



SUMMER

MAXIMIZING COURSE

WORKBOOK

**Лингвистическая смена
"В Россию с любовью!"**



TOURIST PASS

Name _____

Country _____

Group № _____

МУ «МАХИМУМ»

Мой лагерь

Motto	Learning to Do, Doing to Learn
Девиз	Учись делать, делая – учись
Camp Theme	Travelling to Russia
Тема смены	В Россию с любовью!
Camp teams	Tour Groups
Отряды	Туристические группы
Children	Travellers
Дети	Путешественники
Tutors and Councillors	Team Leaders and Guides
Воспитатели и вожатые	Руководители групп и экскурсоводы
Teachers	Curators
Педагоги	Хранители музея

CAMP LAWS

Законы лагеря

**ЗАКОН ДОБРОГО
ОТНОШЕНИЯ К ЛЮДЯМ**

**TREAT EACH OTHER
WITH RESPECT**

N.B. Относиться к людям так, как бы ты хотел,
чтобы относились к тебе

ЗАКОН «НОЛЬ-НОЛЬ»

DO IN TIME

N.B. Приходить на все мероприятия вовремя

ЗАКОН ТЕРРИТОРИИ

NO RIGHT OUTSIDE

N.B. Выходить за территорию лагеря
можно только с взрослыми

**ЗАКОН БЕРЕЖЛИВОГО
ОТНОШЕНИЯ К
ТЕРРИТОРИИ И
ИМУЩЕСТВУ ЛАГЕРЯ**

**SAVE
AND
KEEP**

N.B. Соблюдать чистоту, порядок

ЗАКОН ПРИРОДЫ

MIND THE NATURE

N.B. Помни о бережном отношении
к растительному и животному миру

**ЗАКОН ПОДНЯТОЙ
РУКИ**

**HAND'S UP –
BE ATTENTIVE!**

N.B. Все молчат, когда говорит один

Chants

Кричалки

Camp Motto:	Learning to do, Doing to learn!
Workshops (classes):	If you are doing all the drills, You will maximize your skills!
On the way to the dining room:	Tasty breakfast (dinner, supper) Healthy food, Happy smiles Will do you good!
After meals:	Thank you, thank you, Thanks a lot For delicious meals we've got!
Doing sports:	Train your muscles and keep fit! Healthy body helps quick wit!
During entertainments:	No class for anyone! We are ready for some fun!
Summer Motto:	Summer is fun For everyone! Do your best And have a rest!
Going to bed:	The day is coming to the end, Let's say, "Good night, Sleep well, my friend!"

MY DAY

Распорядок дня










08 a.m. 08.00	Rise and shine! Подъём
08.10 a.m. 08.10	Ready! Steady! Go! Зарядка по-английски
08.30 a.m. 08.30	Let's tidy up! Наведение порядка в комнатах
08.45 a.m. 08.45	Early Tour Groups Meeting Утренняя встреча туристических групп
09.00 a.m. 09.00	Enjoy your breakfast! Завтрак
10 a.m. – 12.55 p.m. 10.00-12.35	Time for English / Activities Занятия / Отрядные дела
13 p.m. 13.00	Enjoy your dinner! Обед
14 p.m.-16 p.m. 14.00-16.00	Nap time Тихий час
16 p.m-16.15 p.m. 16.00-16.15	Let's tidy up! Наведение порядка в комнатах
16.30 pm 16.30	Tea time Полдник
17 p.m.-19 p.m. 17.00-19.00	Activities Лагерные и отрядные дела
19 p.m. 19.00	Enjoy your supper! Ужин
20 p.m.-21 p.m. 20.00-21.00	Let's have fun together Вечернее мероприятие
21.15 p.m. 21.15	Enjoy your late supper! Второй ужин
21.30 p.m. 21.30	Late Tour Groups Meeting Вечерняя встреча туристических групп
22.00/22.30 p.m. 22.00/22.30	Good night! Отбой

A SUMMER TRIP



Dear tourists! Welcome to Russia! Today we are going to talk about travelling, different types of trips and things you can see while visiting different cities and towns.

Russia has a rich history, culture and a lot of beautiful cities and towns worth visiting. You can see or visit some of these things on our trips:

			
<p style="text-align: center;">A church /tʃɜːtʃ/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A belltower /ˈbeltaʊə/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A cathedral /kəˈθiːdrəl/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A manor /ˈmænə/</p>
	 		
<p style="text-align: center;">A fortress with towers /ˈfɔːtrəs/ /ˈtaʊəz/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A monument A statue /ˈmɒnjəmənt/ /ˈstætʃuː/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A fountain /ˈfaʊntɪn/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An art gallery /ˈɑːt ˌgæləri/</p>

1. Tell us, what sights (достопримечательности) can we see in Ryazan region? What are they special for?



Example: There is a beautiful manor in Konstantinovo (Kashina manor).


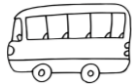
We can see a picturesque /ˌpɪktʃər'esk/ (живописный) church in Tsiolkovski street.

2. What other places do you usually visit or go to on a tour?



Let's write the words you can remember:

3. Read the text and insert words instead of pictures:

Many people **go on a sightseeing tour** (осмотр достопримечательностей) of a


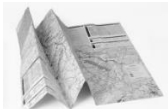
town or  a _____ by a comfortable  -

_____ that is called  a _____. If they have a **river**

trip, they go by  _____ or by  _____.

Sometimes, if the place is far and difficult to **access** (добраться) they may even

use  a _____. When tourists plan to go sightseeing, it helps to buy

 a _____ and  a _____ of the town they are

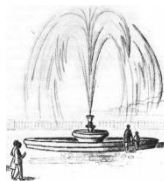
in. It can help travellers not to **get lost**.



Tourists usually **look round** _____



and **take** _____



of _____

and _____

other **picturesque** places. Of course, travellers **spend** a lot of _____



_____ on _____

and _____



_____. But the most important thing is that they **have a great time!**

4. Of course, you may prefer to spend time in the nature instead of crowded (переполненный людьми) cities. There are two most popular types of pastime (времяпрепровождение). Read the text about them and insert the words from the box.



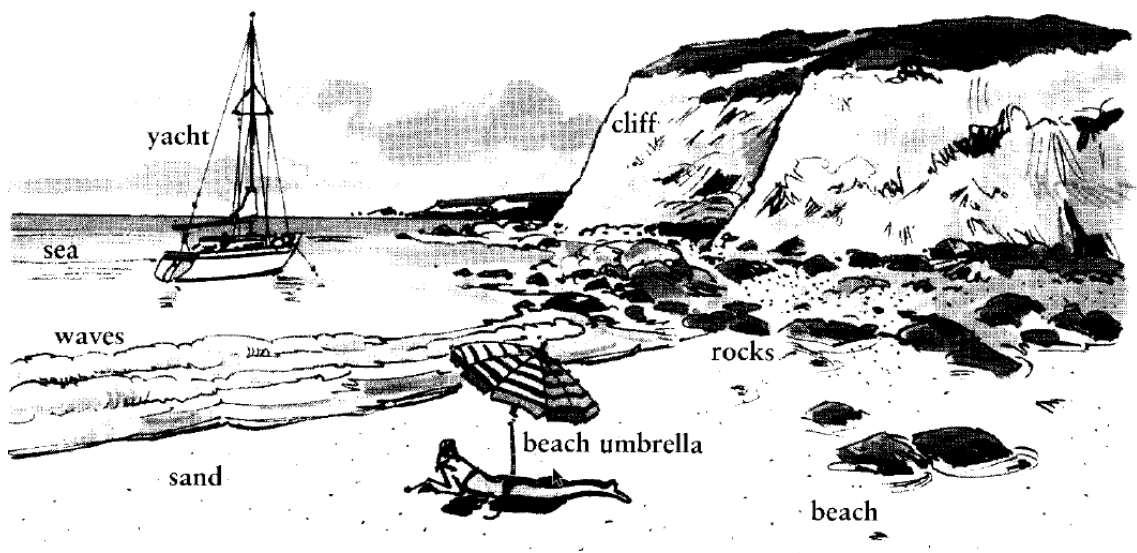
Tent, stroll, picnic, at the weekend, hiking, campsite, peace and quiet.

A) People who live in large towns often like to get away _____ or in the summer and enjoy the _____ of the countryside. Some people like to go for a _____, while others enjoy _____ across hills and valleys. And the countryside is a great place to have a _____ or visit a _____ and stay in a _____.

Sunburn, waves, seaside resort, beach umbrella, coast, suntan lotion, beach, sunbathing, rocks, yacht.

B) Many people spend their holidays in a _____ where they can spend most of their time on the beach. It is a pleasure to ride on a _____ along the _____. Some people enjoy swimming, others _____

love _____. If you like it, you should use _____ to protect your skin from _____. Children must spend time at the _____ under a _____. Swimming can also be dangerous because of underwater _____ and big _____. Children mustn't go swimming without adults!



5. How do you prefer spending your holidays? Tell us, please.

Example: I love being in the countryside more than going to the seaside because....

But it is also interesting to go on a sightseeing tour sometimes. I can see there...

A SUMMER TRIP.

PART II



Pin

Chiko

Rosa

Krash

1. Today we are going to watch an episode from the cartoon “KikoRiki” and discuss it. Before watching, let’s discuss the meaning of the following words. Find a proper translation for each word and write a corresponding letter into the second column:

1		ballast	A	Уморительно (очень весело)
2		blue lagoon	B	Подводная лодка
3		to hunt for treasure	C	Кнопка
4		a pirate	D	Слегка проголодавшийся
5		a submarine	E	Давайте направимся домой!
6		room	F	Полная остановка
7		I feel it in my bones.	G	Под водой
8		When pigs fly.	H	Балласт
9		Full stop!	I	Подводная пещера
10		hilarious	J	Святые морковки!
11		Let’s head home!	K	Подлинный
12		a button	L	Голубая лагуна
13		an underwater cave	M	Самый настоящий, не выдуманный
14		Holy carrots!	N	Пират
15		genuine	O	Чутье мне подсказывает
16		real-life	P	Искать сокровища
17		found	Q	Нашел (to find – находить)
18		a nail	R	Гвоздь
19		underwater	S	Свободное место
20		peckish	T	Когда рак на горе свистнет.

2. Watch a video about the unusual sightseeing tour and choose missing phrases from the given answers:

1) We've got a beautiful _____ free of reefs and the current is nice and quiet.

- a) blue wagon b) blue moon c) blue lagoon

2) If you were a pirate, could you ask for a better place _____?

- a) to hunt for treasure b) to spend a weekend c) to hide a pirate ship

3) We're on the hunt for _____ treasure!

- a) great b) pirate c) parrot

4) Are you going searching _____?

- a) on the boat b) underwater c) on your own

5) Well, it looks like I'm your _____.

- a) ballast b) balloon c) balance

6) Oh, there is definitely a treasure here. _____!

- a) There is no place like home! b) I feel it in my soul! c) I feel it in my bones!

7) A pig underwater will be a good idea _____.

- a) when pigs fly. b) when a crayfish whistles c) when carrots start speaking

8) Hilarious! All right, _____.

- a) let's play a game. b) let's head home. c) let's find a treasure.

9) Hey, I'm a little _____. Where's the food?

- a) blondish b) peckish c) bubblish

10) Does one of these _____ here opens the fridge?

- a) buttons b) levers c) mittens

11) It's nothing. I just _____ it in the cave.

- a) left b) picked up c) found

12) This is a _____ real-life pirate nail!

- a) general b) giant c) genuine

3. After watching, answer the questions:

- 1) Who was going on a treasure hunt and why did they decide to do it there?
- 2) Why did Rosa decide to go with the boys?
- 3) What was each of the characters doing in the submarine?
- 4) What did they find first? How did they feel about it?
- 5) Why did the submarine go out of control?
- 6) Where did they get finally and what did they find there?
- 7) Why didn't they take the treasure?
- 8) Why was Krash so happy at the end of the episode?

3. A PROJECT.

Inspired by the topic of our discussion you decided to start your own travel agency. Divide into groups and choose the name of your travel agency. Working in a group, come up with two or three of the most splendid tours for your future visitors. Then present your tours to the audience. Be sure to include necessary vocabulary!

1. Write the name of the travel agency chosen by your group.

2. Write the itineraries¹ of your guide tours.

3. Describe your guide tours in details. Why might tourists enjoy visiting these places? Give reasons for choosing your travel agency.

¹ itinerary - /aɪ'tɪnəri/ - a list of places that you plan to visit on a journey (экскурсионный маршрут)

MY MOTHERLAND ON THE MAP

The Russian Federation is the biggest country in the world. Russia is situated on two continents: Europe and Asia. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is surrounded by 12 seas and 3 oceans. Russia is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north and by the Pacific Ocean in the east, by the Black Sea in the south and by the Baltic Sea in the west.

Russia borders on Belarus, China, Korea, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Norway, Finland and many other countries on land. It also has a sea border with the USA.

There are different types of climate in the country. The climate of Russia differs in different regions of the country. The climate is arctic in the north of Russia. The climate is subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate and temperature is continental.

There are two great plains in Russia: The Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. Our country has several mountain chains: the Ural Mountains, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The Caucasus extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain chain is the Caucasus. The highest mountain in Caucasus is Mount Elbrus. The Urals are the longest mountains, they separate Europe from Asia. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.

Our beautiful country has over two million rivers. The Volga is the longest river in Europe. It flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers are the Ob, The Yenisei and the Lena. They flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean. The deepest fresh water lake is in Russia. It is Lake Baikal.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. The tundra zone is along the northern coast of Russia, there are no forests there.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron, natural gas, nickel and other mineral resources.

The population of our Motherland is more than 140 million people. We call Russia a multinational country because people of different nationalities live there. Russians, Chechens, Tatars, Bashkirs, Mordva and other nations make up the Russian Federation. All the Russian nations are proud of their great Motherland, one of the leading countries in the world.

Vocabulary in Focus

Exercise 1. Guess the meaning of the international words from the text. Pronounce them correctly!



Federation, continent, to occupy, kilometre, ocean, climate, region, arctic, million, subtropical, temperature, concentrate, total, natural gas, nickel, mineral resources, multinational, nation.

Exercise 2. Say these proper names after the teacher. Match them with the Russian translation.

