



RUSSIA IN DETAILS

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PART I

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Учебное пособие **RUSSIA IN DETAILS** предназначено для использования в 5-6 классах общеобразовательных школ, лицеев, гимназий с углубленным изучением английского языка.

В пособии реализуется социо-культурный подход в изучении английского языка, предполагается ознакомление учащихся с английскими обозначениями русских реалий, расширение информационного поля учащихся. В пособии использованы материалы сети Интернет.

Данное пособие направлено также на развитие навыков чтения и умений в устной речи.

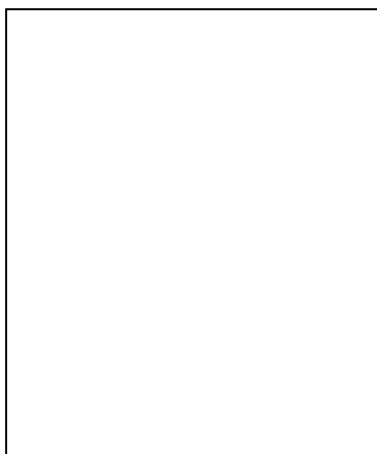
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Welcome to Russia!

1. Complete the form with information about you.



My photo

Name _____
Home address _____

Telephone _____
My age _____
My birthday _____
My family members _____

School _____
My English teacher's name _____
Other important information _____

2. Match the English words with their meaning.

- 1 camping
- 2 cassette
- 3 chocolate
- 4 disk
- 5 computer
- 6 football
- 7 jeans
- 8 telephone
- 9 sandwich
- 10 radio
- 11 taxi



- А бутерброд
- В джинсы
- С кемпинг
- Д такси
- Е компьютер
- Ф телефон
- Г кассета
- Н шоколад
- И диск
- Ж радио
- К футбол

3. How do you say these words in English?

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| баскетбол | университет | старт | финиш | волейбол |
| бульдог | джентельмен | юмор | фирма | театр |
| компьютер | клоун | компания | фильм | мистер |
| теннис | регби | школа | телевизор | принтер |

*Think of more words which are similar in Russian and in English.
Work with your neighbour.
Write the words here.*

4. Look at the picture and write the words in English. All these words are from Russian.



- A. _____
 B. _____
 C. _____
 D. _____

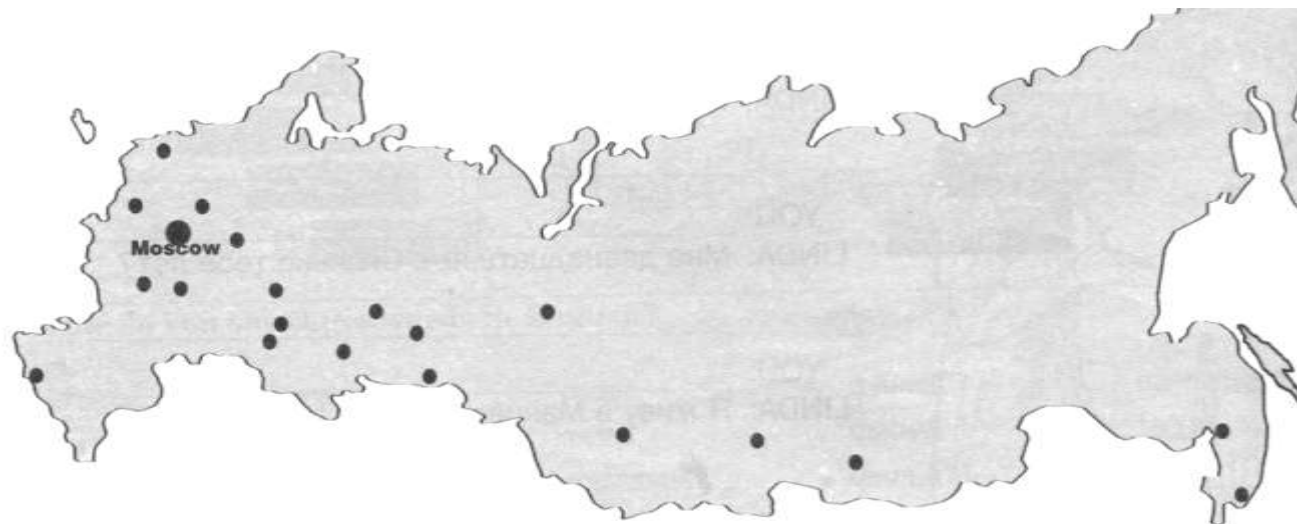
5. Look how the English write Russian names. Write your name and the names of your friends. The table will help you.

Alla	Masha	Vanya	_____	_____
Anya	Natasha	Vicka	_____	_____
Ira	Nina	Volodya	_____	_____
Katya	Petya	Yaroslav	_____	_____
Lena	Seryozha	Zhenya	_____	_____

а-а	д-d	з-z	л-l	п-p	у-u	ч-ch	э-e
б-b	е-ye	и-i	м-m	р-r	ф-ph	ш-sh	ю-yu
в-v	е-yo	й-y	н-n	с-s	х-kh	щ-sch	я-ya
г-g	ж-zh	к-k	о-o	т-t	ц-ts	ы-y	

6. Try to write the names of these towns in English. Write the name of the town where you live.

Владимир	<u>Vladimir</u>	Пермь	_____
Смоленск	_____	Хабаровск	_____
Тамбов	_____	Челябинск	_____
Иркутск	_____	Новосибирск	_____
Воронеж	_____	Тольятти	_____
Владивосток	_____	My town	_____



7. Read the text about the Russian language and say why it is important.

The Russian Language

The history of Russian language is very old. In the 9th century St. Cyril and his brother St. Methodius invented the Cyrillic alphabet which they mostly based on the letters of the Greek alphabet. Later, Christian missionaries spread the alphabet throughout Eastern Europe and Russia.

The Russian is official language and it is the most commonly spoken in business, government, and education. Ethnic language is the country's Russians speak their native tongue almost exclusively. At the time of the 1989 census only 4.1 percent of ethnic Russians in the Soviet Union could speak one of the country's other languages, while people belonging to most other ethnic groups were bilingual. More than 100 languages are spoken in Russia. Some of the ethnic republics have declared official regional languages, but millions of non-Russians have adopted Russian as their mother tongue. Among the most bilingual are the Ingush people, of whom 80 percent were proficient in both English and Russian in 1989. The Russian government helped many smaller ethnic groups develop their own alphabets and vocabularies. The Russian educational policies ensured widespread use of the Russian language, however.

In many countries people learn and speak Russian as a foreign language. It is one of the major world languages.

The Russian language borrowed many words from Arabic, French, English, Latin, Italian. For example, "algebra" is from Arabic, "piano" from Italian. But many languages borrowed Russian words like "sputnik", "cosmonaut" from our language.

I. Russia

1. Read the text to get some new information about the world around us. Say what the smallest country in the world is.

Continents and Countries

The planet we live on is the Earth. The Earth is round. If you look at the Earth from the space you will be able to see land, seas, oceans, continents and even countries. Sometimes you can see them through clouds. They look very beautiful when the sun rises or sets.

There are four oceans and six continents. The continents are: Europe and Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Antarctic. America consists of North America and South America. The continents are very large. Oceans and seas wash them and separate them from each other. There are usually many countries on the continents. For example, there are more than 40 countries in Africa, but there is only one country in Australia. It has got the same name as the continent. Australia is a very big country, but some countries are small. Iceland is a very small country. It is situated on the island in the north of Europe. Let's name some countries from each continent: Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy are in Europe. China, India, Vietnam are in Asia. Canada and the United States are in America. Egypt is an African country.

The largest country in the world is Russia. The smallest country is the Vatican. All the countries have interesting people, places, animals and plants.

People of different nationalities live in these countries. They speak different languages. Each country has its national flag, anthem and its own traditions and customs.

2. Now you have learnt some facts about Geography. Could you answer the questions?

1. What is the name of the planet we live on?
2. What will you be able to see if you look at the Earth from the space?
3. How many oceans are there on our planet?
4. How many continents are there? What are they?
5. What separates the continents from each other?
6. There are many countries on each continent, aren't there?
7. What is the largest country in the world?

Reference Material

Country	Capital	Nationality	Language
		<u>EUROPE</u>	
Russia	Moscow	Russian	Russian
Great Britain	London	English	English
France	Paris	French	French
Germany	Berlin	German	German
Spain	Madrid	Spanish	Spanish
Italy	Rome	Italian	Italian
		<u>ASIA</u>	
China	Peking	Chinese	Chinese
India	Delhi	Indian	Hindi, English
Vietnam	Hanoi	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
		<u>AMERICA</u>	
Canada	Ottawa	Canadian	English, French
The United States of America	Washington DC	American	English
		<u>AFRICA</u>	
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian	Arabic
		<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	
Australia	Canberra	Australian	English

3. *Look through the Reference Material and name: 3 countries in Europe, 2 countries in Asia, 2 countries in America. What are their capitals?*

4. *Could you give the name of the continent, which is the same as the name of the country situated on it? What language do people speak there? What is its capital?*

5. *What languages do people who live in Canada speak? What is the capital of Canada?*

6. *Imagine that you're at the international conference. Say what your name (nationality) is, where you are from and what language you speak.*

***Example: My name is Van Lee. I'm from Vietnam. I'm Vietnamese.
My language is Vietnamese.***

Lorance / France

Tony / Italy

Lisa / Germany

Lucille / France

Carmen / Spain

Hans / Germany

George / Canada

Ahmad / Egypt

7. *Read the text and write five questions about the early history of Russia. Ask your neighbour to answer them.*

Russia. Early History.

The people known as Slavs settled in Eastern Europe and western Russia in the 8th century. The first Slav state was in the south, it was recognised by the Byzantine Empire in 716. Other Slav settlements developed in the east along many of the Russian rivers. Viking traders ruled these. The first leader of the Rus was Rurik. He founded Novgorod and then Kiev.

In 988 the Russian prince Vladimir was converted to Christianity and married a Byzantine princess. He then forced Christianity on the rest of the Russian nobility.

By the 11th century the Russian capital Kiev was a centre of splendour and influence. Its greatest ruler was Yaroslav the Wise, who set up diplomatic relations with many other countries. In this period many churches were built, the first Russian laws and the first works of Russian literature were written.

Until the middle of the 15th century, much of southern Russia was under the control of the Mongol rulers of the Golden Horde.

In 1462, a new ruler came to the throne of Muscovy, a small region of Russia that included Moscow. Ivan the third, also known as the Great, made his lands independent of the Golden Horde.

He also brought Novgorod and other cities under his control and called the ruler of all Russia.

In 1472 he married the niece of the last Byzantine emperor and took the double headed eagle of the Byzantine Empire as his emblem. He made Moscow his capital and rebuilt its Kremlin after the fire.

His grandson Ivan the fourth became known as Ivan the Terrible. He was the Grand prince of Muscovy and was crowned as the tsar of Russia in 1547. He changed the legal system and reformed trading links with England and other European countries.

8. Read the first part of the text about your country. Complete the table below.

Area	
Bordering countries	
Variety of scenery	
Plains and mountains	
Rivers and lakes	
Natural resources	
Climate	

We Love Russia

Russia is our country, our Motherland. It is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one seventh of the earth surface. It is situated on two continents. It covers the eastern part of Europe and northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. 12 seas of 3 oceans wash the country: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. Seas and oceans wash Russia in the north, south, east and west. The Black Sea is in the south; the Baltic Sea is in the west. The Arctic Ocean washes our country in the north and in the east is the Pacific Ocean. Our country borders on 14 countries. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan.



In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia and the Ukraine. It also has a seaborder with the USA. There is hardly a country in the world where we can find such a variety of scenery. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

Russia is a very rich country. There are many mountains, rivers, lakes and forests in the country; some of them are very beautiful. There are two Great Plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are some mountain chains: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, form a natural border between Europe and Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. The Volga is the longest river in Europe. It flows into the Caspian Sea. There are many beautiful old towns, both big and small, on its banks. Practically all of them are interesting places, famous for their history. The main Siberian rivers are the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena, flows from the south to the north. The longest rivers are the Volga, the Ob and the Lena. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Baikal. Baikal is the deepest lake (1600 metres) in the world and its water is the purest on earth.

On the territory of the country there are different types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, natural gas, copper, iron ore, gold and other natural resources.

9 .Read the second part of the text about your country and say what Russian symbols you can name.

We Love Russia

The population of the country is more than 145 million people. It makes Russia the sixth most populous after China, India, the US, Indonesia and Brazil.

Russian is the state language of Russia. It is spoken throughout the whole territory of the Russian Federation. But each republic within Russia has its own national language.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of the State is the President.

The state symbol of Russia is three-coloured banner. It has three stripes: white, blue and red. The upper stripe is white; the middle stripe is blue and the red stripe is at the bottom. These colours have always been symbolic in Russia; white-noble and sincere, blue-honest and devoted-devoted to friends, family and to the country. The red colour has always meant love and bravery. Sometimes people say that the white stripe is for the Earth, the blue stripe is for the sky and the red one is for liberty. The other symbol of Russia, which all Russian people know and love is the birch tree. You can find these trees everywhere. People sing beautiful songs with poetic words about birch trees and plant them near their houses. In Old Russian towns people often call young lovely girls little birch trees (beryoзка, beryozon'ka).

A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.

The anthem of Russia is written by S.Michalkov.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

Russian people have always loved their country, though life in Russia has never been easy. Russian people have always been devoted to their Motherland, fighting for peace and independence against enemies on their land.

Russia is our country and we love it very much.

10. Answer the questions, using the text.

1. Why is Russia one of the largest countries in the world?
2. What is the country washed by?
3. What countries does it border on?
4. What scenery can we find in our country?
5. What mountains are there in Russia?
6. What Russian rivers and lakes do you know?
7. What types of climate can we find in Russia?
8. Is Russia rich in natural resources?
9. What is the population of the country?
10. What is the capital of Russia?
11. What Russian symbols do you know?
12. Do you love your Motherland? Why?

11. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Russia occupies one-seventh of the earth surface.
2. It is washed by 12 seas.
3. It hasn't got a seaborder with the USA.
4. There are three Great Plains in Russia.
5. The deepest lake in the world is Baikal.
6. Russia has got many natural resources.
7. Russia is the third most populous country.
8. It is a parliamentary republic.
9. The state symbol of Russia is four-coloured bonner.
10. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.
11. The state language of Russia is English.
12. Moscow is the capital of Russia.

