

ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫХ ОКРУГОВ РФ

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ
И УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ
ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ СПО.
УРОВНИ ЯЗЫКА А2-В1



<u>ДАЛЬНЕВОСТОЧНЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ</u>	3
• КОД УГПС – 35.00.00. СЕЛЬСКОЕ, ЛЕСНОЕ И РЫБНОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО	4
• КОД УГПС – 08.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА	8
• КОД УГПС – 23.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НАЗЕМНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА	11
<u>ПРИВОЛЖСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ</u>	15
• КОД УГПС – 35.00.00. СЕЛЬСКОЕ, ЛЕСНОЕ И РЫБНОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО	16
• КОД УГПС – 08.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА	19
• КОД УГПС – 23.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НАЗЕМНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА	22
<u>СЕВЕРО-ЗАПАДНЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ</u>	26
• КОД УГПС – 35.00.00. СЕЛЬСКОЕ, ЛЕСНОЕ И РЫБНОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО	27
• КОД УГПС – 08.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА	30
• КОД УГПС – 23.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НАЗЕМНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА	33
<u>СЕВЕРО-КАВКАЗСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ</u>	36
• КОД УГПС – 35.00.00. СЕЛЬСКОЕ, ЛЕСНОЕ И РЫБНОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО	37
• КОД УГПС – 08.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА	40
• КОД УГПС – 23.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НАЗЕМНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА	43
<u>СИБИРСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ</u>	47
• КОД УГПС – 35.00.00. СЕЛЬСКОЕ, ЛЕСНОЕ И РЫБНОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО	48
• КОД УГПС – 08.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА	51
• КОД УГПС – 23.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НАЗЕМНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА	54
<u>УРАЛЬСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ</u>	58
• КОД УГПС – 35.00.00. СЕЛЬСКОЕ, ЛЕСНОЕ И РЫБНОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО	59
• КОД УГПС – 08.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА	62
• КОД УГПС – 23.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НАЗЕМНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА	65
<u>ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ</u>	69
• КОД УГПС – 35.00.00. СЕЛЬСКОЕ, ЛЕСНОЕ И РЫБНОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО	70
• КОД УГПС – 08.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА	73
• КОД УГПС – 23.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НАЗЕМНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА	76
<u>ЮЖНЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ</u>	80
• КОД УГПС – 35.00.00. СЕЛЬСКОЕ, ЛЕСНОЕ И РЫБНОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО	81
• КОД УГПС – 08.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА	84
• КОД УГПС – 23.00.00 ТЕХНИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НАЗЕМНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА	87
<u>QUIZ</u>	91
<u>KEYS</u>	100

*Методист проекта - Ширинян Марина Витальевна
Верстка сборника - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич
Дизайн обложки - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич*

ДАЛЬНЕВОСТОЧНЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ



LEAD-IN

a. Questions for reflection:

- What factors do you think help agriculture grow in the Far Eastern Federal District?
- How do the climate and geography of the region affect agricultural practices?
- Are you aware of any significant agricultural products or initiatives from this region?

READING

- ### a. Read the article about Agro-Industrial Forum to learn more detailed information about agriculture in Khabarovsk.

The All-Russian Agro-Industrial Forum in Khabarovsk



In 2018, Khabarovsk, a key city in the Far Eastern Federal District of Russia, hosted the All-Russian Agro-Industrial Forum. This event gathered representatives from the agricultural sector across the country to discuss pressing issues and new technologies in the agrarian field. The forum highlighted the importance of agriculture in the region and showcased advancements that can enhance productivity and sustainability.

Significance of the Forum

The forum served as a vital platform for addressing the future of agriculture in Russia, particularly in the Far East. Participants exchanged ideas on improving crop yields, livestock management, and sustainable practices tailored to the region's unique agricultural landscape.

Technological Innovations

A significant focus of the discussions was on integrating modern technologies into traditional farming practices. Innovations such as precision farming, drone technology for monitoring crop health, and advanced irrigation systems were explored to increase efficiency and reduce environmental impacts.

Regional Focus

Given the unique climatic and geographical conditions of the Far Eastern Federal District, discussions also emphasized region-specific challenges and opportunities. Issues such as climate change effects on agriculture, transportation

logistics for remote areas, and the potential for organic farming were highlighted as critical areas for development.

KEY WORDS

- **agriculture** — сельское хозяйство
- **sustainability** — устойчивое развитие
- **productivity** — производительность
- **technological innovations** — технологические инновации
- **regional challenges** — региональные проблемы
- **organic farming** — органическое земледелие

b. Answer the following questions based on the material you have read. For each question, provide clear and well-reasoned answers, utilizing information from the text.

1. What type of impact does agriculture have on the economy of the Far Eastern Federal District?
2. How do technological advancements influence traditional farming practices in this region?
3. What are some specific challenges faced by farmers in the Far East?
4. In what ways does community engagement enhance agricultural development?
5. How can events like the Agro-Industrial Forum shape future policies in agriculture?

VOCABULARY

- a. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word provided in parentheses and complete the sentences using vocabulary from the text.
1. The All-Russian Agro-Industrial Forum aimed to address issues related to (agriculture) in the Far Eastern Federal District.
 2. One of the main goals of the forum was to discuss (innovate) practices that could enhance productivity.
 3. (sustain) practices are essential for ensuring that agriculture can thrive in changing climatic conditions.
 4. Participants shared ideas on improving (crop) (yield) through advanced techniques and technologies.
 5. The forum emphasized the importance of (collaborate) between various stakeholders in the agricultural sector.

b. For each word from the text, find an antonym that fits the context. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. Increase: _____
2. Traditional: _____
3. Advanced: _____
4. Unique: _____
5. Future: _____

SPEAKING

Prepare a short monologue (2-3 minutes) about one of the following topics. Use information from the text and incorporate own ideas and experiences. After everyone has presented, there will be a brief QA session.

Monologue Topics:

1. The importance of agriculture: Explain why agriculture is a vital sector for any country, focusing on its economic, social, and environmental significance.
2. Technological innovations in agriculture: Choose one technological innovation mentioned in the text (e.g., precision farming, drone technology) and discuss how it can transform traditional farming practices.
3. Challenges of farming in unique climates: Reflect on the challenges faced by farmers in regions with specific climatic conditions, drawing parallels with your own experiences or knowledge of different agricultural regions.

PROJECT

Imagine that you have to organize an event to encourage your classmates to consider a career in agriculture, inspired by the All-Russian Agro-Industrial Forum. In groups of 4-5 people, prepare a motivational speech to convince your classmates (the audience) to explore opportunities in the agricultural sector.

Instructions:

1. Form groups of 4-5 students.
2. Each group will prepare a motivational speech that includes the following elements:
 - Greeting
 - Personal experience
 - Importance of agriculture
 - Career opportunities
 - Advantages of working in agriculture

- Conclusion and QA
3. Each group will present their speech to the class. Aim for a presentation time of 5-7 minutes.
 4. After all presentations, the class will vote on which group delivered the most convincing speech. Consider criteria such as clarity, engagement, creativity, and content.
 5. After voting, each group will receive feedback from peers and the teacher on their presentation skills and content.

Ссылка на изображение:

<https://unsplash.com/photos/three-persons-standing-front-of-field-S5DEUg2yUVU>

1. READING

a) Do you think it is hard to construct a plant? If so, why? How much time can the construction process take?

b) Read the article about the Amur gas processing plant to find out the answer.

The Amur Gas Processing Plant

In 2015, a large-scale project was launched in Russia – the construction of the Amur gas processing plant began in the area of the city of Svobodny in the Amur region. It is one of the largest natural gas processing facilities in the world. Besides, the plant is an important link in the supply of natural gas to China.

Important Numbers

The project impresses with its scale and size. Around 800 hectares of the ground, on which the plant is being built, could accommodate 1100 football fields, and the total area of all plant objects is more than 1.8 thousand hectares. In 2025, the plant will reach its full design capacity – 42 billion cubic meters of gas per year.



From Scratch

The key feature of the project was the complete lack of infrastructure at the beginning of construction in 2015. The work started absolutely from scratch. Three years later, in 2018, access roads, railway communications and a residential district for workers were constructed.

The Amur gas processing plant, which produces helium, is very important for Russia. Helium is widely used in medicine, nuclear, food and space industries. Thus, this project gives a powerful impulse for social and economic development of the Amur region and the entire Far East.

KEY WORDS

- **large-scale** – крупномасштабный
- **gas processing plant** – газоперерабатывающий завод
- **natural gas** – природный газ
- **supply** – снабжение, поставка
- **accommodate** – вмещать
- **design capacity** – проектная мощность
- **from scratch** – с нуля
- **access roads** – подъездные дороги
- **railway communications** – железнодорожные коммуникации
- **residential district** – жилой район

c) Read the article again and complete the table with the most important information about the plant.

Federal District:	
Region:	
City:	
Plant Name:	
Launch Year:	
Plant Area (in hectares):	
Total Area (in hectares):	
Design Capacity:	
Product:	

2. VOCABULARY

a) Match the parts of the word combinations from the article. Find them in the text.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. access | a) gas |
| 2. design | b) communications |
| 3. residential | c) capacity |
| 4. natural | d) district |
| 5. railway | e) roads |

b) Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the KEY WORDS section. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Building a plant _____ requires careful planning and hard work.
2. The city plans a _____ construction project for new roads.
3. The local plant provides a consistent _____ of tiles and bricks for various construction projects.
4. The architect will modify the plans to _____ larger windows.
5. The local community supports the construction of the _____ for its economic benefits.

3. SPEAKING

Discuss in groups:

- a) According to the author, the Amur gas processing plant is still under construction. Why do you think it takes so many years to build a plant?
- b) What problems do you think might come up during the construction of such a large project?
- c) Why do you think Russia should construct plants nowadays?

4. PROJECT

Find information about one of the plants located in your hometown and present it to the class. In your presentation you should say:

- what the function of this plant is;
- when the construction started and ended (if so);
- what is special about the construction process and the plant itself;
- why this plant is important for your region.

Ссылка на изображение: https://ru.freepik.com/free-photo/person-working-building-construction_20517391.htm#from_view=detail_alsolike

1. Answer the questions:

- What challenges do remote regions face in terms of transportation and infrastructure during extreme weather conditions?

2. Read the text:

Every spring in Russia, nearly 30,000 kilometers of roads disappear without a trace. But there is no need to worry: as soon as the frost comes, they reappear. These are zimniks—temporary winter roads built in the Far North when cold weather arrives.



The importance of zimniks for the northern regions cannot be overstated. For example, the only land route that connects the

Nenets Autonomous Okrug with the rest of the country is the zimnik from Naryan-Mar to Usinsk. Additionally, the only way to drive to Chukotka is via the "Arctic" zimnik. Every year, around 28,000 kilometers of these roads are constructed, linking remote northern settlements with the mainland. For the people living in these areas, zimniks are the only transportation link for delivering vital supplies, including food, fuel, and building materials. During the 2019–2020 season, 174 such roads were officially opened. In comparison, the federal network of paved roads in the country exceeds 50,000 kilometers.

Building zimniks requires preparation work, such as surveying the route and removing obstacles. Once the temperature drops consistently, specialists start leveling the snow and strengthening the surface. They flood the road with water to create a hard and smooth surface, and they add gravel on slopes to prevent slipping. Special technologies are also used to cross water barriers. If the ice is not thick enough, wooden mats are placed, and layers of ice are added, allowing the road to open earlier or to be used in unstable winter weather.

An important step is the installation of safety signs. Reflective road signs are placed on winding sections and ice crossings, and the permissible load on the ice is indicated. Regular cleaning and compacting of the surface are necessary to maintain access, as snowfalls and blizzards can quickly cover the road. Due to heavy traffic, zimniks need constant repairs to avoid the formation of potholes and uneven surfaces.

Safety on zimniks is regulated by new standards adopted in 2020 (GOST R 58948-2020). This document sets requirements for the strength of the surface, road width, and speed limits. Major crossings must also be illuminated and equipped with signs and barriers. Heating points are created along zimniks to provide emergency assistance in case of breakdowns, which is especially important in low temperatures and remote areas.

Despite the importance of zimniks, there are plans to gradually replace these seasonal routes with permanent roads to ensure year-round transportation access.

KEY WORDS

- **temporary winter roads** - временные зимние дороги / зимники
- **land route** - наземный маршрут
- **link remote northern settlements with the mainland** - связывать удалённые северные поселения с основными землями
- **deliver vital supplies** - доставлять жизненно важные припасы
- **paved roads** - асфальтированные дороги
- **survey the route and remove obstacles** - проводить обследование маршрута и устранять препятствия
- **level the snow and strengthen the surface** - выравнивать снег и укреплять поверхность
- **unstable winter weather** - нестабильные зимние погодные условия
- **reflective road signs** - светоотражающие дорожные знаки
- **emergency assistance** - экстренная помощь

2.2 State whether the sentence is True or False:

- 1) The reappearance of approximately 30,000 kilometers of zimnik roads each winter demonstrates the reliance of northern regions on seasonal infrastructure due to challenging climate conditions.
- 2) Zimniks are primarily constructed for recreational purposes, offering an alternative travel route for tourists in Russia's Far North.
- 3) Preparatory work for zimnik construction, such as route surveying and obstacle removal, is essential to ensure that these roads can support the weight of heavy transport and withstand severe winter conditions.
- 4) According to new standards introduced in 2020, all zimniks are required to feature continuous lighting and heated emergency shelters along their full length.
- 5) The initiative to replace zimniks with permanent roads underscores a long-term strategy to enhance year-round accessibility to Russia's northern territories.

3. Match the words with their definitions.

emergency assistance / temporary winter roads / reflective road signs / level the snow and strengthen the surface / deliver vital supplies

- a) This helps ensure drivers can see signs clearly even in low light or snowy conditions. _____
- b) These routes only exist during certain seasons and are essential in the Far North. _____
- c) A process needed to prepare zimniks, so they are safe and even for driving. _____
- d) This service is critical in case of vehicle breakdowns, especially in isolated regions. _____
- e) A phrase describing the transportation of necessary items like food, fuel, and other essentials. _____

4. Complete the sentences using the words from the key vocabulary.

Zimniks are essential because they _____ that would otherwise be cut off from essential supplies.

Workers must _____ before building the zimnik to ensure safety and accessibility.

Due to _____, some zimniks may be inaccessible earlier than planned.

Unlike zimniks, _____ provide a permanent solution for transportation year-round.

The only _____ connecting some regions is the zimnik, as no permanent roads exist.

5. Discuss the questions in pairs/groups:

- In what ways can the reliance on zimniks affect the socio-economic development of remote northern communities in Russia, particularly in the Far East?
- What alternative transportation solutions could be implemented to improve accessibility and support local economies in regions where zimniks are the primary infrastructure?
- How might climate change impact the effectiveness and safety of zimniks in the Far East, and what measures could be taken to adapt to these changes?

6. Project:

- Identify one region in the Far East that relies on temporary winter roads or other seasonal transportation methods.
- Research and analyze the current transportation infrastructure in the chosen area, focusing on the challenges and opportunities presented by seasonal roads similar to zimniks.