Europe [ˈjuərəp]

Asia [ˈeɪʃə]

the Arctic Ocean [ˈɑːktɪk ˈəʊʃn]

the Pacific Ocean [pəˈsɪfɪk ˈəʊʃn]

the Baltic Sea [ˈbɔːltɪk siː]

China [ˈtʃaɪnə]

Korea [kəʊˈriə]

Mongolia [mɒŋˈɡəʊliə]

Kazakhstan [kɑːzɑːhˈstɑːn]

Azerbaijan [ɑːˌzəːbaɪˈdʒɑːn]

Norway [ˈnɔːweɪ]

Georgia [ˈdʒɔː dʒiə]

the West Siberian Lowland

[saɪˈbiəriən]

The Great Russian Plain [pleɪn]

the Caucasus [ˈkɔːkəsəs]

The Urals [ˈjuərəlz]

Русская (Восточно-Европейская) равнина

Кавказские горы

Западно-Сибирская низменность

Азербайджан

Норвегия

Европа

Тихий океан

Уральские горы

Грузия

Монголия

Азия

Корея

Китай

Казахстан

Северно-Ледовитый океан

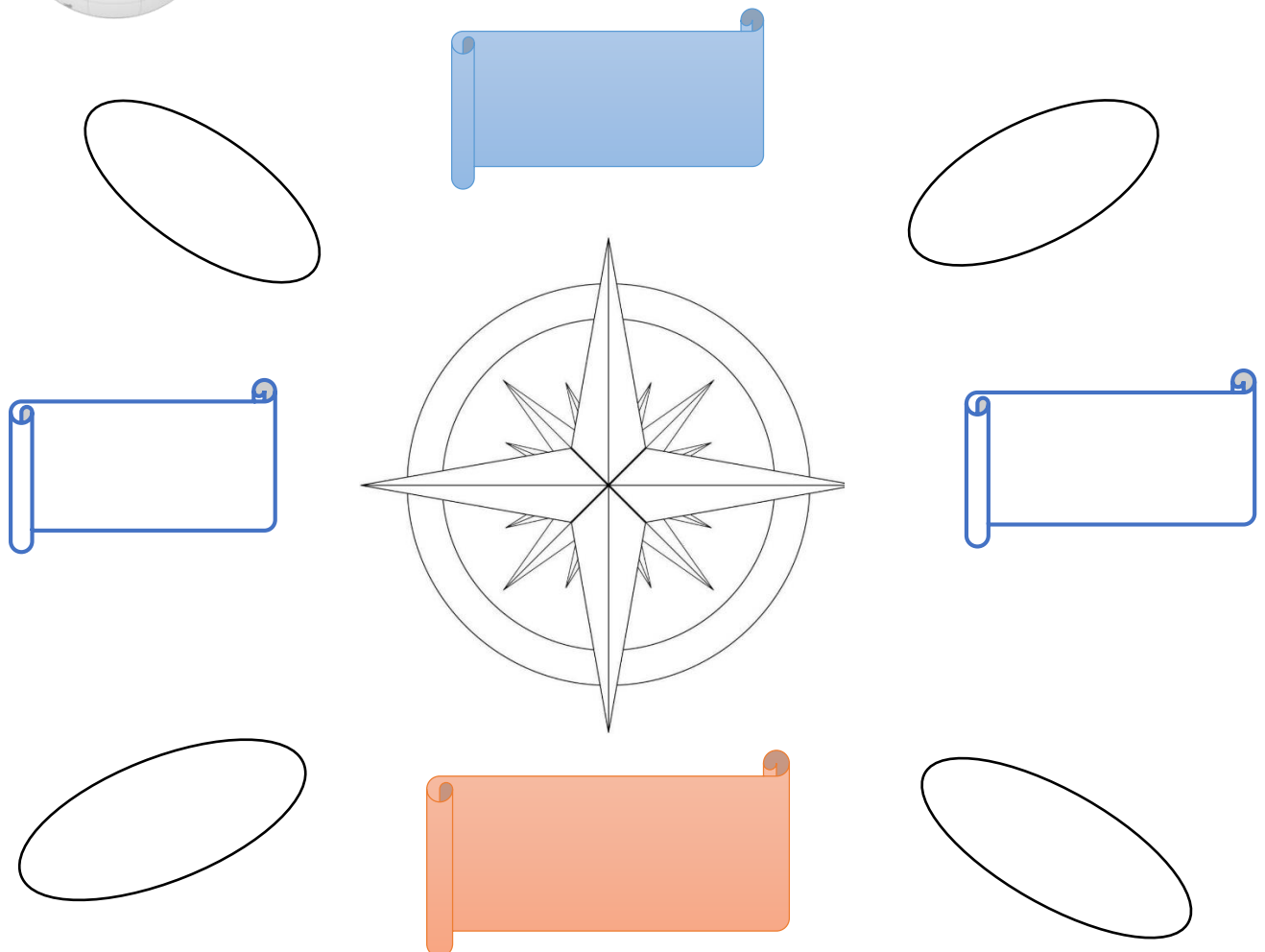
Балтийское море

Exercise 3. Learn the following words and word combinations.

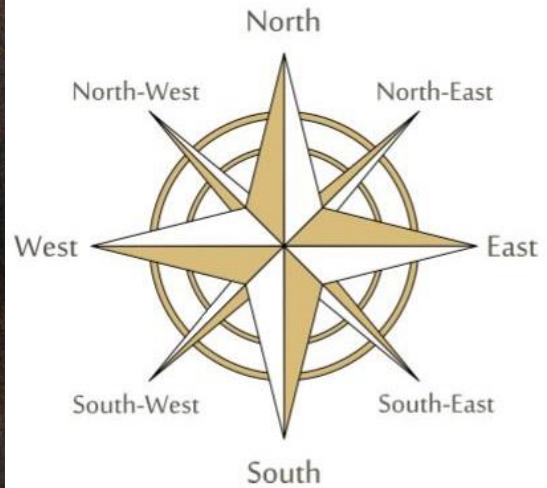
1) population	[ˌpɒpjəˈleɪʃən]	
2) to be situated	[ˈsɪtʃueɪtɪd]	
3) to be surrounded by	[səˈraʊndɪd]	
4) to border on	[ˈbɔːdə]	
5) several mountain chains	[ˈsevrəl]	

6) a plain	[plain]	
7) a lowland	['ləʊlənd]	
8) to separate	['sepəreɪt]	
9) to flow	[fləʊ]	
10) along the northern coast	['nɔ:ðən] [kəʊst]	
11) to be very rich in	[rɪtʃ]	
12) oil	[ɔɪl]	
13) coal	[kəʊl]	
14) iron	[aɪən]	

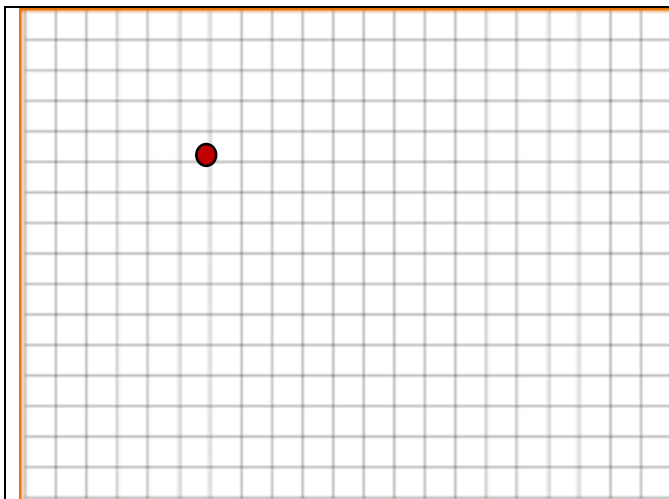
Exercise 4. Do you remember the cardinal directions? Fill them in. If not, have a look at the prompts on the next page. You can colour the picture.



Translate the Russian proverb «В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.»



Exercise 5. Follow the cardinal directions to draw a picture. Then colour it and write its name.




7 steps to the east; 1 step to the north;
1 step to the east; 1 step to the south;
2 steps to the east; 1 step to the south;
2 steps to the east; 3 steps to the south;

1 step to the south-west; 2 steps to the west;
1 step to the south-west; 3 steps to the south;
1 step to the east; 1 step to the south;
4 steps to the west; 3 steps to the north;

4 steps to the west; 1 step to the south-west;
1 step to the south; 1 step to the east;
1 step to the south; 4 steps to the west;
7 steps to the north; 3 steps to the north-east.

Exercise 6. Work in pairs. Look at the map of Ryazan Region and name the places. Draw lines on the map.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What town is to the north of Shilovo? 2) What town is to the north-east of Sarayi? 3) What town is to the north-west of Ryazan? 4) What town is to the south of Pronsk? 5) What town is to the west of Starozhilovo? 6) What is to the south-west of Korablino? 7) What is to the south-west of Sapozhok? 8) What is to the south-east of Skopin?
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Exercise 7. A battle for two teams! Divide into two groups and take turns to make as many sentences describing the map as you can. Use the structures “to border on” and “ to be washed by” and cardinal directions.















Exercise 8. Fill in the missing words.

north deepest volcano south highest contains official language
 time zones has head of the state capital currency population flag
 territory climate longest Europe

The _____ of Russia is Moscow. The _____ is Vladimir Putin. The _____ of the Russian Federation _____ three colours: white, blue and red. The _____ of the Russian Federation is about 17 million square kilometers. The _____ is more than 146 million people. The _____ of Russia is rouble. The _____ is Russian. Russia covers 11 _____. The Russian _____ varies greatly from arctic to subtropical. Baikal is the _____ lake on Earth. It _____ 1/5 of fresh water in the world. The Ural Mountains lie from _____ to _____ for 2100 km long. The _____ mountain of Ural is Narodnaya, its height is 1895 metres. The Volga is the _____ river in _____. It is 3530 km long. The most famous active _____ is Kluchevskaya Sopka in Kamchatka.

Exercise 9. Guess the words from the text.

					
c _ _ _	_ _ _ _ n	co _ _ t	p _ _ i _	b _ _ _ _ r	to f _ _ w
					
o _ _	_ c _ _ n	tu _ _ r _	_ _ _ c _ _ o	_ aig _	_ _ _ th

Exercise 10. Look! All the lines in this short poem about Russia are mixed. Put them in the correct order and learn the poem by heart.

My Motherland, I love you so!

Your pure lakes,
Your forests green,

I'm proud that I am your son!

I love you more than anyone,

You are forever in my heart.

Wherever far on Earth I go,

With you I never want to part.

Your peaceful blue sky
Like a dream...



Exercise 11. Check your knowledge. Choose the right item.

1. The official name of our homeland is...
 - a) *Russia*
 - b) *the Russian Federation*
 - c) *the Republic of the Russian Federation*
2. Russia is washed by 12 seas of three oceans: ...
 - a) *the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic*
 - b) *the Pacific, the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Indian*
 - c) *the Pacific, the Arctic and the Indian*
3. The Caucasus Mountains are...
 - a) *in the East of the country*
 - b) *between the Black and the Caspian Seas*
 - c) *along the border with Mongolia*
4. The largest mountain chain, ..., separates Europe from Asia.
 - a) *the Urals*
 - b) *the Altai Mountains*
 - c) *the Caucasus*

5. The river Ob is situated...

- a) *on the East European Plain*
- b) *on the West Siberian Lowland*
- c) *in East Siberia*

6. The five ancient Russian towns which are known as Zolotoe Koltso include Rostov Velikiy, Suzdal, Vladimir, Kostroma and ...

- a) *Tver*
- b) *Smolensk*
- c) *Yaroslavl*

7. Russia is washed by the Bering Sea, the Sea of Okhotsk and ... in the East.

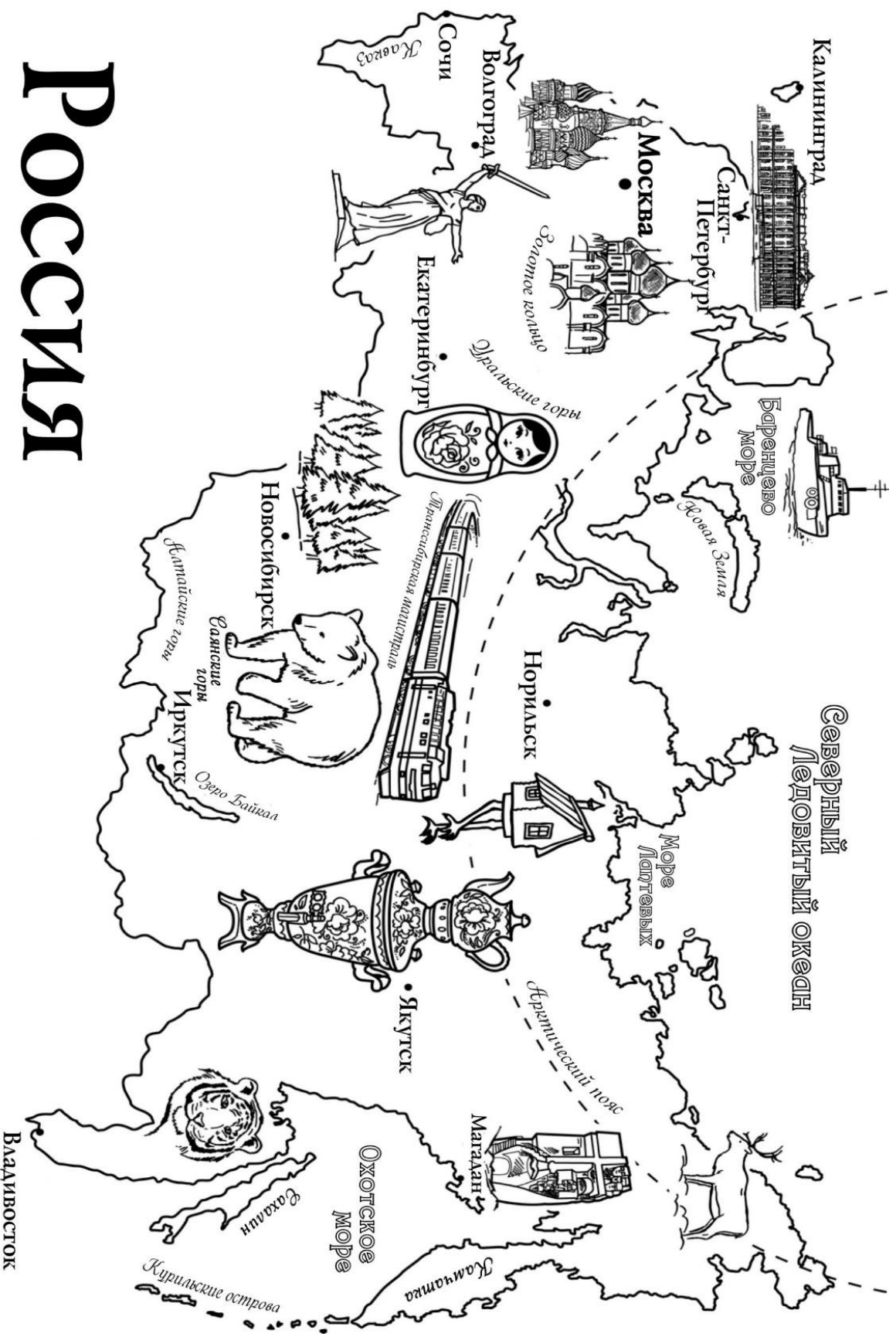
- a) *the Sea of Japan*
- b) *the Baltic Sea*
- c) *the Black Sea*

Exercise 13. Mark the statements TRUE or FALSE.

1.	<i>Russia occupies about one-ninth of the earth's surface.</i>	
2.	<i>The largest mountain chain is the Caucasus.</i>	
3.	<i>Russia has few mineral resources.</i>	
4.	<i>Siberia is in Asia.</i>	
5.	<i>The Arctic Ocean washes Russia in the east.</i>	
6.	<i>The total area of Russia is about seventeen million square kilometres.</i>	
7.	<i>Russia has a sea border with the USA.</i>	
8.	<i>The biggest Russian river flows into the Black Sea.</i>	

Exercise 14. Time for fun! Watch the video “We are the 85 federal subjects of the Russian Federation” and sing along looking at the subtitles.

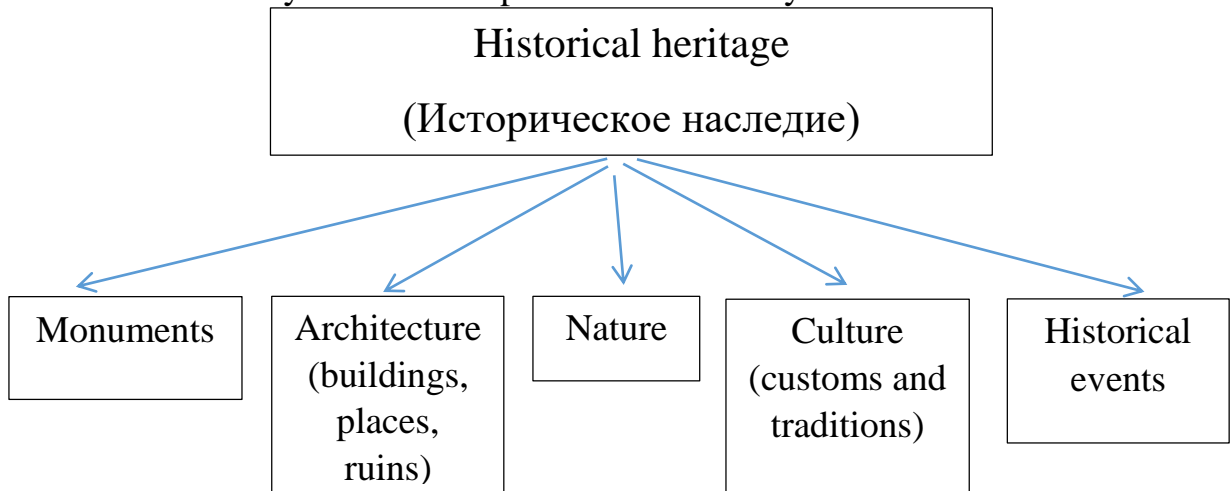
	<p><i>We are the 85 Federal Subjects of the Russian Federation</i> <i>Broken up into five types. You'll learn in our explanation.</i> <i>We're the first 46 subjects</i> <i>And we're called Oblasts</i> <i>We're Provinces of Russia</i> <i>So let's learn our names at last!</i></p>
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Россия

HISTORICAL HERITAGE

1. Historical heritage is art, buildings, traditions and beliefs, places and events that a society considers important to its history and culture.



