

Мы - Россия! Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ



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Мы-Россия! Ямал

Сборник обучающих материалов на английском языке «Мы-Россия! Ямал» посвящен 95-летию Ямало-Ненецкого автономного округа. За этой внушительной цифрой стоит труд сотен тысяч ямальцев, чьими руками строился и развивался наш край - оленеводов, рыбаков, газовиков, учителей, врачей...

Первое документальное упоминание о Ямале появляется в новгородских летописях XI века. Ямал в переводе с ненецкого означает "Край Земли" ("я" обозначает землю, а "мал" – конец). Ямал – уникальный регион России с тысячелетней историей. Этот суровый северный край с удивительной культурой коренных народов, экстремальными погодными условиями и природными богатствами, издавна привлекал к себе внимание человека. От древних стоянок охотников и рыболовов до современного центра нефтегазовой промышленности – путь развития Ямала полон удивительных открытий, героических подвигов и масштабных свершений. На Ямале удивительным образом переплетаются промышленность и традиционные северные промыслы, а образ жизни коренных малочисленных народов Крайнего Севера находится в зоне приоритетного внимания Губернатора и Правительства автономного округа.

10 декабря 1930 года президиум Всероссийского Центрального Исполнительного Комитета принял постановление «Об организации национальных объединений в районах расселения малых народностей Севера». В числе новых восьми национальных округов РСФСР в составе Уральской области был образован Ямальский (Ненецкий) округ с центром в селе Обдорск. С 1977 года Ямало-Ненецкий округ имеет статус автономного. 18 октября 1991 года округ принял декларацию о суверенитете. С 1992 года, после подписания Федеративного договора, Ямало-Ненецкий округ стал полноправным субъектом Российской Федерации.

Сборник обучающих материалов на английском языке «Мы - Россия! Ямал» создан по инициативе Центра лингвистического образования АО «Издательства «Просвещение» и учителей английского языка образовательных организаций ЯНАО и посвящен сохранению культурной самобытности региона. Основными целями и задачами сборника являются сохранение культурной памяти о традиционных ценностях, духовно-нравственных ориентирах, развитие интереса обучающихся к культуре своей малой родины, воспитание у них бережного отношения к историческому культурному достоянию.

Обучающие материалы, разработанные учителями английского языка округа, представлены в виде тематических статей, которые сопровождаются познавательными заданиями и упражнениями для школьников. Статьи посвящены культурным традициям, фольклору, национальным ремеслам и другим объектам нематериального наследия Ямала.

Выражаем благодарность всем учителям нашего округа, принявших участие в создании сборника, а также Центру лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» за предоставленную возможность поделиться педагогическим опытом.

С уважением,

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FROM NUM TO NGA: MAIN CHARACTERS OF NENETS MYTHOLOGY

(ШАВРИН ЕВГЕНИЙ ВИКТОРОВИЧ, МАОУ СОШ №2 УИИЯ, Г. НОЯБРЬСК. УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 9-11 КЛАССЫ)

From Num to Nga: Main Characters of Nenets Mythology

What myths and legends do the Nenets have? What gods do these eternal wanderers of the tundra worship?

“Long ago, there was neither sky nor land. There was only water all around, and it rained for weeks. An ermine and a loon met and decided to look for land. They thought for a while and eventually decided to send a loon to find it. After seven days, the bird brought a small piece of land in its beak, and the animals began to call the gods for help. The masters of Heaven and Earth responded and then created the world and all living things.”

This is how Nenets mythology tells us about the origin of the world. According to it, the Universe is divided into three levels:

- Upper - the habitat of the supreme gods Num and Ya'Minya.
- Middle - people, nature and household deities.
- Lower - the haven of the lords of the underworld and evil spirits.

Num

The main god, the ruler of the Sun and Heaven, the kind creator of the earth and the first people. Num has no body, he cannot be seen or even imagined. He lives in the sky, from where he watches over the whole world.

Ya'Minya

The supreme female deity. Num's wife, the patroness of family life, who laid the foundation for life on earth. She sends children to spouses and blesses a woman during childbirth.

Nga

The ruler of the underworld, personifying evil and the darkness.

The Nenets make figurines of deities from wood, stones, skins, and dress them in colorful fabrics. To receive a blessing, they smear them with reindeer blood and treat them to the most delicious food.

In Yamal, people try to preserve the culture and traditional economic activities of the indigenous peoples of the North.

ACTIVITY

Decide if the statements are **True** or **False**:

1. According to Nenets mythology Num and Ya'Minya first searched for land.
2. The Universe divided into two levels in Nenets mythology.
3. Num is described as a physical being who can be seen by people.
4. Ya'Minya is the goddess who supports family life and helps during childbirth.
5. The Nenets create figurines of their gods using various materials and offer them food.

DISCUSS

- What myths or legends do you know from your own culture?
- Do you think people still believe in gods and deities today? Why or why not?
- Can you share an experience where you learned something new about another culture?
- Why is it important for the indigenous peoples of the North to maintain their traditional practices and beliefs?
- Was the text interesting? Why or why not?

THE ORNAMENTS OF THE NATIONAL CLOTHES

(АМИРОВА ЭЛЬВИРА ФАРИТОВНА, МАОУ «ШКОЛА №1 ИМ.В.И.МУРАВЛЕНКО» Г. МУРАВЛЕНКО, 6-7 КЛАССЫ)

Ornaments

Yamal is not the end of the Earth, but its beginning.

Yu.V. Neyolov, the Governor of YaNAO

The ornaments of the national clothes

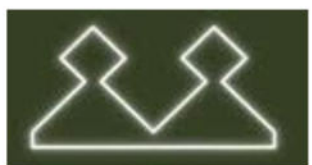


The ornament reflects not only the aesthetic idea of beauty of peoples, but also reproduces the ethnic and cultural processes taking place in the north of Russia. Since ancient times, the arts and crafts of the Nenets have been closely connected with the traditional way of life of reindeer herders, hunters and fishermen.

