, there are many monuments and historical places known throughout Russia.



✦ Questions

- Where is Podolsk located and what river is it situated on?
- How far is Podolsk from the center of Moscow?
- What is the size of the settlement and the population of Podolsk?
- When was the city of Podolsk first mentioned and how did it originate?
- What forms of public transportation are available in Podolsk at present?
- What was the industrial significance of Podolsk during Soviet times?
- What notable recognition or awards has the city received recently?
- Tell some interesting facts about your town.



CATHERINE II

Sophia Augusta Frederica of Anhalt-Zerbst — that was the name of the future Empress of Russia **Catherine II** at birth. She was born in 1729 in the tiny town of Stettin in Prussia, in an impoverished princely family. She received a good home education at that time: she studied foreign languages, history and geography, and read a lot since childhood.

When Frederika and her mother came to Russia, she was only 15 years old. The girl devoted all her free time to studying the Russian language and history. Ekaterina Alekseevna (Frederika) married to Peter in 1745. In 1754, son Pavel was born. About the reign of Catherine II, we can say that it was successful, especially in foreign policy.

Ekaterina played a key role in the development of Podolsk. On October 5, 1781, she signed a decree renaming the village of Podol to the city of Podolsk. This date is considered the date of foundation of Podolsk. In September 2008, a monument to Catherine the Great was opened in Podolsk. It is installed in the city square, also bearing the name of the Empress.



★ Questions

- What was the birth name of Catherine II?
- Where and when was Catherine II born?
- What subjects did Catherine II study during her home education?
- How old was Catherine II when she came to Russia and what did she devote her free time to?
- When did Catherine II marry to Peter, and when was their son Pavel born?
- What role did Catherine II play in the development of Podolsk?
- When was the monument to Catherine II opened?
- Tell about famous person associated with your town



THE TRINITY CATHEDRAL



The main cathedral in Podolsk is the Trinity Cathedral which was built from 1819 to 1822 in commemoration of the victory against Napoleon. It is an example of the empire-style church architecture with five domes, columns and an attached three-tier bell tower.



DUBROVITSY

Dubrovitsy, located in the Podolsk district of Moscow region, is a charming and historically significant place that attracts visitors with its unique heritage and picturesque surroundings.



Dubrovitsy was first mentioned in documents in 1627, when the village belonged to the boyar Ivan Morozov, who headed the Vladimir court order. In his old age, he took monastic vows and left Dubrovitsy as an inheritance to his daughter Aksinya. The daughter of Boyar Morozov married Prince Ivan Golitsyn. After his death, Dubrovitsy went to his son, and he bequeathed the village to his wife, nee Dolgorukova, who entrusted the management to her brother Boris. He held prominent positions under Tsar Alexei and Tsarevna Sophia when she was regent. After the death of Boris Dolgorukov,

the estate passed to the Golitsyns, the Kiev voivode Alexei, and then to his son Boris, the tutor of Peter the Great. Later, the estate was resold several times and so it ended up with Matvey Mamonov. During the Patriotic War of 1812, Matvey Dmitriev-Mamonov formed a regiment at his own expense, in the ranks of which Vasily Zhukovsky and Pyotr Vyazemsky fought. Later, Matvey Dmitriev-Mamonov created a secret Order of Russian knights. He was going to limit autocracy, abolish serfdom and remove foreigners from influencing the internal politics of the Russian Empire. He began to rebuild the estate into a knight's castle, surrounded the estate with a high fence. However, Dubrovitsy never turned into a knight's castle. The fate of Matvey Dmitriev-Mamonov is tragic: he was officially recognized as insane and appointed guardians, and he ended his life in Moscow.



