

СБОРНИК ОБУЧАЮЩИХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА SPOTLIGHT ON KURSK

Автор: Коллектив АВТОРОВ | Рубрика: ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА
Пятница 9 декабря 2022



Люби свой край и будешь совершенным!

Известный академик XX века Дмитрий Сергеевич Лихачёв писал: «Любовь к родному краю, знание его истории — основа, на которой только и может осуществиться рост духовной культуры всего общества». Давайте только задумаемся в эти слова! Основу роста духовной культуры общества составляют любовь к родному краю, знание его истории.



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А общество – это совокупность людей. В нём каждый человек, обладая высокими духовно-нравственными ценностями, способствует росту духовной культуры общества. Таким образом, духовный рост всего общества неразрывно связан с духовно-нравственными ценностями каждого человека в этом обществе, а в основе роста – «любовь к родному краю, знание его истории».



Как важно это понимать! Как важно помнить об этом, когда мы заботимся о своём образовании и развитии, когда, желая быть интересными собеседниками для зарубежных друзей и партнёров, мы стремимся узнать, как можно больше о культуре, достопримечательностях и жизни людей тех стран, язык которых изучаем. И как сильно бывают зарубежные гости разочарованы, когда в разговорах мы легко можем привести 10

интересных фактов о Биг-Бене, построить туристический маршрут по Лондону, но не в силах сказать, что стоит посетить в нашей родной Курской области, чем примечательно наше село и почему для книги рекордов Гиннеса мы не смотрим какой-либо фильм более 191 раза и не возводим самые длинные мосты или гигантские плотины, а собираемся в народных костюмах на Красной площади г. Курска для участия в карагодной пляске «Тимоня». А ведь носителю иностранного языка, представителю другой культуры гораздо интереснее узнать что-то о нас, и в наших силах удивлять и восхищать других людей обширными и глубокими знаниями о том, что вблизи г. Железногорска есть удивительной красоты цветные озёра, в посёлке Маршала Жукова летом цветут лотосы, а многие из полюбившихся всему миру советских мультфильмов созданы нашим земляком Борисом Петровичем Дёжкиным.

Изучайте родной Курский край по страницам нашего сборника ["Spotlight on the Kursk region"](#), и вы не только научитесь представлять Курскую область в ходе общения с зарубежными сверстниками и гостями страны на английском языке, откроете для себя много нового и интересного о нашем регионе, но и проникнетесь к нему любовью, испытаете гордость за то, что вы сами часть этого края, его истории, культуры и традиций, что в нашей большой стране есть он, Курский край.

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*С уважением к читателю,
доцент кафедры СГО ОГБУ ДПО КИРО, к.п.н. Е.А. Давыдов*

РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ
к журналу «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ»



Spotlight on Kursk



Vol. 26

КУРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
ДОБРО ПОЖАЛОВАТЬ В СОСНЫНИЙ КРАЙ

Центр лингвистического образования
АО Издательство «Просвещение»
2022 год



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компетенцию. Все, кто принял участие в создании сборника, рассказали о том, что им дорого, и вложили в материалы частичку своего тёплого, трепетного отношения к тому, о чём писали. Таким образом, читателя материалы сборника не оставят равнодушным!

Материалы сборника разработаны под руководством сотрудников кафедры социально-гуманитарного образования ОГБУ ДПО КИРО: доцента кафедры, к.п.н. Е.А. Давыдовой и старшего преподавателя кафедры С.А. Положенковой.

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ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ

WELCOME TO KURSK REGION

(ГОЛОСОВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №3 г. ЩИГРЫ КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ»)

WELCOME TO KURSK REGION



Undoubtedly, everyone on this planet knows Russia is the biggest country in the world. The Russian Federation consists of 85 federal subjects. Kursk region (oblast) is situated in the centre of the European part of the country and occupies the territory of 29,800 km². It borders on Orel region, Bryansk region, Voronezh region, Lipetsk region, Belgorod region and Sumy region of Ukraine in the south. Kursk is the capital city of the region which you can visit making a journey from Moscow by train. The fastest way is the train "Swallow". The trip takes 5,5 hours.

The nature of Kursk Area is varied and rich in thousands of animal species which live in the forest-steppe zone: moose, hares, foxes, roe deer, wild boars, badgers, etc.

The Central Black Earth State Natural Reserve named after Professor V.V. Alekhin is located on the territory of the region. Rare birds and animals live there in their natural habitat. Since 1979, it has been included in the system of biosphere reserves of the world network of UNESCO. In 1998 it became the owner of a diploma from the Council of Europe.



ACTIVITIES

❖ Test

- Which part of the country is Kursk region located in?
a) Asian, b) European, c) Northern.
- The neighbors of the Kursk region are:
a) Lipetsk, Smolensk, Voronezh regions
b) Sumy, Voronezh, Lipetsk, Orel, Belgorod regions
c) Belgorod, Tambov, Bryansk regions
- The area of the Kursk region is
a) 29.8 thousand sq. km
b) 28.9 thousand sq. km
c) 30.0 thousand sq. km
- Kurskaya oblast is mainly bordered on
a) the regions of Ukraine
b) the regions of Russia

❖ DID YOU KNOW...?

The Kursk magnetic anomaly, located in Kursk and Belgorod regions, is the largest iron ore deposit on the Earth.

❖ Discuss with your partner

- What new facts about Kursk region have you learnt?
- What information could be useful for tourists planning to visit Kursk region?
- Would you like to visit this place?



ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ

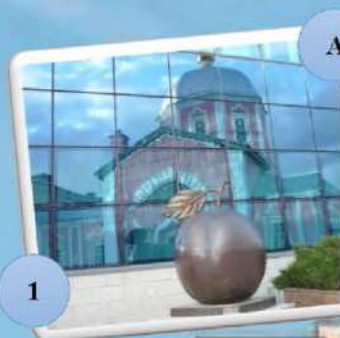
TOURIST MAP OF KURSK

(ПЕТРОВА ИРИНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 49» Г. КУРСКА)

SPOTLIGHT ON KURSK

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

TOURIST MAP OF KURSK



1

A

Hello, we are reporting from The Memorial Complex to the Fallen of the Great Patriotic War which was opened in 1984. The complex serves as a military cemetery for soldiers who died during the Second World War, many unidentified and buried in mass graves. The war dead are remembered in many memorials at the complex including monumental gates, an obelisk, statues of soldiers and an eternal flame. A monument to the Kursk Nuclear Submarine which sank in the Barents Sea in August 2000 and bore the name of the city is also included.

B

Last month my family and I visited my grandmother in Kursk. It was my first trip and we walked around the city a lot. We saw a lot of sights, but the Kursk Antonovka made a strong impression on me. This unusual monument is dedicated to the Kursk Antonovka variety of apples and consists of two metres high apple weighing 150 kilos and with a diameter of one and a half metres. This monument is by the famous sculptor Vyacheslav Klykov. It was unveiled in 2004 and is one of the last monuments of the sculptor who died in 2006.



2

C

Like many Russian cities, Kursk has a statue of Aleksandr Pushkin. It was unveiled in 2000 as part of the bicentenary celebrations of the poet and stands outside the Kursk Drama Theatre which is named after Aleksandr Pushkin. Me and my friends visited it last weekend. There was a play "Pretty" by S. Naidenov and it was really unforgettable. The plot was interesting and the actors' acting was amazing. I also liked the architecture of the building with a statue of Nike, the Greek goddess of victory, on the top.

3

1. 🎧 Look at the pictures and listen to the sounds. Imagine the scene. What city are you in? Name what this city is associated with?

2. Read three extracts from people's reports and say

Which person was...

a journalist? a holiday maker? a spectator?

3. Match the extracts, pictures and sights of Kursk

- Kursk Antonovka Apple monument
- Aleksandr Pushkin Monument and Drama Theatre
- Memorial Complex to the Fallen of the Great Patriotic War



ИСТОРИЯ ГОРОДА

KURSK

(МЕЛЬНИЧЕНКОВА ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ ИМЕНИ А. НЕВСКОГО» КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

The City I Live Kursk

Each town has its own story to tell. Researching the local history of the town where your ancestors lived is a big step to understanding what their life was like. Kursk, like any other town in Russia, is proud of its history and people.

Spotlight on Kursk invites you to visit Kursk, the town of military glory.



Kursk, one of the oldest Russian cities. The first written reference to the city dates back to 1032, but it arose even earlier – probably in the 10th century. In the mid-11th century Kursk was known as an important cultural center. In the 13th century it was utterly destroyed by the Tatar-Mongol hordes, and it rose from ruins only in the second half of the 16th century, after the emergence of the centralized Russian State: a fortress was built on the site of the ancient Kursk, and a settlement bearing the same name went up. In that period Kursk, in addition to being a frontier fortress, was a center of crafts and commerce, and a crossroads of political and economic relations between the Russians and other people.



In 1780 Kursk became the administrative center of the Kursk principality and in the 1798 of a province of the same name. In the 1860 it acquired new importance as a prominent railway junction. The 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution inscribed signal new pages in the history of the city. In the years of the Civil war that followed the Revolution, the people of Kursk made a significant contribution to the defence. They also fought valiantly to defend their homeland from the Hitler invaders. About 220 soldiers and officers who were native Kursk and Kursk Region were awarded the honorable title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their courage and heroism.



Kursk is the home town of many prominent personalities whose names are inscribed in the annals of world culture. The self-taught astronomer F.A. Semenov whose scientific discoveries received worldwide recognitions, lived and worked in Kursk in the first half of the 19th century. M.S. Shchepkin, the famous progressive actor who introduced realism into the Russian theatre, came from a Kursk serf family, and started on his career on the city's stage. The remarkable invent A.G. Ufimtsev, whom Maxim Gorky has called "the poet of technology", was born, lived and worked in Kursk. The popular Soviet writer Arkady Gaidar was also a native of Kursk.



Word list:

horde – орда,
bearing – несущий,
valiantly – отважно,
доблестно,
inscribed – вписанный.

DISCUSS:

- What famous soldiers and officers of Kursk and Kursk region do you know?
- What do you know about educational aspect in Kursk, about its institutes?

ACTIVITIES:

You see the old photos of Kursk. Try to guess the name of the places, find some information and say how do they change through the time.



ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

FEDOR ALEXEEVICH SEMENOV

(ГУСЕЙНОВА НАДЕЖДА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» Г. КУРСКА)

Spotlight on Kursk Region

Famous People



Fedor Semenov is an outstanding scientist, self – taught astronomer and a fascinating inventor as well as “the pride of the Kursk land”.



People have always wanted to know all the mysteries of the universe; the sky with the unbelievable number of stars has always fascinated people’s minds... The solar and the lunar eclipses used to be considered as the portent, even a curse for people. So, how did people of the 19th century find out some secrets of “the weird and the unexplained”?

Fedor Alexeevich Semenov

(20.03(1.05). 1794—18. (30).04 1860) (bear) in Kursk in the family of a merchant. From his childhood the boy was very curious and keen on discovering the secrets of nature and the laws of the universe. After reading the book “Mesezyaslov for 1802” and observing the lunar eclipse himself he (decide) to devote his life to astronomy.