2. Match the monument with the name and the city and complete the sentences.

	1	Prince Vladimir	Yaroslavl
	2	Yuri Dolgoruky	Moscow
	3	Yaroslav the Wise (Jaroslav Mudry)	Saint Petersburg
	4	Peter the Great	Moscow
	5	K.Minin and D.Pozharsky	Moscow

	6	Yevpatiy Kolovrat	Saint Petersburg
	7	Alexsander Nevsky	Ryazan
	8	the Millennium of Russia	Veliky Novgorod

The monument to Prince Vladimir is situated in _____.

The monument to Alexander Nevsky is situated in _____.

The monument to Yaroslav the Wise is situated in _____.

The monument to Peter the Great is situated in _____.

The monument to K. Minin and D. Pozharsky is situated in _____.

The monument to the Millennium of Russia is situated in _____.

The monument to Yuri Dolgoruky is situated in _____.

The monument to Yevpatiy Kolovrat is situated in _____.

3. Read a quick rundown of some of the key milestones of Russia's past.

(Прочитай краткую информацию о некоторых ключевых этапах истории России)

862 - Rurik and his brothers are summoned to the Russian land by the people of Novgorod. The official history of Russia begins this year.

(to summon - призывать)



"Summoning the Varangians" by Viktor Vasnetsov (1909).
(В. Васнецов. «Призвание варягов»)

988 - Prince Vladimir of Kiev baptizes the Kievan people into **Orthodox Eastern Christianity**. (to baptize - крестить; **Orthodox Eastern Christianity** - православие)

1147 - Moscow is mentioned in the chronicles for the first time. (to mention - упоминать)

1237 - The Mongol-Tatar invasion of Russia begins. (invasion - вторжение)

1380 - Dmitry Donskoy, Prince of Moscow, defeats the Mongol -Tatars for the first time in the Battle of Kulikovo. (to defeat - одержать победу, нанести поражение)



“The battle between Peresvet and Chelubey by M. Avilov (1943)

(М. АВИЛОВ.«Поединок Пересвета с Челубеем»)

1480 - After the Great Stand on the Ugra River, Russians stop paying regular tributes to the Mongol-Tatars. (tributes - дань)

1547 - Ivan IV Vasilyevich, also known as Ivan the Terrible, becomes the first tsar of Moscow.



" Ivan the Terrible" by Viktor Vasnetsov (1897).
(В. Васнецов. «Иван Грозный»)

1598 - After the death of Fyodor Ioannovich, Ivan the Terrible's son, the Rurik dynasty comes to an end. The 'Time of Troubles' starts in Russia.

1613 - Mikhail Fyodorovich Romanov is chosen as the new tsar, the Romanov dynasty begins its reign. (reign [rein] - правление, царствование)

Mikhail Romanov as a boy on his way to be anointed as the Tsar.



Вываживание на царство царя Михаила Фёдоровича Романова. — Шествие царя в соборъ 11-го июля 1613 года.

1672 - Peter the Great was born.



"Peter I" by V. Serov (1907)
(В. Серов. "Петр I")

1703 - Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great.

1721 - After victory in the Northern War against Sweden, Russia becomes an Empire.

(empire ['empraɪə] - империя)

1812 - The Patriotic War of 1812 between Russia and Napoleon's France



“Napoleon near Borodino” by Vasily Vereshchagin. (1897)
(В. Верещагин. «Наполеон I на Бородинских высотах»)

1917 - the Bolshevik revolution begins in Russia.

The revolutionary army are having a parade at the Red Square in Moscow (1917)



1922 - The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is formed.

1941-1945 - the Great Patriotic War against the Nazi Germany.



“The Reichstag is taken” by V. Tautiev (1945)
(В. Таутиев. «Рейхстаг взят»)

1961 - Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man in space. (USSR. April 12, 1961. Pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR Yuri Gagarin after the successful landing of the spacecraft “Vostok”)



2023-Modern Russia



4. Игра “Find your pair” (Match the date with the event).

5. Learn the new words and read the text.

glorious ['glɔ:riəs] - славный, яркий

heroic events - героические события

men^ʃn] - упоминать, выделить, назвать

версия

светловолосый

disʊsi'eɪ 'n] - феодальная раздробленность

- распадаться

более того, вдобавок, к тому же

- управлять, руководить, справиться, суметь

умная политика

- благодаря, в результате, из-за

a defender - защитник

tsar power [za: 'raɪə] - царская власть

to suffer - страдать, терпеть, испытывать

reign [rein] - правление, царствование

founder - основатель

contribution - вклад

navy - флот

to cut through the window - прорубить окно

to raise the authority - поднять авторитет

Russia is a country with a rich history. There are many **glorious** and **heroic events**. Let's try **to mention** the main stages and have a look at the brightest historical events.

First the centre of Russia was a city of Kiev. That is why the state was called Kiev Russia and it was founded in 862. That year **variag prince Riurik**² was invited to rule in Novgorod.

There are lots of **versions** why the state was called “Rus”. Some people consider that the word “Rus” formed from the name of the river Ros. Other interesting version is that “Rus” comes from “rusiy” – the way they call **light-haired** people here.

Before there lived several **Slavonic peoples**³. Russia became Christian in 988. It is connected with **Vladimir Sviatoslavich**⁴ who had chosen it.

XI-XIII centuries are a period of **feudal dissociation** in Russia. Princes preferred to get in their possession less territory but to rule it themselves. So the state was **breaking up** into smaller size **princedom**s⁵.

Later in XIII-XVI there was the centralization of Russia. **Mongol khans**⁶ controlled the princes. Moreover, khans stimulated conflicts between princes. But in the end Russia **managed** to integrate. And now the centre of the Russian state became Moscow mostly **due to smart politics** of **Ivan Kalita**⁷.

In 1480 Russia managed to finally free from **Mongol-Tatar Yoke**⁸ which had lasted for 240 years.

Ivan IV the Terrible⁹ was a bright ruler. He divided the population into **oprichnics** and **zemskiys**¹⁰. Oprichnics were officially considered the **defenders** of the country and **tsar power**. They were allowed to do practically everything. Zemskiys had **to suffer** all that on them. After his **reign** the dynasty of **the Romanovs**¹¹ replaced the dynasty of **the Rurikoviches**¹².

² variag prince Riurik - Варяжский князь Рюрик

³ Slavonic peoples. - славяне

⁴ Vladimir Sviatoslavich – Владимир Святославович

⁵ Princedom - княжество

⁶ Mongol khans – монгольские ханы

⁷ Ivan Kalita – Иван Калита

⁸ Mongol-Tatar Yoke - монголо-татарское иго

⁹ Ivan IV the Terrible – Иван Грозный

¹⁰ oprichnics and zemskiys – опричники и земские

¹¹ the Romanovs - Романовы

¹² the Rurikoviches - Рюрики

Big **contribution** to Russian development was made by Peter I the Great. He became **the founder** of the country's **navy**. In Russia they say that Peter I had **cut through the window** to Europe.

Russian history contains lots of heroic victories. One of them was the victory over Napoleon in 1812. The end of the war **raised the authority** of Russia among European countries.

The important turn was Revolutions of XX century and going to socialism. The time of socialism is one of the most famous periods.

Russia was a participant of the First and the Second World Wars. These wars caused a lot of suffering. The Great Patriotic War was the most horrible war in human history. It's hard to find a family in our country which didn't lose somebody in this awful war. Each year Russian people celebrate Victory Day on the 9th of May.

There was the Reorganization (Perestroika) in Russia by Mikhail Gorbachev from 1985 till 1991. Its results also reflected strongly on the present condition of Russia.

Russia is a great country and we are very proud that we live here. There were many hard and critical moments in Russian history, but our country survived, developed and turned into one of the strongest world powers!

Say true (T) or false (F) and give the right answer.

- 1) Russia is a country with a rich history. _____
- 2) First the centre of Russia was a city of Moscow. _____
- 3) Russia became Christian in 862. _____
- 4) **Mongol-Tatar Yoke** lasted for 240 years. _____
- 5) **Ivan IV the Terrible** divided the population on **oprichnics** and **zemskiys**. _____
- 6) Peter I **cut through the window** to Asia. _____
- 7) The victory over Napoleon raised the authority of Russia among European countries. _____
- 8) Russia (the USSR) won **the Great Patriotic War in 1945**. _____

RUSSIAN PAINTING

1. Phonetic drill. Watch a video, repeat the following words and try to remember them.

1. painting - живопись	7. picture - картина	18. paints - краски
2. paint - написать картину	8. drawing - рисунок	19. oil - масляная краска
3. draw - рисовать	9. portrait - портрет	20. watercolour - акварель
4. artist - художник	10. landscape - пейзаж	20. oils – масляные краски
5. painter - живописец	11. seascape - морской пейзаж	22. pastel [‘pæstl] - пастель
6. studio [‘stju:diəu] - мастерская художника	12. still life - натюрморт	23. canvas [‘kænvəs] - холст
	13. historical painting – историческая живопись	24. brush - кисть
	14. genre [‘zɑ:nr] painting – жанровая (бытовая) живопись	25. easel [‘i:zəl] - мольберт
	15. animal painting - анимализм	26. palette [‘pælit] - палитра
	16. icon [‘aɪkən] - икона	
	17. icon painting - иконопись	

2. Study the words given below and read the information about art and Russian painting.

Art is the creation or an expression of what is beautiful. It **reflects** feelings and emotions, brings delight and **admiration**. It helps us to understand the world around us better. It’s true and realistic to life. It makes us happier and helps to relax. It provides us with new knowledge, ideas and emotions.

Painting is one of the forms of artistic expression. A famous Italian philosopher Horace [‘hɔrəs] (Гораций) said: “A picture is a poem without words.”

Russian painting is famous all over the world but for a long time it **was limited to** religious icons. Each of the famous masters had his own style – the icons of Andrei Rublev were very different from those created by Theophanes the Greek, for example. During Peter the Great’s **reign**, western techniques entered Russia and Russian artists started to paint landscapes, portraits, and still lifes. By the beginning of the 20th century, Russian landscape paintings **conveyed** not only the beauty of nature, but also the artist’s state of mind. In the early 20th century, the trends of modernism and avant-garde **flourished**. For example, the avant-garde artist Kazimir Malevich created a new style of abstract art – Suprematism – that focused on simple shapes and colours rather than **depicting** a scene, landscape, or person. This new style was reflected in Malevich’s iconic painting, “Black Square”.

- **to reflect** – отражать; **admiration** [,ædmə’reɪʃən] – восхищение; **was limited to...** – была ограничена только одним жанром (зд: иконописью); **reign** [rein] – правление; **to convey** [kən’veɪ] – передавать (выражать); **to flourish** [‘flʌrɪʃ] – процветать; **to depict** [di’pɪkt] – изображать, показывать (о художнике);

3. Look at the pictures and say what genre each of the following paintings belongs to. Match 1-8 with a-h.



1. a) portrait b) historical painting c) seascape d) genre painting



5. e) animal painting f) still life g) landscape h) icon painting

4. Do you know Russian painters? Name them.

Match the photos of famous artists (1-6) with their names (a-f)



1. a) I. Repin b) V. Vasnetsov e) I. Levitan
 2. c) I. Ivazovskii d) V. Surikov. f) K. Malevich

Match the names of these painters (a-f) with their pictures (1-6).



1. a) I. Repin b) V. Vasnetsov e) I. Levitan
 c) I. Ivazovskii d) V. Surikov. f) K. Malevich



4. «Золотая осень» 5. «Бурлаки на Волге» 6. «Натюрморт с фруктами»



5. Read the text about Russia’s outstanding landscape painter Ivan Shishkin and complete the table.

Text

Shishkin is one of Russia’s outstanding landscape painters. He was born in 1832, in Yelabuga, a small town on the banks of the Kama River. In 1852, he **entered** the Moscow Art School. After **graduating** in 1856, Shishkin entered the St.Petersburg Academy of Fine Arts. In 1857 he **was awarded** one of the highest Academy prizes, the silver medal in drawing. He graduated from the Academy with its highest **award**, the First Gold Medal, and a three-year **scholarship** to study abroad. When he came back to Russia, he was already famous for his artistic reproductions of nature. In his best canvases “Rye”, “Morning in the Pine Wood”, “The Oaks”, “Windfallen Wood”, and others, he showed the power and beauty of nature.

- **to enter...**- поступить в какое-то учебное заведение; **to graduate from...** - закончить обучение; **an award [ə'wɔ:d]** – награда; **was awarded...** – был награжден...; **a scholarship ['skɔləʃɪp]** - стипендия;

the date and place of birth	
education the artist got	
awards	
Shishkin’s most important canvases.	

6. Work in pairs. Discuss the biography of the artist.

Ex: A: When was I. Shishkin born?

B: He was born in 1832.

7. Look at the picture “Morning in the Pine Wood” by I. Shishkin and answer the questions:



- What is the name of the picture?
- What genre does it **belong to**?
- Who was it drawn by?
- The picture **is executed [ɪg'zekju:tɪd]** – выполнена (зд: написана) in bright colours, isn't it?
- What does the artist depict in the picture?

- Do you like it? Why?

to belong to... - принадлежать (относиться) к....

8. Look at the plan of the description of the picture.

Discussing the picture:

1. I'd like to draw your attention to this (*landscape, canvas, painting*)
2. It was drawn by a(n) (*unknown, world-famous, outstanding*), (*English, Russian, Italian*) painter (artist).
3. He belonged to a (*realistic, classical, romantic*) trend in painting.
4. We can see in the (*foreground, middle of the picture, distance, at the top*).
5. The picture is executed mostly in (*bright, light, dark, warm, cold colors / tones*)
6. The picture **vividly** (realistically) **portrays** (*the beauty of flowers, a stormy sea, a forest in autumn*).
7. The artist (*paints, draws, depicts, represents*) the details of the **scenery** with great (*expression, skill, feeling*).
8. The picture conveys an idea of (*perfectly, completely, only partly*)
9. I'm **favorably impressed by** the picture. It is realistic and true to life.

vividly – ярко; **to portray** – изображать; **to represent** – представлять (изображать); **scenery** ['si:nəri] = landscape; **favorably** = greatly; **to be impressed by...** - находиться под впечатлением от...

9. Choose any of the pictures given above and discuss it in groups using the plan.



MY SMALL HOMETLAND

The place where the person was born and grew up remains the dearest to their heart all their life. Let's talk about our native city – Ryazan. How much do you know about the city and its history?

1. Below you may see the flag of Ryazan Oblast, let's study it and try to understand its meaning. Match the English phrases with their Russian equivalents.

Ryazan Oblast

justice

the European bison

Prince Oleg

the Ryazan Kremlin

the Oka river

bravery

wealth

purity

thoughts

зубр

Рязанская область

богатство

река Ока

князь Олег

Рязанский Кремль

помыслы

чистота

храбрость

справедливость



What do white, red and yellow colours mean, in your opinion?

Who is Prince Oleg?

Why is a European bison associated with Ryazan?

2. Now, let's read the text and check if you've been right or wrong.

Ryazan is the capital of Ryazan Oblast, a vast region rich in natural beauty and culture. Our region is home to such towns as: Skopin, Kasimov, Ryazhsk, and Rybnoe. There are a lot of villages, forests, and rivers such as the Pra, the Vozha, the Tsna. The Oka River is the main waterway in the area.

Ryazan Oblast also has its own unique symbols and flag. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes—white, yellow, and red—with Prince Oleg in the center. The white (silver) color represents peace and purity of thoughts, yellow (gold) stands for wealth and justice, while red represents bravery, power and love.

Key symbols of Ryazan Oblast include the European bison and the historic Ryazan Kremlin.

We warmly invite you to explore our city!