Answers:

Ex.2

- 1) TRUE
- 2) FALSE = Zimniks are not constructed for recreational purposes. Their main purpose is to provide essential transport links between northern regions and the rest of Russia, especially for delivering vital supplies like food, fuel, and building materials.
- 3) TRUE
- 4) FALSE = The new standards introduced in 2020 require lighting and heated points only at major crossings and key sections of the zimniks. Continuous lighting and heating points are not required along the entire length of these roads
- 5) TRUE

Ex.3

- 1) temporary winter roads
- 2) deliver vital supplies
- 3) level the snow and strengthen the surface
- 4) reflective road signs
- 5) emergency assistance

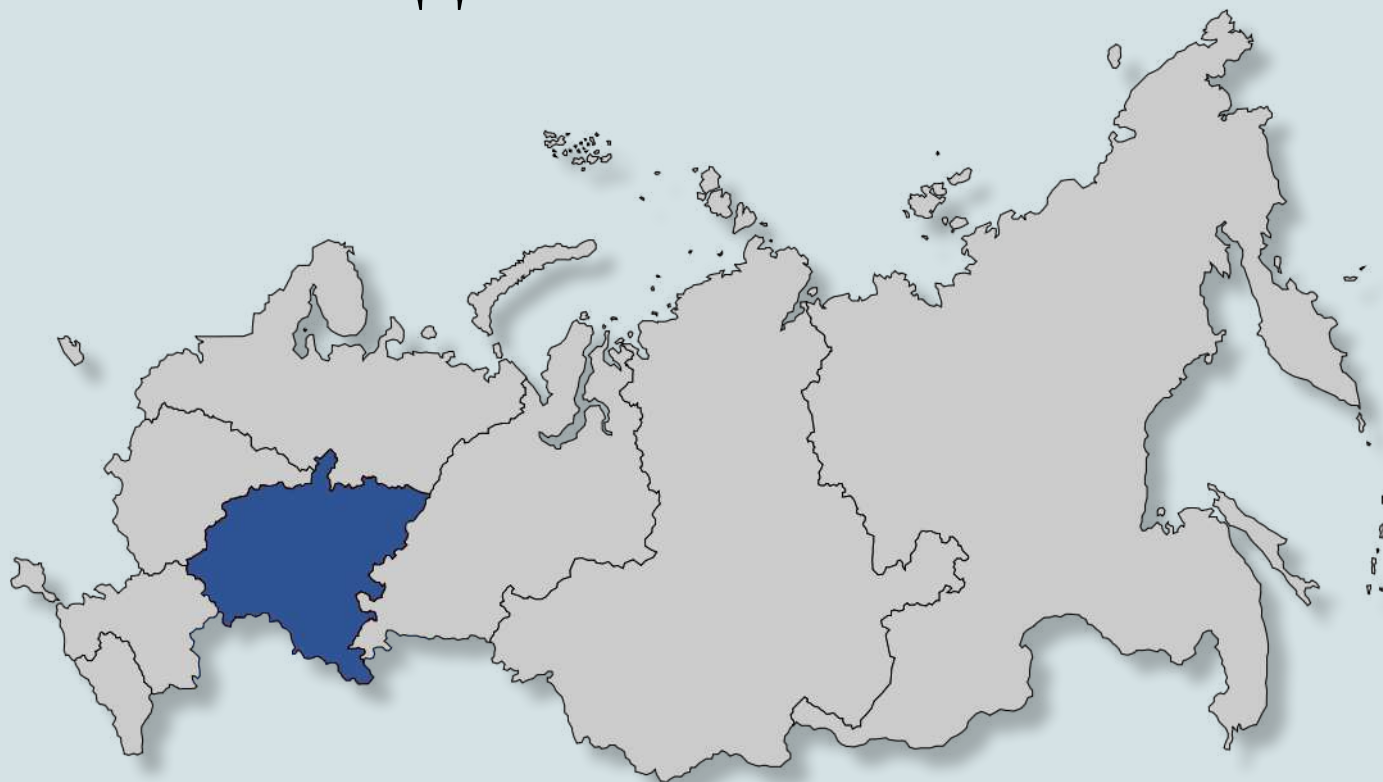
Ex.4

- 1) link remote northern settlements with the mainland
- 2) survey the route and remove obstacles
- 3) unstable winter weather
- 4) paved roads
- 5) land route

Ссылка на изображение:

https://arcticrussia.ru/upload/medialibrary/stati/zimnik_2.jpg

ПРИВОЛЖСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ



LEAD-IN

a) Questions for reflection:

- What factors contribute to the success of grain production in the Volga Federal District?
- How do the climate and geography of the region influence the yield and quality of grains?
- Are you familiar with any specific grain varieties or agricultural practices unique to this region?

READING

a) Read the article about grain production in the Volga Federal District to gain detailed information into its agricultural significance.

Grain Production in the Volga Federal District

The Volga Federal District is a crucial area in Russia for grain production, particularly known for its significant output of wheat and barley. The region's favorable climate, fertile soil, and advanced agricultural practices create optimal conditions for cultivating high-quality grains.

Ideal Climate and Soil

The Volga Federal District benefits from a continental climate characterized by warm summers and cold winters. This climate allows for a longer growing season, which is essential for crops like wheat and barley. The soil in this region is rich in nutrients, providing an excellent foundation for robust crop growth.

Popular Grain Varieties

Wheat and barley are the most prevalent grain varieties cultivated in the Volga Federal District. Wheat is primarily grown for both food production and export, while barley is often used for animal feed and brewing purposes.



Economic Impact and Cultural Importance

Grain production significantly contributes to the local economy, supporting both farmers and related industries, such as milling and food processing. The region also plays a vital role in national food security. Agricultural fairs and festivals celebrating grain harvests promote local culture and attract visitors, further enhancing agritourism.

KEY WORDS

- **grain production** — производство зерна
- **fertile soil** — плодородная почва
- **nutrients** — питательные вещества
- **robust crop growth** — устойчивый рост урожая
- **wheat** — пшеница
- **barley** — ячмень
- **agricultural practices** — сельскохозяйственные практики
- **agritourism** — агротуризм
- **yield** — урожай

b) Answer the following questions based on the material you have read. For each question, provide clear and well-reasoned answers, utilizing information from the text.

1. What type of climate does the Volga Federal District have, and how does it benefit grain growing?
2. How do farmers in the Volga Federal District combine traditional and modern agricultural methods?
3. What are the two most popular grain varieties mentioned in the text?
4. How does grain production contribute to the local economy?
5. What cultural activities are associated with grain production in the region?

VOCABULARY

a) Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank: wheat, barley, nutrients, climate, farmers.

1. The region's favorable _____ allows for a longer growing season.
2. _____ are essential for robust crop growth.
3. _____ is primarily grown for food production.
4. Many _____ use modern technology to enhance yield.
5. _____ is often used for animal feed.

b) Transform the following words into different forms as indicated:

1. Local (Adjective → Noun) — _____
2. Quality (Adjective → Noun) — _____
3. Create (Verb → Noun) — _____
4. Attract (Verb → Adjective) — _____
5. Celebrate (Verb → Noun) — _____

SPEAKING

Prepare a monologue in English in which you talk about grain production in your federal district. Your monologue should be 2-3 minutes long and include the following aspects:

- Introduction
- Climate and Soil
- Popular Grain Varieties
- Economic Impact
- Cultural Significance

PROJECT

Research and present information about various grains that are significant in different cultures and cuisines around the globe. You will select one particular grain to focus on for your presentation.

- When and where was this grain first cultivated? What are some historical facts related to it?
- How is this grain used in cooking? What are some traditional dishes that feature this grain?
- What are the health benefits of this grain? How does it compare to other grains?
- Are there any festivals or traditions associated with this grain in certain cultures?

Ссылка на изображение: <https://unsplash.com/photos/closeup-photography-of-brown-wheats-1fBUD5Dcmys>

1. READING

a) Have you ever visited any event connected to the field of construction? If so, what was there? If not, would you like to visit such an event? What would you expect to see and do there?

b) Read the article about the RUSSIA EXPO to learn more about such events.

Promoting Construction

In 2023, the RUSSIA EXPO was launched in Moscow on the territory of VDNH where visitors could look at the most important achievements of 89 Russian regions. On one of the days of the forum, the Samara region held a career-oriented event related to construction.

Useful For Students

The event consisted of several activities. One of them was an excursion to the pavilion of the building complex of Russia. Thanks to it, students learned about how young professionals can develop today in the industry. Moreover, one of the national competitions in the field of construction is held annually in Samara. The winners in the nominations of the best welder, plasterer and installer of frame structures shared their success stories with the guests too.

Little Builders

The youngest visitors of the RUSSIA EXPO took part in a master class on building a dream house. The students of the construction college not only helped them 'build', but also told the children about what types of houses exist, what specialists are needed to build a house, and what construction machines are needed at a construction site.



Besides, some representatives of the building dynasties of the Samara region came to the forum to talk about the importance of love for construction and respect for the ancestors' work. Thus, to be a builder is prestigious, and that is what the event was about.

KEY WORDS

- **achievements** — достижения
- **career-oriented** — профориентационный
- **annually** — ежегодно
- **welder** — сварщик
- **plasterer** — штукатур
- **installer** — монтажник
- **frame structures** — каркасные конструкции
- **construction site** — стройка, стройплощадка
- **representatives** — представители
- **ancestors** — предки

c) Read the article again and mark the following sentences as T (True) or F (False). Find evidence in the text.

1. Students learned about career development opportunities in the construction industry during the event.
2. The master class was organized for the students of the construction college.
3. According to the representatives of the building dynasties, it is not important to respect the work of our ancestors.
4. The aim of the event was to promote the prestige of being a builder.

VOCABULARY

a) What do these specialists do? Match the professions to the work responsibilities.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. welder | a) applies plaster to walls and ceilings |
| 2. plasterer | b) uses drywall (гипсокартон) |
| 3. frame structures installer | c) joins metal parts together |
| | d) uses a bucket and a mixer |
| | e) installs windows and doors |
| | f) uses a tool that generates intense heat |

b) Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the KEY WORDS section. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Everyone knows that working at a _____ without a helmet is dangerous.
2. The number of construction workers in Russia is increasing _____.
3. It is amazing how our _____ built houses without modern machines.
4. The university organized a _____ meeting for its students so that they can learn more about different jobs in construction.
5. The _____ of the construction company were talking about their _____ at the event.

3. SPEAKING

Discuss in groups:

- a) Is it important to visit such events for young people? Why (not)?
- b) Can you suggest any ideas on how young professionals can develop in the construction industry today?
- c) The author says that it is prestigious to be a builder. Why do you think it is so? Do you agree with it?

4. PROJECT

Imagine that you have to organize an event related to construction too. Prepare a motivational speech in a group of 4-5 people. Try to convince the guests (your class) to start working in construction. Then vote and choose one group as a winner. In your speech you should:

- greet your guests and share your experience related to construction;
- talk about the importance of construction for society;
- discuss what jobs exist in the field and give examples;
- name the main advantages of working in construction;
- make a conclusion and invite your guests to ask questions.

Ссылка на изображение: https://www.freepik.com/free-photo/i-build-my-dream-kids-dreaming-about-profession-engineer-childhood-planning-education-dream-concept-want-become-successful-employee-manufacturing-building-industry-infrastructure_13343492.htm#fromView=search&page=1&position=9&uuid=50cfbd21-8fc0-4280-b7ca-1e1ca9a99516

1. Answer the questions:

- What do you think the "Great Volga Route" project might involve?
- Why do you think transport and tourism development is important for a region?

2. Read the text:



In October 2023, the working group of the Russian Federation State Council Commission on Transport approved the concept of the "Great Volga Route" (GVR) project, developed by the Faculty of Urban and Regional Development at the Higher School of Economics (HSE). The project aims to improve the transport, tourism, and industrial potential of the Volga regions, as well as to create a digital twin of the Volga River. The Director of the Center for Social Research and Technological Innovations at HSE, Evgeny Mikhaylenko, noted that the project will help restore the river fleet,

increase passenger and cargo flows, develop tourism, and improve the quality of urban environments.

Today, Russia's waterways are used only 20-30% of their potential, despite the overload on roads and railways. As part of the GVR, the plan is to improve infrastructure, rebuild piers, and develop modern transport services. Tourism is also an important focus of the project: it includes creating a single card for visiting attractions and promoting active recreation for young people, including extreme tourism.

In addition, the project includes innovative shipbuilding, such as creating environmentally friendly vessels, and developing fish farming. One key aspect of the program is the development of a comprehensive water body restoration system, which includes cleaning sediment and monitoring hydraulic structures.

The "Great Volga Route" covers the waterways of the European part of Russia, from the White Sea-Baltic Canal to the Black and Caspian Seas. The project has huge potential, and if it is done well, it will help these regions become leaders in technology, make the environment better, and grow the economy.

KEY WORDS

- **river fleet** – речной флот
- **passenger and cargo flows** – пассажирские и грузовые потоки
- **urban environments** – городские среды
- **waterways** – водные пути
- **overload** – перегруз
- **piers** – причалы
- **recreation** – развлечение, отдых
- **shipbuilding** – судостроение
- **vessel** – судно
- **water body restoration system** – система восстановления водоемов
- **sediment** – донные отложения

2.1. Answer the questions:

- What are the main goals of the "Great Volga Route" project?
- Who developed the concept of the GVR project, and which institution are they associated with?
- How much of Russia's waterways are currently utilized, and what does this indicate about their potential?
- What innovative aspects are included in the project regarding shipbuilding and environmental sustainability?

3. Match the words with their definitions. |

1. passenger and cargo flows	a) a comprehensive approach to restoring and maintaining the health of aquatic ecosystems, involving cleaning, monitoring, and rehabilitating water bodies.
2. shipbuilding	b) the movement of individuals traveling and the transportation of goods via water routes, which contribute to overall economic activity.
3. vessels	c) particles of organic or inorganic matter that settle at the bottom of water bodies, such as mud or silt, often affecting water quality and ecology.
4. water body restoration system	d) a general term for a ship or large boat designed for navigation on water.
5. sediment	e) the process of designing and constructing ships and vessels for various purposes, including commercial, military, and recreational uses.

4. Complete the sentences using the words from the key vocabulary.

- The restoration of the (1) _____ is crucial for improving transport efficiency along the rivers.
- To address the current (2) _____ on roads, there is a need to enhance the use of inland (3) _____.
- Developing modern (4) _____ will attract more tourism and improve the quality of (5) _____.

5. Discuss the questions in pairs/groups:

- What challenges might arise during the implementation of the comprehensive water body restoration system, especially regarding sediment cleaning and hydraulic monitoring?
- How does the project's emphasis on environmentally friendly shipbuilding reflect current trends in sustainable development?
- Considering the project's potential to boost regional economies, what other benefits can you foresee for the communities along the Great Volga Route?

6. Project:

Develop a marketing campaign that promotes tourism along the Great Volga Route:

In your project you should:

- create promotional materials (for example, brochures, social media posts, and videos) that highlight attractions, recreational activities, and extreme tourism options.
- include ideas on how to incentivize tourism through a single card system.

Answers:

Ex.3

1 b

2 e

3 d

4 a

5 c

Ex.4

1. river fleet

2. overload

3. waterways

4. piers

5. urban environments

Ссылка на изображение: <https://visitvolga.ru/blog/velikiy-volzhskiy-put/>

СЕВЕРО-ЗАПАДНЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ



LEAD-IN

a) Questions for reflection:

- What factors contribute to the growth of aquaculture in the Northwestern Federal District?
- How do the region's climate and water resources affect fish farming practices?
- Are there any notable fish species or aquaculture farms in this area?

READING

a) Read the article about Aquaculture in the Northwestern Federal District to find out the answers.

Aquaculture in the Northwestern Federal District



The Northwestern Federal District of Russia plays a significant role in aquaculture due to its proximity to the Baltic Sea and numerous rivers and lakes. This geographical advantage creates ideal conditions for fishing and fish farming, making aquaculture a vital component of the region's economy.

Geographical Advantages

The district's abundant water resources, including the Baltic Sea and various freshwater bodies, provide an excellent habitat for a wide range of fish species. The diverse aquatic ecosystems support both wild fishing and aquaculture, allowing for sustainable practices that benefit local communities. The combination of these natural resources fosters a thriving industry that not only meets local demand but also contributes to exports.

Sustainable Practices

Many aquaculture farms in the Northwestern Federal District prioritize sustainable practices. They focus on minimizing environmental impact while maximizing fish production. Techniques such as integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) are employed, where different species are farmed together in a way that benefits each other, enhancing overall productivity and reducing waste.