The colour combination of the Nenets ornament is based on the contrast effect of light and dark fur. Among the Nenets, white means goodness, prosperity, purity. Black is associated with illness, death; green is the colour of grass, spring and summer. Red is the colour of fire and the blood, the life. Yellow is the sun, blue is the sky. Nenets are attentive to the selection of ornaments on their clothes. Most often there are sacred animals, birds, and natural phenomena.



«Vark'nya» – the bear's mouth is used only on a man's clothing. This ornament gives its owner fearlessness, strength and power.



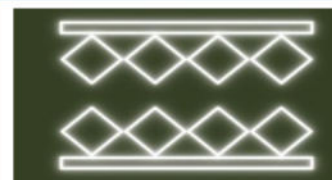
«Khevakata» – round dancing heads. It means strong bonds, pure thoughts, friendship, symbolizing the unity of people.



«Sanarta ty» – jumping deer. Deer is the basis of his life, so ornaments associated with it were widely used to decorate clothing and household items.



«Tirtya yabto, tirtya limbya» - a flying goose, a flying eagle. The ornament protects from evil spirits.



«Sarmik yango» is a wolf trap. The ornament symbolizes good luck.



«Pedara erv ne» is the mistress of the forest. She is the protector of the forest and its inhabitants.



«Pyung» – a dwarf birch. It is a symbol of perseverance and strength.



«Tenya' salik» – the elbow of a fox. It is a symbol of dexterity, cunning and ingenuity.

DISCUSS

What do the colours of the Nenets ornament mean?

ACTIVITY

Give a talk about Russian national clothes.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF YAMAL

(АБДУЛЛИНА МИЛИАУША САБИРЬЯНОВНА, МАОУ СОШ №2 УИИЯ, Г. НОЯБРЬСК. УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

The history of musical instruments of the indigenous peoples of the North is interesting and original. For the most part, they were created not for the pleasure of hearing, but for conducting traditional rituals to connect with spirits, ancestors and nature. A different instrument was used for each ritual.

Spotlight on Yamal takes a closer look at musical instruments

1. The Tambourine

Deerskin tambourines are common in Yamal. The same one, with short hair, is fitted with beaters. The Khanty people use tambourines made from the skin of an animal killed on a hunt and do not put drawings on them, while the Yamal Nenets make the tambourines oval.

2. The Tor-sapl-juh

The tor-sapl-juh (tor-jur), or angled harp, is a triangular frame with strings made from a part of a tree trunk with a root. The latter serves as a fingerboard, and the trunk is hollowed out and becomes a resonator.

3. The Neryp

The neryp is an oval violin made from a single piece of spruce. The Hunts put two strings on it, and the Mansi got by with just one. The strings of horsehair and moose tendons have now been replaced by the usual metallic ones.

4. The Nars-juh

The Nars-juh looks a bit like a psaltery — it's a wooden "boat" with stretched strings. Previously, the instrument was used exclusively by men, but nowadays it can also be seen in women's hands.

5. The Harp

The harp is a musical instrument that is a frame (made of bone, wood, metal) with a tongue vibrating in its opening. It is moved by a finger, palm or by pulling a thread. The musician holds the instrument at his mouth - the sound of the harp depends on the breathing and articulation of the performer.

A



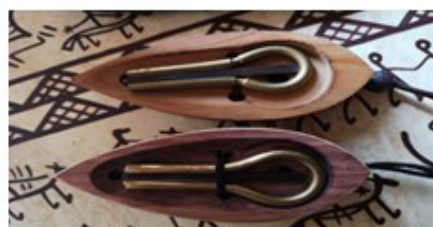
B



C



D



E



ACTIVITY

1. Read the descriptions of the musical instruments and match the pictures to the texts.
2. Find more information about the instrument you liked the most.

VOCABULARY

The Tambourine – бубен
 Skin – кожа
 The Tor-sapl-juh – тор-сапл-юх
 Frame – рамка
 String – струна
 The neryp – нерып
 The Nars-juh – нарс-юх
 The Harp – варган

THE «NGUHUKO» DOLL

(ИВАНОВА ОЛЬГА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «НОВОПОРТОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ИНТЕРНАТ ИМЕНИ Л.В. ЛАПЦУЯ»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, ЯМАЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН, С. НОВЫЙ ПОРТ, 8-9 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

The history of the Nenets people is original and unique. Life in the tundra is difficult, there are no shops where a child could choose a toy. How did the Nenets children manage without toys?

Spotlight on Russia introduces us to the ancient tradition of making Nenets toys, which is still alive today

Nguhuko toy is made of a beak bone plate and fabric, its structure is divided into two parts: the head and the trunk. The doll has no eyes, noses or ears, it was believed that, having acquired human features, the doll could come to life and scare the baby. They used the beak of a waterfowl to make dolls. In ancient times, the Nenets believed that birds were associated with great spirits. The female dolls have the head and beak of a wild duck. The head for the dolls of "grandmothers" and "grandfathers" is the beak of a goose and a swan. The "baby in the cradle" is headed by the beak of a partridge. The clothes are decorated with beads, mosaic ornaments and have a collar sewn from pieces of white fur. Narrow strips of colored patches serve as belts. The dolls representing men have a goose's beak as their head. It is decorated with stripes of multicolored cloth. Imitating the image of their mother, the girls play house and family and their main toys become nguhuko dolls.



DISCUSS

- What materials do the Nenets use to make the nguhuko doll?
- How do the Nenets decorate dolls' clothes?

ACTIVITIES

Find some information about children's toys of your nationality. Ask your parents what toys they used to play with in their childhood. Learn more and write an article to share with us.

THE PROCESS OF REVIVING THE DRUM AMONG THE SELKUPS

(ЕРМОЛАЕВА ЛЮДМИЛА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1» Г. НОЯБРЬСК, 10 КЛАСС)

CULTURE

The Selkups have a wide range of traditions but there is one special that reflects their ideas about the world and the role of the shaman.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at the process of reviving the drum among the Selkups

The traditions of the northern peoples, especially the Selkups, play an important role in preserving cultural identity and spiritual heritage. One significant element of their culture is the drum, a musical instrument used in rituals and celebrations. The process of "reviving" the drum is a unique combination of craftsmanship and spiritual practice



Reviving the drum starts with choosing materials. The Selkups prefer to use natural components, such as wood and animal skins. This choice is not random; it symbolizes the connection between humans and nature. Making the drum includes rituals that are passed down from generation to generation. Each step, from preparing the skin to creating rhythms, is filled with deep meaning.