In 1813 Fedor Alexeevich (bring) Reaumur thermometer and (start) making the first meteorological observations in Kursk. He soon (invite) to Moscow University where the solar and lunar tables were given to him.

These tables as well as the outstanding outlook helped Semenov to become the correspondent member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society and the Main Physical Observatory. Later he (to award) with the Golden Medal of the Society.

In 1856 Fedor Alexeevich published an unprecedented for those times work “Tables of the times of lunar and solar eclipses from 1840 to 2001”. Later the self-taught scientist, who deeply believed in the limitless power of scientific and technological progress, also expressed an idea about the possibility of creating artificially terrestrial satellites similar to the Moon that was incredible for his contemporaries and created a telescope with his own hands!

Put the words in brackets into the correct tense:

The keys: was born, decided, brought, started, was invited, was awarded.

ACTIVITIES

Visit the monument to F. Semenov. Make up a report about it.

Visit the museum of Semenov and Ufimtsev. Find out more information about the creations of the scientists, tell the class.





ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

MIKHAIL ALEKSEYEVICH BULATOV

(ЗАВАЛИШИНА ЛАРИСА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №6 ИМЕНИ М.А. БУЛАТОВА» Г. КУРСКА)



BULATOV MIKHAIL ALEKSEYEVICH

WORD LIST

- Phone master – телефонный мастер
- Get drafted – быть призванным на службу
- Bomb disposal engineer – сапёр
- Bravery – храбрость
- Tyranny – тирания
- Execution – исполнение/проведение
- Trapped – оказавшийся в западне
- Defuse – обезвредить
- Victorious – победитель
- Comrade – товарищ
- Injured – раненый
- Award – награда
- Honored – почетный
- Peace – мир
- Pass away – скончаться

Read the text and answer the questions:

- Are/were there any World War II participants in your family? If possible, give a talk on their experience.
- What do you think about helping war veterans? Do you have any experience of volunteer work?
- Is your school named after anyone? If it is, give a talk on what made that person famous.

Links:

- <https://www.lycey6kursk.ru/home/nash-geroi>
- <https://m.tvzvezda.ru/video/programs>

Mikhail Alekseyevich Bulatov was born on October 25, 1924 in Verhnyaya Sanarka of Ural region. In his youth, Mikhail worked as a **phone master** in the town of Chimbai. When the WWII struck, he got **drafted** and became a **bomb disposal engineer**. Bulatov's undeniable **bravery** helped the Soviet Union free it's nations from the fascist **tyranny**. During the **execution** of the Königsberg operation in 1945, **trapped** under the enemy's fire and covered by mist, he managed to **defuse** 24 bombs and emerged **victorious**. However, his **comrades** weren't that lucky – one of them was killed, and two others were severely **injured**.

After the great victory, Bulatov got many **awards** from the USSR government. Eventually, he ended up in Kursk and became one of it's **honored** citizens. He also became a warmly welcomed guest in the Lyceum №6, which was named after Bulatov shortly afterwards. He always wished the children to live in **peace** and to never witness their country being attacked. Students loved listening to Mikhail's stories from his youth and were very pleased to help him in any way possible.

Bulatov **passed away** on March 3, 2020. His memory is honored by not only the Lyceum students and staff, but also by all the people of Kursk.



In the year 2014 our Lyceum №6 was named after the Second World War hero Mikhail Bulatov. He lived in my hometown Kursk and was invited several times to the Lyceum to give a speech to the present students.

I was impressed by Bulatov's feat, it reminded me about my great-grandfather Petr Timoshenko. He was a Don Cossack, born in Rostov-na-Donu, who like Bulatov went through the whole war. He defended his homeland fighting in Russia and in Europe. Within the Don Cossack Cavalry Division he destroyed the enemy in Don, Kuban, Caucasus, freed Ukraine and Moldova, Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and ended the campaign in the Austrian Alps. Here Petr met the Victory Day. After the 9th of May my great-grandfather got many awards and continued to serve in the USSR Armed Forces as an officer.

My family honors his memory, he is the real hero.



WORD LIST

- impress – впечатлить
- hometown – родной город
- homeland – Родина
- speech – речь
- defend – защищать
- enemy – враг
- award – награда
- veteran – ветеран
- honor someone's memory – чтить память о ком-то
- volunteer organization – волонтерская организация
- great-grandfather – прадед
- relative – родственник
- freed – освободил (free – освобождать)

Read the text and answer the questions:

- Do you know any famous Second World War veterans in your hometown?
- Did your relatives take part in defending their homeland?
- Do you have veterans' aid volunteer organizations at your school?



ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

NOSOV FOR CHILDREN

(ИГРАКОВА ЛЮБОВЬ ЮРЬЕВНА, МКОУ «КОСОРЖАНСКАЯ СОШ ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА Н.И. КОНОНЕНКОВА»
ЩИГРОВСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

SPOTLIGHT ON KURSK REGION

Literature of our native land

LEARN MORE ABOUT ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS WRITERS IN KURSK REGION

NOSOV FOR
CHILDREN

Evgeny Ivanovich Nosov was born on 15 January 1925 in the family of a blacksmith in the village Tolmachevo in Kursk province.

Discuss

Do you know any outstanding people in your native town?

What are they famous for?

At the age of sixteen he went to the front to the artillery troops as a gunner. He participated in the operation "Bagration". In February 1945, Evgeny was seriously wounded near Königsberg and he was taken to the hospital of Serpukhov. Later in 1979 Evgeny described the events of the wartime in the story „The Red Wine of Victory”.