3.1. Explain the meaning of the following words:

The capital, vast, a waterway, unique, a symbol, to consist of, a stripe, to represent, to stand for, to explore.

3.2. Finish the sentences:

The symbols of Ryazan Oblast are...

The flag is...

The capital city is...

Ryazan Oblast has such small towns as...

The main river is the...

Do you know that...

Ryazan Oblast is a federal subject of Russia. It has an area of 39,600 km² and a population of 1,227,910. Its administrative center is the city of Ryazan, which with a population of 535,000 is the region's largest city.

Ryazan Oblast borders: Vladimir Oblast in the north, Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast in the north-east, the Mordovia Republic in the east, Penza Oblast in the south-east, Tambov and Lipetsk Oblasts in the south, Tula Oblast in the west, Moscow Oblast in the north-west.

Ryazan Province is located in the centre of the European part of Russia, in the central part of the Russian Plain. It is 220 km from the north to the south and 259 km from the west to the east.

The Oka is the river in the European part of Russia. It flows into the Volga. Its length is 1498,6 km.

4.1. Let's remember the most important facts from the history of our small homeland.

At first, let's read and translate the following phrases:

To indicate, was established in, is located, was originally inhabited, is known as, to face the invasion, were burnt down, a population, wiped out, is associated with, former, an industrial centre, to boast, numerous, including, to attract, a prominent physiologist, it goes without saying, the Golden Horde [hɔ:d].

4.2 Now please read the text and tell us some facts on the following topics:

1. The Foundation of Ryazan.
2. Old Ryazan.
3. Pereyaslavl Ryazansky.
4. Modern Ryazan.
5. Ryazan is the industrial city.
6. Ryazan is a cultural centre.

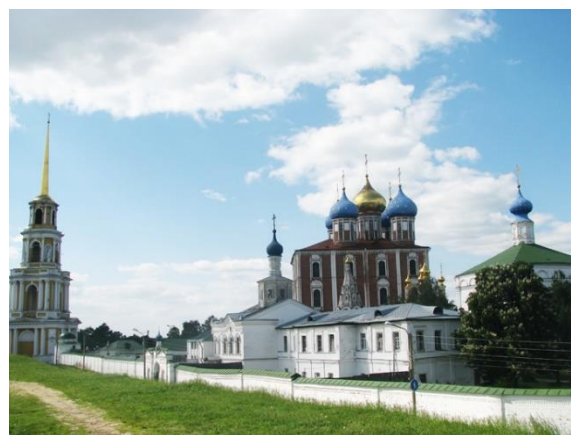
Historical records indicate that Ryazan was established in 1095. The town is located on a high hill between two rivers, the Trubezh and the Lybed, and is close to the Oka River. This area was originally inhabited by the Vyatichi, an eastern Slavic tribe.



Ryazan was the capital of the Principality of Ryazan (Рязанское княжество), which is now known as Old Ryazan. In the 13th century, it was the first city to face the invasion of the Golden Horde. In 1237 Khan Batu [ка:n 'ba:tu:] came to Ryazan and all the towns of the Principality were burnt down and their

population was almost completely wiped out. This period is often associated with Evpaty Kolovrat, recognized as Russia's first partisan hero.

By the mid-14th century, another town, Pereyaslavl Ryazansky (the former name of modern Ryazan), became the capital of the Principality of Ryazan. In 1778, an edict from Catherine II officially renamed Pereyaslavl Ryazansky to Ryazan.



Modern Ryazan is located 200 kilometers southeast of Moscow, the capital of our country, and has a population of over half a million residents.

As an industrial centre, the city boasts numerous plants and factories. It is also an educational and scientific center with five higher educational institutions, including the Ryazan State Radio-Engineering Academy, the Ryazan State University, the Ryazan State Medical University, the Ryazan Agricultural Academy, a military high institute and the Ryazan Branches of some Moscow Universities and Academies.



Ryazan is also a cultural centre. There are numerous theatres, cinemas and museums in it. The Ryazan Region Drama Theatre, the Ryazan Puppet Theatre, the Young Spectators' Theatre in Sobornaya Square are well-known not only in our country, but also all over the world. The Ryazan Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve, the

Region Art Museum, the Airborne Forces Museum, the Esenin Museum (the village of Konstantinovo), the Tsiolkovsky Museum (the village of Izhevskoe) attract many visitors from Russia and from around the globe. Ryazan is famous for its **distinguished** people: I.P. Pavlov, a prominent physiologist, K.E. Tsiolkovsky, I.V. Michurin, famous Russian scientists, F. Poletayev, the hero of the USSR and the national Hero of Italy during the World War II, the **celebrated** Russian poet S.A. Esenin, and many others.



It goes without saying that we are proud of our city.

Principality [ˌprɪnsɪˈpælɪti] – княжество; **edict** [ˈiːdɪkt] – указ; **distinguished** [dɪsˈtɪŋɡwɪʃt] – выдающийся; **celebrated** [ˈselɪbreɪtɪd] – широко известный.

5. Let's discuss what has been done and what can be done to make our city better. What places do you recommend foreigners to visit? Why? You may use the following prompts to start the answer:

There are several beautiful/interesting/historical places that I recommend everyone to visit...

Our city is getting more beautiful because....

My favourite places to visit are...

Have you already been to...

I think, my city will become even better if...

I think, our city might be even better if we had more parks/more theaters/more swimming pools/more amusement parks...

6. You probably know that Ryazan has some sister-cities in different countries. Let's pair up. One of the students will act a part of a visitor from one of the sister-cities, another student should ask as many questions about the sister-city as possible. Get cards with additional information from the curator.

The sister-cities of Ryazan are:

- Genova /dʒɛnəvə/, Italy
- Lovech /'lɒvətʃ/, Bulgaria
- Xuzhou /'ʃu:dʒəu/, China
- Brest /brest/, Belarus
- Novy Afon /'nɒvi ə'fɒn/ (New Athos), Abkhazia
- Bressuire /bresju'i:r/, France
- Muenster /'mʌnstə/, Germany

FAMOUS CITIES OF RUSSIA (5-6 FORMS)

Pre-reading tasks

1. Look at the pictures and try to guess what the text is about.



2. Decide whether the sentences about these cities are true or false:

Moscow was founded in 1247.

Moscow is one of the biggest cities in Europe.

There are more than 5 large stadiums in Moscow.

St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great.

St. Petersburg was the capital of Russia in the 17th century.

St. Petersburg is a real “open air museum”.

Vladimir was founded by Prince Vladimir Monomakh.

Vladimir was the capital of Russia in the 13th century.

You can buy handmade souvenirs in Vladimir.

Kazan is the third most important city of Russia.

Kazan is one of the biggest cities on the Volga River.

You can enjoy traditional “tatar” meal in Kazan.

3. Find for each word its pronunciation and translation:

found	[daʊnd]	разделять
famous	[ˈfæməs]	старинный
divide	[dɪˈvaɪd]	сделанный вручную
cathedral	[kəˈθiːdrəl]	гостеприимный
ancient	[ˈeɪnʃənt]	основывать
full	[fʊl]	наслаждаться
hospitable	[ˈhɒspɪtəbl]	знаменитый
handmade	[ˈhændmeɪd]	полный
important	[ɪmˈpɔːtənt]	собор
enjoy	[ɪnˈdʒɔɪ]	важный

Text “About Russia”

- A) St. Petersburg is Magic!
- B) Welcome to Vladimir!
- C) Enjoy Moscow and its sights!
- D) Kazan is waiting for you!

I. It is the capital of the Russian Federation. It was founded in 1147 by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Now it is a modern city. It is one of the biggest cities in Europe. A river runs through the centre of it. This wonderful Russian city is famous for its many places of interest. There are more than 80 museums, 10 large stadiums, and 40 theatres. Everyone knows Red Square and the Kremlin, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Pushkin Museum and the Bolshoi Theatre. It's the city at the very heart of Russia.



II. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1703. The city was the capital of Russia in the 18th to the 19th centuries. It stands on the Neva River. There are many canals which divide it into islands. That's why there are so many lovely bridges in the city. There are also lots of famous museums, churches and cathedrals. The city is a real “open air museum”. You can learn a lot about Russian history in this place. You'll want to visit it again and again.



III. It is one of the oldest Russian towns. It was founded by Prince Vladimir Monomakh in 1108. The town was the Russian capital in the 12th century. It stands on the Klyazma River. There are many old churches and cathedrals, ancient monuments and historical buildings in this town. It is full of history. The people are very friendly and hospitable. You can buy unusual handmade souvenirs there. Come and enjoy some Russian history.



IV. It is the third most important city of Russia. It was founded in 1005. It's one of the biggest cities on the Volga River. The city is famous for its ancient Kremlin, historical buildings and museums. There are lots of different places to visit. It's a hospitable city. Every year lots of tourists from different countries visit it. There are also some very good cafes in the city where tourists can enjoy traditional “tatar” and Russian meals. Welcome to this great city.



While-reading tasks

4. Work in pairs. Student A reads the part of the text given above. Student B reads the same part of the text on the work sheet and asks questions to fill in the missing details. After that each pair chooses the title for the text.

I. It is the capital of the Russian Federation. It was founded in 1147 by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Now it is a modern city. It is one of the biggest cities in Europe. A river runs through the centre of it. This wonderful Russian city is famous for its many There are more than museums, large stadiums, and theatres. Everyone knows Red Square and the Kremlin, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Pushkin Museum and the Bolshoi Theatre. It's the city at the very heart of Russia.

Put the words in the correct order to make a question and then ask your partner:

is /What /city /this /famous /for?

many /How/ are /museums /there?

many/ How/ are/ stadiums/ there?

many /How /are/ theatres /there?

II. It was founded by in The city was the capital of Russia in It stands on the Neva River. There are many which divide it into islands. That's why there are so many lovely bridges in the city. There are also lots of famous museums, churches and cathedrals. The city is a real "open air museum". You can learn a lot about Russian history in this place. You'll want to visit it again and again.

Put the words in the correct order to make a question and then ask your partner:

was /When/ it/ founded?

was/ founded/ it /Whom/ by?

was /When/ this/ the/ city/ capital/ Russia/of?

divides /What/ the /into/ city/ islands?

III. It is one of the oldest Russian towns. It was founded by Prince Vladimir Monomakh in 1108. The town was the Russian capital in the 12th century. It stands onRiver. There are many old churches and cathedrals, monuments and historical buildings in this town. It is full of The people are very friendly and hospitable. You can buy unusual souvenirs there. Come and enjoy some Russian history.

Put the words in the correct order to make a question and then ask your partner.

river /What /does /stand /it /on?

monuments/ What/ can/ see/ you/ in /town /this?

is/ What /it /of /full?

kind /What /of/ can /souvenirs/ you /there /buy?

IV. It is the third most important city of Russia. It was founded in It's one of the biggest cities on the Volga River. The city is famous for its ancient Kremlin,buildings and museums. There are lots of different places to visit. It's a city. Every year lots of tourists from visit it. There are also some very good cafes in the city where tourists can enjoy traditional “tatar” and Russian meals. Welcome to this great city.

Put the words in the correct order to make a question and then ask your partner:

was /When /founded /it?

is /What /it /for /famous?

kind /What/ of /is /city/ it?

do /the/ Where/ tourists /from /come?

Now let's read your texts on the work sheets aloud and check your answers.

5. Combine the words according to the text:

1. modern	a) bridges	7. hospitable	g) city
2. large	b) museums	8. handmade	h) cafes
3. lovely	c) buildings	9. important	i) meals
4. famous	d) monuments	10. different	j) people
5. ancient	e) city	11. good	k) countries
6. historical	f) stadium	12. traditional	l) souvenirs

6. Add the necessary prepositions: in, by, through, for, on, into, about, of, to

founded, founded, run, famous, stand, divide, learn, full, welcome

After-reading tasks

7. Fill in the table below:

name of the city	date of the foundation	name of the founder	river	sights
Moscow				
St. Petersburg				
Vladimir				
Kazan				

8. Answer the questions:

Which city is one of the oldest in Russia?

Which city is one of the biggest in Europe?

Which city is famous for its canals and bridges?

Which city wasn't named a Russian capital?

What do you know about Moscow, St Petersburg, Vladimir or Kazan now?

Have you ever been to these cities?

What other Russian cities and towns have you visited?

What were your impressions?

What Russian cities would you like to visit and why?

MOSCOW AND SAINT PETERSBURG, THE RUSSIAN CAPITALS (7-8 FORMS)

Today at the lesson we'll go on excursions around the capitals of our country. We'll remember their history, speak about them and visit the places of interest which all Russian people are proud of.

1. Phonetic drill. Say after the curator, please.

Moscow	Saint Petersburg
the St Basil's Cathedral	the Peter and Paul Fortress
Red Square	the Winter Palace
the Kremlin	the Hermitage Museum
the Uspensky Cathedral	the Russian Museum
Peter's Palace	the Peter and Paul Cathedral
the Grand Kremlin Palace	the Kazan Cathedral
the monument to Minin and Pozharsky	St Isaac's Cathedral
the Tretyakov Gallery	the Mariinsky Theater

2. Name the dates, please.

Moscow	1147, 1555-1561, 1586, 1642-1643, 1735, 1755, 1776, 1812, 1856, 1883, 1892, 1902, 1940
Saint Petersburg	1703, 1754-1768, 1764,, 1801, 1811, 1818-1858, 1917, 1922

3. There are a lot of different sights and places of interest in both cities. Let's go to the airport. We are going to Moscow by plane (look at the slides). Now we are in Moscow. Please, listen to our guides and answer the questions.

Guide 1: Good Morning. Welcome to our round Moscow sightseeing tour. Moscow is situated on the river Moskva. First it was **a fortress**. Yury Dolgoruky **founded** it in 1147. Then it was transformed into the capital of Russia. Now over 8 million people live here.

We are in Red Square. Red Square has always been the main Moscow square. It got its name Red Square in the 17th century, that in old Russian means "beautiful". Hundreds of years ago there was already a



noisy market. In the 16th century the square was called Troitskaya, after the Trinity Church that **was situated** on the site where the St. Basil's Cathedral **is located** now.

Here you can see great **masterpieces** of Russian architecture: the Kremlin, Vassily Blazhenny Cathedral, Tsar Bell, Tsar Cannon, Alexander Garden.

- a fortress – крепость; to found – основывать; to be situated/to be located – располагаться; a masterpiece – шедевр;

Guide 2: If you come to Moscow for the first time, you should **by all means** visit the Kremlin, which is **impressive**. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the State Kremlin Palace, the biggest **cannon** and the bell in the world. The tallest Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country.

- **by all means** – обязательно; **impressive** – впечатляющий; a 'cannon – пушка;

Guide 3: Vassily Blazhenny Cathedral (St. Basil's Cathedral) was built in the 16th century **by order** of Ivan the Terrible after the victory over Kazan. The construction **lasted** from 1555 till 1561. There is an interesting legend connected with the building. When work was finished and the tsar saw the Cathedral, he asked if the builders could create something similar to it. The poor builders said "yes". Soon they were **blinded**, so that Moscow Cathedral would remain the best in the world. With its 9 beautiful cupolas, the Cathedral is a real masterpiece.



- **by order** – по приказу; - **to last** – длиться, продолжаться; **to blind** – ослеплять;



Guide 4: Not far from Red Square, beneath the Kremlin wall, lies the Alexander Garden, which was laid out almost 200 years ago on design of O. Bovet. On the eastern side the Garden is decorated with splendid iron **railings** made after drawings of Pascal. There are **labris axes** on their **pillars**, which are the Romans symbols of strength and unity. For Muscovites it was a **reminder** of the recent victory over the French army in the Patriotic War of 1812.

- a railing – решетка; a labris axe – двусторонний боевой топор; a pillar – колонна; a reminder – напоминание;

Guide 5: In Moscow you can see the famous Tsar-Cannon and Tsar-Bell. The Tsar-Bell weighs 202 tons and is about 6 m high. It was **erected** by Ivan Motorin and his son Mikhail in 1735.

The Tsar-Cannon was made in 1586 by Andrei



Chokhov. It weighs 44 tons and is over 5 m long. The cannon has been never used as a weapon.