THE ZNAMENSKY CHURCH

The Znamensky Church in Dubrovitsy was built in 1690 – 1704. It is believed that it could have been destroyed three times. First, the marauding French during the Patriotic War of 1812. Then the Soviet government in the post-revolutionary years, but then only the bell tower was destroyed. In 1941, during the Nazi offensive on Moscow, a machine gun was installed on the roof of the Znamensky Temple. As the Germans advanced, the Soviet military, retreating, blew up the most important strategic objects. The Dubrovitsky church was also listed for destruction, it was even mined, but it was delayed for a long time with the execution of the order. And then the offensive of the Soviet army began.



In Soviet times, the Znamenskaya Church was used as a warehouse for a long time. For some time they were going to make a museum out of it.

Stepping into Dubrovitsy feels like taking a journey back in time. The place is renowned for its well-preserved architectural gems, notably the Dubrovitsy Estate. This stunning ensemble of buildings showcases a blend of architectural styles, including Russian Baroque and Gothic Revival. The centerpiece of the estate is the Holy Trinity Church, a masterpiece that stands as a testament to the town's rich cultural and religious history.

For nature lovers, Dubrovitsy offers delightful outdoor spaces. The picturesque Dubrovitsy Park invites visitors to wander along its winding paths, shaded by towering trees and adorned with vibrant flowerbeds. The park's serene atmosphere makes it an ideal spot for a leisurely stroll or a peaceful picnic.

Food enthusiasts will also find pleasure in Dubrovitsy, thanks to its quaint cafes and restaurants that serve both traditional Russian dishes and international cuisine. Sampling local delicacies is a delightful way to immerse oneself in the region's culinary culture and experience the warm hospitality of the town's residents.

Dubrovitsy's rich history and natural beauty make it an enchanting destination for travelers seeking a unique and authentic experience. Whether exploring its architectural treasures, meandering through picturesque parks, or savoring local flavors, visitors to Dubrovitsy are sure to be captivated by the town's charm.



★ Questions

- What is the main attraction that draws visitors to Dubrovitsy?
- What are some of the architectural styles represented in the Dubrovitsy Estate?
- What can visitors expect to find in Dubrovitsy Park?
- What culinary experiences can be enjoyed in Dubrovitsy?
- How would you describe the overall atmosphere and charm of Dubrovitsy?
- How might visitors immerse themselves in the cultural and authentic experience of the town?
- Tell about the picturesque places of your country

A large, abstract, metallic sculpture of three soldiers in a park setting. The sculpture is made of polished, angular metal plates, giving it a modern, geometric appearance. It depicts three soldiers in a dynamic, forward-moving pose. The soldier in the center is slightly ahead, holding a rifle. The other two soldiers are flanking him, also in similar poses. The background shows a clear blue sky, green trees, and a paved area with some parked cars, suggesting an urban park environment.

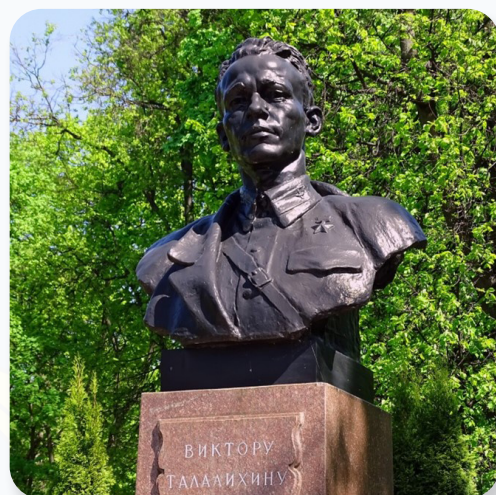


A group of Soviet soldiers in uniform, some with visible bloodstains on their clothing, standing in a line outdoors. The soldiers are wearing various types of uniforms, including olive green and brown coats, and some have red star insignia on their collars. The image is grainy and has a historical, slightly faded appearance.