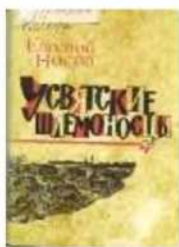


Evgeny had a habit of feeding birds, especially on frosty days. He asked to write on the grave: **"FEED THE BIRDS"**

After the war Nosov finished high school. He lived in Kazakhstan and he worked as an artist and a designer in the newspaper "The Semirechensk true". In 1951 Evgeny returned to Kursk and worked in the newspaper "The Young guard". He successfully headed the departments for working with the youth and Komsomol life. In 1957 he published his first story for children "The Rainbow" in the Kursk Almanac. After graduating from the Higher Literature Courses

ACTIVITIES

Complete the fact file below and prepare a biography of your favourite writer (90 – 100 words)



(1961-1963), Evgeny Nosov became a professional writer. The story "Usvyaty Seimonostsy" brought great success.

Nosov's works have been translated into many languages of the Soviet Union and published abroad.

The writer died in June 12, 2002 in Kursk at the age of 77 years. In memory of his remarkable countryman installed a monument in a small park not far from Evgeny Nosov's home. There is a Literary Museum of E.I. Nosov at School № 27 in Kursk. Evgeny Nosov can be attributed to the representatives of "village prose" being no less important in the literature of the XX century.

FACT FILE



FULL NAME

PLACE OF BIRTH

DATE OF BIRTH

DATE OF DEATH

INTERESTING FACTS

WORKS:



ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

IN MEMORY OF THOSE DAYS

(КАКЛЮШИНА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ ОТДЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДМЕТОВ №38» Г. КУРСКА)

Inspiring People



Valentine Krokhin
(05.09.1927-22.06.1942)

IN MEMORY OF THOSE DAYS

According to statistics, thousands of children took part in war shooting during the Great Patriotic War. "Regiment's sons, "Pioneer Heroes" fought and died as adults. They became a symbol of bravery and dedication to their motherland.

Spotlight on Russia presents unfadable act of courage of Valentine Krokhin, a young partisan of World War II

A monument to Valentine Krokhin is a famous place in the heart of the urban-type settlement of Korenevo in Kursk region. Local citizens honor and remember the memorable deed of this teenager. Ivan Dmitrievich, Valentine's father, worked here as a director of a storage depot. During World War II he was appointed Commissioner of the guerrilla group and at the end of November 1941 Ivan got a task to blow up the oil depot. Unfortunately, he was caught by fascist German invaders and hanged. Valya saw his father's execution. "I'll avenge you", shouted he in the crowd.

Nobody knows how in a nipping frost the boy found partisans in Khomutovskiy district which is about 73 kilometers from Korenevo. Together with them Valentine went on a reconnaissance. He often participated in dangerous missions with a battle group. In spring 1942 Valentine came back to Korenevo having an intention to take revenge on enemies and to destroy their commandant's office. The police officer tracked Valya down. The boy was caught sleeping with a grenade in his hand and tortured. Valentine was hanged like his father at sunrise... He was only 15. Valentine's name was given to school №1 in Korenevo and the street in the settlement.

Our people shouldn't forget such events in the history of our country, they must remember the courage of our soldiers, who defended their motherland.



DISCUSS

- The war crippled the fate of thousands of children, it has taken away the light and joyful childhood.
- Our duty is to remember the past, think about the future and defend peace

ACTIVITY

- Working with a partner prepare information about young heroes who protected our country during the Great Patriotic War.
- Write and tell us about it.



ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

KURSK NIGHTINGALE

(КАПЛИНА МАРГАРИТА АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ВИННИКОВСКАЯ СОШ» КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Kursk
nightingale

There are a plenty of famous Russian folk singers in our country. Here's a life story of one outstanding compatriot who became great, no matter what.

Spotlight on Kursk region explores lives of outstanding people

There is a little village in Kursk region that called Vinnikovo. This place is the motherland of one of the most outstanding Russian folk singers – Nadezhda Plevitskaya.

Nadezhda Vasilievna Plevitskaya was born in 1884. Her family wasn't popular or rich, they were ordinary peasants. Moreover, her parents were very religious and didn't want to let their daughter study, so Nadezhda had less than two grades education. But singing was her passion and in native countryside she had no opportunities to experience her voice. One day, having seen a circus performance, she decided to become an artist. In spite of her parents Nadezhda moved to Kiev and joined the chorus, where finally she was heard by a famous singer Leonid Sobinov. That acquaintance did the best for her. Moving to Moscow she became a professional folk singer.



Day by day she became more and more popular. She had plenty of friends, most of whom were well-known and famous people. Very soon she was taken to the tsar's family. Tsar Nikolay admired her voice and called her "Kursk nightingale". Everything was going well but then the October revolution happened.



During the revolution her husband and she moved to Europe. In some time, they both were accused of being Soviet agents. Nadezhda was convicted. Her way was finished in the prison in France. She died in the age of fifty-six. Nowadays there is a wonderful museum of Nadezhda Plevitskaya in her native place.

DISCUSS

- Do you like folk songs?
- What folk singers do you know?
- Would you try to listen to Russian folk songs in English?

ACTIVITIES

- Work with a partner and make a timeline of Plevitskaya's life. Add more details.
- Write a test for your classmates about Plevitskaya's life.



ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

DO YOU KNOW RUSSIAN DISNEY?

(ПОЛОЖЕНКОВА СВЕТЛАНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, ОГБУ ДПО КИРО, КАФЕДРА СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ)

Spotlight on Kursk Region

Famous People

Do you know Russian Disney?



He was called "Russian Disney" and persistently _____ to the United States, but he remained in his homeland.