12. Make some notes to help you to tell about your country.

13. Match the words with their meaning.

1 clear
2 chilly
3 cloudy
4 cool
5 foggy
6 lightning
7 frosty
8 hot
9 ice
10 windy
11 rainy
12 snowy
13 thunder
14 warm
15 wet





A сырой
B жаркий
C морозный
D ясный
E прохладный
F туманный
G лед
H промозглый
I облачный
J ветреный
K молящий
L теплый
M дождливый
N снежный
O гром

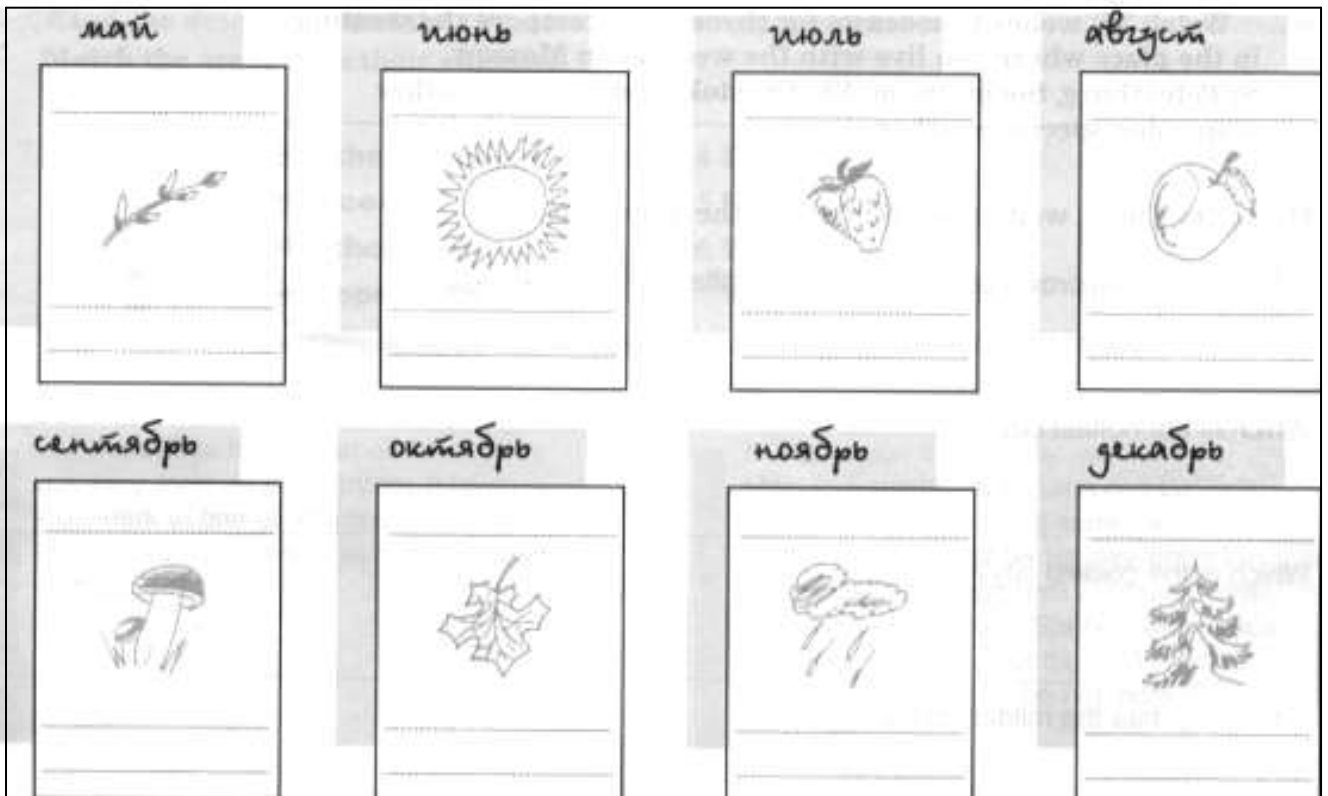
14. Read the adjectives and divide them into columns, describing seasons.

Hot, cold, rainy, snowy, icy, sunny, dry, cloudy, windy, warm, wet, foggy, chilly, frosty, cool.

Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

15. Write the names of the months in English. Write the name of a holiday or event that happens in this month. Describe the weather.

январь	февраль	март	апрель
January			
			
New Year's Day			
frost			



16. *Is there anything that you don't mind in one season, but don't like in another?*

For example: I don't mind rain in June and July, it is fun to run or to swim in the rain.

But I don't like rainy weather in winter, because we can't ski or skate.



17. Read the descriptions of the climates for different areas of Russia. Match the areas with their climates.

1. Southern Russia	4. Siberia
2. Moscow	5. St Petersburg
3. Northern European Russia	6. Western European Russia

A. Summer days in this part of the country are very long. At midsummer, it never gets dark in one of its most beautiful cities. It often snows in winter, but it may rain as well.

B. In winter, this is the mildest place in Russia. In summer it is sometimes very Hot, and it is always warm and humid. From July to September the temperature is around +25 C. From November to April is always wet, especially on the coast.

C. In this region summers are cool and short, winters are snowy, but dry. In Murmansk and Arkhangelsk winter can come as early as the first week in September.

D. In this region it is usually warm from May to September. Autumn can be very rainy. Sometimes it snows at the end of November, but snow usually arrives in December and stays until March or even the beginning of April. Spring starts in late March or April. It is not too cold in winter; the Temperature may be not more than -10...-15C.

E. Winter is very cold in this part of Russia. Average January temperatures are about -25C and can drop to -35C. The coldest place is Verkhoyansk. Winter temperatures here can reach -70C. The people living in this region say that they don't feel cold because winters are usually sunny and dry. In this region spring comes in late April or May. July and August can be quite warm. The temperature can vary from +15C to +22C and sometimes it is as high as +30...+35C. The first frost can occur in October and most snow falls in November and December.

18. Write to your English pen friend about weather in Russia.



19. Complete the following sentences.

- 1) In my country _____ is/are colder than _____.
- 2) In winter the days are _____ and the nights are _____.
- 3) In Russia _____ is/are more beautiful than _____.
- 4) In my country it often _____.
- 5) In winter my friends and I usually _____.
- 6) In Russia we don't _____ in winter and in summer we don't _____.
- 7) I love _____ but I don't really like _____.
- 8) We usually have many _____ in autumn and much _____ in winter.
- 9) On rainy days it's better to _____.
- 10) On hot days it's better to _____.

**20. Describe today's weather in the place where you live.
Say if you like it or not and why.**

21. Complete the weather dialogues and act them out.

A

- It is a lovely day, isn't it?
 - Oh yes, I like this weather. On sunny days there are so many things to do.
 - Let's
-

- Great!

B

- The weather is awful today, isn't it?
 - Oh, yes, the wind is so cold!
 - And it is chilly for the time of the year, isn't it?
 - Yes, usually
-

C

Write your own weather dialogues and act them out.

22. Read the text and find in it how we choose the right dress.

Read these sentences aloud.

Everything is Good in its Season

There are four seasons in the year. Each of them brings different weather and different dresses. When it is hot people wear T-shirts and shorts, light blouses and skirts, sport shoes, socks and sandals. In summer people dress like this in Africa, Russia, Canada, Ireland, Great Britain and America.

In cold weather people usually put on warm clothes: jeans and trousers, sweaters and jackets, overcoats and caps. In winter they wear fur coats and fur caps, high boots and mittens or gloves. The proverb says: "There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes".

Another proverb says: "Everything is good in its season". Do you understand it? When you think what to wear, choose the right dress. Think what is good at the sports ground and what is good at the party and why a long dress looks beautiful on a woman but is funny on a little girl.

When you buy clothes, try them on, make sure that they are your size, that they suit you well and that you like their colour.

23. Say what the right clothes are and what are not for the following:

- a race;
- a birthday party;
- a rainy, summer (autumn) day;
- a cold, winter day;

24. What do people wear in Russia? Devide all words into summer clothes and winter clothes.

A T-shirt, a fur coat, jeans, a sweater, a shirt, a fur cap, boots, gloves, shoes, a hat, a scarf, socks, shorts, a dress.

Summer

Winter



25. Rob and Peter are two English boys. They are going to visit their friends during the school holidays. It is Christmas-time. Rob is going to Russia, Peter to Egypt. Can you tell which one Rob? Why? Which clothes is each of them going to take?



26. Revision.

A. Look at these notes about a country. What country is it?

Population: 58 million
Capital: London
Rivers: the Thames
Languages: English
It's _____

Population: 79 million
Capital: Berlin
Rivers: the Rein
Languages: German
It's _____

Population: 56 million
Capital: Paris
Rivers: the Sena, the Rona
Languages: French
It's _____

Population: 145 million
Capital: Moscow
Rivers: the Volga, the Sura
Languages: Russian
It's _____

B. The georghaphy quiz. Read and answer the questions. One correct answer is one point.

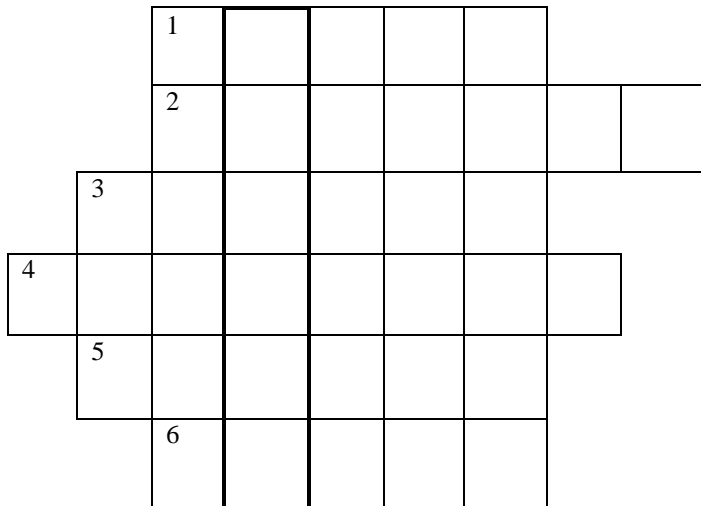
Are You Good at Geography?

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
A. London B. Cardiff C. Dublin
2. What language do they speak in Canada?
A. German B. Italian C. English
3. What is the longest river in the world?
A. The Nile B. The Mississippi C. The Volga
4. In what country is the city of New York ?
A. The USA B. England C. Russia
5. How many oceans is Russia washed?
A. 4 B. 5 C. 3
6. What is the deepest lake in the world?
A. Ladoga B. Baikal C. Loch Ness
7. What is the Russian national emblem?
A. a bear B. a wolf C. an eagle
8. How many stripes has the Russian flag got?
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5

What is your score?

- 6-8 - You are very good at geography.
3-5 - You are quite good at geography.
0-2 - Please, read books.

C. Guess the words and find the key word.



1. The largest mountain chain that forms a natural border between Europe and Asia.
2. The state language in our country.
3. Our capital.
4. The head of the State.
5. The deepest lake in the world.
6. The national emblem in our country.

The key word: Our Mother land _____.

II. Russian Cities

1. Read the text about the capital of Russia and match the titles with the paragraphs.

1. The political and industrial centre.
2. The history of the city.
3. The cultural and educational centre.

Moscow

A. Moscow is the capital of Russia, its economic, political, cultural and educational centre. The city is in the centre of European Russia. It is one of the largest cities in Russia with the population of about 9 million people. Its total area is about 900 thousand square kilometres.

The history of Moscow is connected with the history of our country. It was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147. At that time it was a small frontier post.

Moscow was the capital of Russia until 1703, when Peter the Great moved his court to St. Petersburg. In 1918, Moscow again became the capital.

B. Nowadays Moscow is a political centre. It is the seat of the government of the Russian Federation. President of Russia lives and works here.

Moscow is a big industrial city. Some of Russia's largest factories and plants are located in or around Moscow. They produce cars, clothing, footwear, computers, different machines and many other things.

C. There are many places of interest in Moscow. The city is known for its historical

monuments, museums, art galleries and theatres. The Historical Museum, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov State Picture Gallery are world famous.

Moscow is proud of the Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres. The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin. It is the oldest historical and architectural centre of the city.



The capital is the city of science and learning. It is the seat of the Academy of



Sciences and the oldest University. There are a great number of schools, colleges, libraries and institutions here.

Moscow has got 9 railway stations and 5 airports. It connects Russia with different countries of the world.

In the modern city you can find a great number of banks, casinos, supermarkets, hotels, restaurants. The Russians can be proud of their capital.



2. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Where is the city situated?
2. What is the population of Moscow?
3. What is its total area?
4. When was it founded?
5. Why is it a political centre?
6. Why is it an industrial centre?
7. What places of interest can you find there?
8. How many railway stations has it got?
9. Is the capital the city of science and learning?
10. Do you want to visit our capital?

3. It is a well known fact that Prince Yuri Dolgoruki founded Moscow. Would you like to know how it happened? Then read the Russian legend.

How Moscow Began

Prince Yuri Dolgoruki was Prince of Vladimir and Suzdal and was a clever man. He was strong and brave and he fought a lot. Some years passed and he became Kiev Prince too. Vladimir was in the North of the country and Kiev was in the South. Kiev was the main city of the country then. It was the capital of Kievskaya Russ. It was certainly difficult to live and rule in Kiev and in Vladimir at the same time. The cities were very far from each other. So Yuri Dolgoruki was ruling in Kiev and his favourite son Andrei (Andrew) was ruling in Vladimir.

Once Prince Yuri Dolgoruki asked the old wise man, his adviser, to come and talk to him. This is what the Prince said: "My old man, I'm getting old. Before I die I would like to visit my native lands. I would like to speak to my son Andrew. I would like to walk the streets of Vladimir. Let's travel to the North." "That's a great idea," said the old man. "When shall we start? When are we leaving for Suzdal and Vladimir?"

Soon they started out. Prince Yuri Dolgoruki always travelled with a lot of people. They travelled on their horses through wide fields and deep forests. On the way they passed many settlements. They went up small hills and big mountains and crossed large and small rivers too.

One day when they were in the dark forest Prince Yuri suddenly saw a large white cloud in front of them. "What's that?" he asked. "Slow down. You never know what can happen. What's that?" he asked again and pointed to the cloud.

Suddenly the cloud became a huge animal with three heads. Its skin was of many colours. The prince's men stood still in amazement. "We have been to many countries. We have seen a lot of wonders. We have heard of many things but we have never seen anything like that, we have never heard of anything like that," they thought. Nobody could speak or move. But one young brave man moved his horse and forward he went. At once the wonderful animal became pale and then disappeared altogether.

