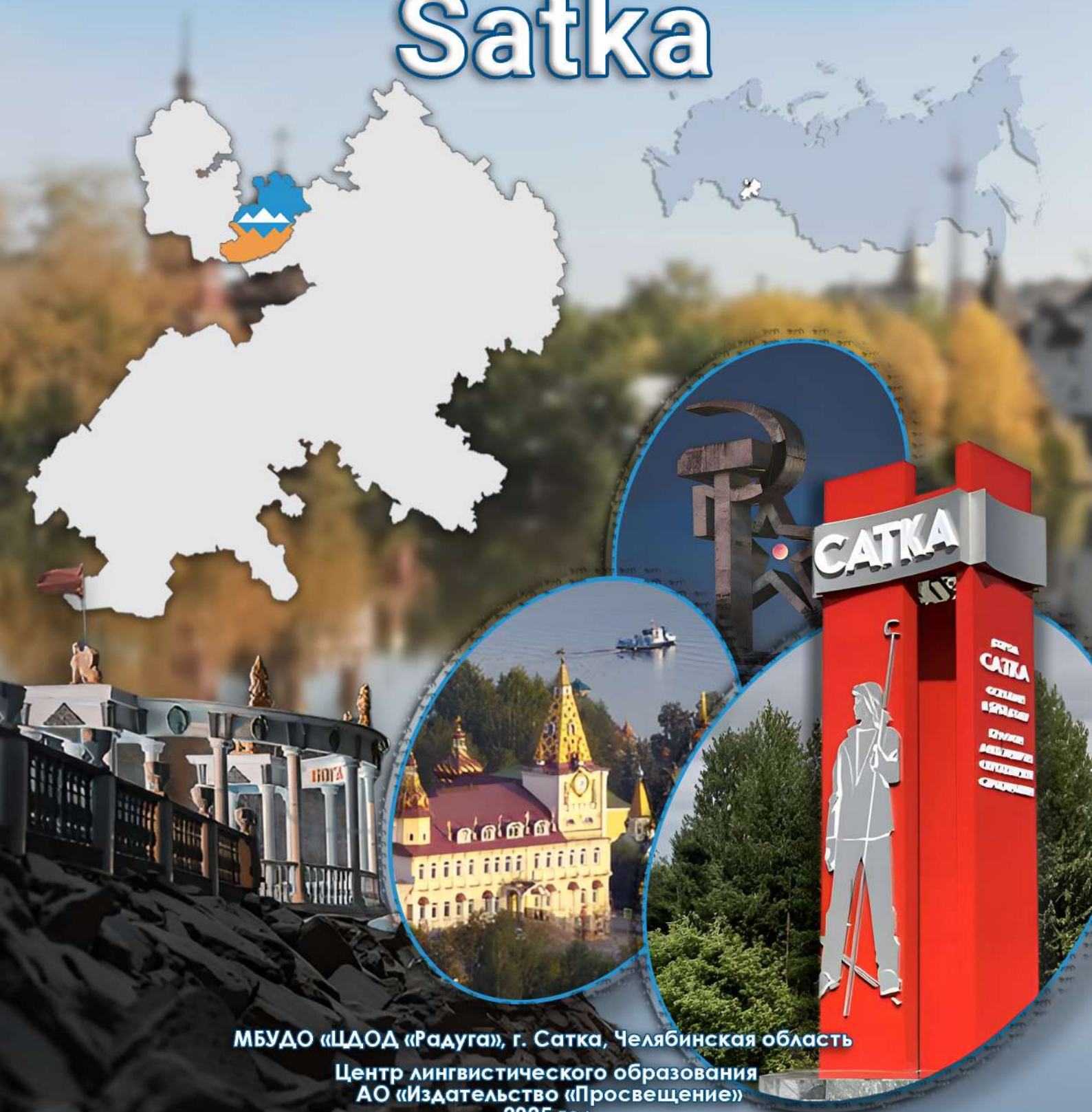


РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ  
к журналу «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ»

# Spotlight on Satka



МБУДО «ЦДОД «Радуга», г. Сатка, Челябинская область

Центр лингвистического образования  
АО «Издательство «Просвещение»  
2025 год

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## *Spotlight on Satka* («Сатка в фокусе»)

*В МБУДО «ЦДОД «Радуга», г. Сатка с 2021 год действует творческое объединение «Разговорный клуб английского языка», где в свободное время учащиеся города Сатки занимаются английским языком. С группой инициативных обучающихся и выпускников «Радуги» мы подготовили проект о нашем родном городе. Представленный материал подчеркивает уникальность нашего города и его неповторимый характер.*

*Сатка – промышленный моногород, жизнь которого на протяжении многих лет была сосредоточена вокруг главного предприятия города «Комбинат «Магнезит». Но в отличие от многих других промышленных моногородов Сатка смогла развить и другие сферы жизни. Сейчас Сатка – это не только крупнейший поставщик огнеупоров «Магнезит», это туристическое направление, которое необыкновенным образом объединяет промышленный туризм и завораживающие природные красоты, Сатка – это культурный центр, где проходят различные фестивали с участием российских знаменитостей, Сатка – это креативное пространство, которое привлекает известных художников и архитекторов со всего мира. Сатка – это тот город, где поразительным образом сочетается то, что казалось несочетаемым.*