Boris Petrovich Dyozhkin (19.08.1914 – 13.03.1992) was among the oldest, most prolific and influential Soviet animators, animation and art directors, as well as a _____, book illustrator and educator at Soyuzmultfilm.

He was born in Kursk into a Russian working-class family. The family had five children. Boris from childhood was very _____ his grandmother. He often remembered that it was she who took him to the _____, read and recalled various stories and fairy tales. He adored the circus and was athletic himself. He liked to do somersaults and _____ walk on his hands.

He liked to go to the market with his grandmother and buy apples, he especially loved the "Kursk Antonovka" and until the end of his life he preferred these apples of other varieties.

Boris started his career as a locksmith at a Moscow factory. Simultaneously, he learned to draw caricatures and finished training courses organized by the "Krokodil" magazine.



Dyozhkin's teachers were V. G. Suteev, M. S. Pashchenko and W. Disney. He knew the scenes from the Disney films thoroughly, but he never simulated the meter of American _____. All his films have their own personality. Dyozhkin's heroes are recognizable: shiny black eyes, bushy eyebrows, potato noses and a signature smile from ear to ear with outstanding teeth.

QUESTIONS

1. Have you ever watched Dyozhkin's cartoons? What is your favourite cartoon?
2. What cartoon character do you like most of all? Why?

Put the words into the gaps.

lured, release, coincide, caricaturist, temple, anniversary, attached to, animation

ACTIVITIES



The book "Boris Dyozhkin. Biography Pages" was published in 2019. The _____ of the publication was timed to _____ with the 105th _____ of his birth.

The first print run consisted of 520 copies. You can find this book not only in urban and rural libraries, but also in the leading Russian libraries.



- Find information about the monument to B. Dyozhkin. Tell the class.

- What do you know about Dyozhkin's Festival in the Kursk region. Make a report about it.

- Make a project about B. Dyozhkin. Remember to tell about biography, career and interesting facts about his life.



- Perform a scene from one of the Dyozhkin's cartoons.



ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

VYACHESLAV KLYKOV

(СЕМЕНОВА МАРИНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» Г. КУРСКА)

Spotlight on Kursk Region

Famous People

1. Look at the photo. What do you know about this man? Ask three questions. Read the text. Can you answer your questions?



In Kursk everybody knows the name of Vyacheslav Klykov, mainly because it is the name of the avenue in the northern part of the city. But why was it named in his honour and what do we really know about this great person?

Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Klykov is truly an **outstanding** Soviet and Russian sculptor. He was born into a peasant family and grew up in the **remote** village of Myrmyzhi in the Kursk Region. He studied at the construction college and the Kursk Pedagogical Institute. Then he left for Moscow and in 1968 he graduated from the Surikov Moscow State Institute of Arts.

During his life Vyacheslav Mikhailovich created more than 200 sculptures. He devoted a lot of time to work, he was passionate about it. He had practically no free time and slept no more than 5-6 hours a day. As a result, we see his creations in dozens of Russian cities and abroad. He was very religious and patriotic. His works were **inspired** by his deep love for his Motherland, its history and religion. He carried this love from childhood **throughout** his life and remained **faithful** to death. V.M. Klykov died at the age of 67 on the July 2, 2006 in Moscow. He was buried according to his will in his homeland – in the village of Marmizhi of the Sovetsky district of the Kursk region. A year after his death a monument was **erected** to him in Kursk and a new avenue was named in his honour.

2. Match the words in bold with their meanings.

famous loyal constructed motivated far during designed

3. Do you know where these monuments are situated? Find information about them. Tell the class.



4. Visit Kursk Regional Library named for N. Aseev online and find more information about V. Klykov and other famous people of the Kursk Region <http://kurskonb.ru/our-booke/kuriane/doc/klvideo.html>



ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

LIFE AS ART

(СЕРЕГИНА СВЕТЛАНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №58» Г. КУРСКА)

LIFE AS ART

ART

Alexander Deineka did not become a famous artist in the USSR immediately: he worked in many places that were not directly related to art. But later the artist found his theme — sports. The strong and beautiful characters of his canvases reflected the ideals of socialist realism — high morale, competitions and victories.

Alexander Deineka is a Russian painter, illustrator and sculptor. He was born on 20th of May in 1899 in the town which is named Kursk.



He lived in a family of railway workers. His family was not rich. Nevertheless, he was able to get a good education. He learned at the Kursk Railway School. Since 1915 he studied at the Kharkov Art School. Alexander returned to Kursk in 1917 during February revolution. He joined the Red Army in his hometown. After the February Revolution he was a teacher at a girls' gymnasium and even worked as a photographer in the Criminal Investigation Department.

After serving in the army, Alexander Deineka went to study in Moscow. He traveled a lot around the country and collected material for his works everywhere. In 1924 his first exhibition was held at which Deineka demonstrated his talent. He worked drawing posters, designed theaters and agitation trains, headed the art sector of public education in the Kursk province.



In the 1930-s Deineka focused on sport. From a young age he was engaged in gymnastics, volleyball, boxing, swimming, running. Personal sports experience helped the artist to find suitable techniques to reflect the dynamism and plasticity of athletes on the canvas.

The period of Stalin's repressions did not affect the artist in any way. During the war, sports and health in Deineka's work gave way to a military theme. Deineka created a number of outstanding works like "Defense of Sevastopol", "Outskirts of Moscow" and "November 1941" during the Great War. He continued to develop his favourite themes in the post-war period. There are works like "Tractor driver" and "By the Sea. Fisherwomen".



In his work Alexander Deineka created an image of a happy Soviet reality. Strength, energy, passion are phenomena that are relevant in any political system. Thanks to the unique talent of the painter, his paintings have gained immortality.