Only after a few minutes could the Prince's men speak. They began to discuss the wonderful animal. Prince Yuri turned to the old wise man and said, "Could you explain to us what it means?"

The old man looked into the dark forest. There was something deep and bright in his eyes when he said, "All right. I'll try to explain. This wonderful animal showed that this is the place for a great city."

"Do you mean to say that there will be a great city in this empty place, in the middle of this deep forest?" asked Prince Yuri in amazement. "What are you talking about, old man? What great city?"

"I know what I'm saying," the old man answered. "There will be a great and strong city here, because the animal is big and strong. The city will have three sides because the animal has got three heads. And the colours on the animal's skin mean that people from different places will come to live here."

After these words the Prince's men moved on. The men were discussing the animal and the adviser's words. And Prince Yuri was thinking of the future city. "I have founded many cities," Yuri thought, "Because if I have strong cities my country is strong. The greatest cities I've founded are Pereslavl-Zalesski (it is behind the forest), Yuriev-Polski and Dmitrov. Dmitrov is in the place where my son Dmitri was born. I have always tried to make these cities beautiful. My men built churches, made towers and walls. What will the new city be like?"

A few hours later the Prince and his men reached a small settlement on the bank of the Moskva River. The host of the place was boyarin Stepan Kuchko. He lived there with his family and his men. However the doors didn't open and nobody asked the Prince and his men to come in. Prince Dolgoruki understood that this meant that boyarin Kuchko was not his friend any more but was his enemy.

Prince Yuri began a fight with Kuchko's men and killed many of them. After the fight he went up to the top of the hill where Kuchko's fortress was situated. He looked at the forests and fields in front of him as if he saw them for the first time. He looked at the Moskva River with its beautiful banks and clean waters and at the rich settlement near by, "Well, this is the place for a new city," Yuri said, "the city with three sides will be situated on this hill. I will found a beautiful city in the most beautiful place and I'll give it the same name as the river. Let the city be called MOSCOW."

4. Choose and read the sentences which are true.

- 1) Prince Yuri Dolgoruki was a clever, strong man.
- 2) Prince Yuri Dolgoruki was a young, weak man.
- 3) Vladimir was in the North.
- 4) Vladimir was in the South.
- 5) Prince Yuri Dolgoruki wanted to visit the lands of Vladimir and Suzdal.
- 6) Prince Yuri Dolgoruki wanted to visit the small settlement on the Moskva River.
- 7) Prince Yuri Dolgoruki always travelled alone.
- 8) Prince Yuri Dolgoruki always travelled with his brave men.
- 9) In the forest they saw a huge animal with three heads.
- 10) In the street they saw a huge animal with three heads.
- 11) The colours of the animal's skin meant that people from different Russian cities would come to live in Moscow.
- 12) The colours of the animal's skin meant that people from different places would come to live in Moscow.
- 13) Yuri Dolgoruki founded Pereslavl-Zalesski, St.Petersburg, Dmitrov, and Moscow.
- 14) Yuri Dolgoruki founded Pereslavl-Zalesski, Yuriev-Polski, Dmitrov, and Moscow.
- 15) Yuri Dolgoruki gave the new city the name of the river.
- 16) Yuri Dolgoruki gave the river the name of the city.

5. Read the text and tell your friend which of these places in Moscow you would like to visit and why.

Places of Interest

Let us travel about our capital, which is the largest city in Russia.

The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin. It is the oldest historical and architectural centre of Moscow. First it was a wooden fort. Later it was made of red bricks. Twenty towers of the Kremlin wall were built in the end of the 17th century. The buildings inside the Kremlin wall were built between the 15th and 17th centuries. The Spasskaya Tower is the symbol of Russia and Moscow. It has got a famous clock with ten bells, the largest of which is 2160 kg. There is the famous Bell Tower of Ivan the Great (16th c.) and a group of churches. The Uspensky Cathedral is the largest one. Outside the Kremlin Wall there is the beautiful Red Square. Tourists can look at the magnificent Cathedral of Vasily the Blessed, the monument to K. Minin and D. Pozharsky.



The trip around Moscow would not be complete if you don't see its theatres, concert halls, cinemas, museums and libraries. One of the best theatres of the world is the Bolshoi Theatre, which is located on Sverdlov Square. The Bolshoi Theatre is famous for well-known singers like Shaliapin, Sobinov and ballerinas like Ulanova, Plisetskaya and others. There are many

other theatres in Moscow, which are very popular with theatregoers: the Academic Maly Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre and the Moscow Art Theatre.

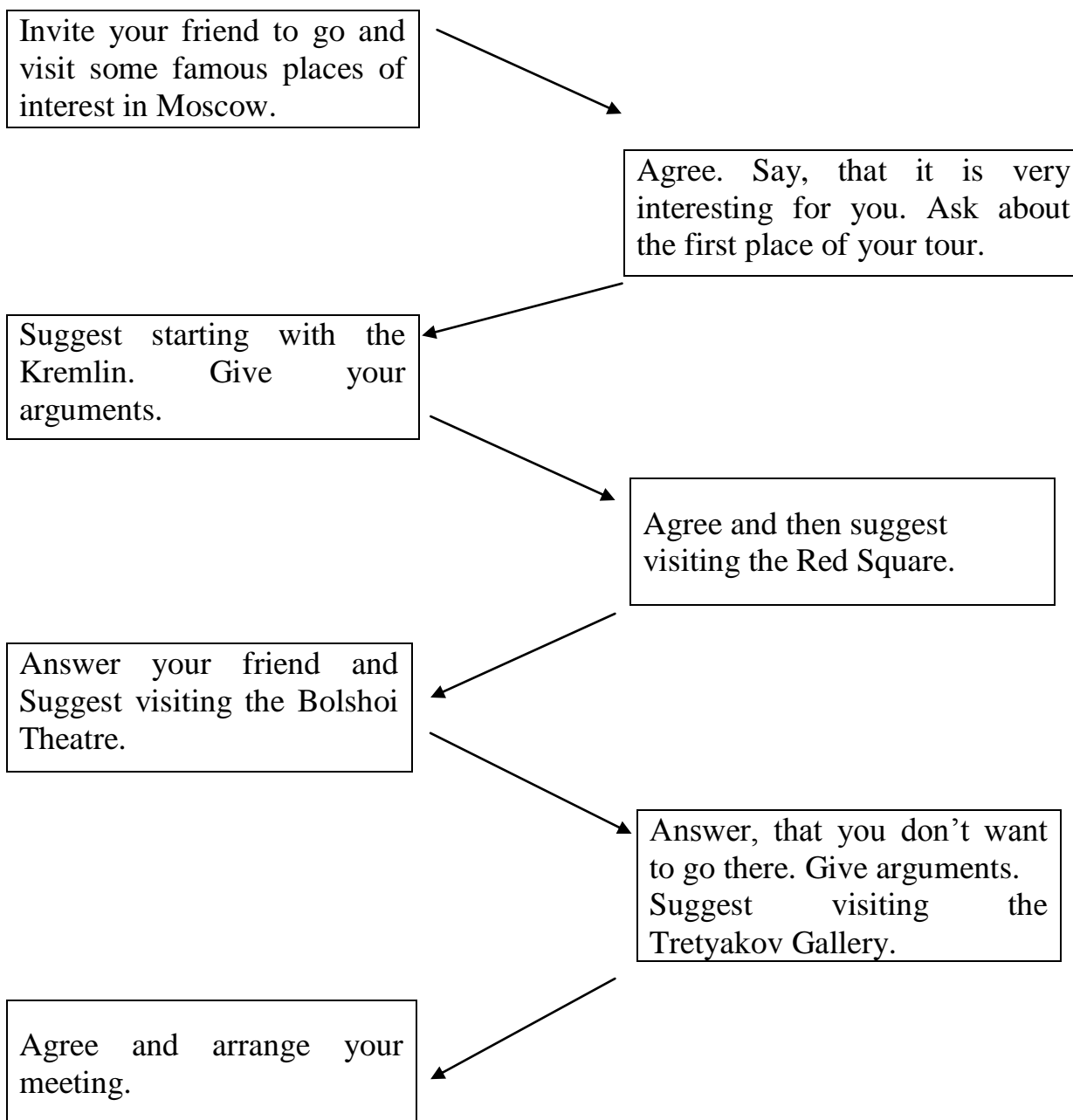
The Tretyakov Gallery is one of the world's biggest art galleries, a treasure house of Russian art. It has about 50000 works of art, including paintings and sculpture. There are unique works of Andrei Rublyov, Fyodor Rokotov and others. You can find the paintings of all famous Russian painters. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Art has got a well-known collection of modern foreign painters. You can visit the Andrei Rublyov Museum of Old Russian Art, the Novodevichy Convent Museum and others, where you can admire beautiful paintings, graphics and sculpture.

The main street of Moscow is Tverskaya Street, with its famous monuments, hotels, restaurants and shops. On the way down Tverskaya Street you can come to Pushkin Square with the bronze statue of the greatest Russian poet Alexander Pushkin. Not far from Pushkin Square there is a monument to the founder of Moscow, Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Visiting Moscow, don't forget about Arbat Street, one of the oldest in the city, and the modern Trading Centre in Manezhnaya Square. It is very difficult to describe all places of interest in our capital. They all attract thousands of tourists. To make a better acquaintance of Moscow, visit and admire sightseeing of this magnificent city.

6. Imagine, that you are the guide. Prepare a bus tour around Moscow for your foreign friends. Tell them about places of interest in our capital.

7. Role-play the situation below.

Situation: You and your friend are going to visit the most beautiful sightseeing in Moscow. Discuss your way around Moscow.



8. Make your own dialogue, using the situation below as an example

9. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. How old is Moscow?
2. Where is Moscow situated?
3. Who founded Moscow? When?
4. Was Kiev the capital of Russia? When was this?
5. At that time Moscow was larger than London. Who wrote about that?
6. Who moved the capital of Russia to a new city?
7. What city became the Russian capital in the 18th century?

The Russian Capitals

The capital of Russia is Moscow. Moscow is an old city but it is also a young city. Although it is more than 800 years old, you can see a lot of new, modern houses in it. The city is situated on seven hills. On one of them is the Kremlin with its beautiful red walls and famous towers.

The Kremlin is certainly the heart of Moscow. Everything here speaks of important facts in the life of our country.

Chronicles first mentioned Moscow in 1147. It was a little settlement at the top of a hill looking over the Moskva River, a settlement founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruki. Prince Yuri Dolgoruki (Prince Long Arms) was the Russian Prince of Vladimir and Suzdal. If you look at the map you'll see that these old Russian cities are in the north. Prince Yuri had many fights with other Russian princes and he soon became Prince of Kiev as well. Kiev, as you know, is in the south. So people began to call Prince Yuri "Yuri Dolgoruki", meaning that he had very long arms and could reach Kiev, which was very far from Suzdal and Vladimir. In those times Kiev was the main city of Russia. It was its capital.

Moscow, founded by Yuri Dolgoruki, grew and very soon it became, as old chronicles say, "a city, superior to all other cities of Russia". It was then that the white stonewalls and towers of the Kremlin appeared and Moscow, which was in fact the Kremlin, became a strong fortress.

In the XVI century Moscow was one of the largest cities in Europe. An English traveller wrote that Moscow was larger than London in those days. In 1712 the Russian king, Tsar Peter the Great moved the Russian capital to St. Petersburg, a new city founded in 1703 on the banks of the Neva River. The new capital in the northwest of Russia grew and became very important. But Moscow was important too. Moscow was famous for its churches, museums and cultural centres.

On March 10, 1918 a special train left St. Petersburg for Moscow. The government of the country moved to the Old Russian town and Moscow again became the capital of Russia.

10. Read the text about St.Petersburg and with the help of it, prepare a sightseeing tour in St.Petersburg for your friend.

St.Peterburg



St. Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 on a small island called Zayachy on the Neva River by Peter the Great as the «Window to the West». First it was fortress and later it became a big city.

St. Petersburg is a city of great beauty, with palaces, cathedrals, churches and government buildings was the Capital of Russia from 1712 till

1918. Now St. Petersburg is an important industrial, cultural and educational centre. The population of the city is over 5 million.

St. Petersburg is indeed a wonderful city. At every turn there is something to catch your eye. The largest and the most beautiful square in the city is Palace Square with the building of the Winter Palace.

One of the oldest art museums in Russia, the Hermitage occupies the Winter Palace and four other buildings. It has got the richest collection of pictures. You can admire some beautiful pictures of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael and Rembrandt there. The works of the famous Russian artists Repin, Serov, Surikov are exhibited in the Russian Museum.

The great number of palaces, cathedrals and churches decorate the city. St. Isaac's Cathedral, the Peter-and-Paul Fortress, the Admiralty building attract thousands of tourists from every corner of the world.

The streets, squares and parks of St. Petersburg are very beautiful. The Summer Garden with rare trees, bushes and flowers is a favourite place of the citizens and visitors. There is a bronze monument to the famous Russian writer I. Krylov.

Nevsky Prospect is the main street of the city, where there are a great number of shops, hotels, restaurants and banks. The famous Kazan Cathedral is also in this street.

The city is called Northern Venice, because there are 65 rivers and canals. More than three hundred bridges cross the Neva, the Fontanka, the Moika and the canals. Some of them can open and visitors can enjoy this sight especially in the summer, the period called «white nights».

After your first visit to St. Petersburg, you would like to go there again.



11. *Answer the questions.*

1. When was St. Petersburg founded?
2. Where was it founded?
3. Where was it the capital of Russia?
4. What is the population of the city?
5. What do you know about the Hermitage?
6. What is there in the Summer Garden?
7. Why is the city called Northern Venice?
8. Do you want to go there? Why?

12. *Read the text about your town and find out the information:*

- history of the town and its name;
- places of interest;
- schools and hobby clubs;
- factories;
- streets;

My Native Town

Penza is an Old Russian town, which was founded on the river Sura in 1663. First it was built as a fort to defend the southern borders of Russia. Then it grew into a small provincial town and later it became a large city with the population of more than 600 thousand people. The city of Penza takes its name in honor of the river on which it was built. At present the river Sura runs through the center of the city and the river Penza flows into the Sura near the city.