*Надеемся, что представленный в сборнике материал, будет полезен и для жителей Сатки, изучающих английский язык, и для тех, кто никогда здесь не был. Возможно именно этот материал и станет стимулом для посещения нашего живописного города.*

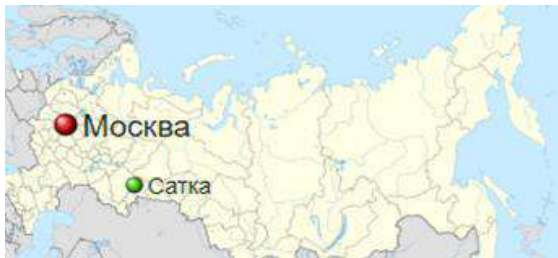
*Выражаем благодарность Центру лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» за предоставленную возможность рассказать всей России о нашем любимом городе! Этот проект позволил всем участникам еще раз восхититься красотой родного края и понять, насколько сильно мы любим наш родной город и всё, что с ним связано.*

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

(ПЕРМЯКОВА ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБУДО «ЦДОД «РАДУГА»)

**Satka. Fact-file**

There are numerous industrial monotowns in Russia, where life is largely influenced by a single industry or a company. Are monotowns worth visiting? Can a monotown transform into a viable tourist destination?



### **Industrial Monotowns in Russia: A Closer Look at Satka**

### **Spotlight on Satka explores the city of the Blue stone**

#### **General information**

Satka is a tiny spot on the map of vast Russia. It is a small town located in the heart of the Ural Mountains. Its population is approximately 40 000 people. Despite its size, Satka possesses unique characteristics that make it noteworthy.

The origin of the name *Satka* is not fully clarified. It is believed that that the name may derive from the term meaning "interfluves", as the original settlement was established at the confluence of two rivers: the Bolshaya Satka and the Malaya Satka.

Satka is also referred to as the city of the blue stone. The blue stone in question is magnesite, a mineral that is extracted in this region.

The emblem of the town features three mountains, symbolizing the highlands of the area, while the blue reflection beneath represents Zyuratkul Lake, which is one of the primary landmarks of Satka.

#### **Discuss**

*What is a monotown?*

*Do you know the origin of your hometown name?*

*What does the emblem of your city symbolize?*

#### **Wordlist**

*Interfluve* – a higher area of land dividing two river valleys

*Confluence* – the place where two rivers flow together and become one larger river

*Magnesite* – магнезит (минерал)





## HISTORY OF SATKA

### EARLY YEARS

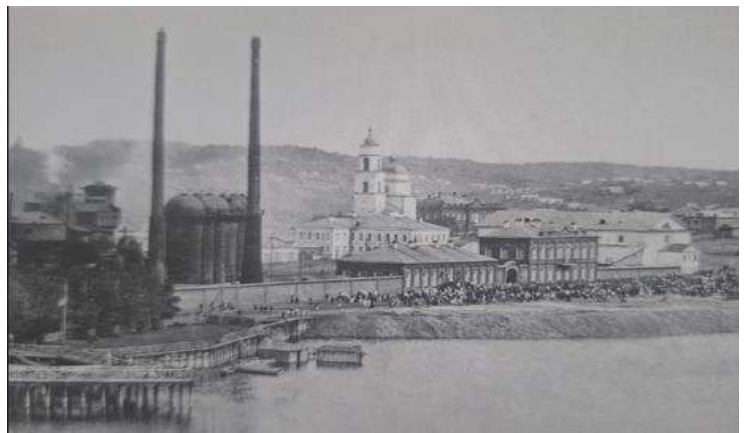
(РОССИЙСКИЙ ДЕНИС, МАОУ СОШ №5, 8 КЛАСС)



### History of Satka

#### *Early years.*

Satka started as an iron-making factory in 1758. The first settlement was built around the factory, which eventually grew into a city. The products of the factory were transported to Central Russia via waterways. A harbour on the Ay River was used for the purpose.



In 1774 during the Peasants' War, Yemelyan Pugachev arrived in Satka. He was supported by Satka residents. Major battles of the war occurred in the vicinity of Satka. However, before rebellion troops left the city, they set the factory on fire. The factory burnt down. Along with the factory, a church and a lot of houses burnt down as well. After the end of the war, the factory and the church were rebuilt in 1776.



In 1824 Alexander I, Russian Emperor, visited Satka.

He toured both the local church and the factory.

#### Activities

When was Satka founded?

What was the main industry in Satka?

Who is Yemelyan Pugachev?