Economic Impact

Aquaculture significantly contributes to the local economy by providing jobs and supporting related industries, such as feed production and equipment manufacturing.

KEY WORDS

- **aquaculture** — аквакультура
- **sustainable practices** — устойчивые практики
- **Baltic Sea** — Балтийское море
- **freshwater bodies** — пресноводные водоемы
- **fisheries** — рыболовство
- **integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA)** — интегрированная многотропическая аквакультура
- **economic impact** — экономическое влияние

b) Read the article once more and select the correct answers.
Find supporting evidence in the text.

1. What geographical feature significantly contributes to aquaculture in the Northwestern Federal District?

- a) Mountain ranges
- b) The Baltic Sea and numerous rivers and lakes
- c) Deserts

2. What is a key focus of aquaculture farms in the Northwestern Federal District?

- a) Maximizing environmental impact
- b) Minimizing environmental impact
- c) Increasing the use of wild fishing

3. How does aquaculture affect the local economy?

- a) It decreases job opportunities.
- b) It provides jobs and supports related industries.
- c) It has no effect on the economy.

4. What technique is mentioned as part of sustainable practices in aquaculture?

- a) Monoculture farming
- b) Integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA)
- c) Traditional fishing methods

VOCABULARY

a) Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. aquaculture | a. A community of living organisms and their environment |
| 2. sustainable | b. The practice of farming aquatic organisms |
| 3. ecosystem | c. A place where an organism lives |
| 4. exports | d. Capable of being maintained over the long term |
| 5. habitat | e. Goods sent to another country for sale |

b) Read the sentences and underline the right options.

1. The Northwestern Federal District has many *abundant resources* / *limited resources* that support aquaculture.
2. The diverse aquatic ecosystems support both *wild fishing* / *commercial fishing* and aquaculture, allowing for sustainable practices.
3. Sustainable practices in aquaculture help to reduce *environmental impact* / *increase pollution* in the region.
4. Aquaculture farms are essential for *providing jobs* / *decreasing job opportunities* in local communities.
5. The industry not only meets local demand but also contributes to *exports* / *imports*, boosting the economy.

3. SPEAKING

Discuss in pairs:

- a) What aspects of aquaculture in the Northwestern Federal District would you like to learn more about?
- b) Why do you think sustainable practices are important in aquaculture today?
- c) How does aquaculture benefit the region? Can you give examples of activities related to fishing or fish farming that tourists might enjoy?

PROJECT

Prepare a presentation on the topic "Aquaculture in My Region." Your talk should last 1.5 - 2 minutes.

Remember to say about:

- aquaculture and its significance in your region;
- key areas;
- provide specific examples of aquaculture initiatives in your region;
- impact on People and Environment.

Present your findings to the class.

Ссылка на изображение: <https://unsplash.com/photos/six-black-and-yellow-fishing-rod-in-boat-UivGzIDhVyw>

1. READING

a) Look at the picture below. What is special about these buildings? What is their architectural style? In which country do you think they are located?



b) Read the article about Kaliningrad to find out the answer.

The Most European Russian City

The North-West Federal District captivates people with its amazing architecture and unusual cities. One of them is Kaliningrad, which is located in Central Europe – quite far from the rest of Russia.

Königsberg

The thing is that up until 1945 the city belonged to Germany and was called Königsberg. During the Great Patriotic War, it suffered greatly. Many areas of the city were turned into ruins, so now old construction is scattered throughout Kaliningrad.

Mixture of Styles

For example, the city got its narrow cobbled streets, fortifications, gothic cathedrals and luxurious villas from Königsberg. The Soviet period left behind many Khrushchevkas and constructivist buildings. Modernity is represented not only by the usual dormitory districts and shopping centers, but also by the stylised residential complexes and buildings. It is hard to find such a mix of styles in other cities in Russia.



Every year in Kaliningrad there are more and more landscaped public spaces, beautiful houses, pedestrian zones and parks. This distinguishes it from many other Russian cities, makes it similar to European ones and attracts tourists from all over Russia like a magnet.

KEY WORDS

- **scattered** — разбросанный
- **narrow** — узкий
- **cobbled** — мощеный, из брусчатки
- **fortifications** — фортификационные сооружения, укрепления
- **cathedrals** — соборы
- **luxurious** — роскошный
- **dormitory districts** — спальные районы
- **residential complexes** — жилые комплексы
- **landscaped** — благоустроенный
- **pedestrian zones** — пешеходные зоны

c) Read the article again and complete the table with the most important information about the city.

General Information	
Country:	
Federal District:	
City Name:	
Location:	
Characteristic Constructions	
Königsberg:	1. 2. 3. 4.
The Soviet Union:	1. 2.
Modernity:	1. 2. 3.

2. VOCABULARY

a) Match the words and phrases from the article with their definitions.

1. Khrushchevka	a) a type of architectural style that uses geometric shapes and focuses on function
2. fortification	b) a type of low-cost, mass-produced apartment building developed in the Soviet Union
3. dormitory district	c) an area of a city where cars are not allowed, and people can walk safely
4. constructivist building	d) a military structure designed to protect a place from attacks (walls, towers, etc.)
5. pedestrian zone	e) an area primarily made up of residential buildings where people live

b) Transform the words so that they belong to the parts of speech indicated in brackets. Find them in the article and translate into Russian.

1. modern (adjective) – _____ (noun)
2. style (noun) – _____ (adjective)
3. construct (verb) – _____ (noun)
4. landscape (noun) – _____ (adjective)
5. resident (noun) – _____ (adjective)

3. SPEAKING

Answer the questions in the form of a short monologue. Take some time to prepare and make notes.

- a) What are the advantages of the mixture of styles that is present in Kaliningrad?
- b) What can be its disadvantages?
- c) How do you personally feel about the combination of old and modern buildings in a city?

4. PROJECT

Split into groups of 4-5 people and plan a walk around your city. Find 3-5 buildings of different architectural styles and take pictures. Then present them to the class. In your presentation you should say:

- what these buildings are;
- when they were constructed;
- what their architectural styles are;
- why each of these styles is important for your city.

Ссылка на изображение: https://unsplash.com/photos/an-old-church-with-a-clock-tower-and-steeple-c_0xr7qxPFc

1. Answer the questions:

- What do you know about the role of ports in trade and economy?
- How do you think the location of a port can affect its importance?
- Can you name any significant ports in Russia or around the world?



2. Read the text:

The Port of Kaliningrad: History and Economic Importance

Kaliningrad is a unique city in Russia, located on the Baltic Sea. One of its most important features is the Port of Kaliningrad. This port has a rich history and plays a significant role in the region's economy.

History of the Port

The Port of Kaliningrad was established in the early 18th century. Originally, it was part of Prussia and was known as Königsberg. The port grew quickly because of its **strategic location**. It became **an important center for trade and shipping** in the Baltic region. After World War II, the city became part of the Soviet Union, and the port continued to develop.

Economic Importance

Today, the Port of Kaliningrad is one of the most important ports in Russia. It serves as **a key hub for cargo and shipping** in the Baltic Sea. The port supports **various industries**, such as fishing, shipbuilding, and transportation. Many goods are imported and exported through this port, including oil, machinery, and food products.

The port also creates jobs for local residents. Many people work in shipping companies, logistics, and warehouses. This contributes to the economic growth of Kaliningrad and improves the **living standards** of its citizens.

Modern Developments

In recent years, the Russian government has invested in modernizing the port, for instance, the introduction of automated **inventory management systems** allows for fast and accurate tracking of goods and their movement. Also, new terminals have been built, and modern equipment has been purchased to speed up **loading and unloading**. This also increases the **port's** overall **capacity**. This reduces the time needed for cargo processing and minimizes errors. New facilities and technologies have been introduced to increase efficiency. This modernization helps the port compete with other Baltic ports, such as Gdansk in Poland and Klaipeda in Lithuania.

Prominent Impact

The Port of Kaliningrad is not only a vital transportation hub but also a significant part of the city's history and economy. Its development over the years reflects the changes in the region and its importance in global trade. As Kaliningrad continues to grow, the port will remain a key player in the **economic landscape** of the Baltic Sea.

KEY WORDS

- **significant role** - значительная роль
- **strategic location** - стратегическое расположение
- **important center for trade and shipping** - важный центр торговли и судоходства
- **key hub for cargo and shipping** - ключевой узел для грузоперевозок и судоходства
- **various industries** - различные отрасли
- **living standards** - уровень жизни
- **inventory management systems** - системы управления запасами
- **loading and unloading** - погрузка и разгрузка
- **port's capacity** - пропускная способность порта
- **economic landscape** - экономический ландшафт

2.2 Answer the questions:

1. When was the Port of Kaliningrad established, and what was its original name?
2. How did the strategic location of the Port of Kaliningrad contribute to its growth as a center for trade and shipping?
3. What are some of the key industries supported by the Port of Kaliningrad today?
4. What recent developments have been made to modernize the port, and why are these changes important?
5. In what ways does the Port of Kaliningrad impact the local economy and living standards of its residents?

3. Match the words with their definitions.

significant role; strategic location; important center for trade and shipping; key hub for cargo and shipping; various industries

1. ____ – A place that plays an important part in the economy.
2. ____ – A place that is beneficial due to its position.
3. ____ – Different types of businesses that operate in a region.
4. ____ – A crucial point for the movement of goods.
5. ____ – An important function that affects many aspects of life.

4. Complete the sentences using the words from the key vocabulary.

1. Improved _____ helps manage stock levels accurately in the port.
2. The increase in the _____ allows it to handle more cargo.
3. The process of _____ is vital for the efficient operation of the port.
4. Better _____ in the region has resulted from the port's development.
5. The _____ of the port is essential for understanding its role in trad

5. Discuss the questions in pairs/groups:

- How has the Port of Kaliningrad influenced the local economy and job market?
- In what ways can modernization improve the efficiency of a port?
- What challenges do you think ports like Kaliningrad might face in the future?

6. Project:

Task: Investigate the role of ports in the Northwestern Federal District.

In your project you should:

1. **Research** the main ports in the Northwestern Federal District and their significance for trade.
2. **Identify** how these ports contribute to the local economy and improve living standards for residents.
3. **Examine** the challenges faced by these ports and how they are addressing modernization and competition.
4. Prepare a **short presentation (3-5 slides)** that includes:
 - Key findings about each port.
 - Maps or images to illustrate your points.
 - One or two examples of how the development of ports has positively affected the local community.

Ссылка на изображение: <https://avatars.mds.yandex.net/getydo/6059193/2a00000183eec126bc271e379e8a05ce5f76/diploma>

СЕВЕРО-КАВКАЗСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ



LEAD-IN

a) Questions for reflection:

- What specific climatic features make the North Caucasus suitable for nut cultivation?
- How do local traditions and practices influence nut farming in the region?
- Can you think of any health benefits associated with consuming nuts, particularly those grown in the North Caucasus?

READING

a) Read the article about nut cultivation in the North Caucasus to gain detailed insights into this agricultural sector.

Nut Cultivation in the North Caucasus

The North Caucasus Federal District is renowned for its diverse agricultural production, particularly in nut cultivation. The region is especially famous for its high-quality walnuts and hazelnuts, which thrive due to the favorable climatic and geographical conditions.



Ideal Climate and Soil

The North Caucasus enjoys a temperate climate with warm summers and mild winters, creating an ideal environment for growing nuts. The region's fertile soil is rich in nutrients, which contributes to the robust growth and exceptional quality of nuts. The combination of abundant sunlight and adequate rainfall ensures that nut trees flourish, leading to bountiful harvests.

Popular Nut Varieties

Among the most sought-after varieties in the North Caucasus are walnuts and hazelnuts. Walnuts are prized for their rich flavor and nutritional benefits, while hazelnuts are highly valued in both culinary applications and confectionery. The local producers have developed expertise in cultivating these varieties, ensuring that they meet both domestic and international market standards.

Agritourism and Cultural Significance

Nut cultivation plays a significant role in the local economy and promotes agritourism. Tours and tastings in farms not only support local farmers but also attract tourists interested in experiencing the rich agricultural heritage of the region.

KEY WORDS

- **cultivation** — выращивание
- **nutrient-rich soil** — питательная почва
- **temperate climate** — умеренный климат
- **harvests** — урожай
- **walnuts** — грецкие орехи
- **hazelnuts** — фундук
- **agritourism** — агритуризм
- **culinary applications** — кулинарные применения

b) Read the statements below and indicate whether they are True (T), False (F), or Not Stated (NS) based on the information from the text.

1. The North Caucasus is known for its production of nuts and grains. ____
2. The climate in the North Caucasus is characterized by warm summers and cold winters. ____
3. Walnuts and hazelnuts are the only types of nuts cultivated in the North Caucasus. ____
4. The region's soil is described as nutrient-rich, which helps in the growth of nut trees. ____
5. Agritourism in the North Caucasus does not involve any interaction with local farmers. ____

VOCABULARY

a) Match the words with their definitions:

Words	Definitions
1. Agritourism	A. A type of nut known for its rich flavor
2. Walnuts	B. The process of growing crops or plants
3. Culinary applications	C. The use of agriculture for tourism
4. Cultivation	D. Ways in which food is prepared or used

b) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word provided in parentheses. Complete the sentences using words from the text.

1. The North Caucasus is known for its (diverse) agricultural production, particularly in nut (cultivate).
2. The region's (fertility) soil allows for robust growth of nut trees, leading to (abundance) harvests.
3. Many local farmers have developed (expert) in cultivating high-quality walnuts and hazelnuts.
4. The favorable (climate) conditions contribute significantly to the (successful) of nut farming in this area.

Word Bank:

- diversity
- cultivation
- fertility
- abundant
- expertise
- climate
- success

SPEAKING

In pairs, role-play a conversation between a local nut farmer and a tourist visiting the North Caucasus. The tourist is interested in learning about nut cultivation and agritourism. Use these prompts to help you with your conversation:

1. The tourist introduces themselves and expresses their interest in nuts.
2. The farmer explains how walnuts and hazelnuts are grown, including details about the climate and soil conditions.
3. The tourist asks about the health benefits of walnuts and hazelnuts.
4. The farmer describes what visitors can expect during a farm tour, including tastings and activities.
5. The conversation concludes with the farmer discussing the importance of nut cultivation to the local economy and culture.

PROJECT

Select one type of nut that is popular in your region (for example, walnuts, hazelnuts, pecans, or almonds) and create a presentation based on the guidelines provided below. Your presentation should cover the nut's cultivation, significance, and impact on the local economy.

Ссылка на изображение: <https://unsplash.com/photos/assorted-seed-lot-fZ7-IAReeSo>

1. READING

a) Are there any streets or even districts named after famous people in your hometown? Who are these people and why are they so important?

b) Read the article about the new district in Grozny to find out in whose honor it is being built.

The New Vladimir Putin District



In Grozny, a large-scale project is developing – the fifth district, which will be truly unique as it will be named after the president of Russia, Vladimir Putin. According to Ramzan Kadyrov, the new district will occupy the central territory of Grozny and play an important role in the development of the urban environment.

Building Plans

Now, when the construction work is in full swing, special attention is paid to the building of comfortable housing for 70.000 future residents of the new district. There will be constructed about 130 modern apartment buildings, mosques, kindergartens and other infrastructure.

Construction Monitoring

The head of the Chechen Republic personally supervises the entire construction process at every stage. Kadyrov instructed to organize the construction monitoring to ensure the quality of the work. He also notes that the design process of additional engineering infrastructure for the construction of the new district must be accelerated.

Thus, this ambitious project demonstrates the constant desire of the city of Grozny and its leaders to develop, modernize and improve its citizens' lives. The district named after Vladimir Putin promises to become a symbol of the new era in the history of the development of the city and the region as a whole.