During rituals, the drum becomes not just an instrument but a mediator between the world of people and spirits. The music created with it serves to attract good luck, healing, and communication with ancestors. Thus, the process of reviving the drum among the Selkups is not only an artistic event but also a spiritual one, strengthening community ties and preserving cultural traditions.



DISCUSS

- Why do you think the process of drum revival plays an important role in preserving cultural identity and spiritual heritage?
- Why is the type of drum material important for the Selkups?
- Do you know any other traditions among the Selkups?

ACTIVITIES

Ask your parents/friends/neighbours about traditions in their families Find out if any specific tradition related to reviving exists in your village/region. Look out more about it and write a short article to share with us.

TRADITIONAL FOOD OF THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF YAMAL

(КИРЧУ ЛАРИСА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №6, Г. НОЯБРЬСК, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 9-11 КЛАССЫ)

Traditional food

The basis of the nutrition of the Khanty, Selkups and Nenets is venison, meat of wild animals and fish. Moreover, they often eat it raw. Such food is the key to the health and at the same time freedom of the nomads of the Arctic.

Spotlight on Yamal gives you the opportunity to get acquainted with the main dishes of the Yamal menu and reveal some cooking secrets.



Fishermen and reindeer herders in northern Siberia have long snacked on raw, frozen fish and meat. Shaved thin and often dipped in sauce, the dish is one of Russia's hidden delicacies. Stroganina is raw, frozen fish or meat, shaved thin with a sharp knife so that it curls off the blade. Hurry — you have to eat it before it thaws for the best flavor and texture, dipping the frozen shavings into a salt-and-pepper mix or your favorite sauce, then chewing lightly as they melt on your tongue. For what to dip stroganina in, the possibilities are endless: vegetable oil, mustard powder and reindeer blood. You haven't had kolodka? It's fish salt-cured under weights that pushed out the excess liquid, then left outside to freeze. It's usually sliced into chunks and paired well with a mustard dip. While stroganina is served fully frozen, kolodka is best partially thawed.

Nomadic Nenets usually cook soup 'Ya' or porridge. To make soup they boil venison with a bone. After the meat is taken out they pour 100-150g of reindeer blood, add flour, stir and serve with boiled venison. This jelly-like soup is very nourishing and contains many useful substances for the intestines.

Flatbread with caviar and blood is also popular food. The first one is served with fish. Caviar is either wrapped in a flatbread or added to the dough. The blood ones are good with meat or soup.

Nomadic old people don't complain of poor eyesight because they eat a lot of berries, especially for dessert: blueberries, cloudberries, cranberries, cowberries. Hostesses make compote and jam from them.

Discuss

Discuss in groups:

You want to create your own Gourmet's book:

- What recipe of the Nenets cuisine would you like to write in your book?
- Why is it unique?

Activity

Design a page of your Gourmet's book:

- Write a recipe in your book: ingredients, step by step instructions, kitchen utensils. Add a picture of your dish.
- Present it to your classmates.

THE NATURAL-ETHNOGRAPHIC COMPLEX «NUM»

(ЗАГРЕБА ОЛГА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1» Г. НОЯБРЬСК, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 8-9 КЛАССЫ)

The natural-ethnographic complex "Num"

Our love for Russia starts with love for the place where you were born and lived. This place is called small homeland. Small is a little part of vast country. Homeland means people dear to your heart live here.

Spotlight on Yamal visits the natural-ethnographic complex "Num"



The natural-ethnographic complex «Num» was opened on November, 12, 2022 in our town of Noyabrsk. It's a unique recreation area, absorbing the culture and traditions of the Yamal people. The name of the complex from the Nenets language means – «The supreme deity». The picturesque Num is located on the territory of the Noyabrsk-Park.

The complex's area covers an area of about two hectares. Today, the Num ethno complex is a real tourist attraction in Noyabrsk. It includes a viewing platform, a hinged Eco-Path, a corral for keeping reindeer, guest tents (chooms) and grilling areas.

Since ancient times, Nenets have been living in chooms. A choom is a museum for guests, where they explore the culture of the northern peoples. You should enter the choom with your back over your right or left shoulder. Here you can taste national cuisine of indigenous northerners, sing folklore songs, hear Grandmother Oktyabrina's tales about the way of life of northern peoples, traditions and customs. Two little reindeer Boris and Pobeda live in a special corral. It is surrounded by a



sturdy fence to protect the animals.



Yamal snow maiden Sar Ni or Nenets Snow girl has her own choom with a stove - a real ethnographic museum. There are tables and benches, real skins, national clothing of Khanty and Nenets, hunting and household tools. And also, the choom is very spacious, 20 tourists can have tea in it at the same time. For the smallest visitors, special love and sympathy – Samoyed dogs. The breed got its name from the names of nomadic tribes of the northern regions of the Urals and Siberia. The dogs have been used for herding and guarding reindeer, in harnesses, and sometimes as nannies for little children. In Num you can see three Samoyed dogs - Eugene, Skiff and Marshal.



Recently, visitors were also able to walk along the first Eco-Path on Yamal. The length



of the Eco-Path is 198 metres: there are suspension bridges with platforms and towers on trees. Num can be contemplated from three meters height.

Yamal... How much mystery this word keeps in itself! It is a reserved corner of the earth, where traditions and surprisingly original, unique culture have been preserved over the years.

That is why the natural-ethnographic complex «Num» was created in Noyabrsk. This is the place where you can learn a lot about the traditions of Northern peoples' culture.

DISCUSS

- Have you ever visited Num? What did you like most?
- Do you think complexes like this are important?

ACTIVITY

Find out the information about another natural-ethnographic complex in Russia and tell the class about it.