#### Wordlist

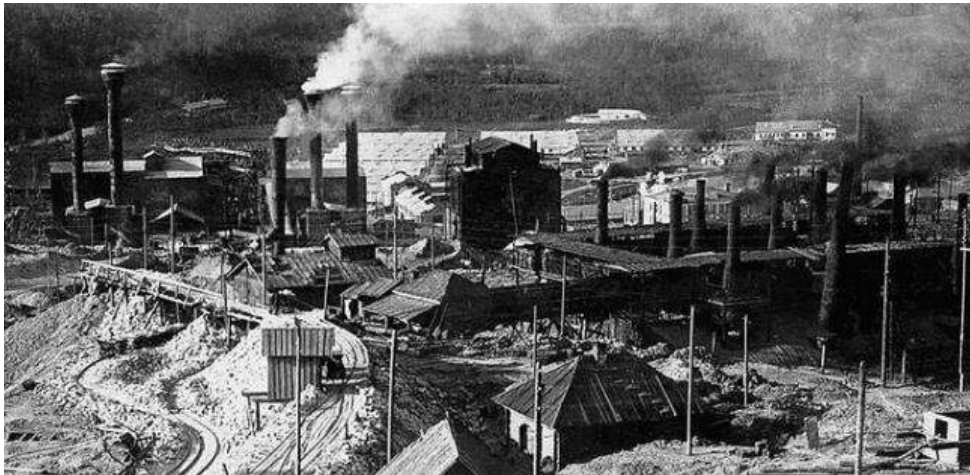
*Peasants' War* – Pugachev's Rebellion – a revolt that took place in the Russian Empire in 1773

*Vicinity* – nearby area, neighbourhood

*Rebellion* – organized resistance or opposition to a government of other authority

**20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

(ПЕРМЯКОВА ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБУДО «ЦДОД «РАДУГА»)

***20th century***

In 1900, deposits of magnesite ore were discovered in Satka. The discovery defined the future of the town for centuries. In 1901 the first magnesite-producing plant was established in Russia. Since then, magnesite production has been the major industry in the town.

In 1937, Satka was granted city status. The population was increasing and the city developed its infrastructure. New schools, colleges, palaces of culture, sports centers were constructed to accommodate the growing community.



With the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War, residents of Satka joined the movement "Everything for the Front! Everything for the Victory!" Over 4.5 thousand people from the city enlisted to fight against Nazi Germany and its allies. Iron-making plant in Satka supplied the Defense Industry with cast iron for military equipment production.

**Activities**

When was magnesite ore discovered in Satka?  
 What changes did the city status bring?  
 How did Satka contribute to the Victory in the Great Patriotic War?

**Wordlist**

*Magnesite* – магнезит (минерал)

*Cast iron* – чугун

*Ally* – a person or a country that supports another, especially in the face of opposition

*Defense Industry* – companies that manufacture weapons and other military technology.



## SATKA TODAY

## SATKA TODAY

(ПЕРМЯКОВА АЛЕКСАНДРА, МАОУ СОШ №5, 8 КЛАСС)



## Satka today

## Spotlight on Satka discovers a unique city of industry, art and culture!

Satka is an industrial monotown, but it has also developed in many other areas. What makes Satka special is its blend of the old and the new; historic buildings from before the revolution stand next to modern art pieces.



The street art in Satka is impressive and can rival that of Moscow and St. Petersburg. There are many modern art projects and installations by well-known artists and designers. Visitors can see unique bus stops, traffic lights, and street lights that add to the city's charm. Some walls are used as canvases for paintings, showing various murals. Some of these artworks carry deep philosophical meanings.

The city's infrastructure is improving steadily. Cultural and sports centers invite residents to take part in various activities. A city park is currently being renovated, with new playgrounds and exercise areas being added. Football pitches and Ice Arena encourage sports participation among locals.



Art-Satka serves as a public space for intellectual and creative activities, offering a variety of master classes, lectures and discussions. Satka hosts numerous cultural events, including festivals that are unique to the city.

Since Satka is an industrial city, it is not surprising that industrial tourism is also growing. The city has transformed its industrial areas into appealing tourist attractions.



Today, Satka is a popular tourist destination that offers something for everyone.

**Activities**

What art projects can you find in Satka?  
What is Art-Satka?

**Wordlist**

*Mural* – стенная роспись  
*Rival* – соперничать

**KOMBINAT MAGNEZIT**

(ПЕРМЯКОВА ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБУДО «ЦДОД «РАДУГА»)

**Kombinat Magnezit****Spotlight on Satka  
visits a refractory plant**

- What is Satka?
- It's a town.
- What is Satka famous for?
- A blue stone
- What is the blue stone?
- Magnesite

Nowadays, Satka is the center of extraction and processing of magnesite ore. The largest manufacturer of magnesite products, Kombinat Magnezit, is based in Satka. Established in 1901, Kombinat Magnezit has been the leading company in the city for over a century.



Magnesite is the blue stone Satka is famous for. In reality it is primarily grey in color. It is used to produce refractories, they are materials that can withstand extremely-high temperatures. Magnesite products are mainly used in metallurgical factories for iron production, but their scopes of application also include non-ferrous metallurgy, cement, chemical, pulp and paper industries, energy, and agriculture.