KEY WORDS

- **large-scale** — масштабный
- **urban environment** — городская среда
- **in full swing** — в полном разгаре
- **apartment buildings** — многоквартирные дома
- **mosques** — мечети
- **kindergartens** — детские сады
- **supervise** — контролировать, следить
- **construction monitoring** — строительный контроль
- **ensure** — обеспечивать
- **accelerate** — ускорять

c) Read the article again and answer the questions. Find evidence in the text.

1. Where the new district will be located?
2. What types of buildings and infrastructure mentioned in the article will be constructed in the new district?
3. What role does Ramzan Kadyrov play in the development of the new district?
4. What is the main aim of this project?

VOCABULARY

a) Transform the words so that they belong to the parts of speech indicated in brackets. Find them

in the article and translate into Russian.

1. modern (adjective) – _____ (verb)
2. monitor (verb) – _____ (noun)
3. engineer (noun) – _____ (adjective)
4. develop (verb) – _____ (noun)
5. instruction (noun) – _____ (verb)

b) Read the sentences and underline the right options. Then translate into Russian.

1. They are working on a large-scale / in full swing renovation of the old factory.
2. Clean streets help create a better urban environment / apartment buildings for families.
3. Many kindergartens / mosques have beautiful designs and tall minarets.
4. It is important to use cameras for supervise / construction monitoring to ensure safety and track progress.
5. New tools, such as automated machinery, can help us accelerate / ensure our construction work.

SPEAKING

Answer the questions in the form of a short monologue. Take some time to prepare and make notes.

- a) Why do you think it is still necessary to build new districts nowadays?
- b) What problems do you think might come up during the construction of such a large project?
- c) How do you personally feel about naming urban districts after political figures? Does it have more pros or cons?

4. PROJECT

Imagine you have to build a new district in your hometown. Draw a map of this district and name it after a famous person, then present it to the class. If you need to get some ideas, you can watch the video and look at the new district of Grozny: <https://ria.ru/20240820/rayon-1967433218.html>. In your presentation you should say:

- in whose honor it is named and why;
- what kind of housing will be there;
- what kind of infrastructure will the district have;
- who is going to ensure the construction monitoring.

Ссылка на изображение: <https://unsplash.com/photos/aerial-photo-of-vehicles-on-road-y8rLYb6Uqj4>

1. Answer the questions:

- Have you ever traveled through a tunnel?
- What was your experience like?

2. Read the text:



If you are traveling from Makhachkala to the mountains, your route will most likely go through the Gimry Tunnel – a grand structure that surely deserves a special place in the history of Dagestan.

The Longest Tunnel

The tunnel, recently named after Dagestani statesman Magomed Yusupov, is the longest road tunnel not only in Russia but also in the entire post-Soviet space. It is 4,304 meters long, with a road width of 7 meters and a height of 5 meters. The mountain above the tunnel rises about 900 meters.

Bringing the Mountains Closer

The tunnel was originally built to make it easier to transport materials for another large project – the Irganai hydroelectric power plant on the Avarskoe Koysu River near the village of Gimry. But in the end, the tunnel itself became an important object for the republic. It connected nine mountain districts with the flatland, significantly reducing travel time.

Built in 33 Years

The drilling of the mountain began on the northern side on December 31, 1979. Work on the southern side started in 1983 with special machinery. In 1991, two teams of workers finally met in the middle of the tunnel.

Actually, There Are Two Tunnels

Next to the main tunnel is its "younger brother" — a smaller tunnel in width and height. But it's actually more correct to call it the "older brother," because it was built first. It's a service tunnel for drainage and ventilation, which is part of the tunnel's life-support system. Entry is forbidden to outsiders.

No Stopping Allowed!

The Gimry Tunnel is a strategically important object. For safety reasons, photo and video recording at the entrance and exit of the tunnel are prohibited. Walking, cycling, or using any transport other than a car is not allowed inside the tunnel. Stopping the car is also forbidden, even though there are lay-bys inside. Video cameras carefully monitor everything.

KEY WORDS

- **route** = маршрут, путь
- **tunnel** = туннель
- **drilling** = бурение
- **a service tunnel for drainage and ventilation** = сервисная дренажно-вентиляционная штольня
- **life-support system** = система жизнеобеспечения
- **strategically important object** = стратегически важный объект
- **lay-by** = дорожный карман

2.1 Answer the questions:

- 1) What was the original purpose of the Gimry Tunnel?
- 2) How long is the Gimry Tunnel?
- 3) When did the drilling on the southern side of the tunnel start?
- 4) What is the "younger brother" of the main tunnel?
- 5) Why is stopping inside the tunnel forbidden?

3. Match the words with their definitions.

1) route	a) an important place or structure for planning or security
2) tunnel	b) a system that ensures safety and functioning of a facility
3) service tunnel for drainage and ventilation	c) a long passage under the ground, usually for vehicles
4) life-support system	d) a path or way from one place to another
5) strategically important object	e) a secondary tunnel used to control water and air flow

4. Complete the sentences using the words from the key vocabulary.

1. The _____ connects Makhachkala with the mountain regions.
2. The _____ began on the northern side of the mountain in 1979.
3. The tunnel is a _____ for the Dagestan republic.
4. It is forbidden to stop your car in the _____ inside the tunnel.

5. Discuss the questions in pairs/groups:

- Why do you think the tunnel plays such an important role for Dagestan's infrastructure?
- What do you think are the biggest challenges when building a tunnel through a mountain?
- How do you think the tunnel's life-support system and safety features (like the service tunnel) help prevent accidents?

6. Project:

* Investigate how the Gimry Tunnel affect the environment in your region. Suggest ways to reduce the environmental impact of such infrastructure projects and share your findings with the class.

Answers:

Ex.2

- 1) The tunnel was originally built to make it easier to transport materials for another large project – the Irganai Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Avarskoe Koysu River near the village of Gimry.
- 2) 4,304 meters
- 3) in 1983
- 4) It's a service tunnel for drainage and ventilation
- 5) For safety reasons

Ex.3

- 1 - d
- 2 - c
- 3 - e
- 4 - b
- 5 - a

Ex.4

- 1 - tunnel
- 2 - drilling
- 3 - strategically important object
- 4 - lay-bys

СИБИРСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ



LEAD-IN

a) Quote reflection:

– Read the following quote: "Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh strength to our people." – Franklin D. Roosevelt

– What do you think this quote means in relation to the forests of Siberia?

– In small groups, discuss how this quote might apply to both the economic and ecological significance of Siberian forests.

READING

a) Read the article about forestry in the Siberian Federal District to learn more about Siberian forests.

Forestry in the Siberian Federal District

The Siberian Federal District is home to extensive forested areas that provide a wealth of timber and other forest resources. These vast forests are crucial not only for the economy but also for maintaining ecological balance and supporting biodiversity.

Abundant Forest Resources



The Siberian Federal District is characterized by its rich boreal forests, often referred to as taiga. These forests are primarily composed of coniferous trees such as pine, spruce, and fir, which thrive in the region's cold climate. The abundance of these trees allows for sustainable logging practices that contribute significantly to both local and national economies.

Economic Importance

Forestry is a vital sector in the Siberian economy. The timber harvested from these forests is used for construction, furniture production, and paper manufacturing. Additionally, non-timber forest products, such as mushrooms, berries, and medicinal plants, also play a significant role in supporting local livelihoods.

Cultural and Ecological Significance

Forests in Siberia are not only economically important but also culturally significant. They are home to various indigenous communities that rely on the forest for their way of life. Moreover, these forests play a crucial role in carbon sequestration, helping to mitigate climate change.

KEY WORDS

- **timber** — древесина
- **boreal forests** — бореальные леса
- **coniferous trees** — хвойные деревья
- **biodiversity** — биоразнообразие
- **ecological balance** — экологическое равновесие
- **indigenous communities** — коренные сообщества

b) Read the statements and mark them as true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS) in the text.

1. The Siberian Federal District has a variety of forest types. ____
2. Coniferous trees are the main type of trees found in Siberia's forests. ____
3. Forestry has no impact on local economies. ____
4. Indigenous communities in Siberia depend on forests for their livelihoods. ____
5. Forests in Siberia do not contribute to climate change mitigation. ____

VOCABULARY

a) Match the words with their definitions:

Words:	Definitions:
1. Reforestation	A. The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat
2. Biodiversity	B. Trees that have needles and produce cones
3. Coniferous trees	C. The process of planting trees in an area where forests have been cut down
4. Indigenous communities	D. Groups of people native to a particular region

b) Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words.

1. Abundant

- Synonym: _____

- Antonym: _____

2. Vital

- Synonym: _____

- Antonym: _____

3. Mitigate

- Synonym: _____

- Antonym: _____

SPEAKING

Discuss in pairs:

- a) What aspects of forestry in the Siberian Federal District would you like to learn more about?
- b) Why do you think sustainable practices are important in forestry today?
- c) How do forests benefit local communities? Can you give examples of activities they might engage in?

PROJECT

Design an infographic that visually represents key statistics and information about forestry in the Siberian Federal District.

- Include sections on types of trees, economic contributions, ecological benefits, and cultural significance.
- Sources: Use at least 3 reliable data sources to support your information.

Ссылка на изображение: <https://unsplash.com/photos/a-beautiful-sunset-over-a-forest-with-trees-NeW4bqSvaIc>

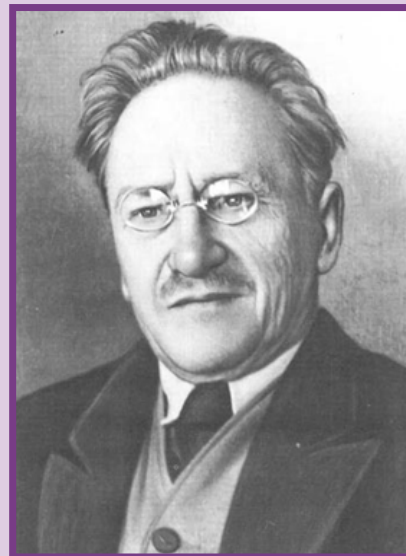
1. READING

a) What buildings of Siberian cities do you find the most interesting and attractive? Name 1-3 of them and say where they are located. Do you know what architects worked on these projects?

b) Read the article about Andrey Kryachkov to learn more about construction in Siberia.

The Outstanding Architect Kryachkov

While not a Siberian himself, Andrey Kryachkov played a great role in the formation of architectural image of the region. According to the projects of the famous architect, about 100 buildings were constructed in the cities of Siberia. Many of them are historical and cultural monuments of federal and local importance.



The Capital of Siberia

The first significant works of Kryachkov in Novonikolaevsk (Novosibirsk) date back to 1910. At that time, the Trade House was the largest building in the city. Today it is known as the Museum of Local History. In fact, he is also the author of many other buildings in Novosibirsk. In 1937, perhaps the most famous residential building of the city, 100-Apartment House, won a gold medal at the exhibition in Paris.

Other Cities

According to Kryachkov's projects, many buildings were constructed in Tomsk, Omsk, Krasnoyarsk, Barnaul and other Siberian cities. The architect also worked on some competition projects for Moscow and Saint Petersburg. Though they were not built, Kryachkov received awards for them.

In addition to architecture and construction, Kryachkov dedicated a lot of effort to teaching. The professor trained more than 500 qualified specialists, who later became famous architects of Siberia too. In 2008, Novosibirsk residents erected a monument in the honour of Andrey Kryachkov and his outstanding achievements.

KEY WORDS

- **architectural image** — архитектурный облик
- **monuments of federal and local importance** — памятники федерального и местного значения
- **date back to** — датироваться, относиться к (о времени)
- **museum of local history** — краеведческий музей
- **residential building** — жилое здание
- **receive awards** — получать награды
- **dedicate effort to** — уделять силы
- **qualified specialists** — квалифицированные специалисты
- **erect a monument** — воздвигать памятник
- **outstanding achievements** — выдающиеся достижения

c) Read the article again and mark the following sentences as T (True) or F (False). Find evidence in the text.

1. The architect Andrey Kryachkov was not born in Siberia.
2. 100-Apartment House is a commercial building situated in Novosibirsk.
3. If you visit Moscow, you can see some buildings designed by Kryachkov there.
4. Andrey Kryachkov worked with students.

2. VOCABULARY

a) Match the parts of the word combinations from the article. Find them in the text.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. erect | a) building |
| 2. museum | b) of federal and local importance |
| 3. residential | c) a monument |
| 4. architectural | d) image |
| 5. monuments | e) of local history |

b) Fill in the gaps with the word combinations from the KEY WORDS section. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The new residential building will _____ for its modern design at the exhibition.
2. Local students _____ to studying the architectural image of Tomsk.
3. The construction of the Museum of Local History _____ to the 20th century.

4. The city is looking for _____ to erect a monument in the honour of the famous architect.

5. The monuments of federal and local importance located in our city symbolise the _____ of their builders.

3. SPEAKING

Discuss in groups:

a) What specific architectural elements did Kryachkov use in his projects? Find the pictures on the Internet.

b) Why many of his projects are considered historical and cultural monuments? What do you think makes a building get this status?

c) Is it difficult to construct buildings in Siberia? Why (not)? Think about the climate and geography of the region.

4. PROJECT

Find information about one of the famous architects or construction workers of your hometown and present it to the class. In your presentation you should say:

- when this person started working in the field;
- what buildings were designed or constructed by the specialist;
- what architectural elements were used in these projects;
- what outstanding achievements the specialist had.

Ссылка на изображение: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Крячков_Андрей_Дмитриевич.jpg

1. Answer the questions:

- What do you know about the Trans-Siberian Railway?
- Why do you think building a railway in Siberia was challenging?
- How do you think the railway affected Siberia's population and economy?

2. Read the text:



Trans-Siberian Railway: The Railway Backbone of Russia

The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway in the world, measuring 9,288.2 kilometers.

It was the largest project of its time. Construction took 25 years and cost 1.5 billion gold rubles (about 25 billion dollars today). If the railway were stretched in a straight line, its length would be 73% of the Earth's diameter. The railway passes through 7 time zones and 87 cities, with Train No. 1, "Russia," traveling between Moscow and Vladivostok in 6 days.

In the 19th century, Siberia was **sparsely populated**. Before 1883, fewer than 2 million people lived there, and developing the region was impossible without a railway. The idea to build the Trans-Siberian Railway began to take shape at the end of the century. On February 5, 1891, Emperor Alexander III approved the project of the Great Siberian Way, and his son, future Emperor Nicholas II, **laid the first stone** of the Vladivostok station.

The main part of the railway, about 7,000 kilometers long, was built from 1891 to 1916, with simultaneous construction starting from Vladivostok and Chelyabinsk. Builders **faced** many **challenges**, including tunnels, **embankments**, bridges over rivers, and laying tracks through taiga and

permafrost. In 1897, a flood destroyed 400 kilometers of embankments, followed by an epidemic the next year.

More than 100,000 people worked on the construction, including locals and soldiers. Despite using **primitive tools**, the railway was built **at a pace of** at least 500 kilometers per year. Regular service between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok began in 1903, and some sections were built using simplified technology.

By the end of construction, the population of Siberia had doubled to 9.4 million. The Trans-Siberian Railway became not only a **transport artery** but also helped establish schools and hospitals.

Today, the Trans-Siberian Railway remains **strategically important**, transporting over 100 million tons of cargo annually, and continues to be the **shortest route** for goods from China to Western Europe.

KEY WORDS

- **sparingly populated** - малонаселённый
- **lay (laid, laid) the first stone** - заложить первый камень
- **face challenges** - сталкиваться с трудностями
- **embankment** - насыпь, дамба, набережная
- **permafrost** - вечная мерзлота
- **primitive tools** - примитивные инструменты
- **at a pace of** - с темпом
- **transport artery** - транспортная артерия
- **strategically important** - стратегически важный
- **shortest route** - кратчайший маршрут

2.2 State whether the sentence is True or False:

- The construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway took 50 years to complete.
- The Trans-Siberian Railway project was approved by Emperor Alexander II.
- The railway decreased the population of Siberia because people died during the construction works.
- The Trans-Siberian Railway passes through two time zones.
- More than 100,000 people worked on building the railway, including local residents and soldiers.