In Kursk there is even a street named after him.

■ What do you most admire about Alexander Deineka?

■ What is your dream and how do you intend to achieve it?

Write about another famous person of Kursk



ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

THE HERO OF USSR MIKHAIL IVANOVICH GUTOROV

(ХАЛИНА ЮЛИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ПОЛЕВСКОЙ ЛИЦЕЙ» КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

The Hero of USSR Mikhail Ivanovich Gutorov

In this difficult time we have we must remember heroes and their exploits in the Second World War

Hello! My name is Liza. I'm a pupil of the 9th form in a small village school. Its name is the Lyceum of Polevaia. I like my school and I am proud of it, not only of my teachers, my friends, but of former pupils. The Hero of USSR Mikhail Ivanovich Gutorov studied in my school.



Mikhail Gutorov was born in 1919 in a small village Verhneie Gutorovo of Kursk region in the family of a peasant. In 1936 he graduated from the school of Polevaia. From 1937 he lived in Moscow, worked at a factory and studied at a flying club. He went to war in June of 1941 as a pilot. He fought in the 702nd aviation regiment as a flight commander. He was a deputy squadron leader. Mikhail flew 616 combat flights on the plane PO-2. He shot down 5 enemy planes for 16 sorties only. The pilot always showed exceptional courage and bravery. He finished the war in the rank of major.

Mikhail Gutorov was awarded orders and medals for his feats of arms. The Degree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union to the major Mikhail Gutorov in 1946. He was also awarded two Orders of Lenin, an Order of the Red Banner, an Order of Alexander Nevsky. Mikhail Gutorov died in 1997. He was buried at the Troyekurovsky cemetery in Moscow.



Now our school has the plate with Gutorov's name, open on the 20th of January 2015. Every year on his birthday the 24th of September and on Kursk Liberation Day the 8th of February all our pupils go to the meeting by this plate. We listen to the hymn of Russia, read patriotic poems.

Eternal glory to the Hero!!!

Exercises:

Answer the questions:

1. Must people remember feats of arms in the Second World War? Why?
2. Do you take part in the procession of the Immortal Regiment? Why?
3. Do you know any children's feats of arms in the Second World War?
4. What do you know about Katia Zelenko's feat of arms?

For discuss:

Find information about feats of arms in the Second World War and other heroes of the Soviet Union

Vocabulary

feat – подвиг
regiment – полк
flight commander –
командир звена
deputy squadron leader –
заместитель командира
эскадрильи



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

KURSK MONUMENTS

(ГЕРАСИМОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ИГОРЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» Г. КУРСКА)

Spotlight On Kursk Monuments

It is not a secret that every place has its landmarks. We decided to present some unusual and unique monuments of Kursk region, which have become its symbols.

Kursk region has always been a religious, cultural and industrial centre of the black soil region in the Central Russia. There are many exciting things to do and to see here. Just as lots of towns and cities, Kursk is not an exception, and attracts numerous visitors and tourists every year. There are a lot of magnificent places full of legends, history and even mystery.



While walking in the centre of Kursk and its suburbs people can admire various monuments to famous writers, composers, outstanding people which make up the majority. However, Kursk can excite with its unusual monuments, such as Kursk nightingale and Kursk antonovka. They are regarded as symbols of Kursk and are well-known throughout Russia. Kursk nightingale is famous for its songs, which last twice as long as the songs of ordinary nightingales. Kursk antonovka is a sweet variety of apples.



Not far from Red Square, opposite Kursk State University, there is a monument to the first teacher. It is a bronze sculpture of a young woman. She is holding a school register in her hands and is standing near the blackboard. There are lines from a poem by N. Nekrasov about the vocation of a teacher on the blackboard. The teacher is rather shy and modest but is eager to give all her love, enthusiasm and knowledge to the pupils. The monument was opened on the eve of September, 1 in 2015. The sculptor is Nikolai Krivolapov. Being the professor of Kursk State University, Nikolai was offered to make a monument to the first teacher and one of his students became a model and a propotype for it. Natalya Redkina, a student of the

Art Faculty posed for some hours a day during two months to help her teacher. It is not a surprise that it was an honorable duty to be a model for the master. Both the sculptor and his model were satisfied with the result. These days this monument has become a decoration of one of the oldest streets in Kursk, Radishev and a special place where future teachers may dream, relax and get inspiration.

Discuss

- ✓ Have you ever seen any unusual monuments or statues?
- ✓ Where are they situated?
- ✓ Which of them would you like to have in Kursk?

Project

Working with a partner make a sketch of a monument you'd like to erect in our region.

Activity

Find information about symbols of Kursk.
Make a map of Kursk with monuments and statues.



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

THE MEMORIAL COMPLEX “KURSK BULGE”

(ГОРБУЛИНА НАТАЛЬЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №25» Г. КУРСКА)

THE MEMORIAL COMPLEX “KURSK BULGE”



The Triumphal Arch

Its height is 24 meters. There is the bronze equestrian statue of St. George of 6.4 meters at the top and four bronze figures of Russian soldiers of different time on its body.

DISCUSS

1. What does the resilience mean? Do you think you are a resilience person? Why?
2. Have you ever seen military equipment in real life? Describe it.
3. What others memorials of the Great Patriotic War do you know?
4. What is the importance of the Battle of Kursk in the Great Patriotic War?

The Eternal Fire



There are many places to visit in our city but one monument but has a particular meaning for every child of our country. This place has become known all over the world. I am proud to present the Complex “Triumph Arch” in Kursk.