- to erect - **воздвигнуть**; - a weapon – [**‘wepən**] - **оружие**;



Guide 6: On Red Square there is the Historical Museum. It was erected in 1883 by the architect Shervurd. The building has something in common with Saint Basil’s Cathedral, as well as with the Kremlin towers. In the museum there are more than 4,5 million **displays**. It has the richest collection of Eastern and Western **arms**, clothes from Russia and other countries, objects of wood, metal, glass, **ivory**, ceramics, paintings and the world famous collection of ancient manuscripts and printed books.

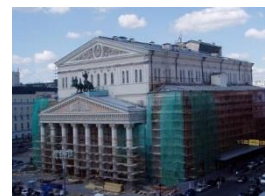
- a display – **зд: выставка**; **arms** - **оружие**; **ivory** [**‘aivəri**] – **слоновая кость**;



Guide 7: We are going to another Russian **treasure** – the Tretyakov Gallery. This is one of the greatest museums in the world. It has a large collection of Russian art that was started by Pavel Tretyakov in 1856. His brother Sergei Tretyakov collected masterpieces of Western European painters. In 1892 Pavel Tretyakov gave his and his brother’s collections to the city of Moscow. The main building of the gallery was designed by V. Vasnetsov in 1902. It is situated in Lavrushensky Lane.

- **treasure** [**‘treʒə**] –**зд: сокровищница**

Guide 8: The Bolshoi Theatre is one of the biggest theatres in the world. It was built by the great architect O.Bovet in 1825. But it was founded in 1776. A lot of **outstanding** singers and **ballet** dancers have been performed in the theatre: Elena Obraztsova (a Russian singer), Maya Plisetskaya, Galina Ulanova, Vladimir Vassilyev, Maris Liepa (Russian ballet dancers) and many others great musicians and ballet dancers. The **facade** of the Theatre was decorated with 4 horses driven by the God of art Apollo in 1856.



- **outstanding** – **выдающийся**; **ballet** [**‘bæleɪ**] – **балет**; a **facade** [**fə’sa:d**] – **фасад**;



Guide 9: The Lomonosov University was founded by M. Lomonosov in the 18th century. In 1755, on the day of Saint Tatyana, the University was opened. There were just 3 **faculties** in it: philosophy, law and medicine. Later the University was given the name it has today – Moscow State University and in 1940 the name of Lomonosov was added to its title. A new house for the University was built on Lenin Hills (now Vorobievsky Gory). It is a **32-storeyed** building, its corridors are 160 km long. Over 25,000 students from all over the world are taught here.

- a **faculty** [**‘fækəlti**] – **факультет**; a **storey** – [**‘stɔri**] - **этаж**

Answer the questions.

- Who founded Moscow?
- What is the heart of Moscow?
- What is the tallest Kremlin tower?
- What is Red Square in old Russian mean?
- Who ordered to build St. Basil's Cathedral?
- What is the eastern side of the Alexander Garden decorated with?
- What Moscow sights have never been used for their practical purpose?
- What collection does the Historical Museum have?
- What is the Tretyakov Gallery?
- What is one of the biggest theatres in the world?
- When was the Lomonosov University founded?

4. Let's go to the port. We are going to Saint Petersburg by ship (look at the slides).

Now we are in Saint Petersburg. Listen to the text about the second capital of Russia, fill in the gaps and read your sentences.



Text about Saint Petersburg

St. Petersburg is the _____
Russian largest city. It has played an
important role in Russian history. It was
founded _____ by
_____ in _____.



St. Petersburg is situated on the Neva River.

St. Petersburg is proud of its rich architecture that includes the cathedral of the _____ Fortress, the Great Palace, _____, the Winter Palace, the _____ Palace, the _____ and St. Isaac's cathedrals.



St. Petersburg is a city of culture. There are a lot of theaters and concert halls there. The _____ Theater has long enjoyed an international reputation.



Famous museums are the State _____ museum which includes Russian paintings, and the Hermitage with rich collections of _____ paintings.

5. Open the brackets choosing the right word.

THE WINTER PALACE

The Winter Palace (was designed / were designed) by Rastrelli. It (were started / was started) in 1754 and (finish / finished) in 1768. Before 1917 it was the (residences / residence) of the Russian Tsars. The Winter Palace (was transforms / was transformed) into a museum in 1922.



ST ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL

St Isaac's Cathedral (was built / were built) in honor of St Isaac, because Peter the Great (was born / were born) on St Isaac's day. The Cathedral (was designs / was designed) by the architect Montferrand. It (is built / was built) in 1818-1858. It (were decorated / was decorated) by the famous Russian artists.



THE HERMITAGE

The Hermitage is a (museum / castle) in St Petersburg. It (was founded / were founded) as a collection of Catherine II in 1764. It (were opened / was opened) for public in 1852. Now the (museum / castle) has several buildings, one of them is (the Winter Palace / the Russian Museum)



THE KAZAN CATHEDRAL

The Kazan Cathedral is in (Moscow / St Petersburg). It (was designed / is designed) by the Russian architect Voronikhin. It (is started / was started) in 1801. The Kazan Cathedral (was finished / are finished) just before the war with Napoleon in 1811.



6. A lot of foreigners visit Russia every day. Robert Smith visited Moscow and St Petersburg. Listen to the text and put “+” near the places of interest he saw and put “-” near the places of interest he didn’t see.

Robert in St Petersburg	Robert in Moscow
1. The Peter and Paul Fortress	1. The Kremlin
2. The Summer Gardens	2. Red Square
3. The Russian Museum	3. The Uspensky Cathedral
4. St Isaac’s Cathedral	4. The Tretyakov Gallery
5. The Winter Palace	5. The Pushkin Museum
6. The Kazan Cathedral	6. St Basil’s Cathedral
7. The Monument to Peter the Great	7. The Monument to Minin and Pozharsky
8. The Hermitage Museum	8. The Tsar Bell

Now look at the slides and check your answers.

RUSSIAN FOLK ART AND CRAFTS

Russia is an ancient country with many traditions, places of interest and **genuine** folk art and crafts. A lot of tourists visit our country every year. Russian souvenirs are of great **value** and of high **quality**. They can always tell a story of a history, culture and geography of a place where they were made. Hardly any visitor leaves the country without buying something which will remind them of the country later.

genuine [ˈdʒɛnjuɪn] – подлинный; **value** [ˈvælju:] – ценность, **quality** [ˈkwɒlɪti] – качество;

1. a) Read the words and guess their meaning.

Souvenir [ˈsu:vəniə], character [ˈkærəktə], politics [ˈpɒlitiks], elegant [ˈeləɡənt], lacquered [ˈlækəd], master [ˈma:stə], typical [ˈtɪpɪkəl], decoration [ˌdekəˈreɪʃən], ornament [ˌɔ:nəmənt], ornamental [ˌɔ:nəˈmentəl], design [diˈzain], miniature [ˈmɪnjətʃə], laconic [ləˈkɒnɪk], diameter, [daɪˈæmɪtə], ceramics [siˈræmɪks], unique [juˈni:k], style [stɑɪl], figures [ˈfɪɡəz].

b) Read the text, watch a video and say which crafts are still popular in Russia and which of them you like most of all.



Matryoshka, a wooden girl in a brightly coloured sarafan and a kerchief, is the most popular souvenir from Russia. The name Matryoshka came from the common Russian woman's name Matryona. But the idea came to Russia from Japan at the end of XIX century.

The doll splits in two and another girl appears, then another and another. Most dolls have 5 to 7 pieces but some sets are really big and have 30 or 50 pieces. The biggest piece is 1 metre high and the smallest is 1 centimeter high. Some of them represent characters from Russian literature, fairy tales and politics. The most famous schools are: Polkhov Maidan, Semyonov, Sergiev Posad and others.



Palekh is the Russian folk art of miniature painting. It dates back to 1923 and is named after the village of Palekh situated in the Ivanovo Region. Characters of real life, fairy tales, bylinas and songs are painted with bright paints on the black background on elegant lacquered boxes. The most favorite subjects are rides.

Works by Palekh masters are kept in a lot of museums in Russia and other countries. The art of miniature painting is still alive today.



Khokhloma is the name for the craft of Russian wood painting. It has been known since the 17th century and was named after the trade village of Khokhloma situated not far from Nizhny Novgorod. Red, black and gold are typical colours in Khokhloma decoration. Plates, cups, spoons and other things impress us with a golden ornament of fantastic flowers.

Nowadays there two Khokhloma centres in Russia – Khokhloma village and the town of Semyonov. Unique woks of Khokhloma art can be seen in a museum in Semyonov. Among them there is a spoon 2 metres 67 centemetres long and a bowl one and a half meter in diameter.



Zhostovo painting is the old Russian folk craft of painting on black metal trays which can be round, oval, figured or winged. This art is still alive in the village of Zhostovo near Moscow. It dates back to the early 19th century. Its founder Osip Vishnyakov opened a workshop of tray painted decoration in 1825. The most widely used motifs of the

Zhostovo painting are bright bunches of garden and wild flowers. They reproduce the beauty of nature and convey a sense of joy of life. It makes the designs beautiful and laconic.



Gzhel is a style of ceramics which takes its name from the village of Gzhel where it has been produced since 1802. Wonderful Gzhel plates, cups, bowls, clocks and figures are painted blue on a white background. Gzhel figures of animals and people look nice and funny. So Gzhel ceramics is still very popular in Russia and among tourists

from different countries.



Dymkovo toys are painted clay figures of people and animals. It is one of the old Russian folk arts and crafts which comes from the village of Dymkovo near Kirov. Traditionally Dymkovo toys are made by women who paint them brightly in 4 to 10 (or more) colours. Then the toys are decorated with golden leaves.

2. Read short descriptions of Russian folk crafts and name them. Consult the text above.

- painting on metal trays, garden and wild flowers, beautiful and laconic design –
- ceramics, wonderful white and blue plates and cups, nice and funny figures –
- wooden brightly coloured girls, the most popular souvenir -
- elegant black-lacquered boxes, bright paints, folklore heroes -
- clay figures, brightly painted, decorated with golden leaves -
- red, black and gold colours, fantastic flowers –

3. Fill in the table using the text.

Russian crafts

	What?	Where?	When?	Colours
Matryoshka				
Palekh				
Khokhloma				
Zhostovo painting				
Gzhel				
Dymkovo toys				

4. Imagine that you need to buy a present for a foreign guest. There are different possibilities. Make your choice using the table below.

Start with: I would choose.....as a present because.....

I wouldn't choose.....as a present because.....

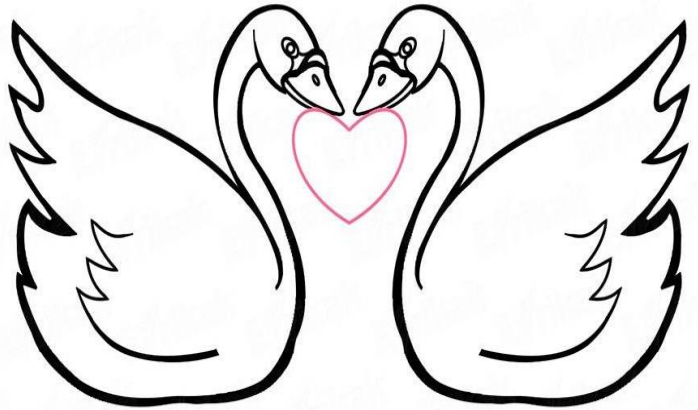
Matryoshka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - • She/he has already got it. • It's a very common present. • I would rather buy another gift. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • + • It's the most popular souvenir. • It's really attractive. • I'm sure she/he will like it.
A lacquer box	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She/he doesn't collect them. • It's too expensive. • I doubt she/he will like it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's a real masterpiece. • They call it a Russian miracle. • It's a genuine art. • It's hand-made.
A Khokhloma dish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The colours are too bright. • It's quite an ordinary present. • I have already given her/him such a present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's one of Russian treasures. • Each pattern is never repeated. • It's a fine work!
A Zhostovo tray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's too heavy. • It is big enough. • I don't think she'll admire it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floral ornament reproduces the beauty of nature. • She likes practical things. • The trays convey a sense of joy of life.

Masterpiece – шедевр; **miracle** ['mirəkl] – чудо; **treasure** ['treʒə] – сокровище; **pattern** ['pætən] – рисунок; **to reproduce** – воспроизводить; **to admire** [əd'maɪə] – восхищаться; **to convey** [kən'vei] – выразить (передавать);

5. In the Russian culture the swan [swɔn] is the symbol of loyalty.

Imagine that you are a craftsman and try to sculpt two swans out of plasticine.

loyalty [ˈlɔɪəlti] – верность;
plasticine [ˈplæstisi:n] – пластилин;



To honor customs and traditions means to respect the culture and history of your country and your small homeland. Traditional Ryazan crafts are connected with the traditions and culture of Ryazan.

Embroidery, ceramics, lace, vine weaving are known all over the world.

Embroidery [imˈbrɔɪdəri] – вышивка; **lace** – кружево; **vine weaving** – плетение из лозы;