NENETS PROHIBITIONS

(НОГАЕВА АИДА БАТЫРХАНОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №7, Г.НОВЫЙ УРЕНГОЙ)



"Everything that is not allowed is forbidden."

The whole life of a northern man is connected with the tundra, the natural element.

Therefore, from the birth, the Nenets teach their children to follow the rules (prohibitions). Prohibitions are aimed at protecting everything that surrounds a person, starting with a tundra blade of grass, ending with the warmth of the hearth.

Nenets prohibitions

Nature bans

- Do not touch or chop the juniper unnecessarily. The tree is considered sacred.
- You can not hit the water with a stick or throw stones at it – you will inadvertently offend the Water Spirit.
- You can not stick a knife or an axe into the ground, this is an insult to the elements of the earth.
- Do not torment an animal, a bird, an insect – terrible torments may befall you.
- Do not throw stones or clods of earth, snow into a river or lake - you will blind a resident of the underwater world and you will go blind yourself.
- You can't kill newly arrived birds in the tundra – they'll get scared and won't come back.
- When you release a trapped bird, you keep a feather from its head, otherwise it will take away the soul.
- If a bird's nest is found, do not take all the eggs, but leave two so that the bird does not cry.
- Never step over a dog. It is a sin. A dog is a friend and helper of a person, it helps to catch deer.



Everyday bans

- You can not count aloud the inhabitants of the shelter: after a while, you may lose some of them.
- A woman should not step over the clothes and shoes of men and children - it is a sin: men and children will suffer from headaches, they will not have happiness.
- It is a sin to step with your feet, trample a gun, an axe, a knife. These are weapons, they are capable of wounding in retaliation.
- Do not rejoice publicly that the weather is improving: Num (the Spirit of Heaven) will hear your joy, and the weather will worsen.
- In the shelter children and adults should not play with fire, jump over fire, in any case, they should not spit into the fire (this is considered desecration of fire), they should not play with ashes.
- You can't work in the evening, leave food on the table so that evil spirits don't eat it. In the evening, you can not comb, wash, cut nails and hair.



DISCUSS:

- ◆ What are bans for?
- ◆ Are Nenets bans similar to Russian bans?

ACTIVITIES:

- ◆ Come up with 2-5 of your prohibitions that would be useful in society.

SEMYON NIKOLAEVICH NYARUI

(ПИРОЖАНСКАЯ ЛИЛИЯ ИЛЬГИСОВНА, МБОУ СОШ 9, Г. НОЯБРЬСК, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 8-9 КЛАССЫ)

culture

Semyon Nikolayevich Nyaruy. The Musical Shaman of Yamal.

Spotlight on Yamal takes a closer look at the life of famous people from the North



Semyon Nikolayevich was the first Nenets composer. He was engaged in research of folk Nenets melodies and modern Nenets dances. Most of his work is devoted to the song genre in Russian and Nenets, and more than 100 songs based on poems by famous Yamal authors have been written. During the period of his creative activity, several collections of S.N. Nyaruy's works

were published. Preserving the traditional national flavor, taking into account the textured originality of Nenets folklore, he carefully conveyed the smallest touches of folk tunes. Of particular value are the orchestral works, which have become a methodical piggy bank of the musical material of the region. Semyon Nyaruy's music, which became part of the spiritual culture of the Nenets people, gave strong



wings not only to the



melodic poems of the Yamal poets, but also to the development of modern creativity. As a result of teaching at the Salekhard Inter-district College of Culture and Art, dozens of its graduates have become cultural workers who work all over Yamal, continuing the work of their mentor. In 1994, Nyaruy was awarded the honorary title "Honored Worker of Culture of the Russian Federation" by Decree of the President of Russia for his great creative achievements and services in the field of

propaganda and development of musical culture.

Discuss

What do you know about outstanding people in your area? Tell your partner.

Activity

Find out the information and write an essay "Famous people of the North"

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT YAMAL

(ГОДИНА ВЕРА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, Г. ГУБКИНСКИЙ)



Yamal is one of the most remote and fascinating regions of Russia. It hides a lot of amazing facts and unusual phenomena that can become a real discovery for inquisitive travelers.

Facts

Spotlight on Yamal brings to your attention 10 INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT YAMAL

1. Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug is larger than any European country. It is equal to Norway and Sweden combined.
2. More than 80% of Russia's natural gas is produced in YANAO every year.
3. Mangazeya is the first Russian polar city of the XVII century in Siberia.
4. Scientists are still investigating the holes in the ground that appeared in Yamal. The first sinkhole was discovered in July 2014 from a helicopter.
5. Yamalo-Nenets Okrug is home to three small indigenous peoples: Nenets, Selkups and Khanty.
6. Two well-preserved mammoth cubs have been found in Yamal.
7. The Kunovatsky Reserve is one of the few places where the white crane (Siberian crane), a rare endemic of northern Russia, lives.
8. The traditional Nenets doll is called nukhuko. It's made of a bird's beak.
9. Before the Nenets the Sikhirtya people lived in the Arctic Circle. They are characterized by their short stature and skill in the processing of precious metals.
10. Yamal has its own Santa Claus - Yamal Iri.



Вид города Мангазея.
Гравюра XVIII в.



DISCUSS

- Which fact or facts impressed you greatly?
- Do you know the names of the mammoth cubs found in Yamal?
- How do the Sikhirtya people differ from modern people?
- Would you like to visit Yamal Iri's residence?

ACTIVITY

Find the most interesting facts about your region in the Net.

THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

(БИКТЮШИНА АЛИСА НАГИМОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №5, Г. НОЯБРЬСК, УЧИТЕЛЬ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ, 7-8 КЛАССЫ)

The Arctic Circle is not just a geographical line. It is an area with rich nature and unique culture that requires our attention and care.

Nature

Spotlight on Russia takes you to the mysterious Arctic Circle

The Arctic Circle is one of the most interesting geographical lines on our planet. It is located at latitude of 66.5 degrees north and separates the Earth into two main zones. Amazing natural phenomena occur beyond the Arctic Circle such as polar days and polar nights. In summer the sun remains in the sky for 24 hours and creating an endless day. In winter the sun doesn't rise above the horizon and leading to the polar night.