Today Magnezit carries out a full cycle of mining operations and production of refractory products. The main production facilities are located adjacent to the town. It's the biggest company in the town and most of Satka residents work there.

**Activities**

What is the biggest company producing magnesite products?  
 What special features does magnesite have?  
 What are magnesite products used for?

**Wordlist**

*Extraction* – to remove or take out something  
*Processing* – series of actions taken to change raw materials during the production of goods  
*Refractory* – огнеупор  
*Withstand* – resist





## MAGNEZIT PALACE OF CULTURE

(ЛАЗАРЕВА ПОЛИНА, УРФУ, НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ «ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЕ «КИТАЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК И КИТАИСТИКА»)

### Magnezit Palace of Culture

#### A Hub of cultural life in Satka



Magnezit Palace of Culture, which is the heart of Satka's social and cultural life, opened its doors back in 1951. Its significance in the lives of Satka residents is hard to overestimate.

For many, the Palace is not just a place to enjoy free time or appreciate art; it has played a key role in shaping their lives. Many of those who began studying in the clubs of the Palace 50-70 years ago now proudly bring their grandchildren and great-grandchildren here to learn. Today, the festive performances at the Palace of Culture are always packed, and the audience greets the performers with loud applause.



Here are some interesting facts about the Palace

*Architectural features.* The building is designed in a unique architectural style that harmonizes with the surrounding nature, making it noticeable in the urban environment.



*Variety of events.* Magnezit Palace hosts many events: from theatrical performances to musical concerts, exhibitions and master classes.

*Clubs.* Various choirs and dance groups operate in the Palace of Culture, showing their talents not only in the local community, but also at competitions and festivals throughout Russia.

*Opportunities for youth.* The Palace offers various classes and clubs for young people, encouraging the development of their creative skills and active participation in cultural life.

#### Activities

Are there palaces of culture in your region?

What clubs do you attend?

#### Wordlist

*Hub* – a place that is the centre of a particular activity

*Throughout* – in every part of a place

**SAINT NICHOLAS CHURCH**

(ЛАИШЕВЦЕВА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА, МГУ, ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ПСИХОЛОГИИ)

**Saint Nicholas Church****Spotlight on Satka lights candles in the church**

Many residents of Satka are religious so there are special places for Christian worship services and other Christian religious activities in the town. Some people go to the Orthodox Church while others go to the Mosque.



The main church in Satka was called in honour of Saint Nicholas and it was founded on January 17th, 1865. It was built near the iron-making factory for workers. Originally it was made from wood but in 1913 it was rebuilt into a stone building.

In 1930s the church was closed by communists, nevertheless, it was opened again in 1943-1944 in order to support people during the war. In 1950s the church was closed again and it served as a museum. Finally, the church was opened for believers in 1990s and it still remains a place of great spiritual and architectural value.

**Activities**

How often do you go to the church?

What religious holidays do you know?

Do you celebrate religious holidays?

**Wordlist**

*Orthodox* – православный, ортодоксальный

*Mosque* – мечеть





## THE MAGNEZIT MUSEUM

(ПЕРМЯКОВА АЛЕКСАНДРА, МАОУ СОШ №5, 8 КЛАСС)

### The Magnezit Museum

#### Spotlight on Satka studies exhibits in the Magnezit Museum

The main goal of the museum is to introduce visitors to the operation of the largest magnesite refractory producing plant.



Magnezit Museum first opened in 1967. In 2016 it was renovated, transforming into a center for learning.

Thanks to latest technologies the museum can immerse visitors in a virtual reality as soon as visitors put on VR headsets and arm themselves with joysticks. The museum hall disappears, and the visitors can see workshops with operating equipment.



The largest exhibits of the museum are models of the plant workshops, quarries, a mine, as well as samples of rocks and manufactured products, models of operating equipment.



Magnezit Museum has taken second prize in the National Corporate Museum Award for the third year in a row.

Apart from exhibiting, Magnezit Museum offers a lot of other events including interactive activities, master classes, exhibitions and virtual tours of the production facility.



#### Activities

Do you like visiting museums?

What is your favourite kind of a museum?

#### Wordlist

*VR headset* – equipment that a person wears over their eyes that allows them to experience images and sounds

*Quarry* – карьер

## SONKINA LAGUNA

(ЛАИШЕВЦЕВА ЛЮДМИЛА, МАОУ СОШ №5, 10 КЛАСС)

## Sonkina Laguna

## Spotlight on Satka enjoys rides at Ural Disneyland!

Sonkina Lagoon is a unique place in the Urals. The standard entertainment complex has become a symbol of the medieval era and piracy. For this purpose, a special atmosphere has been created here – a stone fortress has been erected, squares and streets are paved with stone, and guests can stand at the helm of a real pirate ship. The main feature of the complex is its own island, *the Eagle's Hollow*, which can only be reached by boat.