It is interesting but we don't know exactly the meaning of the word «penza». There are many variants the meaning of the word. According to one of them many years ago one rich Mordovian man lived here. This man was the owner of the land on which the city was built. The name of the man was Pianza. Later his name transformed into Penza and then – into Penza. This name became the name for the river and the city. Some people think that the word «penza» means «bird-cherry» in the ancient Mordovian language.



In Penza there are many places of interest. Tourists can visit the Savitsky Art Gallery and admire a beautiful collection of pictures. They can go to the Folk Crafts Museum which has works of folk decorative art. Penza is famous for Lermontov Museum in Tarchany, where you can get acquainted with the

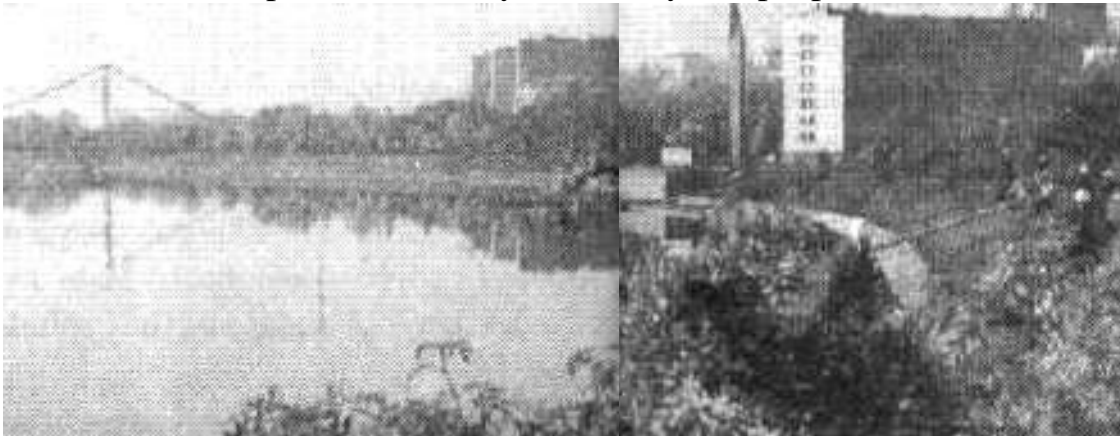
life and literary work of the famous Russian poet M. Lermontov. There is a well-known Museum of One Picture, where you can know everything about one of Russian artists and admire his painting. Next to the Museum there is the Monument to the First Settler of Penza.

Penza is a centre of science and education. There are many universities, colleges and training schools. It has got about 80 secondary schools. Some of them are for children, who are interested in foreign languages, mathematics, physics, and art. There are many hobby clubs, which specialise in camping, drama, dancing and singing. Thousands of children go to music and sport schools.

Penza factories produce clocks and watches, bicycles, electronic equipment, different machines and many other things.

The city's main avenue is Pobeda Prospect with the Victory Monument. It was built to honour the memory of the people, who gave their lives in the Second World War. The oldest street in Penza is Moscovskaya Street. There you can find many historical buildings. Most popular stores, cafes and restaurants are located there, too. The Drama Theatre is also in this street. Not far from it, there is the circus, one of the oldest circuses in Russia. Penza is a very green city with many beautiful parks and squares. The largest and oldest park is the Belinski Park.

We can be proud of our city, its history and people.



13. Do you like your city? Why?

Give 10 arguments, proving that your city is one of the best Russian cities.

14. Read the letter and say what you've learnt about F. Volkov

A Letter From Yaroslavl

14, High Street,
Guildford,
Surrey
15th August 1995

Dear Lucille,

I have just received your postcard. Thank you for the news. I'm glad you're having a good time. France is wonderful at this time of the year. We are going on

holiday this week. I like to take my summer holiday late and then winter doesn't seem quite so long. We are going to Yaroslavl, the ancient Russian town. I have an aunt there, so we can stay with her.

This time we are not going by car. We are going by train. There is much traffic on the roads in the summer and besides Daddy is not going with us. I think we'll do a lot of walking. I have never been to Yaroslavl but I've read a lot about it. It is situated on the Volga River. I know that you are much interested in history so central part of Yaroslavl is some history about this land.

According to the legend at the place where the centre is situated now a tribe who always fought with trade people lived there. The tribe burnt their ships and killed their men. At the beginning of the 11th century, Prince Yaroslav the Wise had a fight with those who lived in that settlement; he won the victory and killed the sacred bear that was a special thing for the tribe. The Prince ordered to build a fortress made of wood and the new settlement got the name of Yaroslavl and its emblem (its coat of arms) became the bear.

Many centuries have passed since the time. Yaroslavl has changed a lot. It was the first fortress-town on the Volga. Now it is a big industrial and cultural centre with a lot of beautiful churches, museums and a wonderful building of the local theatre. You know that I'm a theatregoer. Thus I try to learn as much as I can about theatres and their History.

Yaroslavl is the place where the founder of the Russian theatre lived and worked. Do you know whom I'm writing about? It was Feodor Grigoryevich Volkov. He began a new page in the Russian theatre life.

We know little about this wonderful man. He was born in Kostroma in 1728. In 1735 he moved in Yaroslavl to live in the family of his stepfather. F. Volkov began to learn first at home and then in Moscow, but he didn't get a diploma as his stepfather died and F. Volkov had to manage the factories of the family. But he did it badly. He was so fond of the theatre that he often discussed plays and performances and other theatre problems with different people.

He created the first home theatre and then a public theatre in Yaroslavl. He gave money to construct the building for the theatre. People think that he wrote plays too.

The first Russian public theatre opened on the 7th of January in 1751. Very soon the Russian Tsarina Elizabeth sent for Volkov and his actors. They came to St. Petersburg.

Their performance was a great success. Later the first Russian theatre, born in Yaroslavl, became the National Russian Theatre and F. Volkov was its Head.

Please, visit our town and admire its beauty.

Best wishes,

Peter.

15. Divide the text into three logical parts and name them

16. Read the text and say what Voronezh is famous for.

Voronezh

The history of Voronezh is connected with the history of Russia. The first mention of Voronezh can be found in the Russian chronicles dated back to the 12-th century. At that time a multy-towered fortress was erected on the right bank of the Voronezh River to shield off the Russian land from the nomadic tribes.

By the middle of the 16-th century Voronezh developed into a bustling, densely populated city. At the turn of the 18-th century Peter the Great built his first flotilia here. In 1812 in the battle of Borodino the Voronezh popular levy stood the ground.

Today Voronezh is one of the largest industrial cities of Russia. The trade mark of Voronezh can be seen on farm machinery, TV-sets, radio receivers, tyres and aluminium construction parts. The Il-86 and Il-96 aircraft came off the line here.

Voronezh is the city of science. It has dozens of research centres, a university and nine colleges. The city has rich cultural traditions. Its first drama theatre lifted its curtain in 1802.

The priceless treasures of Voronezh land are Koltsov's verses, Nikitin's poetry, Kramskoy's paintings, fairy tales collected by A. Afanasyev, folk songs gathered by M. Pyatnitsky.

In Voronezh one can visit the opera and the Ballet Theatre, the Puppet Theatre, the Philharmonic Society, the Russian Folk Choir, the Kramskoy's Fine Arts Museum, the Nikitin's Literary Museum and the Museum of Local Lore.

The city of Voronezh honours its past and is full of creative effort and vitality.

17. Write five questions about Voronezh and ask your partner to answer them.

1. _____?
2. _____?
3. _____?
4. _____?
5. _____?

18. Revision.

A. Match the places of interest with cities or towns, where we can find them.

the Kremlin
the Hermitage
the Savitsky Art Gallery
the First Russian Public Theatre
the Nikitin's Literary Museum

Penza
Yaroslavl
Voronezh
Moscow
St. Petersburg

B. Match the words with their definitions

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.the Kremlin | a. | the symbol of Russia and Moscow |
| 2.the Hermitage | b. | a museum where you can get acquainted with Lermontov's life and work |
| 3.Nevsky Prospect | c. | the oldest art museum in Russia |
| 4.the Spasskaya Tower | d. | a museum where you can admire one painting of one artist |
| 5.the Museum in Tarchny | e. | the oldest historical and architectural centre of Moscow |
| 6.the Museum of One Picture | f. | the main street of St.Petersburg |

B. Find five words about buildings in cities.

<i>t</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>e</i>
<i>t</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>n</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>e</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>o</i>
<i>w</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>e</i>

III. Food

1. Match the English words with their meaning.

1 cucumber кукурузные хлопья A
 2 butter овощи B
 3 cheese огурец C
 4 sour cream сыр D
 5 cornflakes масло E
 6 egg сметана F
 7 fish яйцо G
 8 ice cream рыба H
 9 juice мясо I
 10 meat блины J
 11 porridge помидоры K
 12 pancakes каша L
 13 potatoes сок M
 14 tomatoes мороженое N
 15 vegetables картофель O

2. Say it clearly!

carbohydrate [ˌkɑːbəʊˈhaɪdrɪt]

cereal [ˈsɪəriəl]

croissant [ˈkwæsiɑːŋ]

dessert [dɪˈzɜːt]

diet [daɪət]

fibre [ˈfaɪbə]

flour [flaʊə]

juice [dʒuːs]

macaroni [ˌmækəˈrəʊni]

menu [ˈmenjuː]

mushroom [ˈmʌʃrʊm]

pasta [ˈpæstə]

pastry [ˈpeɪstri]

pie [paɪ]

protein [ˈprəʊtiːn]

pudding [ˈpʊdɪŋ]

recipe [ˈresɪpi]

soup [su:p]

spaghetti [spəˈɡeti]

vegetarian [ˌvedʒɪˈteəriən]

vitamin [ˈvɪtəmiːn]

3. Peter wants to make a fresh vegetable salad and Mary wants to make pancakes. Look at the picture and say what they need to make dishes.



4. Write down questions to ask your neighbour what one needs to cook meatballs and fish pie.

*For example: Do we need any onions to cook meatballs?
How many onions do we need?*

<i>Meatballs</i>		<i>Fish pie</i>
<i>350 g of beef</i>		<i>200 g of unsalted butter</i>
<i>350 g of pork or veal</i>		<i>1 egg</i>
<i>100 g of stale white bread</i>		<i>40 g of yeast</i>
<i>1 onion</i>		<i>1/3 cup of milk</i>
<i>a little margarine or oil</i>		<i>salt</i>
<i>1 egg</i>		<i>1 tablespoon of sugar</i>
<i>bread crumbs or flour</i>		<i>450 g of fresh salmon</i>
<i>salt and pepper</i>		<i>2 hard-boiled eggs</i>
		<i>1 onion</i>
		<i>seasoning</i>
		<i>25 g of butter</i>

5. Give examples of several diets. Which do you prefer?

1 st day	Breakfast				
	Lunch				
	Dinner				
2 nd day	Breakfast				
	Lunch				
	Dinner				

6. Read the text and complete the table.

French cuisine	
English cuisine	
German cuisine	
Russian cuisine	

Why Diets Differ Around the World?

The kinds of food that people eat differ from one country to another. In some countries, for example, people eat a lot of meat. People who are vegetarians eat no meat at all. Many people like food that other people find very unappetising. For example, the Chinese use the nests of birds to make bird's-nest soup. People in some countries like to eat frogs' legs. Many countries have traditional dishes. France is famous for its wonderful cuisine, especially its cheese, wines and dishes with rich cakes and pastries. Perhaps the most famous English dishes are fish and chips, roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, a dish made of a mixture of flour, milk and eggs. Italy is known for its spaghetti, macaroni and other pastas and for its sauces made with tomatoes, garlic and olive oil. Beer, sausages, potatoes and cabbage are common in the German diet. Scandinavians enjoy herring and other fish. The Spanish and Portuguese also eat a lot of fish. Mexican food is known for its use of peppers. Mexicans enjoy flat breads, called tortillas. The main food of many people in the Middle East is pitta bread, flat bread made from wheat. People there often prepare shish kebab for celebrations. Rice is the main dish of many people in Japan, southern China, India and South-East Asia. Indians and many South-East Asians enjoy curry. This dish is made from eggs, fish, meat, or vegetables cooked in a spicy sauce. Maize, rice and other grains are the basic food of many people in Africa.



Traditional Russian cooking includes porridges, pancakes, different aspics, chichen and fish soup, borschch (beet soup), akroshka, schi (cabbage soup), pirozhki and kvass. Siberian cuisine has such dishes as stroganina (frozen fish) and pelmeni (meat-filled dumplings). Many people think that caviar is the national food of Russia people, but now caviar has become very expensive. Some people eat pancakes with caviar, some of them like pancakes with sour cream and honey.

Customs can affect the times when people eat. In most Western cultures people eat three meals a day: breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Dinner, the main meal, is usually eaten in the evening. Some British people serve tea in the afternoon. Russian people usually have supper in the evening. In most Western cultures, people eat from individual plates and use knives, forks and spoons. In China and Japan, people use chopsticks.

7. Read the text about Russian Cuisine and say what you usually eat

Russian Cuisine

Russian food... What is the Russian food? One can say that Russian food is what Russians usually eat. However, the lunch of a person who lives in Moscow differs much from the lunch of a person who lives in Siberian countryside. The cities are always in a hurry and the fast food is the main component there. But in villages nobody likes the taste of a hot dog. But there are some traditional dishes. When we say traditional dishes, we mean pancakes, schi, akroshka, borschch, pelmeni, pirozhki and kvass.

But Russians eat various dishes and traditional meals aren't the only ones we like. So, Russian food in general is a set of traditional meals, which most Russians eat not too often, and everyday meals.

Don't forget, that Russia is mainly a northern country with long-lasting cold winter. The food should give us much energy and warmth to survive during the wintertime. So, the essential components of Russian cuisine are those, which give more carbohydrates and fat rather than proteins. Fresh fruits and vegetables are rarely used in food. So, the top five components of a Russian meal are:

- potato (boiled, fried, baked, potato chops, potato pancakes, potato soup, smashed potato)
- bread (bread, toasts, bread-crumbs)
- egg (boiled, fried)
- meat (pork and beef-chops, stakes)
- butter (usually added in all meals and spread on bread)

Also popular: cabbage, milk, sour cream, curds, mushrooms, lard, cucumbers, tomatoes, apples, berries, honey, sugar, salt, garlic, onions.

8. Use the words in the box to fill in the gaps in the sentences.

What are the most popular Russian soups? One of them is a soup with cabbage, beetroot, meat and potatoes. It is called _____ and it is particularly good when you eat it on a cold day in winter.

In Russia people also have _____. In summer you use fresh mushrooms in cooking, in winter you use dried mushrooms. Cold soups are especially good for summer.