6. Match the pictures with the names of traditional Ryazan crafts.



Shilovo vine weaving
Skopin ceramics
Kadom veniz
Mikhailov lace



7. Where was this jug made? Colour it.

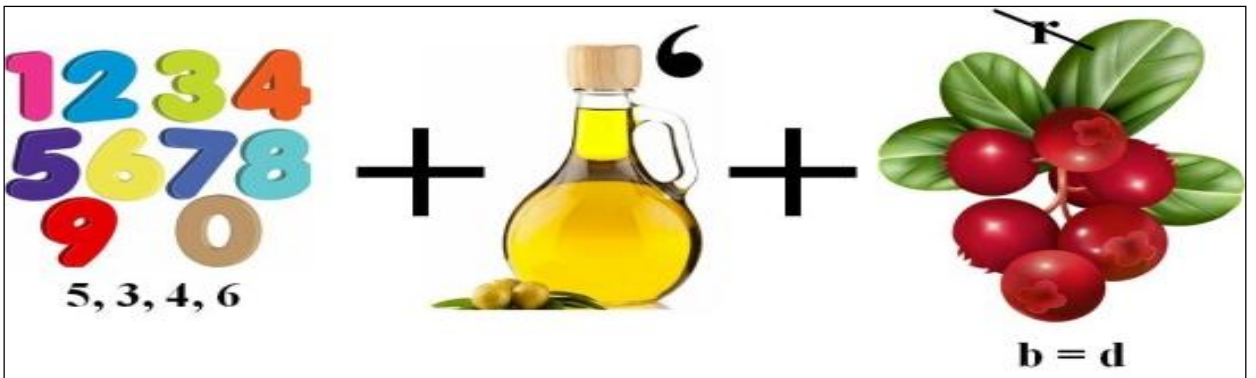


8. Art and folk crafts rebuses

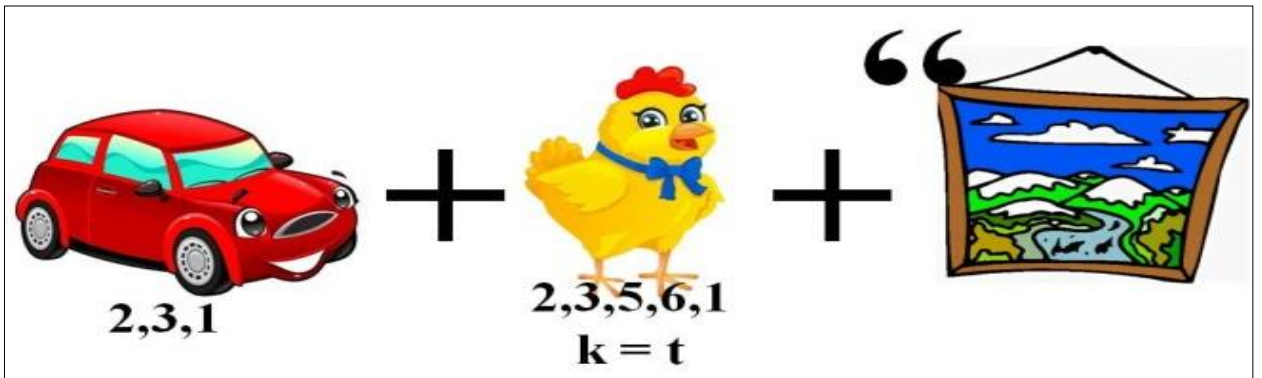
1. _____



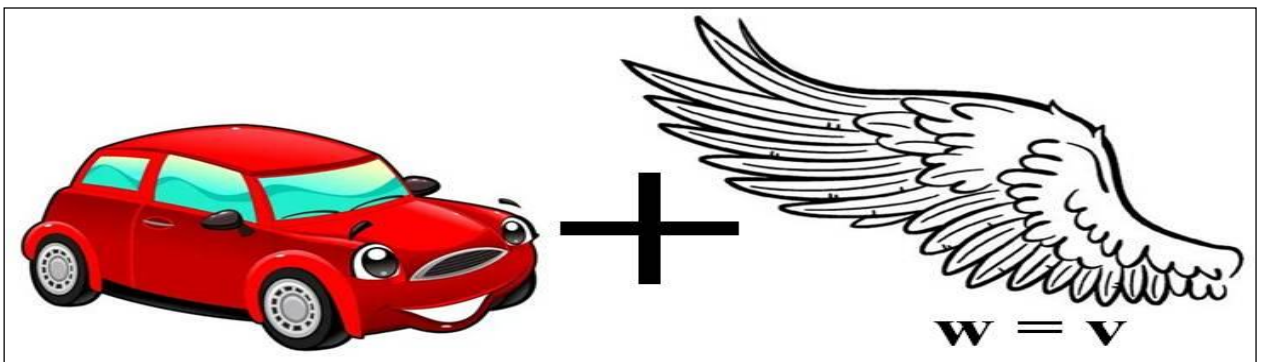
2. _____



3. _____



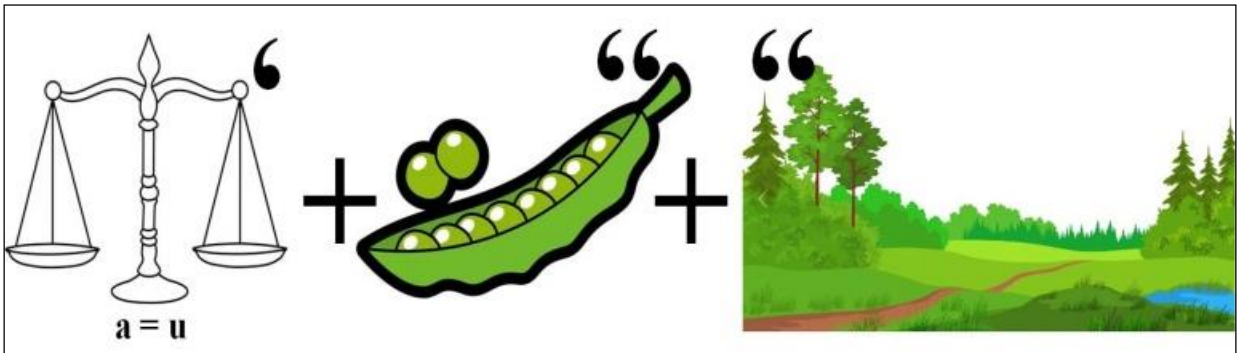
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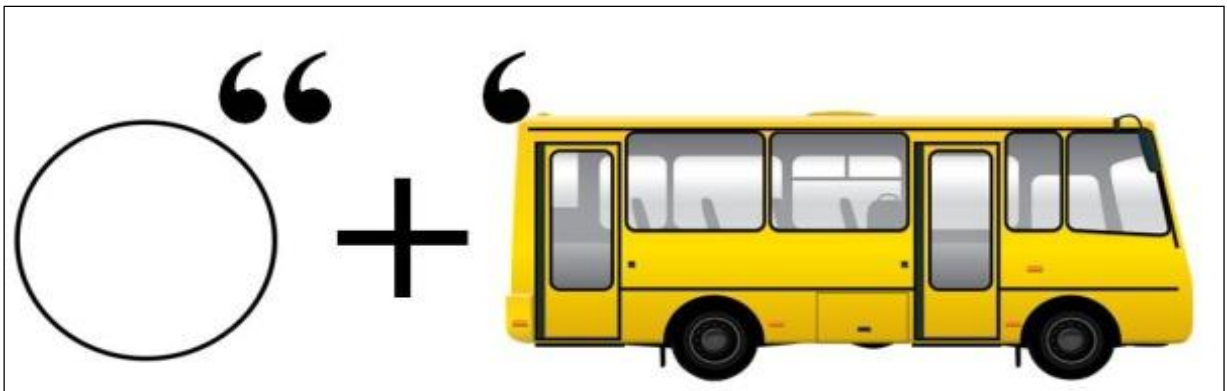
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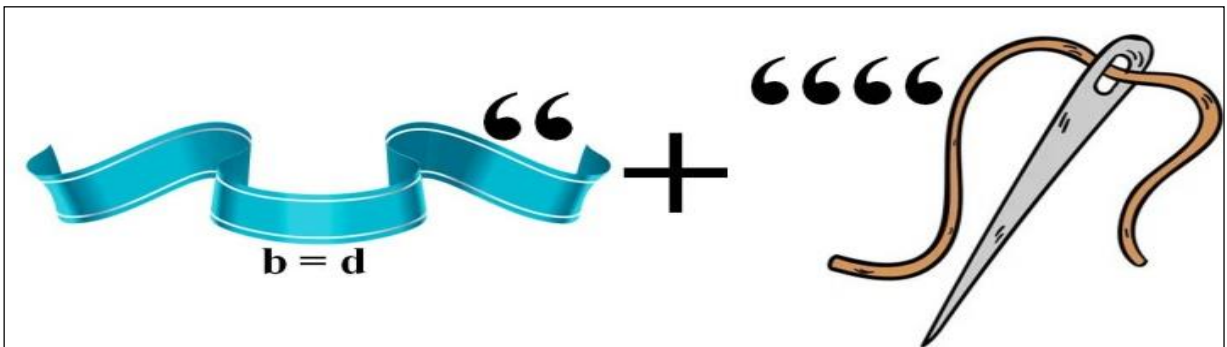
6. _____



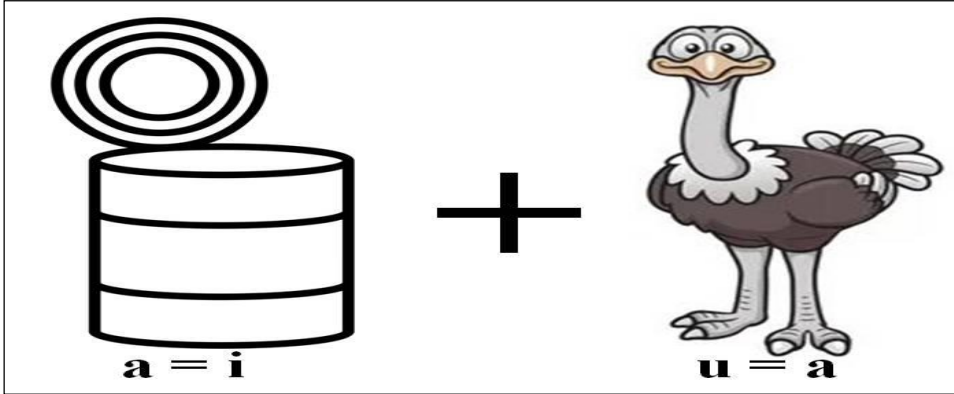
7. _____



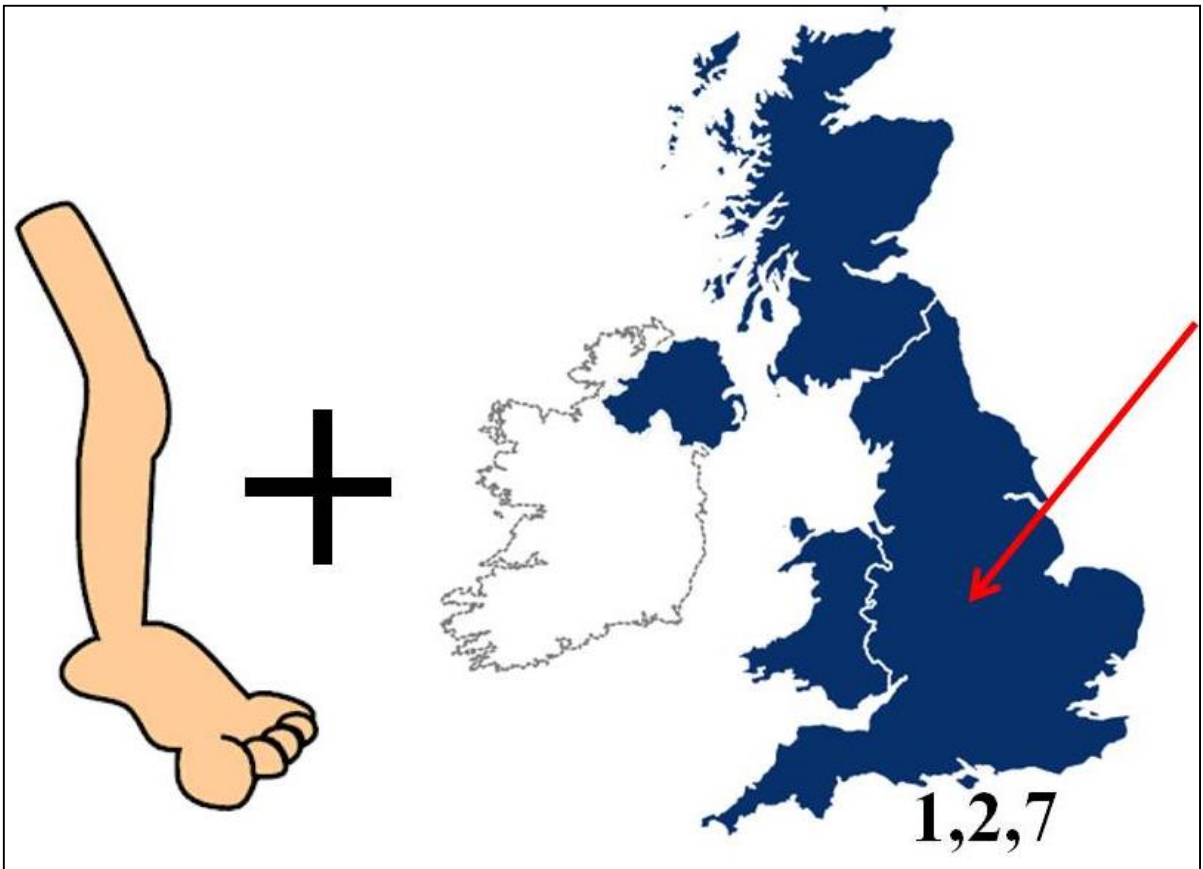
8. _____



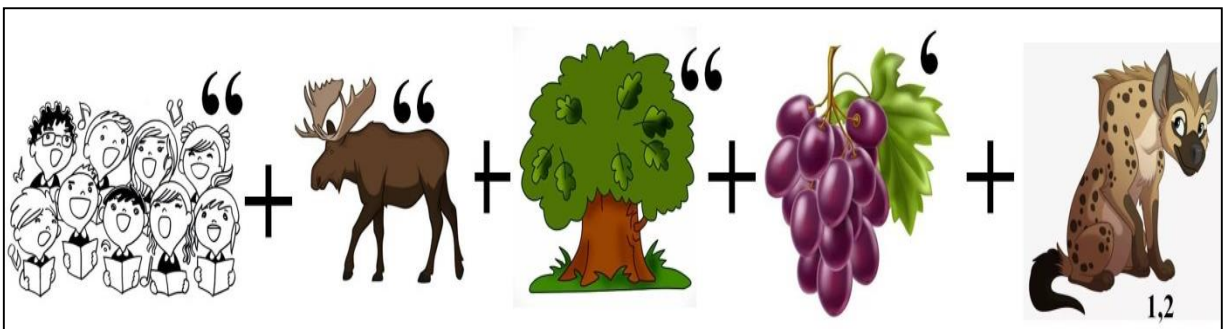
9. _____



10. _____



11. _____



HOLIDAYS IN RUSSIA

№1. Tongue twister.

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?

№2. Match.

Day of Russia	July 8
All Fool's Day	August 2
Christmas	3d Sunday of June
Easter	January 7
Day of Family, Love and Loyalty	April 12
Teacher's Day	January 13
Space Day	April 1
Paratroopers' Day	June 12
Old New Year	October 5
Victory Day	May 9
Medical worker Day	Spring (April or May)



№3. What holidays can we put into these groups?



№4. What do people usually do on holidays?

Pupil 1: *On Victory Day we usually have a day off.*

Pupil 2: *On Space Day we don't have a day off.*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> have a day off don't have a day off have a party cook tasty things decorate special tree (houses) give presents to girls and women have a military parade honour our veterans put flowers to the monuments clean parks and streets have picnics invite friends and relatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> visit Space Museums meet with cosmonauts read books about Space give flowers to the teachers watch films about Russia dye eggs sing songs and dance play tricks cook pancakes say goodbye to winter burn Maslenitsa play national games
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№5. Read and answer the questions.

Слово	Транскрипция	Перевод
celebration	,selɪ'breɪʃən	Празднование
major	'meɪdʒə	Главный
to greet	tu: gri:t	Встречать
champagne	ʃæm'peɪn	Шампанское
chimes	tʃaɪmz	Куранты
to beat	tu: bi:t	Бить, отбивать
to glitter	tu: 'glɪtə	Блестеть
to consider	tu: kən'sɪdə	Считать
renewed	rɪ'nju:d	Обновленный
religious	rɪ'lɪdʒəs	Религиозный
service	'sɜ:vɪs	Служба
to defeat	tu: di'fi:t	Разбивать
fascist	'fæʃɪst	Фашист
to elect	tu: ɪ'lekt	Избирать
public	'pʌblɪk	Общественный

**HOLIDAYS IN RUSSIA**

There are many national holidays in Russia, when people all over the country do not work and have special celebrations.

The major holidays are: New Year's Day, Women's Day, May Day, Victory Day, and Independence Day.

The first holiday of the year is New Year's Day. People see the new year in at midnight on the 31st of December. They greet the new year with champagne and listen to the Kremlin chimes beating 12 o'clock.

There are lots of New Year traditions in Russia. In every home there is a New Year tree glittering with coloured lights and decorations. Children always wait for Father Frost to come and give them a present. Many people consider New Year's Day to be a family holiday. But the young prefer to have New Year parties of their own.

A renewed holiday in our country is Christmas. It is celebrated on the 7th of January. It's a religious holiday and a lot of people go to church services on that day.

On the 8th of March we celebrate Women's Day when men are supposed to do everything about the house, cook all the meals and give women flowers.

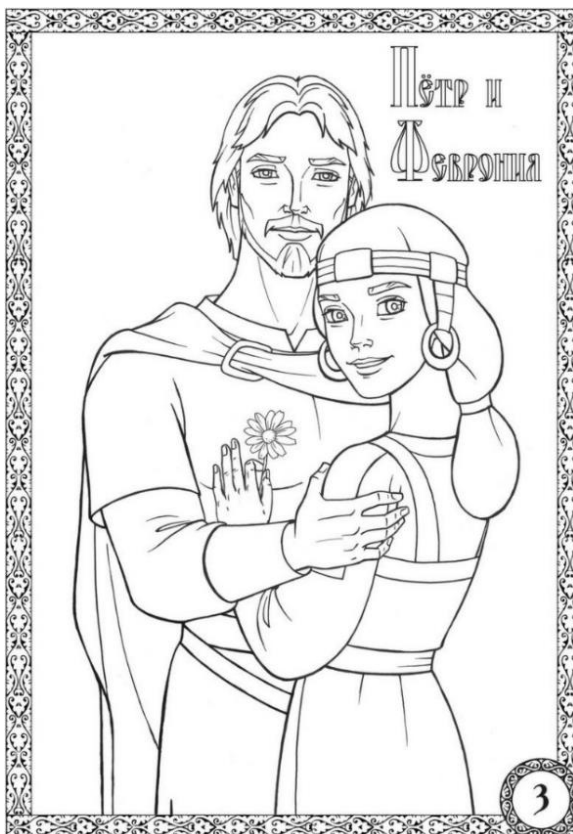
The greatest national holiday in our country is Victory Day. On the 9th of May, 1945, our army completely defeated the German fascists and the Great Patriotic War ended. We'll never forget our grandfathers and grandmothers who died to defend our Motherland. We honour their memory with a minute of silence and put flowers on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Independence Day is a new holiday in our country. On the 12th of June, 1992, the first President of Russia was elected.