**On and near the territory there are:**

- Houses on the island, the courtyard *Swallow's nest* and two hotels. The hotels have standard and luxury rooms. On the island, you can live in a real medieval fort, and the castle is appropriately decorated with oak doors, natural stone, and even wrought-iron bars on the windows.
- Restaurants and cafes. If you want to dine in a pirate atmosphere, choose taverns with oak tables
- The highlight of the park is the *Eagle's Hollow Island*. It is located right on the territory, but it can only be reached by boat. There are stone houses with towers and balconies on the island, the streets are paved with stones, and you can see ancient mills and wooden statues.



- On the territory of the park itself, even an ordinary walk will reveal a lot of interesting things. Here you will find a real pirate ship that you can climb, many attractions, a real stone fortress, antique carriages and cars, covered gazebos in oriental style and statues.

**Activities**

What's the name of the island?

How do visitors get to the island?

**Wordlist**

*medieval* – relating to the period between AD500 and AD1500

*wrought-iron* – кованое железо



## MAN-MADE WONDERS

### THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS IN SATKA

(ПЕРМЯКОВА ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБУДО «ЦДОД «РАДУГА»)

#### Man-made wonders

#### *Through the looking glass in Satka*

*An art installation project featuring mirrors creatively arranged in an abandoned industrial space, reflect sunlight, rocks and the world around.*



#### Spotlight on Satka is through the looking glass!

Berezovskiy open pit is a huge hole where magnesite ore used to be extracted. It was put in operation in 1980. It was closed in 2020, but in 2021 the area of the abandoned open pit was used for an unusual art project: 250 mirrors were installed in the pit. Each mirror was arranged in a certain position to reflect sunlight onto the rocks and water, attracting attention to the parts that previously had been left unnoticed.



“It is more than just mirrors. The installation possesses a deeper meaning. The mirrors reflect not only sunlight and rocks but the whole human world. If you move just one step away from the mirror the reflection in the mirror changes and so does everything in our life,” says Vasiliy Kononov-Gredin, the creator of the art project.



The installation won't last long as it is located in the pit which is being flooded by underground streams. When the pit was in operation the water was regularly pumped out of the hole to allow industrial activities. Today underground streams gradually fill the area, and as the water level rises the mirrors slowly disappear. One day the art object will be fully flooded.

Nothing can last forever...



#### Activities

How do you understand the meaning of the installation?

Would you like to visit the area?

#### Wordlist

*Abandoned* – deserted, out of operation

*Open pit* – an open surface excavation for the extraction of stones or rocks

*Pump out* – to remove water using a pump

**POROGI HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION**

(ПАСХИНА МАРИЯ, МАОУ СОШ №40, 10 КЛАСС)

***Porogi Hydroelectric Power Station***

"Porogi" is a small hydroelectric power station which is located on the Bolshaya Satka River. It is the oldest hydroelectric power station in Russia.

Construction began in 1908 when engineers aimed to start electric melting production. Thus, the hydroelectric power station was built there.



In 1993, the *Porogi* complex was nominated for the UNESCO World List of Industrial Heritage Monuments. In 1996, it was recognized as a monument of historical and cultural significance at a regional level.

In 2017, the hydroelectric power plant was stopped due to the lack of funding.

The facility combines original early twentieth-century architectural elements with modern operational systems, demonstrating the evolution of hydroelectric technology over decades.



Before the dam was built on this part of the Bolshaya Satka River, there were two rapids with drops of up to four meters high. The water in this area was turbulent, and locals referred to it as "Devil's Pit", believing it to be a dangerous place.



According to the legend told by older residents of the village of Porogi, when the Porozhskaya dam was constructed, a living Tatar was buried within its structure. This was believed to be done to protect the dam from erosion during spring floods. Of course, it has nothing to do with reality!

**Activities**

What legends do you know?

Are there hydroelectric power stations in your region?

**Wordlist**

*Hydroelectric power station* – гидроэлектростанция

*Electric melting production* – электроплавильное производство



## MAN-MADE WONDERS

### ROCK GARDEN

(ПЕРМЯКОВА АЛЕКСАНДРА, МАОУ СОШ №5, 8 КЛАСС)

#### *Rock Garden*

There are a lot of beautiful gardens around the world!

**Spotlight on Satka visits a garden.  
A different one. A rock garden!**



A rock garden is an area where rocks and stones are used as decorative elements. The garden consists of aesthetically arranged rocks in different sizes, with small gaps between them.



The Rock garden appeared in Satka in 2023. It is located next to the city center. It includes 25 rocks whose weight ranges from 3 to 27 tons. All the rocks were mined in the Urals. They were carefully polished to show inner beauty of the Ural stones. The biggest rock presented in the garden was extracted here in Satka.

The exhibition is unique and attracts a lot of visitors who take pictures around the rocks.

Most visitors do not know proper geological names of the rocks, so the stones got new names among Satka residents. They got sweet names which in Russian mean Icicle, Milky way, Ninja Turtles.