The climate in this region is harsh and cold. The winter temperatures can drop below -30 degrees. Despite the extreme conditions, life in the Arctic Circle thrives. There are unique species of



animals such as polar bears, seals and reindeers. These animals have adapted well to cold and snow. However, with climate change they face serious problems such as melting ice and changes in ecosystems. The Arctic Circle, home to a diverse array of indigenous peoples, has been inhabited harmoniously for thousands of years despite its severe conditions. They have own traditions, culture and their lifestyle is connected to nature.

The Arctic Circle also attracts scientists and researchers. Preserving the environment and cultural heritage of this region is very important for future generations. Understanding the of the northern climate helps us care for our planet.

DISCUSS

- Have you ever heard about polar days and nights?
- Do you agree that this region is very important for future generations? Why?
- What factors change the climate of this region?

ACTIVITY

Find information about the only city located above the Arctic Circle. Present it to your class.

THE OB RIVER

(МИРЗОЕВА ЗИНАТИ ШАФИГ КЫЗЫ, МБОУ СОШ №5, Г. НОЯБРЬСК, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 9-11 КЛАССЫ)

Nature

The Ob River and the indigenous peoples of the North are closely interconnected. The river serves both as a source of life and an important element of the cultural identity of these peoples.

Spotlight on Russia takes you on a tour of one of the longest rivers of Russia: the Ob



The Ob River is the main water artery of Siberia and the longest river in Russia. It is also the second-longest river in Asia. The source of the Ob River is the confluence of two Altai rivers, the Biya and the Katun. The river crosses the Siberian territory and then flows through the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

The Ob River and its tributaries have always been sources of vital resources and nourishment for the indigenous inhabitants. They provide fish and serve as important routes for movement and trade. The

Ob River and its surroundings are home to many indigenous peoples of the North, such as Nenets, Khanty, Mansi, Komi, Evenki, and others. The former name of Salekhard, Obdorsk (until 1933), is also associated with the Ob, which means "settlement on the bank of the Ob".

Indigenous peoples of the North traditionally engage in hunting, fishing, and reindeer herding. Stroganina, a traditional dish of the indigenous peoples of the North, consists of thinly sliced raw fish served frozen.

ACTIVITY

- Read the text and make up a glossary of the unknown words.
- Surf the Internet. Find additional information about the Ob River. Present it to the class.



DISCUSS

- Tell you partner three things you remember from the text.
- Why is the Ob River important for the indigenous peoples of Yamal?
- What does the word «Obdorsk» mean?

OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

(КОСАРЕВА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №7, Г. НОЯБРЬСК, УЧИТЕЛЬ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7 КЛАСС)

Oil and gas industry

The role of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug in Russia's oil and gas industry is significant. Here is an information about the region's harsh climate and vast energy reserves, as well as the efforts of companies like Gazprom, NOVATEK and NAFTAGAZ to extract these resources properly.

Spotlight on Yamal casts an eye on oil and gas industry

The Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug is a special place in Russia where valuable resources like oil and natural gas are found. Imagine the ground beneath your feet being filled with energy! This region is very cold and has a lot of snow, but it hides some of the largest oil and gas reserves in the world.

Big companies like Gazprom, NOVATEK and NAFTAGAZ work here to help find and take out these resources. They use special machines to drill deep into the earth. The oil and gas they extract are important because they help power our cars, cook our food, and even keep our homes warm.



However, working in such a cold place is tough, and the companies are trying to be careful to protect the environment. This means they are coming up with new ways to collect oil and gas without hurting animals or plants.

In the future, the Yamalo-Nenets region will continue to be important for energy, helping people live comfortably while also taking care of our planet!

DISCUSS

1. Name two big companies that operate in this region.
2. Why is it challenging to work on Yamal?
3. How do oil and gas extracted from Yamal help us in our daily lives?



ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are an engineer working on Yamal. Describe a typical day at work, including the challenges you face and the technologies you use.

NUCLEAR-POWERED ICEBREAKER «YAMAL»

(ВОЛКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №6, Г. НОЯБРЬСК, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 8 КЛАСС)

Transport

“Yamal” is one of the Russian nuclear-powered icebreakers. For more than three decades the powerful vessel decorated with a toothy “smile” has been working in the seas of the Arctic.

Spotlight on Russia pays much attention to the nuclear-powered icebreakers.



“Yamal” is not only a peninsula in the north of Siberia but also a nuclear-powered icebreaker. It was named “October Revolution” after the Great October Revolution in 1986. The current name “Yamal” was given to the icebreaker in 1992. It is the seventh ship that reached the North Pole. In total, “Yamal” has made more than 46 trips.

The main task of the icebreaker is to accompany ships along the North Sea Route. It is able to cope with ice up to 2.5 meters thick. There are more than 80 members in the crew. The voyage lasts four months and then the crew changes. This icebreaker is coloured in black and red. It is considered that bright colours make ships more visible in the icy desert. “Yamal” is the only icebreaker which has its own “face”. It was decorated with shark's mouth 30 years ago when the voyage of children to the North Pole was organized.

The original smile of shark on the bow of the icebreaker has become a symbol of overcoming huge ice.

The pictures are allowed to be taken by “Rosatom”.

DISCUSS

- What is the first name of the icebreaker?
- What is the main purpose of the icebreaker?
- Why do the icebreakers have the bright colours?

ACTIVITY

Collect information about the other icebreakers that reached the North Pole. Use the Internet and write a short article. Find pictures to illustrate it.

NOVY PORT PERMAFROST

(МИРСКИХ ОЛЬГА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «НОВОПОРТОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ИНТЕРНАТ ИМЕНИ Л.В. ЛАПЦУЯ», СЕЛО НОВЫЙ ПОРТ, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Cultural heritage site

If you are keen on adventures, travelling, and meeting the fascinating places, you are welcome to Yamal!