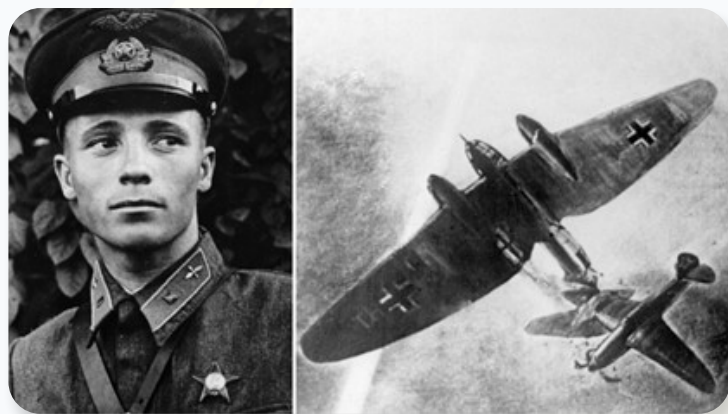
VIKTOR TALALIKHIN

Viktor Talalikhin is a Soviet military pilot. He was born on 18 September 1918 in the village of Teplovka, Saratov region. In 1933, he studied at school in Volsk, and in the same year, he came to Moscow with his parents, where he began working at the meat factory.

Like many boys, he dreamed of becoming a pilot. He started his career in the aero club, and then entered the Borisoglebsky Aviation School, which he successfully finished. Victor took part in the Soviet-Finnish war. By the time of World War II, he was already quite an experienced pilot.



The fight that made Talalikhin famous was on the night of 7 August 1941. In the sky, Victor shot down a German plane, but was wounded in the arm. He used a parachute and landed in the Severka River, from where local people helped him get out. The



next day, the night feat was published in the newspaper and sounded on the radio, and Victor was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. Only family and friends knew that this fearless hero in ordinary life was a cheerful and good-natured person.

Talalikhin shot down more than one enemy plane, but died in an air fight near Podolsk on 27 August 1941. Since 1959, there has been a monument to Talalikhin in Podolsk Park. Today the Talalikhin Park of Culture and Recreation is the favourite place for the city events and walks.

★ Questions

- Who is Viktor Talalikhin?
- When and where was Viktor Talalikhin born?
- Where did Viktor Talalikhin study and begin his career?
- In which wars did Viktor Talalikhin participate?
- Can you describe the fight that made Talalikhin famous?
- How did Viktor Talalikhin die and where did the air fight take place?
- What memorial exists in Podolsk to honor Viktor Talalikhin?
- Tell about the person you consider a hero.



TALALIKHIN PARK

The history of the creation of the Park of Culture, as a place of recreation for citizens, dates back to the middle of the 19th century. The founder of the park is the Moscow Governor-General Count Arseny Zakrevsky, who lived in the Ivanovskoye estate in those years. In 1860, park alleys were laid out near the Church of the Resurrection of Christ, in the forest, where by that time the cottages of wealthy Podolsk residents and Muscovites were located. It was a place for rest and walks of notable people.



The park was opened for citizens in 1896. At that time, celebrations and dance evenings were held in the park, which attracted the surrounding landowners and wealthy guests from Moscow. The park was decorated with cozy wooden gazebos, and in the depths there were white stone and wooden cottages richly decorated with carvings. In winter, a place for ice skating was cleared on the Pakhra and even competitions were held.

The park was actively developed in the Soviet years. In 1920, a wooden stage was built, on which the Podolsk amateur performances of those years performed. The venue was so popular among Podolsk residents that in 1928 the summer theater was rebuilt, increasing its capacity to 5,000 spectators. In the pre-war years, many art collectives and famous artists of opera and pop in Moscow performed here.



1928

After the war, new alleys were planted in the park, sculptural compositions were installed, reading and gaming pavilions, a dance floor were built, a children's playground was organized, the first rides and a fountain were installed.

In 1959, a monument to the Hero of the Soviet Union Viktor Talalikhin was erected in the park, which still occupies a central place in the memorial area of the park. The monument is made of granite and bronze designed by architect Leonid Zemsky and sculptor Zair Azgur.