#### Activities

What is a rock garden?

What are the advantages of having a rock garden instead of a regular garden?

Do you like walking in the garden?

#### Wordlist

*Aesthetically* – artistic or relating to good taste

*Polish* – to make smth smooth and shiny by rubbing

*Extracted* – to pull out, to remove

**AYSKIYE PRITYOSY**

(ПЕРМЯКОВА ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБУДО «ЦДОД «РАДУГА»)

**Natural wonders***Ayskiye Prityosy*

**Spotlight on Satka admires breathtaking views at Ayskiye Prityosy!**

Ayskiye Prityosy (Ay River Cliffs) is a unique natural geological rock formation located on the Ay River. These eye-catching cliffs are quite steep; they are up to 90 meters high. There are two groups of the cliffs – Bolshiye Prityosy (Big Cliffs) and Malye Prityosy (Small Cliffs).

From the top of the cliffs the view is absolutely stunning. At the base of the cliffs flows the Ay River, with its banks lined by tall, dense trees. But from the cliffs the forest doesn't appear as grand because you are high above it, closer to the sky.

It is one of the major tourist attractions in the region.



Visitors are invited to descend the cliffs to the river using especially erected steps. Additionally, tourists can stroll across the wooden suspension bridge that hangs over the deep abyss. A swing set at the edge of the cliffs has become a popular spot for thrill-seekers. It's an exhilarating experience!



For those who are adventurous, bungee jumping is offered, with special equipment provided under the guidance of professional instructors. Families with children can also enjoy a relaxing day here. There are barbecue areas and a rope park for kids. Thus, all visitors will find plenty of activities to engage in while they are here.

**Activities**

Would you like to try any of these extreme activities? Why or why not?

**Wordlist**

*Cliffs* – high, steep rocks

*Suspension bridge* – a bridge supported by strong ropes hung from tall structures at each of its ends

*Abyss* – a very deep hole that seems to have no bottom





## VANYASHKINSKIYE CAVES

(МАРКОВА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА, МАОУ СОШ №5, 9 КЛАСС)

### Spotlight on Satka explores hidden wonders



#### *Vanyashkinskiye caves*

Not far from Satka, near Vanyashkinskaya village, the Vanyashkinskiye caves are located. This complex consists of 16 caves and grottoes. It was discovered by Vladimir Yurin in 1996. The most famous caves are Big Vanyashkinskaya and Small Vanyashkinskaya.

Big Vanyashkinskaya features a large arch-like entrance. There are plenty of passages inside; some of them have not been explored yet.

Small Vanyashkinskaya cave is also known as Hall of Columns and Owl Cave. It isn't deep, but it is full of columns. Its entrance looks like an owl's face.

In winter, the caves serve as a shelter for forest animals. Various species such as bats, toads, moths, and mosquitoes live here.



*Is there a hidden treasure in Vanyashkinskiye caves?*

Well, it is believed that jewels were buried here. Nobody has ever found them though. The real treasure of Vanyashkinskiye caves includes bones of ancient animals, which are valuable to paleontologists. Many fossils have been found, including teeth, thighbones, and even a bear's jaw.

#### Activities

- Where is the cave complex located?
- How many caves does the complex include?
- What is the main treasure of the caves?

#### Wordlist

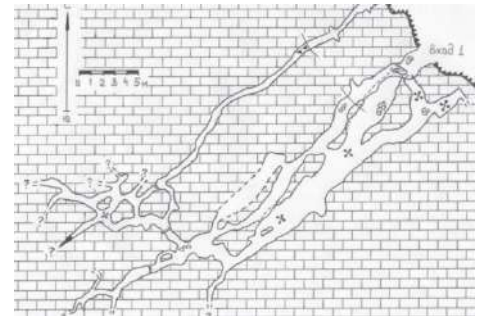
- Paleontologist* – палеонтолог
- Fossils* – part of an animal or plant from thousands of years ago, preserved in rock

**PALLAS CAVE**

(МАРКОВА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА, МАОУ СОШ №5, 9 КЛАСС)

**Spotlight on Satka discovers the world of stalactites***Pallas Cave*

Pallas Cave is located near the village of Alekseyevka. To reach it, head towards the Uluir River and climb a steep hill. Only then you'll finally see... Two caves? However, it was the initial impression of early researchers of Pallas Cave. Why? Because Pallas Cave is a pass-through cave. If you examine the cave's map, you will notice a horseshoe-shaped corridor with two entrances that connect inside. From the outside, they can be considered as two separate caves by mistake.



There are corallites on the walls of the cave. On its ceiling there are broken stalactites and sleeping moths. Pallas Cave is long; the total length of its passages is currently 376 meters. This number may increase soon, as some sections of the cave remain blocked by clay and soil.



Pallas Cave was named in honour of the famous traveller Petr Simon Pallas. Interestingly, he never actually visited the place. A legend says that he tried to find it and asked local people for help, but they provided him with no information. Pallas Cave was first described by local researcher Vitaly Chernetsov and later was discovered and explored by Vladimir Yurin in 2002

**Activities**

What can be found inside the cave?