Spotlight on Russia introduces you to unique place, the Novy Port permafrost site. It is one of the most famous attractions of Yamal.

Novy Port permafrost

Novy Port permafrost is a storage facility for frozen fish. An underground structure in permafrost provides year-round sub-zero temperatures. The world's largest building of this type, built by hand, without the use of heavy equipment, is located on the eastern shore of Novy Port Bay, in the center of the settlement.

In 1930, the Yamal fishing expedition scientifically substantiated the feasibility of industrial catching of sturgeon and other valuable fish species in the area of Novy Port Bay. This was the impetus for the founding of the Novy Port fish factory.

In 1950, it was decided to build a single equipped storage facility for receiving, sorting and preserving the catch of the Novy Port fish factory.

The design and construction of the "permafrost refrigerator" was entrusted to Gustav Yulievich Beckman, who was exiled evacuated from Leningrad. At the Novy Port fish factory, G. Yu. Beckman was a fisherman since 1942, then a rationing technician; subsequently became the chief engineer of the plant, having worked on it for a total of 25 years.

The tunneling of underground corridors was carried out manually with a pick, mainly by the forces of the repressed population - special settlers and exiled evacuees. They worked in two shifts, night and day; the breed was taken out on sleds by women. In 1956, the construction of branches continued until 1960.

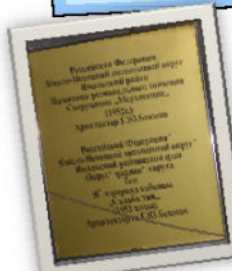
Until now, the Novy Port permafrost is used by the fish factory for its intended purpose. It has never been repaired or reconstructed, remaining in its original form.

In 2007, the building was taken under state protection as a cultural monument of regional significance. Since 2019, the restoration of the Novy Port permafrost has been underway; there is a growing tourist interest in a unique industrial facility.

Novy Port permafrost consists of three adits from 100 to 140 meters long, stretching parallel to the coast in the direction from southeast to northwest and interconnected by many passages and corridors with a total length of more than a kilometer. The floor level is 12-13 meters below ground level. The storage holds up to 1750 tons of fish. Fresh-frozen fish is stored in the Novy Port permafrost for six months - from winter to summer at a temperature of 10 - 17 degrees below zero.

In January-April, the permafrost is loaded with caught fish. Before the fish enters the conveyor, it is washed, sorted and frozen. After the end of the ice drift along the Ob, the catch is sent on refrigerated vessels up to the Salekhard fish factory.

In 2020 a park was opened in honor of G. Yu. Beckman the engineer who built this grandiose building.



ACTIVITY

Do some research on the attractions of your region, prepare a presentation and tell the class about them.

DISCUSS

- Would you like to go into Novy Port permafrost? Why (not)?
- Do you think sites like this are important now? Why (not)?
- What do you think the Novy Port permafrost can teach people today about life in the past?

THE BABY MAMMOTH LUBA

(СКУРТУ ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №4», Г. ГУБКИНСКИЙ, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-8 КЛАССЫ)

Yamalia Cultural Heritage

The amazing finding...

The great «travelling» of a baby mammoth

Spotlight on YAMAL finds out about the baby mammoth Luba that was found in 2007 by Yury Khudy, a reindeer herder from Yamal



The baby mammoth Luba

The baby mammoth Luba was found on Yamal by a reindeer herder Yury Khudy in 2007 in the upper course of the Yuribey river. The mammoth's skin, trunk, and the other body parts were absolutely unhurt. The Russian scientists made a conclusion that the mammoth had lived about 42 000 years ago. Luba was about a month when she died. As Luba was a

female it was difficult to give her the name of the man who had found her. That is why Yury suggested giving to the baby mammoth the name of his wife Luba.

Luba «travelled» a lot. After being researched in Russia Luba caused a great interest of the scientists all over the world. A great number of researches were made by the Russian, Japanese, American, French and Dutch scientists. To say more, Luba was the piece of the numerous exhibitions in all these countries. A lot of articles, fairy tales, and poems were devoted to Luba. Moreover a film «The awakening of the baby mammoth» was produced by the National Geographic film company.

While studying Luba's remains the scientist found out that the baby mammoth had been healthy when she was alive and she had not suffered from hunger. Her bones were unhurt but her respiratory tract was completely clogged. That means that the baby mammoth choked with water or marsh mud. Besides the scientists made an interesting discovery. They supposed that baby mammoths got their fat hump grown before their birth or soon after it. The fat hump helped them to regulate the temperature of their body in the severe Northern climate.

After her numerous «trips» Luba was brought back to her motherland and now she «lives» in Salekhard in the Yamalia Regional Museum named after Shemanovsky.



Luba in the Kaliningrad World Ocean Museum

DISCUSS	ACTIVITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have you ever been to the Regional Museum of Salekhard? Which facts about Luba do you find the most interesting? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tell your partner three facts about Luba. Surf the Internet and find the information about some other northern animals that have died out.

MOSQUITO THE GUARDIAN OF SIBERIA

(РУСИНА ИРИНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №13 С УИП ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОГО ЦИКЛА» Г.НОЯБРЬСК, 8-9 КЛАССЫ)

Memorials

Do you know what creature is called "the most terrible beast of the tundra"? Noyabrsk citizens know for sure. They even immortalized its memory by creating an amazing metal construction in its honor.

We are Russia.Yamal presents Mosquito the Guardian of Siberia

"I have no idea why the Mosquito's caught everybody's attention and has even become a brand", the sculptor Valery Chaly, the author of many art-projects says. He called it "Mosquito the Guardian of Siberia" because this unique insect hadn't let strangers into Siberia for centuries. A real guardian!

Valery has been working on the project for several months. The idea was to make up something wide scale out of scrap metal. And the idea of a mosquito came into his mind at once. At first, the sculptor carefully examined real mosquitoes and created a sketch. Then he was engaged in the search for suitable elements and their preparation.