Memorial complex “Kursk Bulge” praises the feat of the Soviet people in the Battle of Kursk during the Great Patriotic War. Military actions took place more than one month (from July, 5 to August, 23) in 1943. Thanks to the resilience of our soldiers and wise officers, the land was defended and German troops stopped the offensive and took up defense. So the “Kursk Bulge” was erected in honor the 55th anniversary of the Battle.

You can easily find the complex on the Victory Avenue. It has a large territory, so be ready to spend there several hours. The composition of the memorial complex includes the magnificent Triumphal Arch, the monument to Marshal Georgy Zhukov, The Stele “City of military Glory”, The Church of St. George, The Common Grave with granite tombstone “Unknown Soldier Kursk land” and The Eternal Fire. Also there is an Alley of military equipment where you can see samples of armored vehicles, air defense equipment, tube artillery and self-propelled artillery platform.

The Stele “City of military Glory”



ACTIVITIES

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:
 - Триумфальная арка
 - Курская дуга
 - Великая Отечественная война
 - Стела «Город воинской славы»
 - Проспект Победы
 - Вечный огонь
2. Make up a video excursion to the memorial complex “Kursk Bulge”.



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

MONUMENTS

(ГРЫУ СВЕТЛАНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №14» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСКА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Spotlight on Zheleznogorsk Monuments

The best place to start a trip to the sights of Zheleznogorsk is the breathtaking Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, the world's most powerful iron ore basin. The city has many monuments dedicated to the mining industry and the Great Patriotic War.



MONUMENT TO THE FIRST BUILDERS AND MINERS PIONEERS

The memorial sign to the first builders and miners pioneers in honor of the 50th anniversary of Zheleznogorsk and Mikhailovsky Mining and Processing Plant was established on July 14, 2007 in the square near the Cinema Center. The authors are Valery Ivannikov and Valery Vasiliev.



MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF THE MIKHAILOVSKY PARTISAN PARTY.

It was erected in the middle of 1970s in the Nikitin Recreation and Culture Park, became one of the first monuments dedicated to the Great Patriotic War. The monument was built in honour of the soldiers of the First Kursk Partisan Group who fought against the German i
n



MEMORIAL COMPLEX "POKLONNAYA VYSOTA 269"

The memorial complex "Poklonnaya Vysota 269" was opened near the village of Molotychi, Kursk Region in 2015. A stele "Angel of Peace" was installed at the complex. It was built to commemorate the *feat* of the Soviet soldiers who prevented the German invaders from reaching Kursk in 1943. More than 40 thousand people died there. 34 soldiers who defended the northern front of the Kursk Bulge in July became Heroes of the Soviet Union, most of them posthumously.

Discuss

- Ask three questions about the monuments. Use information from the texts.
- What is the historical importance and value of the monuments?

Activity

1. Find and present information about one or two monuments of your town.
2. What are the most famous monuments of the world? Make a list of them.



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

WATERMILL IN KRASNIKOVO

(ИВАШИНА АЛИНА ИГОРЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 3» Г. КУРСКА)

Watermill in Krasnikovo

The invention of mills goes back deep into the past. Even in ancient times man learned to use the power of water to grind a large number of grains into flour. Before the revolution of 1917 there were 1300 mills in the Kurskaya oblast. Today only one has been preserved.*

The watermill is located in Krasnikovo village. It is the only functioning watermill, that has survived to this day in its original form in the central part of Russia.

The oak mill was built by Kozma Ivanovich Krasnikov at the beginning of the XVIII century. After the first miller the mill was owned by his children and later by his grandchildren.

In the 1780-s the lands around the village of Krasnikovo, the pond on the river Kruk and the mill were given to Captain Vasily Alexandrovich Glazov.

The last owner was Foma Ignatievich Tyatenets. After the Civil War Tyatenets took his family and left. The mill went to the collective farm "40 years of October". During the Great Patriotic War the mill worked during

the day for the needs of the occupation command, and at night local people secretly ground bread for the partisans.

From the post-war period to 2007 Georgy Ivanovich Krasnikov, a descendant* of the very first miller, worked as a miller. After his death the mill stopped. People say: "The miller and the mill have a heart of stone." While one of the hearts is beating, the second one will also be beating. The old miller died, and the mill's heart stopped.

The mill was relaunched* after the reconstruction in 2020. A new miller arrived, and the "stone mill's heart" began to work again, the millstones* rustled and the water purred on the water wheel.

You can visit this wonderful place every day. But, if you'd like to see the mill at work, make your journey from May to October on weekends.



Word list

*to preserve – сохранять/
охранять

*a descendant – потомок

*to relaunch – перезапускать

*the millstones – жернова

Activity

Is the statement true, false or not stated?

1. You can find the watermill in Krasnikovo village.
2. The mill was built in XIX century.
3. The last mill's owner was Vasily Glazov.
4. During the II World War the mill didn't work.
5. There is a spirit of the first miller here.
6. The mill was relaunched in 2020.
7. You can see the mill working only in summer.



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

THE MONUMENT TO APPLE IN KURSK

(ИГНАТОВА ОЛЬГА ВАЛЕНТИНОВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №6 ИМЕНИ М.А. БУЛАТОВА» Г. КУРСКА)

Glory about Kursk antonovka has been going since ancient times. It was eaten even at Ekaterina's court and the apples for tsaritsa were always fresh.

The Monument to Apple in Kursk

There is a lot of unusual sculptures and statues in different places of the world, that are devoted to various people, characters, animals and events. Russia is famous for such monuments too, original and often amusing.

What only in the world there are no unusual monuments! For example, monuments to apple. The apple that tried Adam (Moscow), to apple bit (Jerusalem), to fountain-apple (Alma-Ata), monument to apple in Gomel (Belorussia), in Georgia (the USA), the globe-apple in Novosibirsk and at last monument to the apple antonovka, that became Kursk sightseeing.