When you want to cook _____, you use beetroot, lemon juice, cucumbers, eggs, onions, parsley and sour cream.



9. Choose a Russian dish and complete the dialogue below.

A. Let's cook

B. OK. What do we have in the fridge?

A. We have

B. Oh yes, and we also need

A. But we don't have _____, do we? Or maybe I'm wrong.

B. No, you are right. We can do without _____, but we need

A. And how are we going to cook it?

B. First

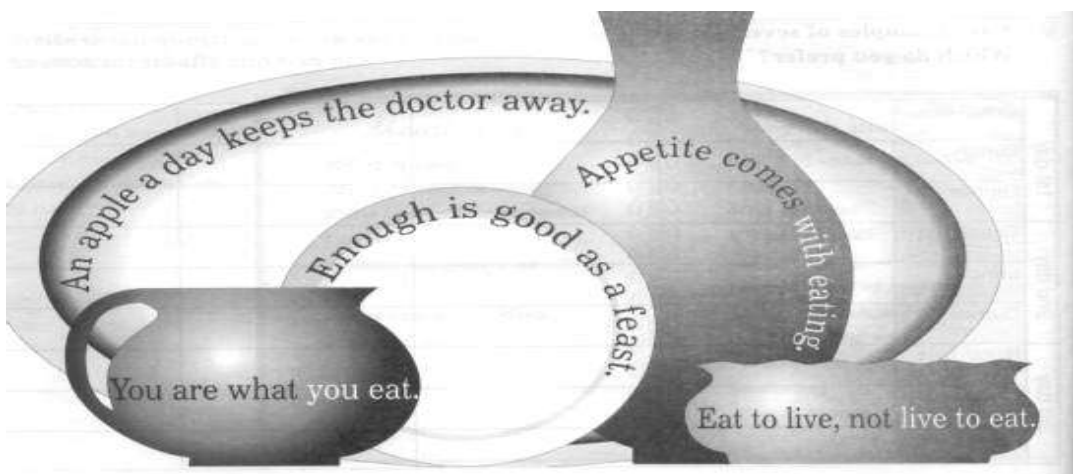
Then

and finally

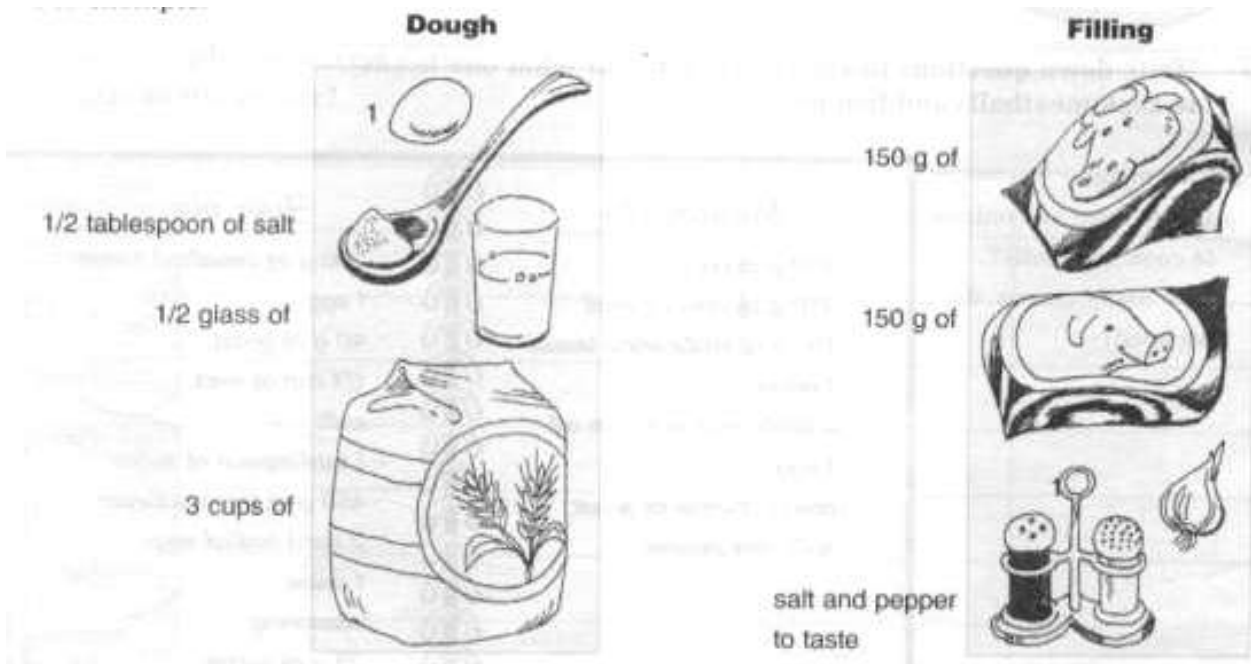
A. Will it really take long?

B.

9. Do you know these proverbs? Translate them into Russian.



11. Choose a dish and find out how to cook it.
Draw or find pictures of the ingredients (foods) you need for it.
Tell the class how to cook this dish, but do not name it.
Show the pictures to the class.
Let them guess what dish you are talking about.

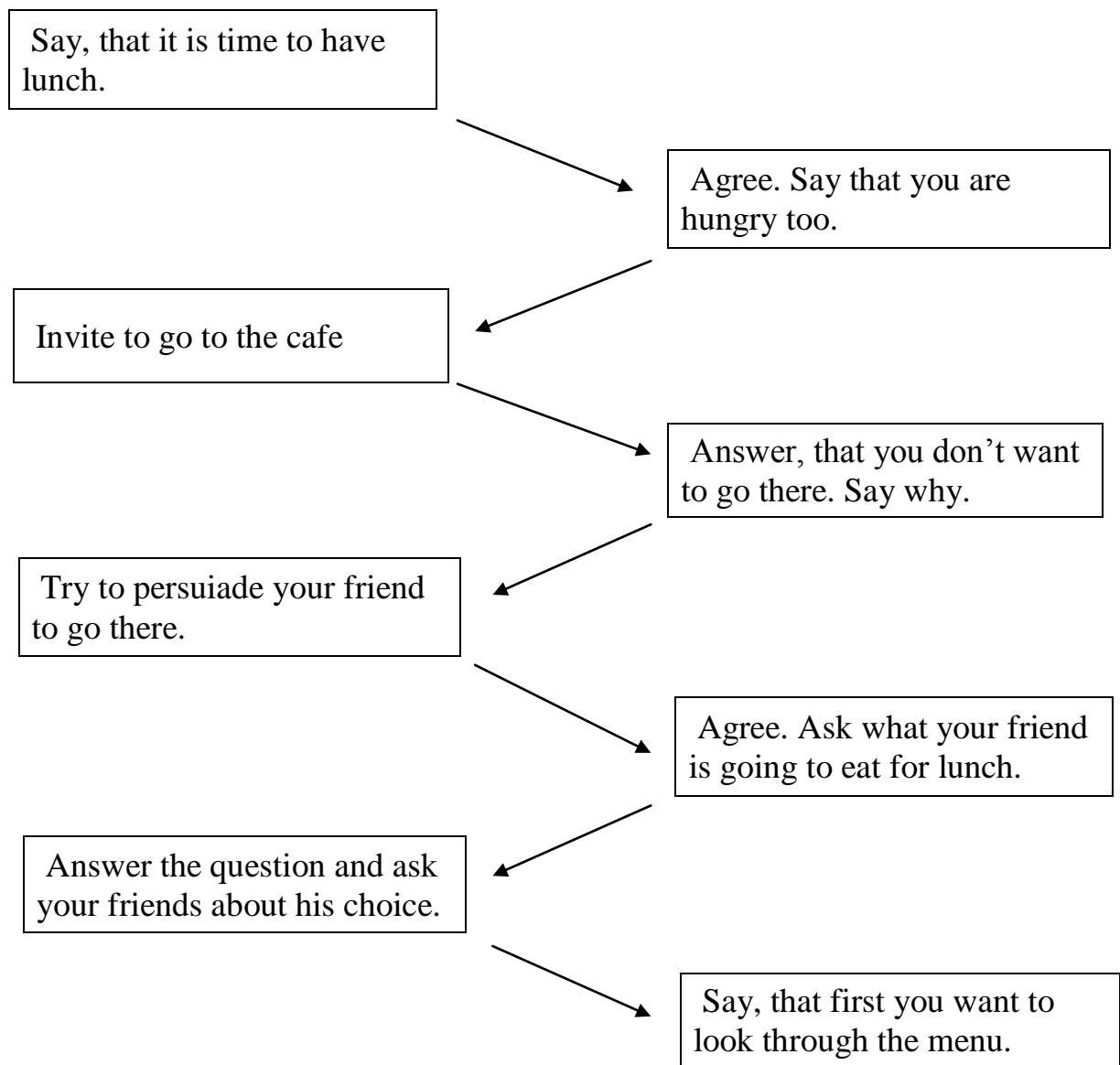


12. Choose one of the festivals below and write a menu for this day.

Birthday party New Year Pancake Day Easter

13. Role-play the situation below.

Situation: You and your friend are in the park. It's lunch-time and you are trying to decide where to have lunch, what to choose for lunch and why.



14. Revision.

A. Choose the two possible answers to the questions:

1. What is the traditional Russian food?

- a) pancakes with caviar
- b) pancakes with honey
- c) pancakes with sour cream

2. What is the traditional American food?

- a) roast turkey
- b) roast chicken
- c) hamburgers

3. What is the traditional British food?

- a) porridge
- b) bacon and eggs
- c) tea with lemon

B. Find five main components of a Russian meal and underline them:

Meat

Sour cream

Cheese

Egg

Potato

Mushroom

Butter

Porridge

Tomato

Bread

C. Think of the names for the following:

- eggs of large fishes;
- the food people in Russia usually eat during Maslenitsa week;
- a soup with cabbage, beetroot, meat and potatoes;
- frozen fish;
- meat-filled dumplings;

IV. Russian Holidays

1. *Read about the history of the names of the months and say what is your favourite month and why?*

The Names of the Months

January: named after Janus, protector of the gateway to heaven

February: named after Februalia, a time period when sacrifices were made to atone for sins

March: named after Mars, the god of war, presumably signifying that the campaigns by the winter could be resumed

April: from *aperire*, Latin for “to open” (buds)

May: named after Maia, the goddess of growth of plants

June: from *juvenis*, Latin for “youth”

July: named after Julius Caesar

August: named after Augustus, the first Roman emperor

September: from *septem*, Latin for “seven”

October: from *octo*, Latin for “eight”

November: from *novem*, Latin for “nine”

December: from *decem*, Latin for “ten”

2. You know some Russian holidays. When do the Russian celebrate them? Look, read and remember.

Winter		
<u>December</u>	The Constitution Day	December, 12
<u>January</u>	New Year Orthodox Christmas Old New Year The Student Day (Tatyana's Day)	January, 1 January, 7 January, 13 January, 25
<u>February</u>	St. Valentine's Day The Army Day (Defenders of the Motherland Day) The Pancake Day (Maslenitsa)	February, 14 February, 23 February, 27 till the beginning of March
Spring		
<u>March</u>	Women's Day	March, 8
<u>April</u>	Food Day Orthodox Easter (Paskha)	April, 1 Two weeks after Catholic Easter
<u>May</u>	The Holiday of Spring and Labour Victory Day City Day	May, 1 May, 9 Last week of May
Summer		
<u>June</u>	The International Day of Children Defence	June, 1
<u>July</u>		
<u>August</u>		
Autumn		
<u>September</u>	The Day of Knowledge	September, 1
<u>October</u>	Teacher's Day	October, 5
<u>November</u>	National Reconciliation Day	November, 7

3. Look at the table of British holidays and find the differences between the English and the Russian year.

<p style="text-align: center;">Winter</p> <p><u>November</u> <u>December</u></p> <p><u>January</u></p> <p><u>February</u></p>	<p>Christmas</p> <p>New Year</p> <p>St. Valentine's Day</p>	<p>December,25</p> <p>December,31/January,1</p> <p>February,14</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Spring</p> <p><u>March</u></p> <p><u>April</u></p>	<p>St.Patrick's Day</p> <p>April Fool's Day Easter Day</p>	<p>March,17</p> <p>April,1 Late March or early April</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Summer</p> <p><u>May</u></p> <p><u>June</u></p> <p>July</p> <p>August</p>	<p>Mother's Day</p> <p>Father's Day</p>	<p>Sunday in May</p> <p>Sunday in June</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Autumn</p> <p><u>September</u></p> <p>October</p>	<p>Halloween</p>	<p>October,31</p>

4. Read the text about Russian customs and traditions and find the names of the most popular Russian traditional specific crafts.

Russian Customs and Traditions

Every country has its own traditions. Some of them are connected with holidays, while others reflect everyday life of the people and the national character.

The Russians are reputed to be hospitable, patient and never losing hope for better life. They are surprisingly frank, sharing and helpful. But it would be more true to say that Russia can be called a huge ethnic “melting pot” and thus it’s a land of contrasts.

The beauty of the ancient towns, their historical and architectural monuments, the gilded domes of the cathedrals and the Russian traditional specific crafts attract tourists from all over the world. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured shawls of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, laces of Vologda as well as samovars, matryoshkas and Gzhel are considered to be the symbols of Russia, and many masterpieces are kept in Folk Crafts Museums.

The reviving of old crafts is connected with the reviving of the traditional arts of peoples of more than 100 nations and nationalities inhabiting Russia.

The signing of chastushkas and kolyadkas, riding in a troika (sleigh with three horses), folk dancing are becoming an important part of Russian holidays and parties especially with the villagers.

Folk groups performing Russian folk songs and dances wearing traditional Russian costumes take part in festivals dedicated to the revival of Russian culture.

Life is constantly changing in Russia. Russian holidays present a mixture of new and old, religious and secular, professional and private. National holidays reflect multi-coloured Russian history. Christian traditions were combined with pagan ones and connected to the seasons. Church holidays were mixed with those introduced during the communist regime.

Some Russian holidays such as New Year, Women’s Day, Victory day, May Day are official. All the public and private offices are normally closed on those days. But some holidays like St.Valentine’s Day, The Student Day, Maslenitsa are unofficial.

Some holidays have become history, but Shrovetide (Maslenitsa), Troitsa, Easter, Christmas-tide and Christmas are still among the most popular holidays in Russia. Some wedding and naming day traditions are also kept up till today.