3. Match the words with their definitions.

Instructions: Match each key term to the correct definition by writing the term next to each definition. Choose from the following words:

sparsely populated; lay (laid, laid) the first stone; face challenges; embankment; permafrost

1. ____ – An area with very few people living in it.
2. ____ – To begin a large project or construction by symbolically placing the first part.
3. ____ – To encounter and deal with difficulties or obstacles.
4. ____ – A wall or raised ground built to stop water from flooding an area or to support a road or railway.
5. ____ – A layer of permanently frozen ground found in polar regions.

4. Complete the sentences using the words from the key vocabulary.

- The builders of the railway used _____, which made construction slower and more difficult.
- The railway was built _____ 500 kilometers per year, despite the harsh conditions.
- The Trans-Siberian Railway became a key _____, connecting different parts of Russia and supporting the economy.
- The railway is _____ because it connects Asia with Europe, making it crucial for trade.
- Today, it is the _____ for goods traveling from China to Western Europe, reducing shipping times significantly.

5. Discuss the questions in pairs/groups:

- How do you think the Trans-Siberian Railway influenced Russian history?
- What were the biggest challenges in constructing this railway, in your opinion?
- In what ways could railways be important for modern economies?

6. Project:

Task: Explore how the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway changed life and development in Siberia.

In your project you should:

- a) Collect information on how the population of Siberia grew and what new opportunities appeared for people after the railway was built.

- b) Describe key changes in the region's infrastructure: the appearance of schools, hospitals, towns, and other essential facilities.
- c) Examine the economic impact of the railway: what new jobs and activities became possible thanks to improved transportation access.
- d) Prepare a short presentation (3-5 slides) with key findings, illustrations (maps, photos), and one or two examples of how transportation routes help support economic growth and improve people's lives.

Ссылка на изображение: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/05/VL_85-022_container_train.jpg

УРАЛЬСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ



LEAD-IN

a) Questions for reflection:

- What factors contribute to the growth of poultry farming in the Ural Federal District?
- How do the region's climate and geography influence livestock production?
- Are you aware of any notable poultry farms or livestock breeds from this area?

READING

a) Read the article about livestock farming in the Ural Federal District to gain detailed insights into this sector.

Livestock Farming in the Ural Federal District

The Ural Federal District plays a significant role in Russia's livestock farming, with poultry farming being a cornerstone of the industry. Approximately 10% of the total poultry population in Russia is concentrated in this region, highlighting its importance.

Key Features of Poultry Farming



Poultry farming thrives in the Ural Federal District due to its diverse climate and geographical conditions. The region experiences a mix of cold winters and warm summers, which are suitable for raising various poultry breeds. The availability of agricultural feed and adequate water resources further supports the growth of this sector.

Popular Poultry Varieties

The most common types of poultry raised in the Ural Federal District include broilers and layers. Broilers are valued for their rapid growth and meat production, while layers are primarily raised for egg production. These breeds are well-adapted to the local environment, ensuring a steady supply of poultry products.

Economic and Cultural Impact

Poultry farming significantly contributes to the local economy by providing jobs and supporting related industries, such as feed production and processing. Additionally, it fosters agritourism, with some farms offering tours and educational programs that promote understanding of sustainable farming practices.

KEY WORDS

- **livestock** — скотоводство
- **poultry** — птицеводство
- **broilers** — бройлеры
- **layers** — несушки
- **agritourism** — агротуризм
- **sustainable practices** — устойчивые практики
- **economic impact** — экономическое влияние

b) Answer the following questions based on the material you have read. For each question, provide clear and well-reasoned answers, utilizing information from the text.

1. What type of climate does the Ural Federal District have, and how does it benefit poultry farming?
2. How does poultry farming contribute to the local economy?
3. What are the two most common types of poultry mentioned in the text?
4. How does agritourism play a role in promoting poultry farming in the region?
5. What resources are available in the Ural Federal District that support poultry farming?

VOCABULARY

a) Sort the following words into the correct categories:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• poultry• broilers• agritourism• sustainable• layers• economy• feed• production	Categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Types of Poultry- Economic Terms- Farming Practices
---	--

b) Transform the following words into different forms as indicated:

1. Local (Adjective → Noun) — _____
2. Economic (Adjective → Noun) — _____
3. Produce (Verb → Noun) — _____
4. Support (Verb → Adjective) — _____
5. Educate (Verb → Noun) — _____

SPEAKING

Organize a debate on the following statement: "Poultry farming is essential for economic growth in the Ural Federal District."

Structure:

- Divide the class into two teams: one supporting the statement and the other opposing it.
- Each team will have 5 minutes to present their arguments.

PROJECT

Research and prepare a presentation on the topic '**Livestock Farming in my region**'. Give a 1.5 - 2 min. talk.

Remember to say about:

- overview of livestock farming;
- importance;
- popular livestock varieties;
- economic and cultural impact.

Present your findings to the class.

Ссылка на изображение: <https://unsplash.com/photos/flock-of-hen-near-gray-wall-EenUxvVltMs>

1. READING

a) Do you think it is possible to preserve the memory of an important person through a building? Have you ever seen any buildings dedicated to someone?

b) Read the article about the Yeltsin Center to learn more about such buildings.

The Yeltsin Center

The Yeltsin Center in Yekaterinburg, which was opened in 2015, immediately became a large-scale facility for the capital of the Urals. Boris Yeltsin was the first president of Russia, and his career began exactly in Sverdlovsk. Today, the Yeltsin Center is an important part of the architectural panorama of the downtown.

Exterior

The modern building with an atrium outside looks like a large amphitheater, which is adjoined by a white perforated cubic facade. This facade is also a huge media screen. The public space around the Yeltsin Center is well-designed too. In summer, there are many flowers, and the fountains are working.



Inside the Building

The main part of the Yeltsin Center is the impressive museum of Boris Yeltsin, which is one of the best museums of Russia and the world. Moreover, the art gallery, conference hall, and co-working space were built there. You will also find many shops, cafes, restaurants and even children's centers on its territory.

The mission of the Yeltsin Center is to present to the public the historical legacy of the first president of Russia. It attracts only cultured and progressive people, and there is no similar facility anywhere else in the Urals. Every installation and every interactive exhibit is truly amazing and remains in memory for a very long time.

KEY WORDS

- **large-scale** — масштабный
- **facility** — объект, сооружение
- **downtown** — центр города
- **adjoined by** — соединен с
- **perforated** — перфорированный
- **cubic** — кубической формы
- **well-designed** — благоустроенный
- **legacy** — наследие
- **cultured** — интеллигентный, культурный
- **exhibit** — экспонат

c) Read the article again and choose the correct answers. Find evidence in the text.

1. Why was the Yeltsin Center opened in Yekaterinburg?
 - a) because the building was Boris Yeltsin's office before
 - b) because Boris Yeltsin started his political work in this city
 - c) because Boris Yeltsin was the first president of Russia
2. What is unique about the facade of the building?
 - a) it is white
 - b) it serves as a media screen
 - c) it has a garden on top
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as part of the Yeltsin Center?
 - a) cafes and restaurants
 - b) conference hall
 - c) museum of Russian history
4. What is the primary mission of the Yeltsin Center?
 - a) to promote modern art
 - b) to provide entertainment for cultured people
 - c) to preserve the legacy of Boris Yeltsin

2. VOCABULARY

a) Circle the odd one out. Explain your choice.

1. large-scale, small, large, huge
2. cubic, white, facade, perforated
3. flowers, co-working space, art gallery, conference hall
4. progressive, smart, cultured, uneducated

b) Write a word or phrase from the KEY WORDS section that is similar in meaning to the underlined part. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. People who live in the city center have easy access to many restaurants, shops, and public transportation. _____
2. The business center is connected to the nearby shopping center, making it easy for professionals to find places to eat and shop. _____
3. Every year in this city there are more and more landscaped public spaces, beautiful houses and parks. _____

3. SPEAKING

Discuss in pairs:

- a) Is it important to construct buildings dedicated to historical figures? Why should people do it?
- b) Do you think it was the right decision to build the Yeltsin Center in a modern style? What are the benefits of this decision?
- c) The author says that the Yeltsin Center attracts cultured and progressive people. Why do you think it is so?

4. PROJECT

Find information about one of the buildings dedicated to an important person in your hometown and present it to the class. In your presentation you should say:

- **who this person is/was;**
- **where the building is located;**
- **what is special about its architecture;**
- **what is inside the building and what you can do there.**

Ссылка на изображение: <https://unsplash.com/photos/a-building-with-glass-windows-y3YIrCkQjgc>

1. Answer the questions:

- Do you ever wonder about the world before trains were a part of it?
- How do you think trains have changed the world?

2. Read the text:



One of the recognized successes of Russian engineering in the first half of the 19th century is the creation of the steam locomotive. The first steam locomotive was made in 1834 at the Nizhny Tagil factory by the mechanics Cherepanovs.

More than brothers

You may have heard of famous figures in engineering history, like the Wright brothers, who made the first aircraft, or the Montgolfier brothers, who invented the hot air balloon. However, the inventors of the first Russian steam locomotive were not brothers, but father and son (Yefim Alekseyevich – father; Miron Yefimovich – son).

Under the guidance of a wealthy entrepreneur

The Cherepanovs were serfs under the Demidov family, one of the richest industrialists in the Ural region. The Nizhny Tagil mining and metallurgical district was one of the most profitable estates of the Demidovs.

Interested in improving production and the wealth of their noble family, the Demidovs prepared skilled specialists in different areas of industry. The most talented workers, like the Cherepanovs, were sent on training trips to the leading factories in Russia and Western Europe to learn about the latest technology.

Who is the pioneer?

However, Yefim and Miron Cherepanov did not invent the steam locomotive, but they were the first to build one in Russia, in 1834. The first steam

locomotive in the world was built in 1803 by the English mining engineer Richard Trevithick.

More than just creation

What was the Cherepanovs' innovation then, you wonder? Yefim Cherepanov built his first steam engine in 1820, a year before he traveled to England, where steam engines were already widely used. The purpose of his journey was to investigate the decrease in Ural iron sales. Yefim concluded that the reason was the outdated technology in the Ural factories. When he returned from England, he came up with a plan to improve the factories and mines in the Nizhny Tagil district. He focused on introducing steam power. In the next ten years, Yefim Cherepanov, with the help of his son, built about ten steam engines of different power capacity for use in various areas of industry. The quality and usage of steam engines was so high that in 1833 the engineer was freed from serfdom.

KEY WORDS

- **steam locomotive** = паровоз
- **industrialist** = промышленник
- **mining and metallurgical district** = горнометаллургический округ
- **profitable** = прибыльный
- **industry** = промышленность
- **the latest technology** = новейшие технологии, передовые технологии
- **innovation** = инновация
- **steam engine** = паровой двигатель
- **outdated** = устаревший
- **mine** = шахта

3. Decide whether the statement is True or False.

1. The first steam locomotive in Russia was created by brothers Cherepanov. (True/False)
2. The first machine of its kind was created by an English inventor. (True/False)
3. Cherepanov Jr. influenced the improvement of the mining industry of the Urals. (True/False)
4. Thanks to their skills, the Cherepanovs became free men eventually. (True/False)

4. Choose the odd one.

- 1) steam locomotive / hot air balloon / aircraft / steam engine
- 2) industrialist / entrepreneur / serf / businessman
- 3) innovation / outdated / the latest technology / contemporary
- 4) mine / industry / metallurgy / noble
- 5) profitable / decrease / skillful / fruitful

5. Fill in the gaps with the words from the exercise 2 (key words). You may need to change the form of the words.

- 1) In the early 19th century, the development of the ___ was a major breakthrough in the transport ___.
- 2) Before the invention of the steam locomotive, transporting goods was slow and not very ___.
- 3) The necessity of introducing ___ into the ___ of the Russia Empire were crucial in the evolution of the steam locomotive.
- 4) The steam engine needed a large amount of fuel to operate, which led to the opening of many new ___.
- 5) As the industry advanced, the ___ continued to emerge, improving the power capacity of steam engines.

6. Discuss the questions in pairs/groups.

- 1) Think of the significance of sending skilled workers on training trips to different factories. How does this practice help to improve an industry?
- 2) Explore the long-term impact of the Cherepanovs' work on the Russian industrial landscape.
- 3) Do you know any other relative inventors? What did they do?

7. Project.

***Are steam locomotives / steam engines outdated in the present days? ***

- 1) Explore the cases of its' usage in your hometown / region nowadays.
- 2) Choose what you liked most.
- 3) Present the case to the class, providing necessary information and images.

Answers:

Ex. 3

- 1) False: they were a father and a son.
- 2) True: the first steam locomotive in the world was built in 1803 by the English mining engineer Richard Trevithick.
- 3) False: Yefim Cherepanov, with the help of his son, built about ten steam engines of different power capacity for use in various areas of industry.
- 4) False: it was only Yefim Cherepanov who was freed from serfdom, not his son.

Ex. 4

- 1) steam engine; industry
- 2) profitable
- 3) innovations; mining and metallurgical district
- 4) mines
- 5) latest technology

Ссылка на изображение: https://ru.freepik.com/free-photo/steam-train-open-countryside_2760848.htm#fromView=search&page=2&position=45&uid=73f85278-b990-48fe-b330-547486a0cff0

ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ



LEAD-IN

a) Questions for reflection:

- What factors do you think contribute to the success of the agricultural sector in the Central Federal District?
- How do technological advancements influence the quality and variety of agricultural products?
- Are you familiar with any significant innovations or trends showcased at the "Golden Autumn" exhibition?

READING

a) Read the article about the "Golden Autumn" exhibition to learn more detailed information about agriculture in Central Federal District.

Golden Autumn: Celebrating Farming Excellence and Innovation



The "Golden Autumn" exhibition is a yearly event in the Central Federal District of Russia that shows the achievements of farming. This important event allows farmers, producers, and agricultural experts to present their new ideas, products, and technology.

Showcasing Achievements

At the exhibition, visitors can see many types of agricultural products, including grains, vegetables, livestock, and dairy. The event highlights not only the quality of these products but also the hard work of local farmers. There are various competitions and awards to recognize the best contributions in different farming areas.

Technological Innovations

A key part of the "Golden Autumn" exhibition is the focus on new technologies in farming. Exhibitors show advanced equipment, sustainable farming methods, and innovative techniques that improve productivity and efficiency. This focus on technology helps modernize traditional practices and encourages environmentally friendly methods.

Cultural Significance

The exhibition also helps promote agritourism and connects city people with rural life. By involving visitors through interactive displays, workshops, and

tastings, the "Golden Autumn" exhibition offers a cultural experience that shows the importance of farming in Russian society.

KEY WORDS

- **exhibition** — выставка
- **achievements** — достижения
- **agricultural products** — сельскохозяйственные продукты
- **competitions** — соревнования
- **awards** — награды
- **technological innovations** — технологические инновации
- **equipment** — оборудование
- **sustainable farming** — устойчивое земледелие
- **productivity** — продуктивность
- **agritourism** — агротуризм
- **cultural significance** — культурное значение

b) Read the statements below and determine whether they are true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS) in the text:

1. The "Golden Autumn" exhibition is held annually in the Central Federal District of Russia. (___)
2. The exhibition exclusively features livestock products. (___)
3. There are competitions at the exhibition to recognize outstanding farming contributions. (___)
4. The focus of the exhibition is solely on traditional farming methods. (___)
5. Visitors can engage in interactive displays and tastings at the exhibition. (___)

VOCABULARY

a) Sort the following words into the correct categories:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• exhibition• grains• farmers• technology• dairy• competitions• innovations• products• agriculture	<p>Categories:</p> <p>People: _____</p> <p>Events: _____</p> <p>Products: _____</p> <p>Concepts: _____</p>
--	---

b) Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box below.