The park has played a special role in the history of Russian rock. It was there that the first rock festival on the territory of the RSFSR was held on the stage of the Green Theater from September 11 to 13, 1987, which was later called the "Soviet Woodstock". It was visited by about 40 thousand people who were able to see and hear the musicians who later became legends. "Nautilus Pompilius", "Zoo",



"DDT", "TV", "Cloud Edge", "Kalinov Bridge", "Chronop", "Brigade C" and other groups performed in Podolsk.

Today, the area of the park is about 28 hectares. The park has a landscaped active area with a developed network of alleys, paths, lawns and flower beds. All playgrounds and alleys are made of fine-grained asphalt pavement, which allows safe roller skating, scooters, bicycles, as well as taking into account the barrier-free environment for wheelchair users.

✦ Questions

- When was the park opened?
- Who was the founder of the park?
- What activities were held in the park in the 19th and 20th centuries?
- What can you do in the park nowadays?



ALEXANDER NIKULIN



Alexander Nikulin is the first mayor of Podolsk. He was born on July 1937 in the village of Ratchino, Lipetsk region. After school, he entered the vocational school №12 in Podolsk. In 1955 he graduated from it, got a job at the Podolsk electromechanical factory. He served in the Soviet army, in the navy. After that, he continued to work at the factory. Before heading the city, he worked in various economic and government positions.

In 1996, Alexander Nikulin won the election of the head of the city of Podolsk and became the first mayor of the city. In 1999, he was re-elected to this position. Nikulin headed the administration of Podolsk for 12 years during one of the most difficult periods of our country. At this time, new important facilities have appeared in the city: the Veterans' House, an ambulance station, a bridge over the Pakhra River, an Ice Palace and a trolleybus line. Nikulin was awarded many awards. On 12 March 2003, he left the position for health reasons. On 25 October 2003, at the age of 67, Alexander Vasilyevich Nikulin died.



He worked hard, did not spare himself, first of all he always thought about the city he served and was devoted to. This is how Alexander Vasilyevich Nikulin will be remembered for many, many years. The name of Alexander Vasilyevich Nikulin is the Podolsk College. On 6 October 2012, a monument to A.V. Nikulin was open at the Revprospekt.

✦ Questions

- Who is Alexander Nikulin and what position did he hold in Podolsk?
- When and where was Alexander Nikulin born?
- Where did Alexander Nikulin receive his education and where did he work after graduation?
- What positions did Alexander Nikulin hold before becoming the mayor of Podolsk?
- When did Alexander Nikulin become the first mayor of Podolsk and how long did he serve in this position?
- What did Nikulin do for Podolsk?
- When and why did Alexander Nikulin step down from his position as a mayor?
- Tell about a person who has done a lot for your city.

PLACES TO VISIT

QUARTZ SHOPPING MALL

One of the biggest shopping mall QUARTZ is more than 12,000 square meters, shops, boutiques, islands with accessories and cosmetics, as well as a spacious food court in Podolsk. Spacious ground parking for 430 cars, a modern Silver Cinema, a food court, cafes and restaurants, a supermarket "Perekrestok", as well as clothing stores, pet supplies, mobile equipment, cosmetics and much more are available.

The shopping mall is a popular place among teenagers. They gather in food court places, where they spend most of their time.



MULTIFUNCTIONAL SPORTS COMPLEX "TRUD"



A multifunctional sports complex "Trud" with a capacity of 11,962 spectators was the home arena for the football club "Vityaz", who played in the first division PFL (next to Germany), and then in the Second division PFL and the Third division / League LFL "A"/. Lots of sports events are held there.

MUSEUM-RESERVE "PODOLIE"



Museum-Reserve "Podolie" is located near the city centre on the opposite shore of the park. The moments of the past are preserved here, so everyone can Plunge into the atmosphere of the old village called "Podol". Exhibits, photographs and materials of the museum reflect the history of the Podolsk region. You can find the information about how people lived in the past, about their instruments of labor, model of location and old documents. You can look at the house where V.I. Lenin stayed, the Morozov merchants' house and other amazing buildings. This is a place worth visiting for every city visitor.