People celebrate holidays in different ways but traditionally family members get together and have big dinners for which traditional Russian dishes are cooked. Among them are pelmeni, kurnik, pirozhki and others.

Traditions, holidays and celebrations unite people in Russia.

5. Give a short summary of the text.

4. *Read the text and say what winter holidays you know and why they are popular.*

The Russian Year

Part I.

There are four seasons in the year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. The winter months in Russia are December, January and February. The winter months are cold, snowy and beautiful with temperatures about - 30°C.

Let's read about the winter months. There is something in each month.

DECEMBER

The Constitution Day-December, 12: On this date in 1993 the new Constitution of the Russian Federation was approved, a fundamental law of the state, one of the most important democratic institutions.

JANUARY

New Year-January, 1: New Year's Day is one the favorite holidays in Russia. Its celebration similar to the celebration of Christmas. Both grown-ups and children are happy on this day. In the Eve of this holiday or just on this very day everybody give presents to each other, have fun, make fireworks, decorate pine and fur-trees, cook delicious things and lay the holiday table. The unchangeable participants of this holiday are Farther Frost and his granddaughter "Snegurochka" (a snow girl). The President addresses the nation and says how the next year will be better, then he wishes his people Happy New Year, all the best, then the Kremlin's chimes go, at the moment someone in the family opens the bottle of champagne (damages a bit of furniture, glass and someone in the family), exactly at 12 everyone congratulates each other, cheers, no kissing please, and drinks the champagne while the anthem is on. New Year's trees? How funny is that? New Year's Tree is exactly like Christmas tree and serves only one purpose, aside from that all mushy-wussy holiday spirit; you get your presents under the tree. The adults exchange the gifts somewhere after midnight. The holiday lasts till next morning. Everyone who believes in good says an intimate wish and thanks God for everything good that had happened that year. For the first time this holiday was announced by Peter 1's order dated by January 20, 700. This order gave the detailed instructions how to celebrate New Year's Day. Many people used to see the New Year in on January 14, (according to the old calendar). And the tradition of telling fortunes at this night is very popular among young ladies and fellows, who is willing to know at least a little bit about their near future.

Orthodox Christmas-January, 7: This period from 7 till 19th of January is the best period for telling fortunes, as it is the Saint Christmas week, when people have fun, wear fancy-dresses and walk from one home to another asking for favor.

In the night of the 7th of January (according to the orthodox calendar) is Christmas. In Christmas holidays people try to be better, purer (cleaner); it is the time when Christian values take peculiar importance (meaning), it is time for good deeds. Christmas is the holiday of waiting for miracles. As once it had happened in Vifliem- the Rescuer of humanity was born, so it must happen every year on this day. That's why both grown-ups and children are waiting for Christmas with such impatience and even though miracle doesn't take place the holiday is very nice with its unique mixture of folk and Christian customs and tradition.

Old New Year-January, 14: Discrepancy between church calendars leads to the fact that January 14th corresponds to January 1 in the Julian calendar. And for those people who celebrate Christmas on 7 of January it is logical to meet the New Year seven days later. Others prefer not to lose a good chance to welcome the New Year twice. Old New Year is not a day off, but is a traditional holiday in these parts of the world. Celebrated on the night January 13/14, it comes from the times when the calendar in Russia was two weeks behind the Gregorian calendar. They should move the Christmas two weeks forward too, but they did not. So, we first celebrate New Year then Christmas, so does Orthodox Church. Celebrated as a family holiday.

The Student Day (Tatyana's Day)-January, 25: in the Russia it is a merry holiday of the students as on this very day January, 25th 1775 Emperor Elizabeth signed the decree (prepared by count Shuvalov) of the establishment of the Moscow University.

FEBRUARY

Holiday of lovers-St. Valentine's Day-February, 14: Nobody knows much about St. Valentine. People call him the saint of love. Christian martyr Valentine was condemned to the capital punishment by Roman pagans but even in such cruel conditions he didn't stop thinking of his lover-the jailer's daughter. He sent her a message full of love and tenderness. This holiday, inherited from the Western culture, is now very popular in Russia. On this day children write their names on cards with hearts on them and give them to their classmates. Schoolchildren and older people give cards, presents and flowers to their boyfriends, girlfriends, husbands and wives. Some people do not put their names at the end of their cards because they want their name to be a secret.

The Army day-Men's Day-February, 23: This holiday is celebrated on the 23rd of February. It is our tribute of respect to all the generations of Russian soldiers from the ancient times till nowadays to those who defeated our Motherland from invaders. On this day all the masculine representatives from boys to old men receive congratulations and presents and the military men greet each other. Women have a happy opportunity to say the warmest and the sweetest words to their lovers and to please them with sings of attention.

The Pancake Day-February, 27 till the beginning of March: It is a holiday of ancient Slavs in honor to east pagan God of fertility. Maslenitsa is the holiday, which lasts for a week, to say “goodbye” to winter. People celebrate it at the end of February or at the beginning of March. During this holiday they celebrate the end of winter and the beginning of spring. In old times people usually cooked pancakes, had fires burnt straw scarecrows of winter, they sang songs and danced. Now during “Maslenitsa week” people always cook pancakes. They invite their friends to see each other and eat pancakes with sour cream, fish, cavier or butter, sugar, honey. It is a merry folk holiday.

7. Choose one winter holiday and prepare the story about it. How do you and your family celebrate it?

8. In Russia spring months are full of holidays. What are they?

The Russian Year

Part II

In Russia there are three spring months: March, April, May.

MARCH

Women’s Day - March, 8: Born at a time of great social crisis the International Women’s Day inherited a tradition of protest and political activism. In the years before 1910 women were entering paid work in some numbers. Their jobs were segregated. It was a German woman Clara Zetkin who was the real mother of the holiday. In 1907 she had organized an International Conference of Socialist Women and called for all people to fight for women’s suffrage. Russian women followed suit from 1913. March 8 became the first spring holiday in Russia. Up to this day, it is an official day off and both men and women of Russia are looking forward to this holiday. It has long lost its political meaning and is looked upon as a day to celebrate the unconditional love, sacrifice, wisdom, and beauty of Russian women. On this day, it is traditional for men of all ages to give presents and flowers to the women they love.

APRIL

Fool Day (the Day of laughter) - April, 1: They say it is not a sin to laugh at everything that seems to be fun. The medical men confirm that laughter prolongs the life. It is considered that those who can laugh at themselves achieve a lot. Recently

this funny holiday didn't celebrate everywhere but nowadays it has become a custom. Every tries to play a trick on others: other children, parents, friends, teachers. One is to tell someone that something is wrong with his dress when in fact all is in order. Nobody is sure when or why this tradition began. Some people believe it began in France in the 16th centure. In 1564, the king of France decided to change the first day of the New Year from April 1st. Some people did not like it and celebrated the New Year on the first of April. They were "April Fools", and other people made fun of them and played tricks on them. So it has been a tradition to celebrate this holiday for long.

Orthodox Easter- two weeks after Catholic Easter: It is the main Christian holiday, when people celebrate the day when Jesus came back from the dead. Russians traditionally greet each other with Khristos voskres (Chris is risen), to which the reply is Voistine voskres (He is truly risen). People cook traditional food like paskha, and kulich. They give coloured or chocolate eggs to each other. The holiday is celebrated solemnly and merrily.

MAY

The Holiday of Spring and Labor- May, 1: The 1st of May is the traditional holiday of spring. It is the first among other May holidays. This is the day of triumf of the nature, which is full of blossom, of birds' singing, of multicoloured flowers and small balls. People have a rest both from the long frosty winter and winter troubles looking forward the summer and summer joys.

Victory Day- May, 9: On the 9th of May we celebrate Victory Day, the historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War against nazi German (1941-1945).It is the greatest holiday for Russian people. It is both joy and sorrow. But there is much more on this day because we managed to defend our independence and we won "the brown plague" and stood the test of war with dignity. We feel a great gratitude to those who lost their lives for today's peace and happiness. And eternal memory will last forever.

City Day – Last week of May: People celebrate the day, when their city was founded. The festivals take place around the city. At night there are fireworks.

9. Read the text about one unofficial spring holiday and say why the

The Earth is in Danger

April, 22 is Earth Day. People all over the world think about our planet. They think about air, water, plants and animals on the Earth.They say our planet is in danger. Many people do not know how to protect animal and plant worlds, how to

keep the waters clean and the air fresh. But they are ready to do it. They try and help nature.

Water is very important for life on the Earth. It is in oceans, seas, rivers and lakes. There is much water on our planet and at the same time there is little water on it. It is so because very little water on the Earth is good for drinking. In many rivers and lakes water is very dirty. Sometimes people can't swim in the sea because the sea and the seaside are not clean. In many places water is not drinkable. It is dangerous to use it when you cook. Even fish die in such water.

For example, Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake on the Earth. It is 1741 metres deep. The lake is very beautiful but now it is in great danger, because of the factories, which are near it. At some places the water in the lake is so dirty that it can kill animals and plants in Baikal and near it.

The way people live has changed the climate on our planet. Nowadays the temperature is rising. You do not have real Russian winters in Moscow any more. In the north of Europe the climate has become milder and warmer too. If the temperature grows by 3-4 degrees it will be impossible to live on the planet.

Some people's activities do a lot of harm to the forests. People cut down trees to build farms, homes and roads. Many animals and plants lose their homes. This is bad for the Earth's air too. Modern plants and factories send a lot of smoke into air. This is also very bad, because nowadays it's difficult to breathe in big cities.

So, the problem now is to protect life on the Earth, to save our planet for people.

10. 'True' or 'False'.

1. April 22 is Earth Day.
2. People all over the world don't think about our planet.
3. People know how to protect animal and plant worlds.
4. People don't want to help nature.
5. Water is not important for life on the Earth.
6. Lake Baikal is not in danger now.
7. Some people do a lot of harm to the forests.
8. People must protect life on the Earth.

11. Divide the text into parts and give a name to each of them.

12. Read and say what you have learned about summer holidays in Russia.

The Russian Year

Part III.

In Russia summer begins in June. So, there are three summer months. They are June, July and August. The weather is usually warm and hot, but not always. It is often changeable in June. The days are long and the nights are short. People wear light clothes-cotton shirts, jeans, skirts, T-shirts and light shoes.

JUNE.

The International Day of Children Defence – June, 1: What is sunnier, joyful, and memorable than the childhood? A child gets to know the world, learns good things and friendship and finds out new in familiar things. A child is happy when he is loved, warmed fed and understood. The children are the future of the mankind. Tomorrow is in their hands. Their right for life and dignity must be respected and defended. Trinity is the unity of three God's faces: God Father, God Son and sacred spirit. It is a Christian holiday. It is celebrated on the 50th day after Easter. On this day Holy Spirit went down on the Apostles and gave them Christ's instructions to spread news of Christianity to all the people and languages. This holiday is hold according to folk rites.

Independence Day - June, 12: It is Russia's newest holiday, which commemorates the adoption in 1991 of the Declaration of Sovereignty of the Russian Federation.

13. *Read the text about autumn holidays and say what you have learned about them.*

The Russian Year

Part IV.

Autumn comes in September and lasts three months: September, October and November. Sometimes it is warm and dry, but sometimes it is rainy and cold. The sky is most overcast with low and heavy clouds. In October the days are growing shorter and the sun rays loose their warmth. In November all trees have cast off their leaves and stand there bare and lonely. A short spell of warm pleasant weather in autumn is called Indian Summer.

SEPTEMBER.

The Day of Knowledge - September, 1: Every year after a kind hot summer on the 1st of September pupil go to their classes to continue their journey to the Land of Knowledge. While growing up they comprehend the depths of Wisdom of this Land to enter the adult life being armed with thorough Knowledge. On this day the doors of colleges, universities, institutes, lyceums are also opened.

OCTOBER.

Teacher's Day - October, 5: This special day was created to focus the World's attention on the contributions and achievements of teachers as well as their concerns and priorities.

NOVEMBER.

National Reconciliation Day- November, 7: A traditional holiday for nearly 75 years to commemorate the Anniversary of the October Revolution. No longer a state holiday, many Russians continue to celebrate not having to celebrate the 1917 Revolution anymore!

14. Revision.

A. Match the names of the holidays with the months we celebrate them.

New Year	June
Easter	October
Maslenitsa	January
Victory Day	February
Teacher's Day	May
Independence Day	April

B. Read the definitions of the holidays and guess the name of the holiday:

1. a holiday, with Father Frost and his granddaughter _____
2. a holiday of lovers _____
3. a holiday when you celebrate your mother _____
4. a holiday, when you play a trick on others _____
5. a holiday, all children go to schools _____

C. Choose your favourite holiday and prepare the story about it. Prove that your holiday is the best. Give 5 arguments.

V. Russian People

1. Read the text 'Russian people' and say what and whom Russia is famous for.

Russian People

Russia is a rich country. It is rich in forests and mountains, rivers and lakes. There are many important cities, factories and industrial plants all over the country. There are a lot of wonders in Russia. But it is true to say that Russia is most famous for its people.

Whoever comes to Russia always finds wonderful people who live in different cities, settlements and villages.

Russian people are talented. We can name many of those who are well known all over the world.

In America and Australia, in Europe and Asia, people read novels by Anton Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy, Feodor Dostoevsky. You can see plays by Chekhov in New York and Paris, in London and Delhi. People on many different continents listen to beautiful music Peter Tchaikovsky and Michael Glinka.

Practically everybody who comes to Russia says that Russian songs, though often sad, are very beautiful. Though people don't understand the words, they can listen to the sounds and melodies of Russian songs for hours.

Russian people have made many discoveries in different fields of science and industry, medicine and culture. People all over the world know the names of Yuri Gagarin (the 1st Russian cosmonaut) and other Russian cosmonauts, as well as the name of Sergei Korolyov.

Russia has many brilliant pilots and workers, teachers and dancers, engineers and doctors. In fact there are excellent specialists in every field.

When foreign guests leave Russia they usually say different things about the country. Some of them like it; others do not. They often criticize many things in Russia. But practically everybody says that Russian people are wonderful. They are open, kind and very hospitable.

Let's hope that our new life won't change the heart and soul of our people.

2. Ask each other questions on the text "Russian People"

3. Give a short summary of the text.

4. Read the following texts and explain why we are proud of M.Lomonosov.

Mikhail Lomonosov



It is almost impossible to name a branch of science in the development of which the Russian scientists haven't played the greatest role.