Words: exhibition, technology, farmers, products, competitions

1. The "Golden Autumn" _____ showcases many types of agricultural _____.
2. Local _____ work hard to present their ideas at the event.
3. There are various _____ to recognize the best contributions in farming.
4. The focus on new _____ helps improve farming methods.

3. SPEAKING

Discuss in groups:

1. What do you think is the most interesting aspect of the "Golden Autumn" exhibition? Why?
2. How do you think technology can improve farming? Can you give examples?
3. If you could visit the exhibition, what would you like to see or learn about?

PROJECT

a) Group Research Project

Research the following topics:

- Local farming practices in your region.
- Innovative technologies used by local farmers.
- Cultural events related to agriculture in your area.

Prepare a presentation (10-15 minutes) that includes:

- An overview of local agricultural achievements.
- Examples of technological innovations used by farmers in your region.
- Discussion on how these innovations affect the community and environment.

Ссылка на изображение: <https://unsplash.com/photos/selective-focus-photography-of-yellow-and-green-squash-l8NLXBhWbW0>

1. READING

a) Have you ever dreamed about constructing your own city? Do you think it is technically possible to build a new city in Russia nowadays?

b) Read the article about Dobrograd to find out the answer.

The City of Dobrograd

In 2019, the city of Dobrograd was built in the Vladimir region absolutely from scratch. Thanks to modern technologies and urban planning, the city creates the most comfortable conditions for life and work of a person.

Construction

The workers of Dobrograd are constructing roads, engineering networks, residential and commercial real estate, social facilities. In Dobrograd, you will not find typical multi-story buildings, instead, there are modern townhouses and low-rise buildings. The city offers not only apartments with well-designed layout, but also land plots for building a dream house.



Architectural Code

The architectural code is a set of rules according to which a city is designed and built. Dobrograd is the only Russian city that has this document. For example, it should have maximum greenery, light and fresh air, and minimum visual noise. The buildings designed according to the architectural code, in the end, have different design elements, but are still made in the same style.

In 2023, Dobrograd won the first place in the nomination of the best residential complex in the Central Federal District. For good reason, people from Moscow, Saint Petersburg, and even from Siberia move to Dobrograd to start a new life.

KEY WORDS

- **from scratch** — с чистого листа
- **urban planning** — градостроительство
- **engineering networks** — инженерные сети
- **real estate** — недвижимость
- **social facilities** — социальные объекты
- **residential / commercial** — жилой / коммерческий
- **multi-story / low-rise** — многоэтажный / малоэтажный
- **layout** — планировка
- **land plots** — земельные участки
- **greenery** — зелень, растительность

c) Read the article again and choose the correct answers. Find evidence in the text.

1. What type of buildings can be found in Dobrograd?

- a) multi-story residential complexes
- b) skyscrapers
- c) low-rise buildings and townhouses

2. What should NOT be there in Dobrograd according to its architectural code?

- a) visual noise
- b) greenery
- c) light and fresh air

3. In Dobrograd, the buildings...

- a) have identical design
- b) are constructed in the same style
- c) are completely different

2. VOCABULARY

a) Find the synonyms (=) or antonyms (≠) of the following words in the text. Write them down.

- 1. commercial ≠ _____
- 2. to construct = _____
- 3. low-rise ≠ _____
- 4. apartment ≠ _____

b) Read the sentences and underline the right options. Then translate into Russian.

- 1. The new city has many *commercial buildings* / *social facilities* such as schools, parks and hospitals.
- 2. The builders are constructing a *multi-story* / *low-rise* building that will provide housing for a large number of families.
- 3. This *land plot* / *layout* allows us to build a big kitchen in the apartment.
- 4. The city has lots of buildings, but it doesn't look lively. I think we should add more *engineering networks* / *greenery*.
- 5. I want to dedicate my life to *urban planning* / *real estate* and be responsible for designing and shaping the organization and development of cities and towns.
new _____ helps improve farming methods.

3. SPEAKING

Discuss in pairs:

- a) What is the main difference between Dobrograd and other Russian cities? What makes it unique?
- b) Why is it good for a city to have an architectural code? Do you think it can be a disadvantage?
- c) Is it necessary to build new cities nowadays, if we already have many of them? Why (not)?

PROJECT

Imagine you have constructed a city from scratch too and want to present it to its future residents (your class). If you need to get some ideas, you can look through the presentation of Dobrograd: https://dobrograd.ru/upload/Презентация_о_городе.pdf. In your presentation you should say:

- where it is located;
- what its residential and commercial buildings look like;
- what kind of social facilities your city has;
- in what way it is different from other Russian cities.

Ссылка на изображение: https://ru.freepik.com/free-photo/tiler-working-renovation-apartment_22698609.htm#fromView=search&page=1&position=2&uuid=649da398-b26c-4588-93de-74f6402fb55d

1. Answer the questions:

- Have you ever been on the Moscow Metro? What was your experience?
- Why do you think metros are important in big cities?



Komsomolskaya Station Central Hall

2. Read the text:

There are many things for which Moscow is famous, and the metro is certainly one of the most prominent of them. The metro is the city's beating heart. During peak hours, crowds of people pour out into the streets to the rhythm of the trains entering and leaving the stations. The metro is Moscow's main public transport system. It is also a symbol of the city's rich history and dynamic present, playing an important role in shaping its identity. You can't understand Moscow without understanding its metro.

Carrying millions of passengers every day, the Moscow Metro is the 10th-largest metro system in the world. It is exceedingly well operated, and at peak hours, trains arrive every 90 seconds. When it opened in 1935, the metro had just 11 stations and attracted 285,000 curious riders on the first day. Today there are 393 stations and more than nine million passengers at weekdays. The metro has free Wi-Fi, interactive maps, phone charging stations, and a climate control system in the new trains. There is also a historical museum inside one of the metro carriages. This train travels on different lines, and passengers can see exhibits about the development of the Moscow Metro since it opened in 1935. Besides, musicians often play live music at many stations. For example, at the "Kurskaya" station, musical ensembles often perform their beautiful music and crowds of people stop spellbound.



Sokol Station Central Hall

However, these facts are not about why the Moscow Metro is so famous; it is known for its beauty. Each one of the 258 stations is a work of art with its own theme and design, making each unique. While the Moscow Metro may be designed to play an important function, the beauty of the stations attracts millions of tourists each year who come to marvel at the incredible art and design features.

KEY WORDS

- **prominent** – выдающийся, заметный
- **the city's beating heart** – важная часть города в функционировании и динамичности города
- **peak hours** – часы пик
- **crowds of people** – толпы людей
- **public transport** – общественный транспорт
- **to pour out** – высыпать на улицу (зд.: о людях), выходить в большом количестве
- **climate control system** – система климат-контроля
- **metro carriages** – вагоны метро
- **spellbound** – заворожённый
- **to marvel** – восхищаться, изумляться

2.1. Answer the questions:

- Why is the Moscow Metro described as the city's "beating heart"?
- How many passengers use the Moscow Metro every day on weekdays?
- What special features do the new trains have?
- Why do tourists visit the Moscow Metro stations?
- What can passengers see inside the historical museum in one of the carriages?

3. Match the words with their definitions.

1. prominent	a) a system for controlling the temperature inside something
2. metro carriages	b) to look at something with great admiration
3. climate control system	c) well-known or important
4. to marvel	d) a part of a metro train's composition in which passengers sit in the metro
5. spellbound	e) to be so amazed that you can't move or speak

4. Complete the sentences using the words from the key vocabulary.

- 1) The metro is often called the _____ of Moscow because of its importance to the city's daily life.
- 2) During rush hours, _____ of people pour out into the streets.
- 3) Using _____ in big cities like Moscow helps reduce traffic and pollution.
- 4) Passengers often enjoy live music and stand _____ by the performances throughout the Moscow metro.
- 5) Many tourists visit Moscow just to _____ at the metro stations' design.

5. Discuss the questions in pairs/groups:

- 1) What role does the design and beauty of metro stations play in attracting tourists? Can art in public spaces change the way people feel about the city?
- 2) How important is the modernization of public transport systems (like free Wi-Fi, climate control) for the daily lives of city residents?
- 3) What are the challenges of maintaining such a large and complex metro system in a city as big as Moscow?

6. Project:

Create a Metro Tour Brochure.

You can work in groups or individually to create a brochure for a tourist visit to the Moscow Metro. Each student/group can choose several stations, describe their design, and explain why they are unique.

You can also include:

- information on the metro's history
- special features like live music or museums
- etc.

Answers:

Ex.2

1 During peak hours, crowds of people pour out into the streets to the rhythm of the trains entering and leaving the stations.

2 More than nine million passengers use the Moscow Metro every day on weekdays.

3 The new trains have free Wi-Fi, interactive maps, phone charging stations, and a climate control system.

4 Tourists visit the Moscow Metro stations because of their unique beauty. Each station is a work of art with its own theme and design, attracting millions of visitors each year.

5 Passengers can see exhibits about the development of the Moscow Metro since it opened in 1935 inside the historical museum located in one of the metro carriages.

Ex.3

1 c

2 d

3 a

4 e

5 b

Ex.4

1 beating heart

2 crowds

3 public transport

4 spellbound

5 marvel

Ссылки на изображения:

1) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow_Metro#/media/File:MosMetro_KomsomolskayaKL_img2_asv2018-01.jpg

2) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow_Metro#/media/File:Metro_MSK_Line2_Sokol.jpg

ЮЖНЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ОКРУГ



LEAD-IN

a) Questions for reflection:

- What factors do you think help winemaking grow in Krasnodar Krai?
- How do the climate and geography of the region affect the quality of wines?
- Do you know any famous grape varieties or wineries from this region?

READING

a) Read the article about Krasnodar wine to learn more detailed information about wine in Krasnodar Krai.

Winemaking in Krasnodar Krai

Krasnodar Krai is an important area in Russia for making wine. It is known for its rich history and good-quality wines. The special climate, soil, and traditions in this region create perfect conditions for growing grapes.

Ideal Climate and Soil



Krasnodar Krai has warm summers and mild winters, giving it a Mediterranean climate. This means there is plenty of sunshine for grapes to ripen. The fertile soil is rich in minerals, which adds unique flavors to the grapes, helping winemakers create many high-quality wines. Most wineries use a mix of traditional methods, like picking grapes by hand and classic fermentation, along with modern techniques for controlling

temperature and aging in oak barrels. This mix helps keep the original flavors of the wines while improving their quality.

Popular Grape Varieties

The most popular grape types in Krasnodar Krai are Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay. Cabernet Sauvignon is liked for its rich taste in red wines, while Chardonnay can be made into different styles.

Agritourism and Cultural Importance

Winemaking helps the local economy and promotes agritourism. Many wineries offer tours and tastings, letting visitors learn about how grapes are grown and enjoy the wines. This attracts wine lovers from all over Russia and other countries.

KEY WORDS

- **quality** — качество
- **soil** — почва
- **mild Winters** — умеренные зимы
- **fertile Soil** — плодородная почва
- **wineries** — винодельни
- **fermentation** — ферментация
- **flavors** — вкусы
- **Cabernet Sauvignon** — Каберне Совиньон
- **Chardonnay** — Шардоне
- **aging in oak barrels** — выдержка в дубовых бочках
- **grape varieties** — сорта винограда
- **local economy** — местная экономика
- **tours and tastings** — экскурсии и дегустации
- **cultural experience** — культурный опыт

b) Answer the following questions based on the material you have read. For each question, provide clear and well-reasoned answers, utilizing information from the text.

1. What type of climate does Krasnodar Krai have, and how does it benefit grape growing?
2. How do winemakers in Krasnodar Krai combine traditional and modern methods?
3. What are the two most popular grape varieties mentioned in the text?
4. How does winemaking contribute to the local economy?
5. What activities do wineries offer to attract tourists?

VOCABULARY

a) Match the words with their definitions:

Words	Definitions
1. Agritourism	A. A type of grape used for making wine
2. Cabernet Sauvignon	B. The use of agriculture for tourism
3. Fermentation	C. The process of converting sugar to alcohol
4. Wineries	D. Places where wine is produced

b) Transform the following words into different forms as indicated:

1. Local (Adjective → Noun) —
2. Quality (Adjective → Noun) —
3. Create (Verb → Noun) —
4. Attract (Verb → Adjective) —
5. Celebrate (Verb → Noun) —

SPEAKING

Discuss in pairs:

- a) What aspects of winemaking in Krasnodar Krai would you like to learn more about?
- b) Why do you think traditional methods are still used in winemaking today?
- c) How does agritourism benefit the region? Can you give examples of activities tourists might enjoy?

PROJECT

Explore the similarities and differences between winemaking in Krasnodar Krai and your own region. Research local wineries, the economic impact of winemaking, and cultural events related to wine.

Prepare a presentation (5-10 minutes) summarizing your findings. Include:

- A brief overview of winemaking in Krasnodar Krai.
- Information about local wineries and their significance.
- Comparisons of climate, soil, and cultural practices.
- The impact of winemaking on local economy and tourism.

Ссылка на изображение: <https://unsplash.com/photos/two-black-glass-bottles-on-the-top-of-the-brown-wooden-barrel-Cj4CWKQllOM>

1. READING

a) Do you believe a sports event can significantly impact a city? If so, how? Can you think of any major event related to sports that changed one of the Russian cities?

b) Read the article about Sochi to learn more about the city's preparation for the Olympics.

Sochi's Olympic Venues

In 2014, the city of Sochi, located in the Southern Federal District, became widely known as the venue of a major multi-sport event, the Winter Olympics. This was preceded by large financial investments and the extensive construction of infrastructure: sports facilities, administrative buildings and residential houses of the Olympic Village.

The Olympic Park

On the coast, in the urban area of Adler, the Olympic Park was constructed. It houses the main Olympic Stadium used for the Games' ceremonies, and the venues that were used for hockey, figure skating, and curling. Now these facilities not only continue to perform their direct functions, but are also popular attractions.



Similarities

Each of the sports facilities was designed by different architects, but they have a lot in common. The composition of the main square is a cross-shaped arrangement of buildings. At the same time, facilities located on the same axis have similar architectural motifs – for example, arched elements and dynamic forms.

The election of Sochi as the capital of the Winter Olympics marked the beginning of a massive construction project that changed the city and the entire region forever. The goal was achieved – Russia showed the country not only to foreigners, but also to itself.

KEY WORDS

- **venue** — место проведения (соревнований)
- **precede** — предшествовать
- **extensive** — обширный
- **sports facilities** — спортивные сооружения
- **residential houses** — жилые дома
- **house** — вмещать
- **cross-shaped arrangement** — крестообразное расположение
- **axis** — ось
- **arched** — арочный
- **election** — избрание

c) Read the article again and answer the questions. Find evidence in the text.

1. What kind of infrastructure was constructed in Sochi for the Olympics?
2. Which facilities mentioned in the article were built on the territory of the Olympic Park?
3. What do the sports venues built for the Olympics have in common?
4. What was the aim of this massive construction project in Sochi?

2. VOCABULARY

a) Circle the odd one out. Explain your choice.

1. infrastructure, facility, building, house
2. extensive, massive, small, large
3. hockey, venue, figure skating, curling
4. cross-shaped, arched, dynamic, axis

b) Find the synonyms (=) or antonyms (≠) of the following words in the text. Write them down.

1. village ≠ _____
2. main = _____
3. composition = _____
4. different ≠ _____
5. aim = _____

3. SPEAKING

Discuss in pairs:

- a) What aspects of winemaking in Krasnodar Krai would you like to learn more about?
- b) Why do you think traditional methods are still used in winemaking today?

c) How does agritourism benefit the region? Can you give examples of activities tourists might enjoy?