We also celebrate Day of the Defender of Motherland on the 23d of February, Easter, Day of Knowledge and lots of professional holidays which are not public holidays and banks, offices and schools do not close.

1. What public holidays are celebrated in Russia?
2. What is your favourite holiday?
3. How is New Year's Day celebrated in your family?
4. What New Year traditions do you know?
5. When is Christmas celebrated?
6. What holiday do we celebrate on the 8th of March?
7. What is the greatest national holiday in our country?
8. What other Russian holidays do you know?

№6. What holiday does this greeting card belong to? Answer the question and colour it.



№7. Now let's play a little show.

Long-long time ago in the glorious town of MUROM there lived a young prince Peter. He was kind and very brave. Once he fought a terrible snake with a magic **sword** [sɔ:d] to help his brother and defeated it! But the snake's blood got on him and his body was covered with aching scabs. No doctors could cure him and Prince Peter was very sad.

Peter: Oh, those ugly scabs! What shall I do?

Сказители: Soon Peter heard that in Laskovo, not far from Ryasan, there lived a wise young girl named Fevronia. He went there to ask for her help.

Peter: - Hello, my dear young maiden! Can you help me, please? Will you heal my scabs?

Fevronia: - OK, I will heal you. But you should promise to marry me, Prince Peter.

Peter: - What? Marry you? Oh... Ok, I will marry you, Fevronia.

Fevronia: - Take this and put it on all your scabs except for the smallest one.

Peter :- Thank you very much, dear girl! Good- by!

Сказители: - Prince Peter went back to Murom, did as Fevronia had told him and got well. But he didn't keep his promise to marry her. Instead, Peter sent Fevronia rich gifts.

Fevronia: Oh, I don't need these presents. Where are you, Peter? I'm waiting for you!

Сказители: Soon Peter's body was terribly covered with scabs again. He felt sorry for his lie and returned to Laskovo.

Peter: - Oh, my dear Fevronia! I am so sorry! Please forgive me and be my wife!

Fevronia: - Of course I will, my dear Prince.

Сказители: - Fevronia healed Peter again and this time they got married. And they reigned wisely and happily until their last days which they spent in monasteries.

Tomorrow is the 8-th of July, the Day of Family, Love and Fidelity. On this day we remember Saint Peter and his wise wife Fevronia. We wish all our families to be very happy as their family was! The symbol of this holiday is a chamomile.

Let your family have **love, friendship, happiness, long life, good health, respect, kindness, fidelity!**

№8. Read and fill in the blanks.

public celebrate belief taken shortest jumped wife

July 7 - Ivan Kupala

This holiday is equivalent to the Holiday of St. John the Baptist and relates to water. To (1)_____ this day young people gathered near river and ponds, sang songs and danced. Mass baths were (2)_____ on that day. In the evenings fires were burned and young people tried to jump over the fires holding each-others' hands. If after the jump hands were still together, it meant a sign of close wedding. People went deep into the forests in pairs and alone to find a fern flower, said to blossom at Ivan Kupala night only and to fulfill wishes.

According to an old (3)_____, Ivan Kupala personifies the blossoming of powers of nature. The rites are based on worshipping water and the sun. From times immemorial it was customary to make ritual bonfires on banks of rivers and lakes on the Eve of Ivan Kupala.

Purifying bonfires were the major peculiarity of Kupala Eve. They danced around bonfires, of course, to the accompaniment of live music. Young folks would throw wreaths over the bonfires and jump over them. Those who



(4)_____ higher were believed to live happier in the future. In some places peasants even made their cattle go through this fire to protect it from pestilence. Mothers burned their ill children's underwear to make all illnesses burn down, too. The youth and kids after jumping over bonfires would arrange boisterous merry games and races with one another. Playing race and catch was invariable on this night. By an old pagan belief on Kupala Eve, which is the (5)_____ night in the year, one should not sleep, since all evil spirits come alive and are quite active.

On the Eve of Ivan Kupala the youth would look for their intended ones and choose their destinies: girls launched wreaths with lit candles on water and boys were to catch them – whose wreath he gets, she will be his (6)_____.

It is not a (7)_____ holiday, yet is still remembered and loved by some people. The same concerns Troitsa, another holiday manifesting the mixture of pagan and Christian traditions.

№9. Игра “Find Your Pair”.

For example: Pupil 1: *What is your date?*

Pupil 2: *It’s the 12th of April.*

Pupil 1: *Glad to meet you! I’m your holiday!*

№10. Work in pairs and make a project about your holiday.

- What holiday is it?
- What kind of holiday is it?
- When is it celebrated?
- Does it have a fixed date?
- Do people have a day off on this date?
- What do children and grown-ups do on this holiday?
- Do you like it? Why?

№11. Find the words.

E	S	D	E	T	O	Y	E	C	R	A	E	M	A	W	M	D	T
M	S	R	E	S	O	I	F	E	E	A	A	A	O	O	N	G	A
N	A	W	S	O	M	E	R	A	A	L	S	V	O	V	O	M	D
E	Y	Y	C	S	K	A	O	F	W	G	Y	E	A	Y	A	S	A
W	A	L	T	Y	A	E	D	C	R	W	E	R	C	N	O	E	Y
Y	Y	Y	A	Y	A	E	R	E	S	A	K	A	D	E	S	I	O
E	D	E	D	Y	S	E	S	A	I	C	R	O	V	W	W	D	F
A	A	O	R	R	L	M	N	S	A	H	C	Y	D	I	O	A	K
R	R	R	M	A	E	A	E	T	'	R	O	H	A	E	Y	C	N
D	Y	E	Y	D	D	Y	E	I	I	V	D	O	I	I	A	O	
T	Y	S	N	O	O	O	A	R	A	S	A	R	F	A	A	M	W
A	'	I	N	S	E	K	D	I	O	T	S	Y	A	Y	R	'	L
O	N	V	Y	N	O	M	S	C	F	M	Y	E	N	O	A	Y	E
M	A	Y	D	A	Y	A	W	E	A	A	S	O	S	F	O	W	D
C	E	D	A	Y	O	F	R	U	S	S	I	A	S	A	D	D	G
O	Y	Y	A	D	S	'	N	E	M	O	W	R	R	N	O	A	E
T	G	Y	D	N	'	S	Y	C	D	D	'	A	N	S	E	Y	S
D	S	Y	V	I	C	T	O	R	Y	D	A	Y	C	A	H	I	A

New Year
Day of Russia

Women’s Day
Day of Knowledge

May Day
Christmas

Victory Day
Easter

NATURE OF RUSSIA

Dear travellers! Today's topic of discussion is interesting for every explorer of Russia. The most magnificent and enchanting side of this country is, of course, its nature. Due to its vast territory, the natural landscapes are especially manifold.

1. To learn more about Russia and its nature, we invite you to read the passages and put them in a logical order.

	Paragraphs	For notes
1	There are 41 national parks to protect the wildlife of the country. The Barguzinsky Biosphere Reserve is the oldest reserve in Russia. It dates back to 1916 and preserves the numbers of Barguzin Sable which was popular for its unique fur which retains its smoothness in every direction when touched ¹³ . It is also home to nearly 40 mammal species including elks, musk deer, brown bears and more.	
2	70% of the territory is plains, while southern and eastern regions are mountainous. You can also find here rivers, seas, islands, Arctic tundra /'tʌndrə/ and polar deserts /'dezət/. Russia contains the largest expanse ¹⁴ of forest in the world with eight million square kilometres of mixed woodlands. Around 65% of the territory of the country has permafrost grounds. It explains the diversity ¹⁵ of Russian Fauna /'fə:.nə/.	
3	Russian Flora includes eleven thousand species of plants. There are different types of landscape in Russia: tundra, forest, steppe, desert, meadow and bog. Plants in tundra adapted for short and cool summer. Forests occupy around 45% of the territory of Russia and the biggest part of them consists of pine-trees.	
4	Overall ¹⁶ diversity of living creatures is quite impressive. There are one thousand four hundred and fifty species of fish and over seven hundred species of birds. But there are only three hundred and fifty species of mammals and eighteen of them are endangered. These endangered species include the Siberian tiger, the far eastern leopard and the snow leopard.	
5	Russia has the largest territory in the world. It occupies one-third of the continent Eurasia. 23% of territory is in Eastern Europe and 76% of it is in the northern part of Asia. There is a wide range of weather conditions and topography in Russia.	

¹³ which retains its smoothness in every direction when touched - сохраняющему гладкость во всех направлениях при прикосновении

¹⁴ expanse - /ɪk'spæns/ - пространство

¹⁵ diversity /daɪ'vɜ:səti/- многообразие

¹⁶ overall- /,əʊvə'lɔ:l/ - общее

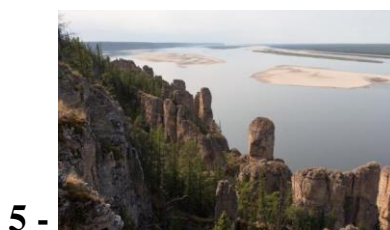
2. Read the sentences and say if they are true or false. Correct the false ones.

- a) Russia occupies one-third of the continent Eurasia.
- b) Northern regions are mountainous.
- c) Russian forests occupy eight billion square kilometers of land.
- d) More than half of the territory has permafrost grounds.
- e) There are eighteen endangered animals that we should take special care of.
- f) The oldest biosphere reserve was founded in 1996.
- g) The landscapes that we can see in Russia are only tundra and meadows.
- h) A lot of forests in Russia are pine forests.



The Caucasus

2. Read the information about unique places in Russia and guess the number of the picture.



- *Lena Pillars, Yakutia.*

Lena Pillars are exciting rock formations (скальные образования) on banks of the Lena River not far from the city of Yakutsk. These vertical rocks 150-300 m tall are stretched for (простираются на) 180 km. Formation of the pillars took place around 500 million years ago.

- *Lake Elton, Volgograd Oblast.*

The biggest salty lake in Russia is in Volgograd Oblast, near the border with Kazakhstan. It has area of 152 km² and only 60 cm deep. During summers it may become one and a half times saltier than the Dead Sea. No fish can survive in such conditions.

- *Valley of Geysers, Kamchatka.*

Near eastern coast of the Kamchatka peninsula there is the second biggest geyser field of the world. There are over 20 major geysers and lots of hot springs that

erupt (извергают) water or steam. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to get there by any transport.

- *Chara Sands, Siberia.*

In the middle of dense taiga, snow-capped mountains and vast swamps of Siberia there is a local desert. Chara Sands has area of 50 km². There is no transition zone (переходная зона) between the forests and the desert.

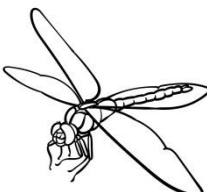









- *Orda Cave, Perm Krai.*

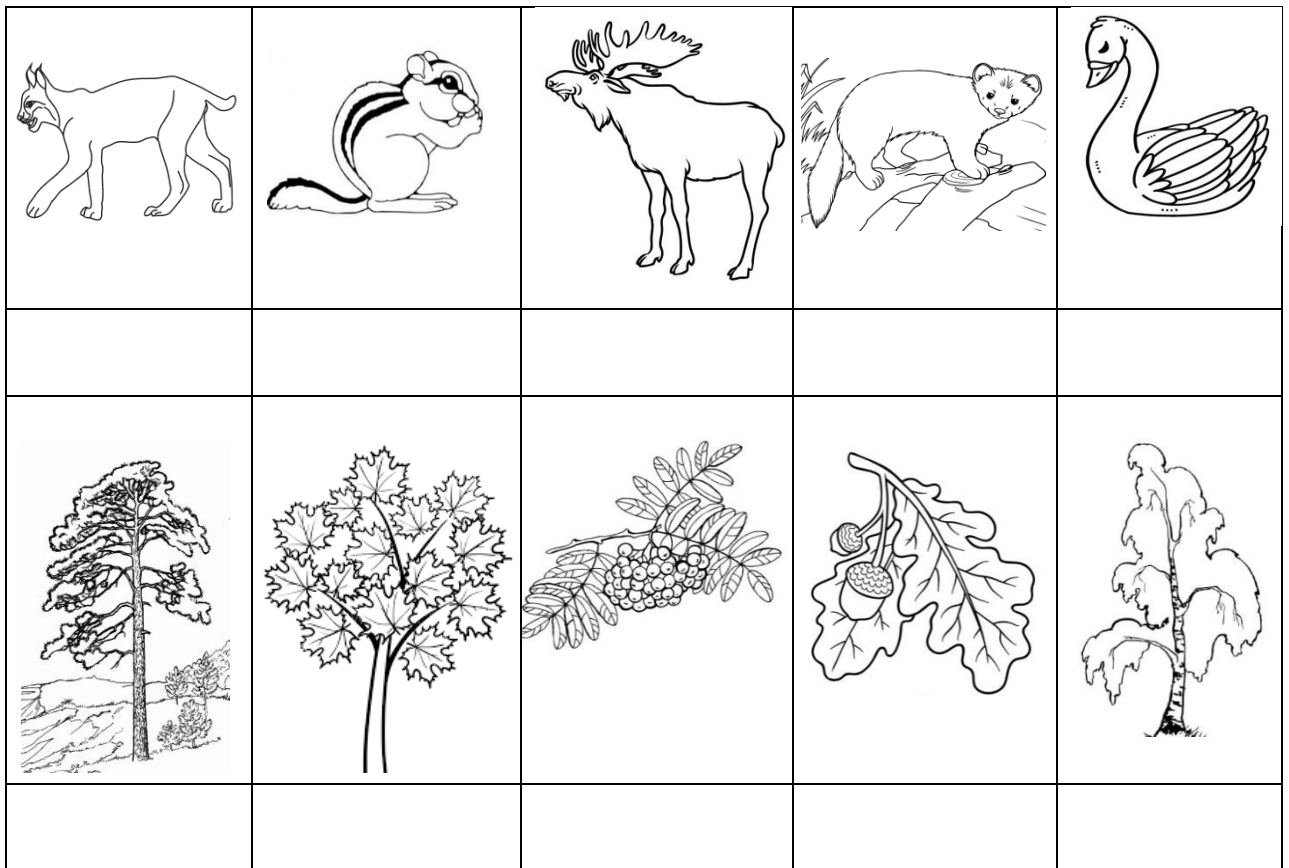
Underneath the western Ural Mountains there is one of the longest underwater caves in the world. Water in the cave is exceptionally clear, transparent and has temperature of 4 °C. Underwater part of the cave stretches for 4.8 km.

- *Lake Baikal, Eastern Siberia.*

Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world and contains approximately (приблизительно) 20% of all fresh running water on the planet. It is the biggest body of fresh water in Eurasia. Its territory is similar to the territory of Belgium /'beldʒəm/ or the Netherlands /'neðələndz/. The lake has unique freshwater ecosystem.

4. Let's have a close look at flora and fauna of Russia. Name these plants, animals and insects:



5. Translate the dialogue into English:

- Знаешь ли ты, что 70% территории России – это равнины?
- Да, и на половине нашей территории растут леса, в основном хвойные.
- А каких животных мы можем встретить в этих лесах?
- Рысей, лосей, бурундуков и многих других. Но есть и виды под угрозой исчезновения. В России осталось только 750 амурских тигров, 125 дальневосточных леопардов и всего лишь 90 снежных барсов.
- Мы должны их беречь (protect)! Мы также должны беречь озеро Байкал, это уникальный водоём (body of water) с пресной водой.
- Да, пресной воды очень мало на Земле. А слышал ли ты об Ординской пещере?
- Конечно, я очень хочу там побывать. И я очень хочу увидеть Ленские столбы и долину гейзеров.
- Когда-нибудь обязательно там побываем! Мне пора идти: я обещал бабушке посадить клен и рябину у забора.
- До встречи!

LITERATURE AND FOLKLORE

№1. Match the names and pictures of fairy tales.