M. Lomonosov was one of the most learned men in Europe. He was an outstanding innovator both in the humanities and sciences. The great Russian scientist and poet was born in 1711 not far from Kholmogori in Archangelskaya region.

He began his working life when he was still a boy. The son of the fisherman, he often went with his father to the White Sea. He learned much about the nature of his country. Lomonosov began to read at an early age and he memorized a few books he had found.

Lomonosov was eager to learn and at the age of 19 he went on foot to Moscow where he entered the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy. His first years of study were difficult, but he was a very industrious person and made great progress. In 1736 he was sent to Germany to complete his studies in chemistry and metallurgy.

In 1745 Lomonosov was elected to the Academy of Sciences and appointed professor of chemistry.

Mikhail Lomonosov was a great physicist, chemist, astronomer, poet and statesman. He formulated the law of conservation of matter and motion. He made a telescope and observed a lot of stars and planets with it. Besides this M.Lomonosov wrote poetry that had a great effect on the development of the Russian literary language. He wrote the first grammar of the Russian language.

Moscow University was founded on the initiative of Lomonosov in 1755 and later it was named after him. Mikhail Lomonosov died in 1765.

Lomonosov is generally recognized as one of the most outstanding personalities not only in Russia, but throughout the world

5. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Where was M.Lomonosov born?
2. When did he begin his working life?
3. When did he go to Moscow?
4. Why did Mikhail go to Moscow?
5. Why was he sent to Germany?
6. What did he do for Russian science?
7. What was founded in 1755?
8. When did he die?

6. Read the text and say why we are proud of Peter the Great.

Peter the Great



Peter I, or Peter the Great was one of the most outstanding rulers and reformers in Russian history. He was Tsar of Russia and became Emperor in 1721. First he ruled together with his brother, Ivan, and his sister, Sofya. In 1696 he became a sole ruler.

He was a healthy, lively and clever child. He loved military games and enjoyed carpentry, blacksmithing and printing. At the age of 17 he was married.

Peter I is famous for drawing Russia further to East. He also transferred the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg. Peter travelled much in Western Europe and tried to carry western customs and habits to Russia. He introduced western technology. He completely changed the Russian government and military system:

he increased the power of the monarch and reduced the power of the boyars and church.

In foreign policy, Peter I waged a war with Turkey (1695-1696) and the Great Northern War with Sweden (1700-1721), and a war with Persia (1722-1723). In these wars, he wanted to get access to the Baltic, Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. He managed to get the shores of the Baltic Sea and the Caspian Sea.

Peter I played a great part in Russian history. After his death, Russia was much more secured and progressive than it had been before his reign.

7. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What was Peter the Great?
2. What kind of child was he?
3. What is Peter the Great famous for?
4. What wars did Peter I wage?
5. What part did Peter I play in Russian history?

8. Read the text about N.Pirogov and say why he was famous.

Nikolai Pirogov

Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov, the Great Russian surgeon and prominent public figure, was the first medical man in Russia to use anesthesia in field hospital. He was born in 1810. When he was fourteen he enrolled as a student in the Medical faculty of Moscow University, and three years later he got his doctor's diplome.

In 1833 he successfully defended his thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. Then he became professor and head of the surgical clinic at the University of Derpt, where he had taken a special course some years before.

Later Pirogov was elected professor of the Medico-Surgical Academy of St. Peterburg. At that time anesthesia was unknown to surgery, and even minor operations caused patients immeasurable suffering or even their death.

Then in 1846 ether was first used in the USA. Pirogov appreciated the tremendous importance of the discovery. But first he experimented with animals and tested the effect of ether on himself before using another anesthetic, chloroform. He was the first surgeon to make wide use of anesthesia in field hospitals. To prevent wound infection Pirogov used substances all of which are still used by surgeons. He introduced a simple antiseptic field dressing, the use of which brought good results.

During the Crimean war Pirogov worked under enemy fire and risking his life, he gave assistance to wounded soldiers and officers. Pirogov was the first medical man in Russia to use nurses to care for the sick.

This outstanding surgeon and scientist was also a prominent public figure. He devoted much of his time to the training and education of the younger generation. His ideas and his active methods of teaching and the use of visual aids were widely appreciated and adopted in Russia and other countries and influenced the development of the system of public education.

9. Read the text about A. Pushkin and name some of his masterpieces.

Alexander Pushkin



Pushkin is the most important Russian writer of all the time, like Shakespear in England or Dante in Italy. Pushkin provided the standards for Russian arts and literature in the 19th century.

Pushkin was born in Moscow in 1799 into an upper-class family. In 1811 he entered the lyceum Czarskoye Selo. The education offered at the lyceum shaped Pushkin's life.

He graduated from the lyceum in 1817 and began to work in the foreign office in St. Petersburg.

In 1820 the foreign office transferred Pushkin to Ekaterinoslav, and later to Odessa for writing anti-czarist poetry. In 1824, for his letters against the tsar, he was exiled to Mikhailovskoe. In 1824, Tsar Nicholas I allowed Pushkin to return to Moscow.

Pushkin fell in love with Natalya Goncharova, who was 16 then, and in 1830 they got married. His wife was suspected of an affair with Baron Georges d'Antes;

this became the subject of gossip. Pushkin challenged d'Antes to a duel. Pushkin was wounded and died two days later.

Pushkin was Russia's greatest poet. In his works he was first influenced by 18th century poets, and then by Lord Byron. Finally he developed his own style, which was realistic but classical in form.

His earliest and long poem was romantic "Ruslan and Lyudmila" (1818-1820). A series of verse tales followed—"The Prisoner of the Caucasus" and "The Gypsies". They were inspired by Byron's poetry.

In 1823 Pushkin began writing his masterpiece "Eugene Onegin", a novel in verse. "Eugene Onegin" became the linguistic and literary standard. It is a commentary on the life of the early 19th century Russia. It is noted for brilliant verse.

He also wrote other long poems, including "Broze Horseman" (1833), the finest collection of lyrics in Russian literature.

Pushkin created also a number of masterpieces in drama and prose. "Little Tragedies" and "The Stone Guest" are among the best works in his historical drama, "Boris Godunov" (1825). "Tales of the Late I. P. Belkin", "Dubrovsky", "The Captain's Daughter" are the most important of his prose works. Pushkin's use of Russian influenced the works of Great Russian writers Turgenev, Goncharov, Tolstoy.

Pushkin's early death shocked the country. Pushkin, called by many "the sun of Russian literature", belongs to the foremost poets and writers of the world.

10. What do you know about A.Pushkin: his life and his works? Give a short summary of the text.

11. Read the text about M.Lermontov and answer the questions.

1. What kind of education did Lermontov get?
2. Why was he exiled to the Caucasus?
3. What works by Lermontov do you know?
4. What ideals did he express in his writings?

Mikhail Lermontov



One of Russia's most famous poets of all times, Mikhail Lermontov was born in Moscow in 1814 in a noble family. The poet spent his youth at Terchany, his grandmother's estate in the province of Penza.

In 1830 Lermontov entered Moscow University, but very soon had to leave it. Then he entered St. Petersburg School of Cavalry Cadets. He finished it in 1834 and served in the Hussar Regiment of the Imperial Guard.

In 1837 the poet wrote his famous poem on Pushkin's death. In this poem he raised his voice against the ruling circles of Russia under Nicholas I. For that he was exiled to the Caucasus. In 1841 he was killed on the duel. Do you know how old was he at that time? He was not 27!

Lermontov began to write poems when he was very young. He wrote poems "The Demon", "Mtsyri", many lyrics, the novel "A Hero of Our Time", the play "Masquerade" and other works. All of them are masterpieces of Russian literature. The ideas of Decembrists influenced Lermontov very much.

In many of his poems he expressed his ideals of freedom and love for his motherland. Many people like very much his lyrical poems devoted to Russia.

12. Do you know anything else about M.Lermontov? Use the text and your information to prepare the story about the greatest poet.

13. Read the text about one of the most outstanding Russian artists and explain why we are proud of him.

Levitan

Isaac Ilyich Levitan, the Great Russian artist, was one of the first painters of the Russian scenery to reveal his beauty. He is a real poet of the Russian countryside. Levitan developed the traditions of painters of the Russian realistic landscape school-Savrasov, Polenov, Serov and others.

Levitan is a very special sort of painter. There is something in his landscapes that reflects our own moods. He deeply felt what he wanted to depict, and his brush transferred his feelings to the canvas.

A master of landscape, he never introduced figures into it. Though if you look at "The Autumn Gay in Sokolniki", everything seems to bring out the loneliness of the figure in the center: the trees losing their leaves, the remote, indifferent sky, the path going off into the distance. But the fact is that it was not Levitan who painted the figure. It was Chekov's brother Nickolai who did it.

Levitan's art was greatly influenced by his travels along the Volga. He chose Plyoss, a small provincial town on the Volga for his place of residence and for a subject of many of his canvases. His paintings like "Evening", "Golden Plyoss", "After the Rain" depict the scenery of the place. They are full of subtle feeling and tenderness, but there is no sentimentality in them; Levitan's pictures are truly realistic.

In the closing years of his life Levitan made several journeys abroad. He travelled to France, Italy and Germany where he painted many of his landscapes. Levitan was only 49 when he died in 1900.

Levitan's influence over lyrical landscape painters can't be overestimated. His deep feeling for nature, love for his native land, his ability to reveal the poetry of the Russian countryside has won his paintings the love and gratitude of people.

14. What Russian painters do you know? Find the information about them and prepare a kind of report.

Do you know what an astronaut is?

The word comes from the Greek, astron, meaning “star” and nautes, meaning “sailor”. Astronauts are the men and women who pilot, navigate and fly in spacecraft. Russian “star-sailors” are called cosmonauts, cosmos being the Greek word for “university”. The first flight was made in 1961 by the Russian Yuri Gagarin. Russia was the first country in the world to accomplish a manned space flight.

15. Read the text about the first cosmonaut and his space flight. Using the text, prove that this achievement was really brilliant.

Yuri Gagarin



Yuri Gagarin was born on March 9, 1934 in Klushino, of the Smolensk region. His parents worked on a collective farm. There were four children in the family, and Yuri was the third. His father, Aleksei Ivanovich Gagarin, was a carpenter, and a bricklayer. He taught Yuri how to do all kind of work in the house and in the field. The father had very little education, but both he and the boy’s mother wanted Yuri to become an educated man.

Yuri went to school at the difficult time of the Great Patriotic War. The children of his school had no notebooks and had no textbooks, and two classes of pupils had lessons in one classroom. For writing they used old newspapers. And when they were learning to count they used rifle cartridges.

After the war the Gagarin family moved to Gzhatsk, where Yuri finished six grades of secondary school. Then he went to Lyubertsy, near Moscow, to continue his education at a trade school. He was 13 years at that time. At the trade school he was learning the trade of a foundryman. He was an excellent pupil there. After finishing the trade school Yuri decided to continue his studies and entered an industrial technical school in Saratov. But he never became a foundryman, because in Saratov all his life plans changed.

In Sarstov, when he and the other pupils from the technical school visited a flying club, he felt a strong desire to fly. And Yuri entered the flying club. After the lessos at the technical school Yuri attended lessons at the flying club and was very happy.

When Yuri was called up for military service he entered an Air Force pilots school in Orenburg. In November 1957, Yuri Gagarin graduated the Air Force pilots

school with honours and given the rank of lieutenant. After that he went to the Far North.

Gagarin's first flights as a fighter pilot were made over the ice fields of the Arctic. He flew very well. And later he wrote a report in which he expressed his desire to become a cosmonaut. His request was approved and Yuri Gagarin was assigned to the cosmonaut team.

It was on the 12th of April 1961, when the first flight by man into cosmic space took place. Yuri Gagarin, the first cosmonaut in the world, was a 27-year old Air Force pilot at that time.

The spaceship flew at the speed of 300 miles a minute. That's six times faster than man ever travelled of before. His flight lasted 108 minutes, but a circuit round the Earth took 89 minutes. So, Yuri Gagarin spent 108 minutes in flight. Yes, only 108 minutes. But what minutes they were! During those 108 minutes the fantasy had become a reality!

It was a brilliant achievement on the part of our scientists and technologists, and on the part of Yuri Gagarin who risked his life to achieve a victory for his country and mankind.

This is what Yuri Gagarin said at his press conference: "On my flight the "day" of the Earth was clearly seen: the continents, islands, seas, and big rivers. Flying over the land I could clearly see the big squares of fields, and it was possible to distinguish which was meadow and which was forest. I could not see as well as from an airplane, but very, very well though.

I saw for the first time with my own eyes the Earth's spherical shape. I must say that the view of the horizon is very beautiful. You can see the noticeable change from the light surface of the Earth to the completely black sky in which you can see the stars. This transition, from light blue to dark, is very gradual and lovely.

I did not see the Moon. In space the sun shines ten times more brightly than on the Earth. The stars can be seen very well.

I felt excellent as I entered space. When weightlessness developed, everything was easier to do. My legs and arms weighed nothing. Objects swam in the cabin. During this state of weightlessness, I ate and drank, and everything was the same as on the Earth. My handwriting did not change, though my hand was weightless. But I had to hold my notebook or it would have floated away.

The passage back from weightlessness to the force of gravity happened smoothly. Arms and legs feel the same as during weightlessness, but now they have weight.

I ceased to be suspended over the chair and then I sat in it.

When I returned to the Earth I was full of joy."

From that moment on, Gagarin's name became known to the entire world. In headlines of newspapers all over the world was the name GAGARIN! Radio and television commentators reported the most "sensational", "amazing" event of the century- a human being had lived and worked in space!

Thousands of people wanted Gagarin's autograph. Gagarin was constantly being asked to put his signature on sheets of paper and books. People were eager to get a look at him, to exchange greetings with him, to hear him say even a word.

Gagarin became a hero of mankind!

16. *Read the text again and divide it into three logical parts. Name them, please.*

17. *Answer the questions, using the text.*

1. When was Yuri Gagarin born?
2. What were his first years at school?
3. Where did he go to continue his education after secondary school?
4. Why did he enter the flying club?
5. What did he graduate from in 1957?
6. When did the first flight take place?
7. What was it like?
8. Why did Gagarin become a hero of mankind?