INDUSTRY OF PODOLSK

Podolsk is a major industrial and cultural center of the Moscow region. In percentage terms, the city's manufacturing enterprises account for 46%, the production and distribution of electricity 43%, the remaining 11% are accounted for by the construction sector and other industries. The largest enterprises: JSC "Machine-Building Plant "Zio-Podolsk", LLC "Meat Processing Plant Remit", JSC "Podolsk Cable Plant", JSC "Confectionery Factory B&B". For 2022, the total income of the city's enterprises was 37,857,385,000 rubles, and the net profit was -2,848,464,000.

ZIO-PODOLSK

Machine-Building Plant ZiO-Podolsk (ZiO-Podolsk) is the largest manufacturer of highly complex heat exchange equipment for fuel and energy enterprises: nuclear and thermal power plants, oil and gas industry, as well as shipbuilding. 40% of the installed energy capacity of Russia, the CIS and the Baltic countries is equipped with equipment with the ZiO brand, including 100% of nuclear power plants, starting with the world's first nuclear power plant in Obninsk.



B&B



"B&B", one of the largest enterprises in the industry, was formed on the basis of the Podolsk Experimental Confectionery Factory. Founded in 1929, the factory has long been an experimental laboratory of the Research Institute of the Confectionery Industry of the USSR.

LLC "MEAT PROCESSING PLANT REMIT"

Type of activity: Production of meat from slaughter animals and poultry meat
Additional activities
Production of semi-finished meat products
Production of bread and flour confectionery products.



ANDREY SMOLYAKOV



The monument to Podolsk Cadets is made out of stainless steel. It is dedicated to the cadets of the Podolsk Military artillery and infantry colleges who joined regular troops in the Battle of Maloyaroslavets. The majority of the cadets were killed but their efforts and sacrifice bought vital time for essential additional reserves to reach Moscow, could kept the Nazis, didn't let the enemy catch our capital.

A famous director and an actor Igor Ugolnikov made a film "The Podolsk cadets"/"The Final Stand" devoted to the feat of Podolsk cadets.

DARIA SAGALOVA

Daria Sagalova was born in 1984 in Podolsk. Contrary to the image of a silly blonde in the series in the biography of Daria Sagalova, the gymnasium was graduated with a silver medal. In addition to studying, the girl was engaged in dancing. Even during school, Daria made her debut in the theater. During one of the dance performances of his show "Fantasy", Daria was noticed by Oleg Butakhin, the director of the actor's theater. Having played several roles in plays, already in the 11th grade Sagalova firmly took the place of an actress of the Moscow theater. The first episodic film role in the biography of Daria Sagalova was played in 2004 ("It's not harmful to dream"). Since then, Daria has starred in several films – "Loneliness of love" (2005), "The Right to love", "Wolf", "On the River Maiden", "Club" (2006), "Night Sisters" (2007). Since 2006, Daria has been starring in the TV series "Happy Together", which made her famous not only in the whole country, but also in the near abroad. Daria Sagalova receives her higher education in biography at the State University of Culture and Arts of Moscow. He also plays in the state theater of the film actor.



✦ Questions

- Who is Andrey Smolyakov/ Daria Sagalova?
- When and where was Andrey Smolyakov/ Daria Sagalova born?
- What can you tell about his/her career?
- Tell about the person of your region who became famous.



DAY OF THE CITY



The date of the celebration dates back to 1781, when Podolsk received the status of a city. Day of the city of Podolsk is celebrated on the first Sunday of October. The Generation Square is considered the central venue for the celebration. By the holiday, they try to decorate the streets as much as possible with special designs, banners. As in other places, not only major professional musicians are invited to the celebration, but also local children's ensembles. On City Day, mass celebrations are held. Exhibitions are organized on the streets, they offer to participate in excursions. The day of the city of Podolsk always emphasizes that it has not only a majestic history, but also a number of achievements in our days. The dynamically developing city continues to be a significant industrial center. The final point is set by a solemn salute.