What is the total length of the passages?

**Wordlist**

*Corallites* – кораллит

*Stalactites* – a column of rock that hangs from the roof of a cave and is formed by drops of water containing lime



## NATURAL WONDERS

### FROZEN ICE FOUNTAIN

(ПЕРМЯКОВА ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБУДО «ЦДОД «РАДУГА»)

#### *Frozen Ice Fountain*

### Spotlight on Satka admires Frozen Ice Fountain

In Zyuratkul National Park which is situated in Satka Region there is an unusual sight.

In 1976, while geologists were searching for minerals in the area, they drilled a well and came across an underground river. The water from the river rushed to the surface creating a fountain spring. Now it is a local sight which attracts a lot of tourists especially in winter.



When temperatures drop to subzero levels, the water drops freeze gradually creating an ice column around the spring. The height of the Fountain can be different depending on the weather conditions; sometimes it may reach 10-15 meters. The spring itself doesn't freeze even when temperatures are extremely low, and water splashes can be seen above the top.

It is a magical sight in winter. The Frozen Ice Fountain looks like a magnificent column which glitters in the sun rays. There is a special hole cut in the column to allow visitors to see the fountain from the inside. Satka residents call the sight "Sosulka" which mean *Icicle*.

A few kilometers away from the Frozen Ice Fountain there is a farm where elks are kept. So, if you decide to see the fountain, your next stop should be at the farm. Do not forget to bring carrots and cabbage to feed the animals! There are barbecue areas and comfortable cottages for visitors want to stay longer.



#### Activities

What wild animals are typical for your region?

#### Wordlist

*Drill* – to make a hole in something using a special tool

*Glitter* – to produce a lot of small and bright flashes of reflected light

*Splash* – cause liquid to fall on something in drops

**ZYURATKUL NATIONAL PARK**

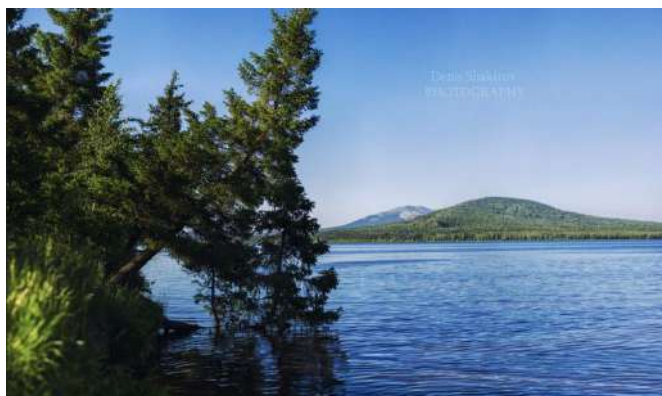
(ЛАЗАРЕВА ПОЛИНА, УРФУ, НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ «ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЕ «КИТАЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК И КИТАИСТИКА»)

***Zyuratkul National Park***

Zyuratkul is a national park in the Chelyabinsk region, located near the city of Satka, in the Southern Urals. It was created on November 3, 1993.

One of the main attractions of the park is the lake of the same name Zyuratkul. This clean reservoir with crystal clear water attracts tourists and nature lovers. In the summer months, the lake is ideal for swimming, fishing and boat trips.

There are many tourist routes in the park, which are suitable for both hiking and more active recreation.



In winter, skiing and snowboarding are popular here, and in summer visitors enjoy hiking, cycling and camping. The park offers many services and infrastructure for comfortable accommodation of tourists

Those interested in the cultural heritage of the region can see ancient Bashkir villages and get acquainted with the traditions of the local population. Time spent in Zyuratkul National Park will give you unforgettable impressions and charge you with energy for new achievements.

**Activities**

When was Zyuratkul National Park founded?

What activities are available here in different seasons?

**Wordlist**

*Heritage* – наследие



## NATURAL WONDERS

## THE LEGENDS OF ZYURATKUL LAKE

(ЛАЗАРЕВА ПОЛИНА, УРФУ, НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ «ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЕ «КИТАЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК И КИТАИСТИКА»)

### *The Legends of Zyuratkul Lake*



Legend has it that in ancient times, there was a beautiful bride named Yurma, known for her unpredictable nature. In a fit of anger, she broke a magical mirror given to her by the hero Semigor. One tiny shard of the mirror flew far into the mountains and transformed into a stunning lake, clear and transparent, resembling the tears of a lovely girl.

Since that time, this lake has drawn people to it like a magnet, almost as if by magic. Having visited it once, they leave behind a piece of their heart and soul, and they return to its shores again, as if on a date with their beloved. It is no coincidence that this lake is called Zyuratkul, which means "heart-lake."

*Another poetic legend tells:*

A beautiful Bashkir woman, having lost the love of a person dear to her, drowned her heart in the depths of the waters, and it became named "*Heart-lake*" in her native language (from the Bashkir words meaning "heart" and "lake").