18. *Tell your classmates what you know about Yuri Gagarin and his sensational flight.*

19. *Read the text about the second Russian cosmonaut and say why the second flight was harder than the first.*

Cosmonaut NO.2

Among a great number of new pictures we were impressed by this one: Major Titov is laying flowers at the foot of the Pushkin monument in Moscow. It was before he left for the cosmodrome... The life of this space pilot is connected with the name of the great poet. Titov was born on September 11, 1935, in the village of Verkhneye Zhilino in the Altai Territory. His father, Stepan Titov, was a village schoolteacher who taught the Russian language and literature. Stepan Pavlovich was very fond of Pushkin, and his favourite characters were Herman and Zemfira. So his son and daughter were given these names. Like his father, Herman Titov was fond of reading and music; he began reading when he was 5 years old.

The childhood of the future cosmonaut was spent in his native village. Once Herman's uncle, pilot Nosov, came to visit the Titovs. He told the young man much about a pilot's profession. His stories impressed Herman so much that it became his dream to be a pilot. His dream came true in 1957 when the young man finished an air-force school. Later Titov was enlisted in the first Soviet space pilot unit and to go through a long course of training.

After Yuri Gagarin's flight it became clear that man could live and work in the cosmos. But the second flight was going to be much harder. The rocket took off at 9 o'clock in the morning on August 6, 1961. Herman Titov controlled the spaceship maintained radio communications with the Earth.

The "Vostok-2" flew around the globe more than 17 times in 25 hours 18 minutes. It covered over 700,000 kilometers, i.e. twice as far as from the Earth to the Moon. Herman Titov landed in the place where more than a hundred days before Yuri Gagarin had returned from the cosmos. Titov and Gagarin were called "sky brothers".

Indeed, the two cosmonauts were very much alike: they were the same height; they had the same weight and character. There were no two other people on the Earth who could understand one another better than they did. Their pilot friends with whom they had trained asked:

"What comes next?"

And Yuri Gagarin and Herman Titov answered in one voice:

"Next... well, Russian cosmonauts are prepared to fulfill any task their Motherland may set them. Let our country give the order..."

20. Revision.

A. Match the names of some Russian outstanding personalities with things they are famous for.

M. Lomonosov	the first cosmonaut
Peter the Great	"the sun of Russian literature"
A. Pushkin	a famous surgeon
N. Pirogov	the tzar of Russia
Y. Gagarin	a great physicist, chemist

B. Look at the portraits of the Russian people and say what you can about them.



science

- M.V.Lomonosov(1711-1765)
- was born in Kholmogory settlement near the city of Arkhangelsk
- father was a seaman
- started to study at the age of 19
- became the first Russian Academician at the age of 33
- founded Moscow University in 1755
- a great scientist
- made a lot of discoveries in different fields of



M.Y.Lermontov(1814-1841)

- was born in 1814 in a noble family
- spent his youth at Tarchany
- entered Moscow University
- wrote his famous poem on Pushkin's death
- was killed on the duel
- a great poet
- expressed his ideal of freedom and love



- Y.A.Gagarin(1934-1968)

- was born in a small village near the city of Smolensk
- was interested in planes, spaceships, rockets
- became the first world cosmonaut at the age 27
- flew into space on the 12th of April 1961 on board the spaceship "Vostok"
- the monument to Y.Gagarin is in Moscow

IV. Russian Animals

1. Match the names of animals in English and in Russia.

- 1 bear
- 2 cat
- 3 cow
- 4 elephant
- 5 fox
- 6 hedgehog
- 7 horse
- 8 lion
- 9 monkey
- 10 parrot
- 11 shark
- 12 snake
- 13 whale
- 14 wolf



- А змея
- В лев
- С акула
- Д лиса
- Е обезьяна
- Ф волк
- Г попугай
- Н слон
- И кошка
- Ж кит
- К медведь
- Л корова
- М вж
- Н лошадь

2. Say it clearly!

bear [beə]
 butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ]
 cow [kaʊ]
 crocodile ['krɒkədəɪl]
 dinosaur ['daɪnəsɔː]
 dolphin ['dɒlfɪn]
 elephant ['elɪfənt]
 fox [fɒks]
 giraffe [dʒɪ'ra:f]
 hare [heə]

hedgehog ['hedʒhɒg]
 horse [hɔːs]
 kangaroo [ˌkæŋgə'ruː]
 lion [laɪən]
 lizard ['lɪzəd]
 monkey ['mʌŋki]
 mouse [maʊs]
 ostrich ['ɒstrɪtʃ]
 owl [aʊl]
 parrot ['pærət]

penguin ['peŋgwɪn]
 rabbit ['ræbɪt]
 rhinoceros [raɪ'nɒsrəs]
 shark [ʃɑːk]
 sheep [ʃi:p]
 squirrel ['skwɪrəl]
 tiger ['taɪgə]
 whale [weɪl]
 wolf [wʊlf]
 worm [wɜːm]

3. Read the text about Russian animals and complete the table about animals in different parts of our country.

tundra	
taiga	
forests	
steppe	
mountains	

Animal Life in Russia

Animal life is abundant and varied throughout Russia. The tundra, which spans the Arctic and northern Pacific coasts and encompasses Russia's offshore Arctic islands, is home to polar bears, seals, walruses, arctic foxes, lemmings, reindeer, and arctic hares. Birdlife includes white partridges, snowy owls, gulls, and loons. Geese, swans, and ducks migrate into the region during summer, a time when huge swarms of mosquitoes, gnats, and other insects emerge.

South of the tundra, the taiga is a habitat for elks, brown bears, lynx, sables, and a variety of forest birds, including owls and nightingales. Swamps in this zone have been stocked with muskrats from Canada. Muskrats and squirrels are now the main source of pelts trapped in the wild.

The broad-leaved forests of the Great European and West Siberian plains contain boars, deer, wolves, foxes, and minks. There are also a variety of birds, snakes, lizards, and tortoises. The forests in the southern part of far eastern Russia are known for the Siberian tiger-the largest cat in the world as well as leopards, bears, and deer.

The steppe primarily contains rodents such as marmots and hamsters, but there are also a few species of hoofed animals, including antelope. The main beasts of prey are steppe polecats and Tatar foxes. Bird life includes cranes and eagles.

The Caucasus region is particularly abundant in wildlife, including mountain goats, chamois, Caucasian deer, wild boars, porcupines, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, and bears. There is also a variety of game fowl, including black grouse, turkey hens, and stone partridges. Reptiles and amphibians are also numerous in the Caucasus region.

Many animal species are threatened or endangered, including the snow leopard and the Siberian tiger. A great number of threatened or endangered species are found in far eastern Russia, including Chinese egrets, red-crowned cranes, and Nordmann's greenshanks.

4. Read the text again and say which animals you can find in your region.

5. Here is some information about animals that live in Russia. Read and try to guess their names.

A. It lives nearly everywhere in Russia. It eats almost everything, even insects and fish. In Russian fairy tales it hunts mostly hares and farm chickens. It has got beautiful red fur, which is a hunter's dream. _____

B. These animals are very good runners. They usually hop at high speed. They eat grass, roots and leaves. Farmers don't like them because they eat crops. In Russian fairy tales this animal is usually afraid of everybody and everything. _____

C. These animals are very large and seem quite clumsy. This is how many Russian fairy tales describe them. But they are not as clumsy as they seem. They can swim and climb trees and even run if they want to. They eat almost everything: spring shoots, small animals, autumn fruits, honey and even fish. Although they are very dangerous, they often perform in circuses. In winter they sleep peacefully in their dens. _____

D. It is a small, red graceful animal, which lives in trees, both in wood and forests, and in large town parks. It can leap through the treetops like an acrobat. Nuts are its favourite food. _____

6. Find the opposites and match them.

Which words can you use to describe a hare, a wolf, a fox and a bear?

1 dangerous

2 angry

3 ugly

4 fantastic

5 tall

6 fat

7 clumsy

8 fast

9 large

10 horrible

11 thick

beautiful A

nice B

slow C

slim D

small E

thin F

peaceful G

friendly H

graceful I

ordinary J

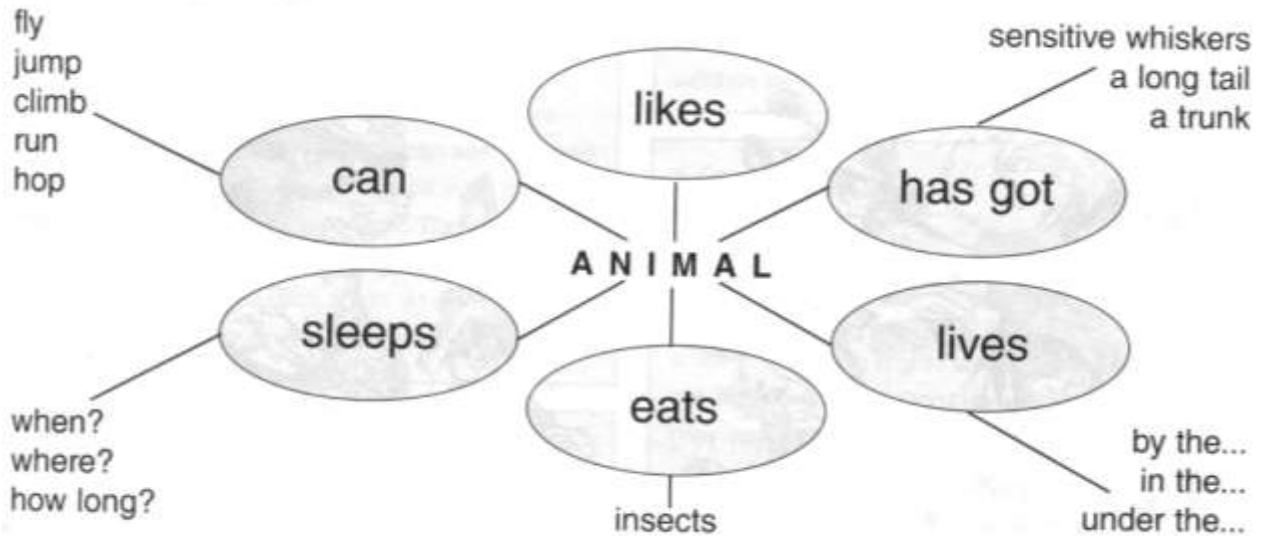
short K

7. Use the words in the box to fill in the gaps in the sentences.

hop eat holes sensitive fast sharp long

1. Rabbits and hares are _____runners.
2. They can walk, but they usually_____at high speed.
3. They have _____whiskers and _____ears.
4. They also have_____front teeth.
5. They _____grass, roots and leaves.
6. Rabbits live in _____. Hares live in open country.

8. Write about your favourite animal. Use this word web to help you.



9. Read the text and write five questions for a quiz

For example: How many senses do most animals have?

Why can cats see in the dark?

Animals' Senses

There are five senses, which help people to find out about everything around them. Most animals have the same five senses.

Sight.

Eyes: Owls need to have very large eyes because they hunt at night. The light from the moon is not very bright, but an owl's eyes can let in lots of moonlight. The owl's eyes have very large pupils. Our eyes have pupils too. The pupils look like black dots in the centre of our eyes, but they are really holes, which let light in. Cats can see very well in the dark because the pupils of their eyes grow very large and so let in lots of moonlight. The insides of cats' eyes are like mirrors. Light goes into their eyes and then it is reflected back again. At night, this makes it look as though the cat's eyes are shining.

Touch.

Feeling with whiskers: Have you ever tried to touch a cat's whiskers? The cat will move its head away quickly because its whiskers are very sensitive. A cat takes great care of its whiskers. A cat's whiskers are about as wide as its body. It uses them to find out if a space is big enough for its body to get through. Lots of animals use their whiskers to help them to feel their way around. Moles live in dark tunnels under the ground. They cannot see very well, so they feel their way along the tunnels with their whiskers.

Taste.

Tongues: Animals' tongues are often more sensitive than ours. Snakes and lizards have forked tongues, which they flick in and out all the time, tasting the air. A snake tastes the air to find its prey. The scent of its prey is carried in the air. The snake follows the scent until it catches its prey.

Smell.

Noses: Dogs use their noses to find out about the world around them. They can smell scents that we cannot smell at all. A dog smells someone's hand to find out if it knows him or her. Dogs can follow a trail of scent. They can remember one scent and sniff it out.

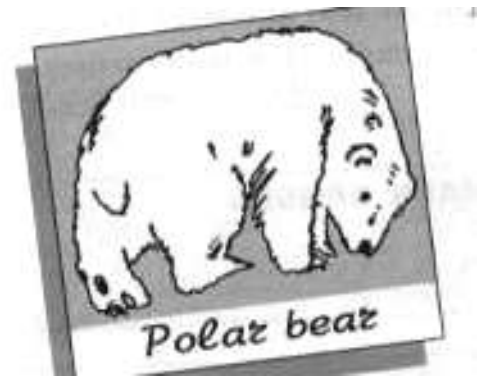
Hearing.

Ears: Some animals have big ears, which help them to hear very quiet sounds. Horses can twist their ears around to listen to sounds that are coming from all directions. This helps them to listen out for danger. Dogs can hear sounds that we cannot hear. Some people use special dog whistles to call their dogs. The whistle makes a very note that our ears cannot hear.

10. Choose one animal and describe its senses.

11. Animal map of Russia.

1. Take a map of Russia.
2. Make a list of animals that live in Russia.
3. Draw or collect pictures of these animals.
4. Pin the picture on the map.
5. Prepare a report about one of the animals on the map.



12. Choose one threatened or endangered animal in Russia and prepare a short report about it.

13. Collect cards or pictures of rare animals and role-play the situation.

The situation: Show your partner your cards and answer his questions about animals that he doesn't know. Ask him about his animals.

14. Revision.

A. Match some names of animals and the places where we can find them.

reindeer

mountains

elk

steppe

mink

taiga

rodent

forest

goat

tundra

B. Find six animal names in the table.

l	i	z	a	r	d
k	e	p	j	o	u
m	g	i	z	d	n
f	c	d	e	e	r
o	s	l	y	n	x
x	g	o	a	t	b

Keys

I. Russia.

Revision.

A. England, Germany, France, Russia

C. Russia.

II. Russian cities.

Revision.

B. 1-e, 2-c, 3-f, 4-a, 5-b, 6-d

C. Theatre, museum, square, park, church.

III. Russian food.

Revision.

A. 1-a,c; 2-a,c; 3-a,b

B. Meat, egg, potato, butter, bread.

C. Caviar, pancake, borshch, strogannina, pelmeni

IV. Russian holidays.

Revision.

B. New Year, St. Valentine's Day, Women's Day, Fool Day, The Day of Knowledge.

V. Russian animals.

Revision.

B. Lizard, fox, goat, lynx, deer.

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