4. PROJECT

Split into groups of 4-5 people and plan a walk around your city. Find one sports venue and take pictures of it. Then present them to the class. In your presentation you should say:

- when and why this sports venue was built;
- what the construction process consisted of;
- what is special about its architecture;
- why this sports venue is important for your city/region.

Ссылка на изображение: <https://flic.kr/p/Xm2w9r>

1. Answer the questions:

- What do you know about major ports in Russia or other countries?
- Why do you think some ports are described as “cities within cities”?

2. Read the text:



This picturesque piece of land that is pleasing to look at is the port of Novorossiysk that is not just a transportation hub on the Black Sea but a whole city within itself, bustling with life all around the clock. At first glance, it may seem like a giant harbor with docks where ships come and go, loaded with oil, grain, and steel products, ready to travel to different parts of the world. But in reality, it's a world of advanced technology, coordinated work of thousands of specialists, and a true maritime spirit.

Every morning in the port begins like a little ritual: massive container ships carefully maneuver near the docks, almost like dancing in a precise rhythm set by crane operators. These cranes lift such heavy loads that it's hard to imagine how they manage to bear the weight. Yet, despite the size and mass, everything moves with a grace perfected over years of work.

Novorossiysk is also like a living museum of seafaring. Here, you can see ships from various countries, each with its own story and crew. On one deck, you might hear Turkish; on another, Portuguese; and on yet another, Chinese. All these voices cross paths here, united by the Black Sea and international trade.

The port is rapidly modernizing. New logistics centers, automated warehouses, and modern eco-friendly systems are appearing throughout the area. The port keeps up with the times and even sets the pace, staying among the leaders

not only in Russia but also in Europe. Innovative technology has turned the Novorossiysk port into a magnet for trucks, trains, and large ships, making it the gateway for Russian exports and imports.

Amidst the sounds of cranes, the mix of languages, and the gentle splash of waves, the port of Novorossiysk remains a symbol of Russian economic strength, constant motion, and boundless opportunity.

KEY WORDS

- **transportation hub** – транспортный узел
- **bustling with life all around the clock** – кипящий жизнью круглосуточно
- **giant harbor** – гигантская гавань
- **docks** – причалы
- **loaded with** – нагруженный (чем-либо)
- **advanced technology** – передовые технологии
- **maritime spirit** – морской дух
- cranes – краны
- **gateway for Russian exports and imports** – ворота для российского экспорта и импорта
- **boundless opportunity** – безграничные возможности

2.2 State whether the sentence is True or False:

- The port of Novorossiysk only operates during business hours and is quieter at night.
- The port is known mainly for handling local Russian trade, with few connections to international shipping routes.
- Workers at the port are assisted by cranes that perform synchronized movements with precision.
- Ships from the Asian countries do not frequently stop at Novorossiysk's docks.
- Although the port has modernized, it lags behind other major European ports in eco-friendly systems.

3. Match the words with their definitions.

maritime spirit / giant harbor / transportation hub / docks / bustling with life all around the clock

- _____ a place filled with activity and energy, with no pause in its liveliness.
- _____ large areas where ships are loaded and unloaded.
- _____ a place that is central to moving goods from one place to another.
- _____ a vast and important port area near water.
- _____ a deep sense of connection to the sea and all that it represents.

4. Complete the sentences using the words from the key vocabulary.

- The port serves as a _____ for Russian exports and imports, connecting it to various parts of the world.
- The cranes at Novorossiysk port are part of the _____ that keeps things moving smoothly.
- Thanks to _____, the port can manage heavy cargo effectively.
- The port is an example of _____ technology in the field of shipping and trade.
- Novorossiysk offers boundless _____ for growth and international business.

5. Discuss the questions in pairs/groups:

- In what ways can a major port impact the economic development of a region?
- How do advancements in eco-friendly and automated systems influence the operations of modern ports?
- What challenges might arise from having such a diverse mix of nationalities and languages in an international port?

6. Project:

- **Create a Presentation**
- Make a short **presentation** (5-6 slides) in English, covering the **key aspects**:
 - A description of the Port of Novorossiysk
 - Types of transport used there
 - Main goods and trading routes
 - Technological innovations at the port and their role in international trade.
- **Add 1-2 sentences of description** to each slide.

Answers:

Ex.2

- 1) False
- 2) False
- 3) True
- 4) True
- 5) False

Ex.3

- 1 - bustling with life all around the clock
- 2 - docks
- 3 - transportation hub
- 4 - giant harbor
- 5 - maritime spirit

Ex.4

1. gateway for Russian exports and imports
2. coordinated work
3. advanced technology
4. modern eco-friendly systems
5. opportunity

Ссылка на изображение: https://avatars.dzeninfra.ru/getzen_doc/50509/pub_5ad5cb779d5cb3809901fed3_5ad5cb8a0422b4d2fa804b99/scale_1200

QUIZ

Центральный федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. What is the main purpose of the "Golden Autumn" exhibition?
2. What types of agricultural products are featured at the exhibition?
3. How does the "Golden Autumn" exhibition promote technological advancements in farming?
4. In what ways does the exhibition contribute to agritourism?
5. What recognition is given to participants at the "Golden Autumn" exhibition?

• Строительство

1. When was the city of Dobrograd built, and in which region is it located?
2. What types of buildings and residential options are available in Dobrograd?
3. What is the purpose of the architectural code in Dobrograd, and what are some of its key principles?
4. What recognition did Dobrograd receive in 2023, and what does this signify?
5. Why do people from other regions choose to move to Dobrograd?

• Транспорт

1. Why is the Moscow Metro considered an important part of the city?
2. What makes the Moscow Metro famous besides its function as a transport system?
3. How many stations were there when the Moscow Metro first opened, and how many are there today?
4. What special features and services does the Moscow Metro offer?
5. What is an example of live music performances in the Moscow Metro, and what is their impact on passengers?

Северо-Западный федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. What geographical features are significant for aquaculture in the district?
2. How do aquatic ecosystems support wild fishing and aquaculture?
3. What sustainable practices do aquaculture farms emphasize?
4. How does aquaculture affect the local economy?
5. What is IMTA, and why is it important?

• Строительство

1. What was Kaliningrad previously known as, and what country did it belong to before 1945?
2. What significant event caused destruction in Kaliningrad during the 20th century?
3. What architectural styles and influences can be found in Kaliningrad?
4. How does Kaliningrad's urban development differ from many other Russian cities?

• Транспорт

1. When was the Port of Kaliningrad established, and what was it originally called?
2. What significant change happened to the Port of Kaliningrad after World War II?
3. Name three types of industries supported by the Port of Kaliningrad.
4. What are some of the goods imported and exported through the Port of Kaliningrad?
5. What modern improvements have been made to the port in recent years?

Южный федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. What climate does Krasnodar Krai have, and how does it benefit grape growing?
2. What types of soil are found in Krasnodar Krai, and how do they affect the wine produced?
3. Which grape varieties are most popular in Krasnodar Krai, and what are their characteristics?
4. How do wineries in Krasnodar Krai combine traditional and modern winemaking methods?
5. What role does winemaking play in the local economy and tourism in Krasnodar Krai?

• Строительство

1. What significant changes took place in Sochi in preparation for the Olympics?
2. Where was the Olympic Park constructed, and what are some of its key features?
3. How do the architectural designs of the sports facilities in the Olympic Park compare?
4. What was the impact of Sochi being chosen as the capital of the Winter Olympics?

• Транспорт

1. What is the main function of the port of Novorossiysk?
2. What is the daily routine in the port described as?
3. Why is Novorossiysk called a "living museum of seafaring"?
4. How is the port modernizing and keeping up with the times?
5. What symbolizes the significance of the port of Novorossiysk?

Приволжский федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. What are the two main grain varieties produced in the Volga Federal District?
2. How does the climate of the Volga Federal District benefit grain production?
3. What role does the soil in the Volga Federal District play in grain production?
4. In what ways does grain production impact the local economy?
5. How do agricultural fairs and festivals relate to grain production in the region?

• Строительство

1. What was the purpose of the RUSSIA EXPO held in Moscow in 2023?
2. What activities were offered to students during the career-oriented event held by the Samara region?
3. What did the youngest visitors learn during the master class on building a dream house?
4. What qualities did the representatives of building dynasties emphasize as important for a successful career in construction?

• Транспорт

1. What is the main goal of the "Great Volga Route" (GVR) project?
2. Who developed the concept for the "Great Volga Route" project?
3. What benefits did Evgeny Mikhaylenko highlight regarding the project?
4. What percentage of their potential are Russia's waterways currently being used?
5. What are some of the innovative features included in the GVR project?

Уральский федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. What percentage of Russia's total poultry population is concentrated in the Ural Federal District?
2. What climatic conditions in the Ural Federal District support poultry farming?
3. What are the two most common types of poultry raised in the Ural Federal District, and what are their primary purposes?
4. How does poultry farming impact the local economy and related industries in the Ural Federal District?
5. In what ways does poultry farming promote agritourism in the Ural Federal District?

• Строительство

1. What is the significance of the Yeltsin Center in Yekaterinburg?
2. Describe the exterior design of the Yeltsin Center.
3. What facilities and features are available inside the Yeltsin Center?
4. What is the mission of the Yeltsin Center?

• Транспорт

1. When was the first Russian steam locomotive built, and by whom?
2. What was the relationship between the Cherepanovs, and how does it differ from other famous inventors?
3. Who were the Cherepanovs working for, and what role did this employer play in their work?
4. Who invented the first steam locomotive in the world, and when?
5. What did Yefim Cherepanov do after returning from England, and why was this significant?

Сибирский федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. What type of forests are predominantly found in the Siberian Federal District, and what are their main characteristics?
2. How does forestry contribute to the economy of the Siberian Federal District?
3. What role do the forests in Siberia play in terms of ecological balance and climate change?
4. Why are the forests in Siberia culturally significant for indigenous communities?
5. What sustainable practices are associated with logging in the Siberian Federal District?

• Строительство

1. What significant contributions did Andrey Kryachkov make to the architectural landscape of Siberia?
2. What was one of Kryachkov's first significant works in Novonikolaevsk (Novosibirsk), and what is its current function?
3. What notable recognition did Kryachkov receive for his work on the 100-Apartment House in Novosibirsk?
4. In addition to his architectural work, what role did Kryachkov play in education?
5. What recognition did the people of Novosibirsk give to Andrey Kryachkov in 2008?

• Транспорт

1. What is the total length of the Trans-Siberian Railway?
2. How long did it take to build the main part of the railway, and when was it constructed?
3. What were some of the challenges faced during the construction of the railway?
4. How did the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway affect Siberia's population?
5. Why is the Trans-Siberian Railway still important today?

Дальневосточный федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. What was the primary purpose of the All-Russian Agro-Industrial Forum held in Khabarovsk in 2018?
2. What specific topics were addressed during the forum regarding the future of agriculture in Russia?
3. What technological innovations were discussed at the forum to improve agricultural practices?
4. What unique challenges and opportunities specific to the Far Eastern Federal District were highlighted during the discussions?
5. Why is the region-specific focus important for the agricultural discussions at the forum?

• Строительство

1. What is the Amur gas processing plant and why is it significant?
2. What are the key statistics regarding the size of the Amur gas processing plant?
3. What is the total processing capacity of the Amur gas processing plant?
4. What challenges did the project face at the beginning of its construction?
5. What important product does the plant produce and why is it useful?

• Транспорт

1. What are zimniks, and why are they important for northern regions of Russia?
2. How are zimniks constructed and maintained?
3. What safety measures are taken to ensure the safety of travelers on zimniks?
4. What role do zimniks play in the transportation system of Russia, especially in comparison to paved roads?
5. What future plans are being considered for zimniks, and why?

Северо-Кавказский федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. What types of nuts are primarily cultivated in the North Caucasus, and what makes them notable?
2. What climatic and soil conditions contribute to successful nut cultivation in the North Caucasus?
3. How does nut cultivation impact the local economy and tourism in the North Caucasus?
4. What expertise have local producers developed regarding nut cultivation?
5. In what ways does the North Caucasus region's agricultural heritage enhance visitor experiences?

• Строительство

1. What is the name of the new district being developed in Grozny?
2. What is the expected number of people that the new district can hold, and what types of infrastructure will it have?
3. Who is personally supervising the construction process of the new district?
4. What measures have been taken to ensure the quality of construction work in the new district?
5. What does the development of the new district symbolize for Grozny and its leaders?

• Транспорт

1. What is the Gimry Tunnel, and why is it significant?
2. It took 33 years to build the Gimry Tunnel. The drilling began on December 31, 1979, and the two sides met in 1991.
3. The original purpose of building the tunnel was to make it easier to transport materials for the construction of the Irganai hydroelectric power plant on the Avarskoe Koysu River.
4. Entry into the smaller tunnel, which is a service tunnel for drainage and ventilation, is forbidden because it is part of the tunnel's life-support system and not meant for public access.
5. Safety measures in the Gimry Tunnel include prohibitions on photo and video recording, as well as bans on walking, cycling, or using any transport other than a car. Stopping is also forbidden, and video cameras monitor the tunnel closely.

KEYS

Центральный федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. The main purpose of the "Golden Autumn" exhibition is to showcase the achievements of farming, allowing farmers, producers, and agricultural experts to present their new ideas, products, and technology.
2. The exhibition features a variety of agricultural products, including grains, vegetables, livestock, and dairy. It highlights both the quality of these products and the hard work of local farmers.
3. The exhibition focuses on new technologies by showcasing advanced equipment, sustainable farming methods, and innovative techniques that improve productivity and efficiency. This helps modernize traditional practices and encourages environmentally friendly methods.
4. The exhibition promotes agritourism by connecting city people with rural life. It involves visitors through interactive displays, workshops, and tastings, offering a cultural experience that emphasizes the importance of farming in Russian society.
5. Various competitions and awards are held at the exhibition to recognize the best contributions in different areas of farming, highlighting excellence in agricultural practices.

• Строительство

1. The city of Dobrograd was built in 2019 and is located in the Vladimir region.
2. In Dobrograd, there are modern townhouses and low-rise buildings instead of typical multi-story buildings. The city offers apartments with well-designed layouts and land plots for those who wish to build their own houses.
3. The architectural code in Dobrograd is a set of rules that guide the design and construction of the city. Key principles include maximizing greenery, ensuring light and fresh air, and minimizing visual noise. Although buildings may have different design elements, they are constructed in one style.
4. In 2023, Dobrograd won first place in the nomination for the best residential complex in the Central Federal District. This recognition means that the city is considered a model for residential living conditions.
5. People from Moscow, Saint Petersburg, and even Siberia choose to move to Dobrograd to start a new life because the city offers comfortable living and working conditions enhanced by modern technologies and urban planning.

• Транспорт

1. The Moscow Metro is considered an important part of the city because it is Moscow's main public transport system and plays an important role in shaping the city's identity. It is also a symbol of the city's rich history and dynamic present.
2. The Moscow Metro is famous for its beauty. Each of the 258 stations has its own unique theme and design, making them works of art that attract millions of tourists each year.
3. When the Moscow Metro first opened in 1935, it had 11 stations. Today, there are 393 stations.
4. The Moscow Metro offers free Wi-Fi, interactive maps, phone charging stations, and climate control in new trains. Additionally, there is a historical museum inside one of the metro carriages and live music performances at some stations.
5. An example of live music performances in the Moscow Metro is at the "Kurskaya" station, where musical ensembles often perform. These performances captivate passengers, who often stop and listen, spellbound by the music.