And in shape, Zyuratkul, if you look at it from above, resembles a heart.



#### Activities

Do you know any legends about the place where you live?

Do you believe in legends?

#### Wordlist

*shard* – a piece of a broken glass

*transparent* – smth you can see through

**NOEV KOVCHEG, (NOAH'S ARK), A MARAL-BREEDING FARM**

(РОССИЙСКИЙ ДЕНИС, МАОУ СОШ №5, 8 КЛАСС)

***Noev Kovcheg, (Noah's Ark), a maral-breeding farm.***

If you plan visiting Zyuratkul National Park, make sure you stop at Noev Rovcheg (*Noah's Ark*), a maral-breeding farm.

**Spotlight on Satka feeds marals**

Marals are subspecies of the Red Deer. They are large animals with a slim body and beautiful antlers. Fifty marals were brought from the Altai Mountains to Satka to breed. Marals live in partially open areas where they come to eat. They can easily handle cold winters of the Urals.

These animals are very majestic and have unique habits, which make watching them interesting. People can feed the animals and take pictures of them. Visitors are not allowed to enter the area; they can only watch the animals through a fence.

On the farm, there are not only marals but also other animals, including alpacas, llamas, deer, roe deer, goats, and many rabbits that roam freely. It is like a petting zoo where visitors can go up to the animals, pet them, and feed them. In a large cage, there is a clever raven that can talk.



The farm has comfortable relaxing areas where you can relax and have a snack. In winter, tourists are welcome to slide down a hill on a snow tube or ride in a horse-drawn sleigh!

The farm also sells souvenirs like magnets, stickers, posters featuring the logos of Lake Zyuratkul!

**Activities**

What animals are typical in your area?

Are there any special farms for breeding animals in your region?

**Wordlist**

*subspecies* – подвид

*alpaca* – альпака

*roe deer* – косуля





## FESTIVALS AND EVENTS

### NEWTON TOURNAMENT FOR A-STUDENTS

(ЛАИШЕВЦЕВА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА, МГУ, ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ПСИХОЛОГИИ)

#### *Newton Tournament for A-Students*



**Newton** is a scientific tournament for school students from Satka and other cities of the Chelyabinsk region. It's an annual event. It was held for the first time in 2019.

#### **Spotlight on Satka meets the most talented students at Newton Tournament**



Initially, Newton Tournament included science areas such as Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. After a few years Biology was also added.

Newton is a team competition and each team is supposed to solve tasks in certain field of science. Then students show their solutions to other teams. Opponents are required to ask questions and find together the best solution.

Participating in Newton is beneficial for students. Firstly, they learn new things in science. Secondly, it improves their soft skills such as working in a team and public speaking. Finally, the winners of Newton have a chance to participate in all-Russia tournaments.



During the tournament there are different scientific- lectures, games and master-classes. It's a perfect chance for students to have a good time and communicate with like-minded people.

To sum up, Newton has a great positive impact on students and gives them many opportunities for future development.

#### Activities

*Newton is a competition for students from*

1. Satka
2. Chelyabinsk region
3. Russia

*What science areas does Newton occur?*

1. Natural science
2. Social science
3. Computer science

*What is the form of the tournament?*

1. The fastest response
2. Prepared solution
3. Doing a research

#### Wordlist

*Soft skills* – people's abilities to communicate with each other and work well together

*Like-minded people* – people who share the same opinions, ideas or interests.

**THE FIRST URAL APPLE**

(ПЕРМЯКОВА ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБУДО «ЦДОД «РАДУГА»)

*The First Ural Apple***Spotlight on Satka tastes dishes cooked from local herb**

The First Ural Apple Festival in Satka was first held in 2016. It is an open air gastronomic festival which takes place in the city parks or squares. It is dedicated to the herb (also known as *alpine knotweed*), which grows in the forests around Satka.



The herb is called the Ural apple because the stems of the herb are as crunchy as apples. It is rich in vitamin C. It can be eaten before flowers on the herb appear. It grows from late May to early June. Therefore, the First Ural Apple festival is traditionally held on the last Saturday of May or the first Saturday of June.

Of course, food is the key part of the Festival. Every year, the Festival guests taste delicious and healthy dishes made from the alpine knotweed. Visitors can taste dumplings, pies, soups, fish, squashes and many other dishes with the herb.



The Best Cook Contest is for those who want to challenge their cooking skills!



But the Festival is not just about the food. There are various fun contests both for adults and children. There are various workshops and exhibitions of folk crafts. All participants can find an activity according to their tastes and preferences. Besides, there is a concert featuring Russian folk songs and dances. Everybody is welcome to sing and dance together with performers!

**Activities**

Do you like cooking?

What dishes can you cook?

**Wordlist**

*alpine knotweed* – Горец альпийский (кислица)

*dedicated* – devoted to a particular purpose

*stem* – the main axis of a plant, which bears the leaves