	The Golden Hair Girl
	The Scarlett Flower
	The Golden Fish
	The Fire Bird
	The Frog Princess
	Alyonushka
	Sleeping Beauty

№2. Name the fairy tales.

1. A widow had two daughters; one was pretty and industrious, the other was ugly and lazy. And as the ugly one was her own daughter, she loved her much the best, and the pretty one was made to do all the work, and be the drudge of the house. Every day the poor girl had to sit by a well on the high road and spin until her fingers bled. Now it happened once that as the spindle was bloody, she dipped it into the well to wash it; but it slipped out of her hand and fell in. _____
2. Once upon a time there lived a man and a woman. The man had a lovely daughter who cooked and cleaned all day. And the woman had two unkind daughters. They didn't work at all... _____
3. Once upon a time there was a very fast hare and a very slow tortoise... _____
4. Once upon a time there lived an old man and an old woman. And they had a nice hen and its name was Ryaba... _____
5. I've run away from an old man and an old woman, and I can run away from you, too. _____

№3. Match proverbs with their equivalents.

- An Englishman's house is his castle.
- East or West home is best.
- Every bird likes its own nest.
- Every dog is a lion at home.
- Every medal has its reverse.
- Don't look a gifted horse in the mouth.
- Catch the bear before you sell his skin.
- All is well that ends well.
- Easier said than done.
- Дареному коню в зубы не смотрят.
- Мой дом – моя крепость.
- Скоро сказка сказывается, да не скоро делается.
- У каждой медали есть обратная сторона.
- Не дели шкуру неубитого медведя.
- В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.
- Всё хорошо, что хорошо кончается
- Всяк кулик на своем болоте велик.

№4. Guess the riddles.

1. I live in the forest, I'm small and gray,
I gather nuts and store them away.
Who am I?
_____.

2. In a hut that stands on chicken legs,
Lives a wicked witch who hatches evil plans.
She flies around in a mortar with a pestle in hand,
In Russian tales, I'm known as _____.

3. I'm made of snow and brought to life,
A magical creation, causing wonder and strife.
I have a carrot for a nose and a hat on my head,
In winter, I'm built, in Russian folktales, I spread
_____.

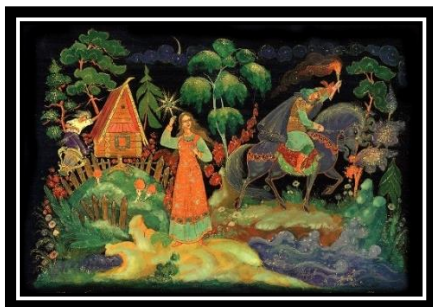
4. I'm a mythical creature with the body of a fish,
And the torso of a horse, quite a mystical dish.
I dwell in the depths of lakes and rivers,
In Russian legends, I'm known as _____.

5. I'm a brave young hero with a sword in my hand,
I face mythical creatures, across the land.
I rescue princesses, defeat evil foes,
In Russian folklore, I'm known as _____.

6. I'm a mischievous spirit, causing trouble and fun,
I'm small and invisible, a trickster on the run.
I'm fond of playing pranks, I'm hard to see,
In Russian tales, I'm known as _____.

7. I'm a beautiful maiden, trapped in a spell,
A beastly creature, my story you can tell.
True love's kiss will set me free,
In Russian folklore, I'm known as _____.

8. I'm a magical bird, my feathers shine bright,
I bring luck and fortune, day or night.
My feathers are gold, dazzling and rare,
In Russian tales, I'm known as _____.



№5. Read the fairy tale and answer the questions.

Once upon a time, in a small village nestled among the hills, there lived a **mischievous** goat named Grigory. Gregory enjoyed a reputation for his **antics** and clever tricks.



One day, when the villagers were preparing for a big holiday, Grigory decided to join in the fun. He **sneaked** into the village square and with a sly grin began prancing around, imitating the prince.

With a **twinkle** in his eyes, Grigory put on the prince's hat, stood on his hind legs and began to make an **exaggerated** speech. The villagers gathered together, their laughter echoing through the streets. Even the usually **stern** prince could not help laughing at the **hilarious** reincarnation of Gregory.

As the festivities continued, Grigory's mischievous spirit grew bolder. He went to the bakery and ate all the freshly baked bread, leaving a trail of crumbs behind him.

Not satisfied with the raid on the bakery, Grigory jumped out to the market square, where sellers displayed their colorful fruits and vegetables. Possessing fast hooves (копыта) and paws, he managed to juggle a whole set of apples, carrots and cucumbers.

The rumor of Grigory's merry antics spread throughout the village, and soon everyone was looking forward to his next prank. He became a beloved figure, he was adored for his comedic actions.

However, Grigory's **mischievous** did not pass without **a trace**. One day he found himself entangled in a fishing net by a village river. No matter how hard he tried, he couldn't free himself from the tight **knots**.

Just when everything seemed bleak, a kind-hearted fisherman was passing by. When he saw the poor goat, he rushed to his **aid**. With skillful hands, he **untangled** Grigory from the net, freeing him.



Grigory was grateful to the fisherman for his help and understood how important it was to combine his mischief with responsibility. From that day on, he vowed to use his tricks to bring joy and laughter, not to cause trouble.

So Grigory continued his adventures in the village. Villagers **cherished** their mischievous kid, and he, in turn, learned that sometimes the biggest pranks are those that warm the heart.

Mischievous ['mɪʃɪvəs] – озорной
Antics ['æntɪks]- проделки
Sneak [sni:k] – пробираться
Twinkle [twɪŋkl] – огонек
Exaggerated [ɪg'zædʒəreɪtɪd] – раздутый
Stern [stɜ:n] - суровый
Hilarious [hɪ'le(ə)rɪəs] – веселый
Mischief ['mɪʃɪf] – проказа, шалость
Entangle [ɪn'tæŋgl] – запутать
with a sly grin began prancing around - с лукавой ухмылкой начал гарцевать
вокруг
a trace [treɪs] - след
knots [nɒts] - узлы
aid [eɪd] - помощь
untangle [ʌn'tæŋgl] - распутать
cherish ['tʃerɪʃ] - лелеять

Comprehension Questions:

- a. What was the name of the mischievous goat in the story?
- b. How did Grigory entertain the villagers during the festival?
- c. What did Grigory do at the bakery?
- d. How did Grigory bring joy to the villagers in the market square?
- e. What happened to Grigory when he got tangled in a fishing net?

Writing Task:

Imagine you are one of the villagers in the story. Write a short paragraph describing your favorite moment of interaction with Grigory, the mischievous goat. Explain why it made you laugh and how it impacted the village's atmosphere.

Creative Thinking:

If you were Grigory, what other funny pranks or tricks would you play on the villagers? Write a short paragraph describing one of your ideas and how you think it would make people laugh.



«ERUDITE» (Level 1)

Do the **FACTS QUIZ** and get to know how much you have learnt in our summer camp!

Just read the statement and answer **YES** or **NO**.

If you doubt the answer, you may look up in your workbook.

LET'S START!



1

1. This is a palace.

YES _____ NO _____

2. The Kremlin Bell tower in Ryazan has got four levels.

YES _____ NO _____

3. A tourist bus is called a coach.

YES _____ NO _____

4. The Caucasus separate Europe from Asia.

YES _____ NO _____

5. Rybnoe is to the north-west of Ryazan.

YES _____ NO _____

6. Russia is washed

5

YES _____ NO _____

7. Moscow was founded in 1147.

YES _____ NO _____

8. Saint Petersburg was founded in 1800.

YES _____ NO _____

9. There are many volcanoes in Kamchatka.

YES _____ NO _____

10. This is a monument to Peter the Great.

YES _____ NO _____

11. The Great Patriotic War started in 1939.

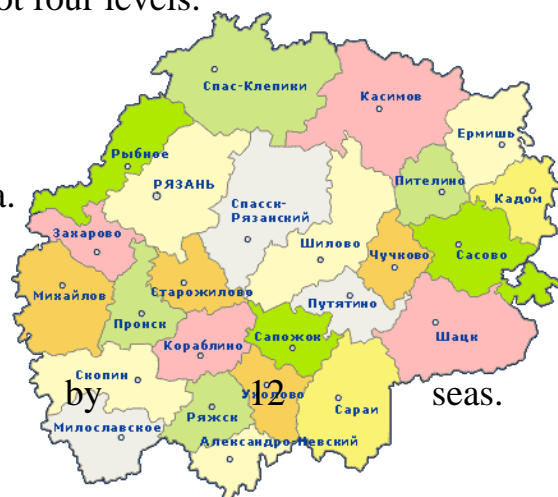
YES _____ NO _____

12. Yuri Gagarin flew to the space in 1965.

YES _____ NO _____

13. This is a still life.

YES _____ NO _____



9



10



13

14. «Бурлаки на Волге» is a painting by V. Surikov.

YES _____ NO _____

15. Vladimir is a real “open air museum”.

YES _____ NO _____

16. This is the flag of Ryazan Oblast.

YES _____ NO _____

17. In Bressuire, the sister-city of Ryazan, people speak German.

YES _____ NO _____

18. Kazan is one of the biggest cities on the Volga River.

YES _____ NO _____

19. Khokhloma is the name for the craft of Russian wood painting.

YES _____ NO _____

20. In the picture you can see Kadom veniz.

YES _____ NO _____

21. Day of Family, Love and Loyalty is on the 14th of February.

YES _____ NO _____

22. Medical worker Day is a professional holiday.

YES _____ NO _____

23. Lake Baikal is the saltiest lake in the world.

YES _____ NO _____

24. In the picture you can see a deer.

YES _____ NO _____

25. This is a fairy-tale “The Fire Bird”

YES _____ NO _____

26. The proverb “All is well that ends well” means

“Конец – делу венец”.

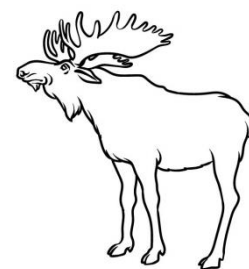
YES _____ NO _____



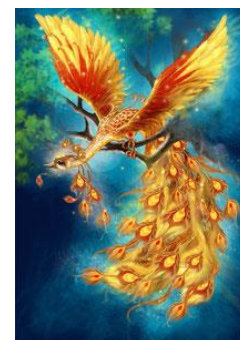
15



20



24



25



Now let's count your total score!

21-26 – that's great, **you are as bright as a button!**

16-20 – that's good, but might be better!

10-15 – that's satisfactory, be more attentive at your classes and try to do your best!

Less than **10** – that's very poor, please re-read **your Workbook!**



«ERUDITE» (Level 2)

Do the **FACTS QUIZ** and get to know how much you have learnt in our summer camp!

Just read the statement and answer **YES** or **NO**.

If you doubt the answer, you may look up in your workbook.

LET'S START!

- The word “picturesque” means “painted with oil”.
YES _____ **NO** _____
- “When pigs fly” is translated as “Когда рак на горе свистнет”.
YES _____ **NO** _____
- There are two great plains in Russia: The Great Russian Plain and the Far East Lowland.
YES _____ **NO** _____
- Sarai is to the south-west of Sapozhok.
YES _____ **NO** _____
- The population of Russia is more than 146 million people.
YES _____ **NO** _____
- The monument to Millennium of Russia is situated in Moscow.
YES _____ **NO** _____
- Ivan the Terrible was the first tsar of Moscow.
YES _____ **NO** _____
- Russia became an Empire after the Patriotic War of 1812.
YES _____ **NO** _____
- Solomon said: “A picture is a poem without words.”
YES _____ **NO** _____
- This picture by I. Shishkin is called “Windfallen Wood”.
YES _____ **NO** _____
- Ryazan Oblast borders the Mordovia Republic in the east.
YES _____ **NO** _____
- In 1778 Pereyaslavl Ryazansky got the name of Ryazan.
YES _____ **NO** _____
- The main square of Moscow got its name Red Square in the 17th century, that in old Russian means “bloody”.



4



10

- YES** _____ **NO** _____
14. The Tsar-Bell in the Kremlin weighs more than 300 tons.
YES _____ **NO** _____
15. The Winter Palace is a part of the Hermitage museum now.
YES _____ **NO** _____
16. The Kazan Cathedral was designed by the architect Montferrand.
YES _____ **NO** _____
17. Palekh is the old Russian folk craft of painting on black metal trays which can be round, oval, figured or winged.
YES _____ **NO** _____
18. The Swan is the symbol of happiness.
YES _____ **NO** _____
19. Khokhloma is the name for the craft of Russian wood painting.
YES _____ **NO** _____
20. In the picture you can see Mikhailov lace.
YES _____ **NO** _____
21. At Easter we burn Maslenitsa.
YES _____ **NO** _____
22. In Russia the endangered species include the Siberian tiger, the far eastern leopard and the snow leopard.
YES _____ **NO** _____
23. In the picture you can see Lena Pillars.
YES _____ **NO** _____
24. Domovoi is a mythical creature with the body of a fish.
YES _____ **NO** _____
25. “Every dog is a lion at home” means «Всяк кулик на своем болоте велик».
YES _____ **NO** _____
26. The proverb “All is well that ends well” means “Конец – делу венец”.
YES _____ **NO** _____



20



23



Now let's count your total score!

21-26 – that's great, **you are as bright as a button!**

16-20 – that's good, but might be better!

10-15 – that's satisfactory, be more attentive at your classes and try to do your best!

Less than **10** – that's very poor, please re-read **your Workbook!**

MY RECORDS

Мои достижения



SCARLET SAILS

**Once at the seashore
With storms so severe
There lived a young beauty,
Her eyes deep and clear.
The sea kissed her footprints
As she walked around.
Winds sang her strange name
Tender to sound.
Scarlet sails of HER dreams (x3),
Sails of dreams!**

**And far in the distance
There lived a bold fellow,
His heart true and open,
Ready to travel.
Big ships and big anchors
Had captured his soul,
Oversea countries
Were his great goal!
Scarlet sails of HIS dreams (x3),
Sails of dreams!**

**The heart of that beauty,
The heart of that fellow
Confessed their dreams
To millions of stars.
And, oh, what a wonder
Was worked from above:
They looked at each other
To find their love!
Scarlet sails of THEIR dreams
(x3),
Sails of dreams!**

**ASSOL plus GRAY is true - true
love!!!**



IF YOU ARE HAPPY AND YOU KNOW IT

If you are happy and you know it ,clap your hands!
If you are happy and you know it, clap your hands!
If you are happy and you know it ,and you really want to show it.
If you are happy and you know it, clap your hands!

If you are happy and you know it, stamp your feet!
If you are happy and you know it, stamp your feet!
If you are happy and you know it, and you really want to show it.
If you are happy and you know it, stamp your feet!

If you are happy and you know it, slap your knees!
If you are happy and you know it, slap your knees!
If you are happy and you know it, and you really want to show it.
If you are happy and you know it, slap your knees!

If you are happy and you know it, click your fingers!
If you are happy and you know it, click your fingers!
If you are happy and you know it, and you really want to show it.
If you are happy and you know it, click your fingers!

If you are happy and you know it, do all 4! (clap, clap, stamp, stamp, slap, slap, click, click)
If you are happy and you know it, do all four! (clap, clap, stamp, stamp, slap, slap, click, click)
If you are happy and you know it, and you really want to show it.
If you are happy and you know it, do all four! (clap, clap, stamp, stamp, slap, slap, click, click)

TO SLAP - шлёпать

SLAP YOUR KNEES! - Хлопни руками (шлёпни) по коленкам!

CLICK YOUR FINGERS! - Щелкни пальцами! (ред.)

ИЗГИБ ГИТАРЫ ЖЕЛТОЙ

I

**The voice of my guitar was inspiring and tender
It sang about our friendship,
Alas, its's time to part!**

**This jolly get together
Is always to remember
Nice summer days
At our camp
We'll keep at every heart.**

II

**The light of constellations
Has no destinations,
No limits, it's inside you
You are a star, my dear!**

**Amazing and exiting,.
Artistic and inviting.
Embrace your friend
And give your word
Next summer to be here.**

III

**The universe of marvel,
The galaxy of children
Will never disappear
Departure means return.**

**The skies above are clear,
Our hearts are so sincere.
To tell the truth, It's really great
We're here to live and learn!**