In 2006, in the city of Noyabrsk (YaNAO), the monument "Mosquito the Guardian of Siberia" was opened. It is located on the territory of compressor station No.1, to the right of the entrance checkpoint near the village Ladny. Experts in art and street art call this style techno-art. Scrap metal was used to create the monument. Most of the materials were kindly provided by employees of the compressor station of the main pipelines "SurgutGazprom". Local administration of the company supported Valery's idea thus and so decommissioned pipes and other elements were used to create the sculpture. By the way, the Mosquito has got a son Valera on the territory of Noyabrsk Park! They look alike and both seem very friendly.



The monument «Mosquito the Guardian of Siberia». Ladny. Mosquito's son Valera. Noyabrsk Park

The Yamal Mosquito Monument in 2020 became known throughout the country, as it participated in the All-Russian competition to determine the most unusual sculptures of the country. Out of hundred participants, it first entered the top ten, and in the final it took the third place. So the monument "Mosquito the Guardian of Siberia" can be considered a visiting card of Noyabrsk as well as Yamal region.

DISCUSS

- Do you find the monument "Mosquito the guardian of Siberia" an unusual one? Why?
- What other intricate sculptures of human's imagination do you know?

ACTIVITY

- What monument would you create if you were a sculptor? Explain your choice.
- Project work. Design your own monument to the regional item. Label its parts. Make up a story about it. Present the project to your classmates.

THE MONUMENT TO A SPARROW IN NADYM

(ХАДЫЕВА ГУЛЬШАТ РЕШАТОВНА, МОУ «СОШ №2», Г.НАДЫМА, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-8 КЛАССЫ)

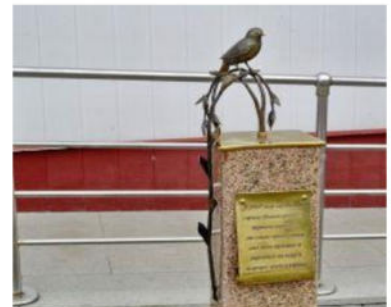
Culture

The idea of installing a monument to birds is not new. There are plenty of them all over the world. Moreover, there are monuments not only to the birds themselves, but to the birds' eggs!

Spotlight on Yamal presents history of gray bird in Nadym

There are also enough monuments to sparrows in the world. There are ones in Tokyo, Singapore, two in Belarus, Ulm (Germany) and Boston (USA). It is known that before 1860 there were no sparrows in America. They were brought from England specifically so that they could eat caterpillars.

There are some monuments to sparrows in different places in Russia: in Bauman Street in Yekaterinburg, in the square of the Theater for Children and Youth in Kemerovo, in Krasnaya Street in Kaliningrad. And of course one of the famous monuments is Chizhik-Pyzhik in St. Petersburg, although not a sparrow, but from the order of passerines.



And this fact inspired the local writer, pioneer, and veteran of the North - Valery Martynov, to create another tiny monument to a sparrow in the city of Nadym on the Yamal Peninsula (northern Western Siberia). The idea of the sculpture belongs to Pyotr Gumich. The monument was erected in the city near the Severny Gostiny Dvor shopping center. The reason why the little gray bird was honored in such a way is explained by the plaque on the pedestal: "In 1969, the builders of the city of Nadym saw the first sparrow. This became a holiday for all the townspeople and strengthened their faith in the future of the new city." The creator draws a parallel between the sparrow and Chizhik-Pyzhik from the bank of the St. Petersburg Fontanka. The entire composition is made of bronze. The height of the pedestal is small. The author explains that this was done on purpose – so that the smallest Nadym residents could reach the sparrow's beak with their hands.

Discuss

What was the reason of creation the monument to a sparrow in Nadym?

Activity

- Were people happy to see a gray bird when they were building the town?
- Why do you think so? Hold a class discussion

HOLIDAYS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE NORTH

(ХАЛИНА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ СШ ИМ. Д.И. КОРОТЧАЕВА Г. НОВЫЙ УРЕНГОЙ, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

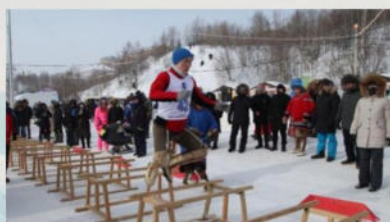
Holidays of the Peoples of the North

Traditional holidays of Yamal residents are not only bright events, but also cultural practices passed down from generation to generation. They reflect the connection of life with nature.

This is a traditional, annual national holiday of the indigenous people of Yamal. Indigenous peoples come together to celebrate the end of the winter season and



exchange experiences.



Holiday "Raven Day" (Kolok mele)

An ancient holiday that symbolizes the arrival of spring and the awakening of nature. According to legend, the crow brings spring and warmth on its wings.

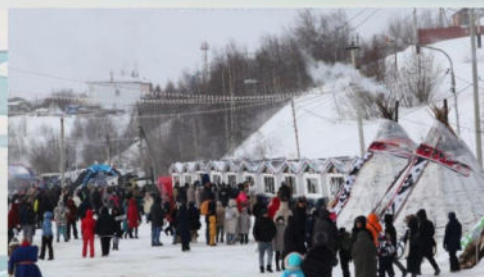
Holiday "Day of the First Fish" (Harbi)

This is one of the most important rituals associated with the beginning of the fishing season. It symbolizes not only the beginning of a new fishing season, but also an expression of gratitude to the spirits of the water for the gift of fish.



Ritual "Feeding the Fire" (Nyosampi)

An important ritual associated with the worship of the spirits of fire, who are considered the guardians of the hearth and family. Fire is perceived as a living creature that needs to be given attention and care. During the ritual, food is ritually offered to the fire, usually pieces of meat, fat or bread, accompanied by prayers and invocations to the spirits of ancestors.



Ritual "Cutting wool" (Chayi)

An ancient ritual associated with the seasonal renewal of the deer herd. During the ritual, elders trim the first tufts of hair from deer to protect the herd from disease



and evil spirits.

Holiday "Day of the first hunt"

This holiday symbolizes the beginning of a new cycle of life and the expression of gratitude to the spirits of the forest and animals for their generosity.