Северо-Западный федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. Proximity to the Baltic Sea and numerous rivers and lakes create ideal conditions for fishing and fish farming.
2. Diverse ecosystems provide habitats for various fish species, enabling sustainable practices that meet local demand and support exports.
3. Farms focus on minimizing environmental impact and maximizing production, using techniques like integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) to enhance productivity and reduce waste.
4. It creates jobs and supports related industries, contributing to economic opportunities and regional development.
5. IMTA is a sustainable technique where different species are farmed together beneficially. It enhances productivity, reduces waste, and aligns with sustainable practices in the district.

• Строительство

1. Kaliningrad was previously known as Königsberg and belonged to Germany before 1945.
2. The Great Patriotic War caused significant destruction in Kaliningrad, leading to many areas of the city being turned into ruins.
3. Kaliningrad features a mixture of architectural styles, including narrow cobbled streets, fortifications, gothic cathedrals, luxurious villas from Königsberg, Khrushchevkas and constructivist buildings from the Soviet period, as well as modern stylized residential complexes and buildings.
4. Kaliningrad is distinguished by its increasing number of landscaped public spaces, beautiful houses, pedestrian zones and parks, making it more similar to European cities and attracting tourists.

• Транспорт

1. The Port of Kaliningrad was established in the early 18th century and was originally called Königsberg.
2. After World War II, the city, including the port, became part of the Soviet Union and continued to develop.
3. The port supports the fishing, shipbuilding, and transportation industries.
4. Goods such as oil, machinery, and food products are imported and exported through the port.
5. Modern improvements include the introduction of automated inventory management systems, new terminals, modern equipment for faster loading and unloading, and increased port capacity for more efficient cargo processing.

Южный федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. Krasnodar Krai has a Mediterranean climate characterized by warm summers and mild winters. This climate provides plenty of sunshine for grapes to ripen, which is beneficial for grape growing.
2. The soil in Krasnodar Krai is fertile and rich in minerals. This unique soil composition adds distinct flavors to the grapes, which helps winemakers create high-quality wines.
3. The most popular grape varieties in Krasnodar Krai are Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay. Cabernet Sauvignon is known for its rich taste in red wines, while Chardonnay can be made into various styles.
4. Wineries in Krasnodar Krai use a mix of traditional methods, such as hand-picking grapes and classic fermentation, along with modern techniques for temperature control and aging in oak barrels. This combination helps preserve the original flavors of the wines while enhancing their quality.
5. Winemaking contributes to the local economy and promotes agritourism. Many wineries offer tours and tastings, allowing visitors to learn about grape growing and enjoy the wines, which attracts wine lovers from Russia and other countries.

• Строительство

1. There were large financial investments and extensive construction of infrastructure, including sports facilities, administrative buildings, and residential houses for the Olympic Village.
2. The Olympic Park was constructed on the coast in the urban area of Adler. It includes the main Olympic Stadium used for the Games' ceremonies and venues for hockey, figure skating, and curling.
3. Although each facility was designed by different architects, they share common elements such as a cross-shaped arrangement in the main square and similar architectural motifs like arched elements and dynamic forms.
4. The election of Sochi marked the beginning of a massive construction project that transformed the city and region, showcasing Russia to both foreigners and its own citizens.

• Транспорт

1. The main function of the port of Novorossiysk is as a transportation hub on the Black Sea, facilitating the movement of oil, grain, and steel products to different parts of the world.

2. The daily routine in the port is described as a ritual where massive container ships maneuver near the docks, moving almost like a dance in coordination with crane operators.
3. Novorossiysk is called a "living museum of seafaring" because it hosts ships from various countries, each with its own unique story and crew, bringing together different cultures and languages.
4. The port is modernizing by building new logistics centers, automated warehouses, and eco-friendly systems, staying competitive not only in Russia but in Europe as well.
5. The port of Novorossiysk symbolizes Russian economic strength, constant motion, and boundless opportunity, represented by the activity of cranes, international languages, and continuous maritime trade.

Приволжский федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. The two main grain varieties produced in the Volga Federal District are wheat and barley.
2. The continental climate, characterized by warm summers and cold winters, allows for a longer growing season, which is essential for crops like wheat and barley.
3. The soil in the Volga Federal District is rich in nutrients, providing an excellent foundation for robust crop growth, which is crucial for high-quality grain production.
4. Grain production significantly contributes to the local economy by supporting farmers and related industries, such as milling and food processing. It also plays a vital role in national food security.
5. Agricultural fairs and festivals celebrating grain harvests promote local culture and attract visitors, further enhancing agritourism in the Volga Federal District.

• Строительство

1. The purpose of the RUSSIA EXPO was to show the most important achievements of 89 Russian regions, providing a platform for various events, including career-oriented activities related to construction.
2. The career-oriented event included an excursion to the pavilion of the building complex of Russia, where students learned about career development opportunities in the construction industry. Moreover, winners of a national competition in construction shared their success stories.
3. The youngest visitors learned about different types of houses, the specialists needed to build a house, and the construction machines used at a construction site.
4. The representatives emphasized the importance of having love for construction and respecting the work of past generations as key qualities for a successful career in the field.

• Транспорт

1. The main goal of the GVR project is to improve the transport, tourism, and industrial potential of the Volga regions, and to create a digital twin of the Volga River.
2. The concept was developed by the Faculty of Urban and Regional Development at the Higher School of Economics (HSE).

3. Evgeny Mikhaylenko noted that the project would help restore the river fleet, increase passenger and cargo flows, develop tourism, and improve the quality of urban environments.
4. Russia's waterways are currently used at only 20-30% of their potential.
5. The project includes innovative shipbuilding with environmentally friendly vessels, fish farming development, a water body restoration system involving sediment cleaning, and monitoring hydraulic structures.

Уральский федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. Approximately 10% of the total poultry population in Russia is concentrated in the Ural Federal District.
2. The Ural Federal District experiences a mix of cold winters and warm summers, which are suitable for raising various poultry breeds.
3. The two most common types of poultry raised in the Ural Federal District are broilers, valued for their rapid growth and meat production, and layers, which are primarily raised for egg production.
4. Poultry farming significantly contributes to the local economy by providing jobs and supporting related industries such as feed production and processing.
5. Poultry farming fosters agritourism by some farms offering tours and educational programs that promote understanding of sustainable farming practices.

• Строительство

1. The Yeltsin Center is significant as it honors Boris Yeltsin, the first president of Russia, whose career began in Sverdlovsk. It serves as an important cultural and historical facility in the capital of the Urals.
2. The exterior of the Yeltsin Center features a modern building with an atrium resembling a large amphitheater. It has a white perforated cubic facade that also functions as a huge media screen. The surrounding public space is well-designed, with flowers and working fountains in the summer.
3. Inside the Yeltsin Center, there is an impressive museum dedicated to Boris Yeltsin, an art gallery, a conference hall, and a co-working space. Additionally, there are shops, cafes, restaurants and children's centers.
4. The mission of the Yeltsin Center is to present the historical legacy of Boris Yeltsin to the public, attracting cultured and progressive individuals. It aims to provide a unique experience through its installations and interactive exhibits.

• Транспорт

1. The first Russian steam locomotive was built in 1834 by the mechanics Yefim and Miron Cherepanov at the Nizhny Tagil factory.
2. Yefim and Miron Cherepanov were father and son, unlike other famous inventors like the Wright brothers and Montgolfier brothers, who were siblings.
3. The Cherepanovs were serfs working under the Demidov family, wealthy industrialists in the Ural region. The Demidovs sent skilled workers like the Cherepanovs to learn new technology to improve their factories.

4. The first steam locomotive in the world was invented by the English mining engineer Richard Trevithick in 1803.
5. After returning from England, Yefim Cherepanov introduced steam power to improve factories and mines in the Nizhny Tagil district. This innovation led to the creation of about ten steam engines over the next decade and was significant enough to have him freed from serfdom in 1833.

Сибирский федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. The Siberian Federal District is characterized by rich boreal forests, commonly known as taiga. These forests are primarily composed of coniferous trees such as pine, spruce, and fir, which thrive in the region's cold climate.
2. Forestry is a vital sector in the Siberian economy, as the timber harvested from these forests is used for construction, furniture production, and paper manufacturing. Additionally, non-timber forest products like mushrooms, berries, and medicinal plants support local livelihoods.
3. The forests in Siberia play a crucial role in carbon sequestration, helping to mitigate climate change. They also maintain ecological balance and support biodiversity.
4. The forests are culturally significant for various indigenous communities that rely on them for their way of life, including sustenance, shelter, and cultural practices.
5. The abundance of coniferous trees in the Siberian Federal District allows for sustainable logging practices that contribute significantly to both local and national economies while ensuring the long-term health of the forest ecosystem.

• Строительство

1. Andrey Kryachkov played a crucial role in shaping the architectural image of Siberia by designing about 100 buildings in various cities of the region, many of which are recognized as historical and cultural monuments of federal and local importance.
2. One of Kryachkov's first significant works in Novonikolaevsk was the Trade House, built around 1910. It is currently known as the Museum of Local History.
3. The 100-Apartment House, designed by Kryachkov, won a gold medal at an exhibition in Paris in 1937, making it one of the most famous residential buildings in the city.
4. Andrey Kryachkov dedicated significant effort to teaching and trained more than 500 qualified specialists who later became well-known architects in Siberia.
5. In 2008, residents of Novosibirsk erected a monument in honor of Andrey Kryachkov to recognize his outstanding achievements in architecture.

- **Транспорт**

1. The Trans-Siberian Railway is 9,288.2 kilometers long.
2. The main part of the railway, about 7,000 kilometers long, was built from 1891 to 1916.
3. Builders faced challenges such as constructing tunnels, building embankments, bridges over rivers, and laying tracks through taiga and permafrost. Additionally, a flood in 1897 destroyed 400 kilometers of embankments, and an epidemic occurred in 1898.
4. By the end of the construction, the population of Siberia had doubled from fewer than 2 million to 9.4 million.
5. Today, the Trans-Siberian Railway is strategically important because it transports over 100 million tons of cargo annually and remains the shortest route for goods traveling from China to Western Europe.

Дальневосточный федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. The primary purpose of the forum was to gather representatives from the agricultural sector across Russia to discuss pressing issues and new technologies in agriculture, highlighting its importance in the Far Eastern region and showcasing advancements that can enhance productivity and sustainability.
2. The forum addressed topics such as improving crop yields, livestock management, and sustainable agricultural practices tailored to the unique landscape of the Far East.
3. Innovations discussed included precision farming, drone technology for monitoring crop health, and advanced irrigation systems, all aimed at increasing efficiency and reducing environmental impacts.
4. The discussions emphasized challenges such as the effects of climate change on agriculture, transportation logistics for remote areas, and opportunities for organic farming as critical areas for development.
5. The region-specific focus is important because the Far Eastern Federal District has unique climatic and geographical conditions that impact agricultural practices. Addressing these specific challenges and opportunities allows for tailored solutions that can effectively enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability in the region.

• Строительство

1. The Amur gas processing plant is one of the largest natural gas processing facilities in the world, located near the city of Svobodny in the Amur region of Russia. It is significant because it serves as an important link in the supply of natural gas to China and contributes to the economic development of the Amur region and the Far East.
2. The plant is being constructed on approximately 800 hectares of land. The total area of all plant objects will exceed 1.8 thousand hectares.
3. When fully operational in 2025, it will have a design capacity of 42 billion cubic meters of gas per year.
4. At the start of construction in 2015, there was a complete lack of infrastructure. The project began from scratch, and it took three years to develop essential infrastructure, including access roads, railway communications, and a residential district for workers by 2018.
5. The Amur gas processing plant produces helium, which is widely used in medicine, nuclear, food and space industries.

• Транспорт

1. Zimniks are temporary winter roads built in the Far North of Russia when the cold weather arrives. They are crucial for connecting remote northern settlements with the mainland, especially during the winter months when other transportation routes are not accessible. Zimniks provide vital transportation for delivering supplies like food, fuel, and building materials, and serve as the only land routes in some areas, such as the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and Chukotka.
2. Zimniks are constructed by first surveying the route and removing obstacles. Once temperatures drop, specialists level the snow and strengthen the surface by flooding it with water to create a hard, smooth surface. Gravel is added on slopes to prevent slipping. In some areas, special technologies are used to cross water barriers, such as adding wooden mats and layers of ice when the ice is not thick enough. Regular maintenance involves cleaning, compacting the surface, and repairing potholes and uneven spots caused by heavy traffic and harsh weather conditions.
3. Safety on zimniks is ensured by placing reflective road signs on winding sections and ice crossings, and by indicating the permissible load on the ice. The surface strength, road width, and speed limits are regulated by new standards adopted in 2020 (GOST R 58948-2020). Major crossings are illuminated and equipped with signs and barriers. Heating points are established along the roads to provide emergency assistance in case of breakdowns, which is particularly important in remote, low-temperature areas.
4. Zimniks play a critical role in providing access to remote northern regions where no permanent roads are available during the winter. While the federal network of paved roads in Russia exceeds 50,000 kilometers, zimniks cover around 28,000 kilometers annually, linking settlements in the Far North to the rest of the country. For many of these remote communities, zimniks are the only means of transporting essential supplies like food, fuel, and materials.
5. There are plans to gradually replace zimniks with permanent roads to provide year-round transportation access. This would reduce the dependence on temporary winter roads, ensuring that transportation is available throughout the year, regardless of seasonal changes and extreme weather conditions.

Северо-Кавказский федеральный округ

• Сельское хозяйство

1. The primary types of nuts cultivated in the North Caucasus are walnuts and hazelnuts. They are notable for their high quality, rich flavor, and nutritional benefits, as well as their significance in both culinary applications and confectionery.
2. The North Caucasus has a temperate climate with warm summers and mild winters, which creates an ideal environment for growing nuts. Additionally, the region's fertile soil is rich in nutrients, coupled with abundant sunlight and adequate rainfall, all of which contribute to the robust growth and exceptional quality of the nuts.
3. Nut cultivation significantly impacts the local economy by supporting farmers and contributing to agricultural production. It also promotes agritourism, as tours and tastings at farms attract tourists interested in the region's agricultural heritage, thereby providing additional income for local communities.
4. Local producers in the North Caucasus have developed expertise in cultivating walnuts and hazelnuts, ensuring that their products meet both domestic and international market standards.
5. The region's agricultural heritage enhances visitor experiences through agritourism activities such as farm tours and tastings. These experiences allow tourists to engage with local farming practices, learn about nut cultivation, and appreciate the cultural significance of agriculture in the area.

• Строительство

1. The new district is named after the president of Russia, Vladimir Putin.
2. The new district is intended to accommodate 70.000 residents and will include about 130 modern apartment buildings, mosques, kindergartens, and other infrastructure.
3. The head of the Chechen Republic, Ramzan Kadyrov, is personally supervising the entire construction process.
4. Ramzan Kadyrov instructed to organize construction monitoring to ensure the quality of the work.
5. The development of the new district symbolizes the constant desire of Grozny and its leaders to develop, modernize and improve the lives of its citizens, marking a new era in the history of the city and region.

- **Транспорт**

1. The Gimry Tunnel is the longest road tunnel in Russia and the entire post-Soviet space. It is significant because it connected nine mountain districts with the flatland and reduced travel time, making it an important structure for Dagestan.
2. It took 33 years to build the Gimry Tunnel. The drilling began on December 31, 1979, and the two sides met in 1991.
3. The original purpose of building the tunnel was to make it easier to transport materials for the construction of the Irganai hydroelectric power plant on the Avarskoe Koysu River.
4. Entry into the smaller tunnel, which is a service tunnel for drainage and ventilation, is forbidden because it is part of the tunnel's life-support system and not meant for public access.
5. Safety measures in the Gimry Tunnel include prohibitions on photo and video recording, as well as bans on walking, cycling, or using any transport other than a car. Stopping is also forbidden, and video cameras monitor the tunnel closely.