Read the text and mark the statements T (true), F (false) or Ns (not stated)

1. During holiday of reindeer herders indigenous peoples come together to celebrate the end of the summer season.
2. The crow brings spring and warmth on its wings.
3. Everyone fishes on holiday "Harbi".
4. After the ritual "Nyosampi", the fire cannot be extinguished for several weeks.
5. The deer's fur is cut so that the herd does not get sick.
6. On the holiday "Day of the first hunt», no one is thanked.

THE OBDORSKY OSTROG

(БАТТАЛОВА ДИАНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №5 г. НОЯБРЬСК, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И НЕМЕЦКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

CULTURE

The 'Obdorsky Ostrog' is a unique complex in Salekhard. It was built in the XXI century "without a single nail", repeating the appearance of an ancient fortress of the XVII century.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into the historical complex 'Obdorsky Ostrog'

Salekhard began its history with the Obdorsky Ostrog (stockade), which was built by the Cossacks of the Berezovsky chieftain Nikita Trakhaniotov in 1595. In the first half of the 17th century the town Obdor was a quadrangle, surrounded by the 'standing fortress' with 4 towers. In the stockade there was a wooden St. Basil's Church, a cellar, barns, and huts for Cossack servicemen, a courtyard of the estate manager, 4 yards and 20 yurts of ostyaks (Khants). As time



went on, all buildings were lost.



Before the celebration of the 400th anniversary of Salekhard, the administration of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug and the municipal administration decided to make a gift to the townspeople. Under the leadership of architect Alexander Viktorovich Opolovnikov was built the Nikolskaya Tower. It was named after Nickolas the Wonderworker, a saint who has

been revered in the north since ancient times. Now, in Russia, there are only three towers, but only this was installed in its original place.

DISCUSS

- Have you ever visited Salekhard?
- Do you think such architectural complexes like 'Obdorsky Ostrog' are important? Why?
- Why is the 'Obdorsky Ostrog' important to Salekhard?

ACTIVITY

Find information about today's sights in 'Obdorsky Ostrog', use your imagination and draw a tourist map. Present it to your class.

THE CHURCH OF THE SAINT APOSTLES PETER AND PAUL

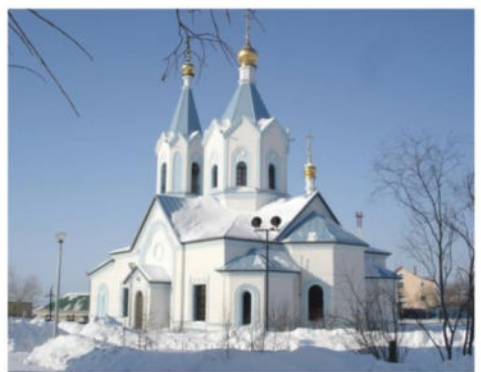
(ШУШПАНОВА АННА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №12 Г. НОЯБРЬСК, УЧИТЕЛЬ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА, 9 КЛАСС)

CULTURE

Did you know that the oldest temple in Yamal is located in Salekhard? It was built in 1893. It is the object of cultural heritage of the peoples of Russia is protected by the state.

Spotlight on Yamal finds out more about its history...

The Church of the Saint Apostles Peter and Paul



Location: Salekhard, Street Nogo, 8

Confession: Orthodox Church

Architect: Bogdan Tsinke

Height: 56.6 m

Status: An object of cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation of regional importance.

Date of building: 1886-1893

NEW WORDS

construction -

возведение

commission - поручать

honorary residents -

почетные жители

chapels - приделы

revive -

восстанавливать

Diocese - епархия

ACTIVITIES

Make a quiz for classmates about the history of the temple

In Obdorsk (now Salekhard), back in the late 1860s, the citizens "decided" to build a new stone Orthodox church. In 1883, a contract was signed for the construction of a stone temple, in which the "building committee" undertook to complete the construction within five years, but work began in 1886. In 1889, the architect Gottlieb Tsinke was commissioned. The construction was completed in 1893. All the honorary residents of Obdorsk and Tobolsk attended the opening of the Cathedral of the Saint Apostles Peter and Paul with side chapels in the name of Saint Basil the Great and Saint Nicholas. In October 1930, the Soviet government decided to liquidate the Peter and Paul Church in Obdorsk. In the 1980s, the Orthodox community was revived in Salekhard. In 1990, the church was returned to the faithful for permanent use. From 1991 to 1998, restoration of the temple and side chapels was carried out. A new iconostasis and interior decoration were installed. After the establishment of the Salekhard Diocese in 2011, the Peter and Paul Cathedral became a cathedral.

NORTHERN DESSERTS OF YAMAL

(ШУШПАНОВА АННА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №12 Г. НОЯБРЬСК, УЧИТЕЛЬ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7 КЛАСС)

CULTURE

The northern desserts are a unique combination of traditions and tastes that reflect the culture of this people. People who live in the harsh conditions, have created their own special sweets using local products.

SPOTLIGHT ON YAMAL presents northern desserts of Yamal

Northerns desserts of Yamal



REINDEER MILK ICE CREAM

One of the most popular desserts is ice cream made from reindeer milk. Deer milk is whipped, berries or nuts are added and frozen. It turns out to be a delicate and creamy dessert with a rich taste.

PANCAKES WITH BLOOD

This is a traditional dessert of the Nenets people. The dish is based on deer's blood, which is mixed with flour and other ingredients, and then fried in a pan like regular pancakes. Additional ingredients such as milk, salt, and spices may be used in different recipes.



CRANBERRIES IN A SUGAR

This is a dessert consisting of fresh cranberries, which are covered with powdered sugar. This is a simple and delicious treat that combines the sourness of cranberries and the sweetness of sugar.

ACTIVITY

Create a recipe about one of the Northern desserts for the recipe book based on the information from the article.

DISCUSS

1. What Northern dessert did you try? Did you like it?
2. What of these Northern desserts would you like to try the most or the least? Rank them.
3. Do you know any other Northern desserts?
4. What new words did you learn from the article?