This two-meter largest apple in Russia was found in the last month of summer 2008 on the central Lenin Street in front of Kurskprombank, which bought that sculpture at its author. The creator of a wonderful and unusual monument was a famous Kursk artist and sculptor Vyacheslav Klikov. He is the author of many famous monuments: to marshal Zhukov, Kirill and Mefodii in Moscow, to A. Pushkin in Arzamas and in Tiraspol, to A. Rublyov in Radonezh.

Glory about Kursk antonovka has been going since ancient times. It was eaten even at Ekaterina's court and the apples for tsaritsa were always fresh. Nowadays winners of public recognition competition «Person of the Year» are rewarded by small golden apples. That is why the idea of creation of this monument to the apple antonovka, to Kursk symbol like Kursk nightingale has appeared. Klikov's sketches became a framework for monument creation.

150 km- apple with a leaf is 2 meters high and 1,5 meters in diameter is made of copper and is empty inside. It is situated between the bank and the church.

The opening of the monument was dedicated to Savior of the Apple Feast Day. Everybody who came at this event was suggested to treat sweet Kursk antonovka, as a symbol of the town. Russian folk songs were sung. Savior of the Apple Feast Day that year was great!



*Say whether these statements are **true** or **false**.*

1. There are no more monuments to apple in Russia.
2. The monument to apple is situated on the central square.
3. The author of Kursk Antonovka is V. Klikov.
4. The opening of the monument was dedicated to New Year.



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

CULTURAL HERITAGE

(КОЛУСОВСКАЯ ОЛЕСЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» Г. КУРСКА)

Cultural Heritage



*Kursk has long been famous for its wondrous architectural sights – churches and cathedrals. They tower over the city's squares and quiet lanes. One of the most recognized sights with a mysterious history is **Sergiev-Kazan Cathedral**.*

- A Great Expectations
- B A Miraculous Escape
- C A Holy Sign
- D Modern History
- E The Creators

1. The present building of Sergiev-Kazan Cathedral replaced a wooden church built in honour of St. Sergius of Radonezh, the famous Russian saint. The church burnt down and while clearing the ashes, a miraculously survived icon of the Mother of God of Kazan was discovered.

2. The new gorgeous building in the form of a ship (an example of Elizabethan Baroque) is said to have been built by one of the ¹apprentices of the great Italian architect Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli. The cathedral began to be erected in 1752. In charge of the construction was the Kursk merchant Isidor Moshnin, whose son Prokhor later became known as one of the most honoured Russian saints – Seraphim of Sarov.

¹ people learning by practical experience from a skilled worker

3. After the merchant's death, his wife Agaphia carried on the work of her husband and her seven-year-old son got genuinely interested in the construction. Once he climbed to the top of the bell tower, lost balance and fell down from a height. The mother was desperate but great was her joy when she saw her child standing on the ground safe and sound.



A special sign marks this place nowadays.

4. At present the magnificent cathedral is noted for its impressive 18-meter iconostasis. In the middle of the 20th century the cathedral was home to a picture gallery, an art studio and even the Museum of Atheism. During WWII it was opened for church services. Nowadays it is a cultural monument of federal importance.

Match the headings (A-E) with the paragraphs. There is one extra heading.

Activities

Make up an excursion to the cathedral.

Find out some information about the cultural sights of Kursk and report it in class.



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

MEMORIAL COMPLEX "THE KURSK BULGE"

(КУДИНЕНКО АЛЕКСАНДРА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» Г. КУРСКА)

Memorial Complex "The Kursk Bulge"

At the northern entrance to the city of Kursk there is a memorial complex devoted to one of the decisive battles of the Great Patriotic War – «The Kursk Bulge». The complex includes the Triumphal Arch, the church of St. George the Victorious, the monument to Georgy Zhukov, the Grave of the Unknown Soldier, and the exhibition of military equipment.

Spotlight on Kursk visits sights of military glory



The Triumphal Arch

The Triumphal Arch, 24 meters tall, was constructed in 2000. On its top you can see a sculpture of St. George the Victorious striking a dragon with a spear. There are the sculptures of Russian warriors from different epochs at the foot of the monument on four sides.

The Church of St. George the Victorious

The Church of St. George the Victorious was built by Kursk architects in 2008. The 47 meters tall church is crowned by a belfry with 9 bronze bells. About 7 thousand of the names of the soldiers who lost their lives at «the Kursk Bulge» are engraved on the walls of the church inside.

The Grave of the Unknown Soldier

The tomb to «the Unknown Soldier» was built on the mass grave where there are remnants of the soldiers discovered in another part of Kursk when the construction of the memorial complex was well under way. The monument includes the Eternal Flame and a relief plate depicting a dead soldier and a flock of cranes flying above him.



The Exhibition of Military Equipment.

One of the alleys of the complex is lined with military weapons of the time of the Great Patriotic War including the legendary rocket launcher «Katuasha».

PROJECT

Think of a sight devoted to the Great Patriotic War in your city. Tell your classmates about it. Give interesting details and illustrate it with pictures.

- ❖ Where is it situated?
- ❖ Is it devoted to a special event?
- ❖ What objects does it include?
- ❖ What can you see and do there?



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

THE CHURCH OF THE DORMITION IN KURSK

(ШОЙТОВА АЛЕКСАНДРА ДМИТРИЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» Г. КУРСКА)

The Church of the Dormition in Kursk

Spotlight on Kursk invites you to the Church of the Dormition in Kursk.



The skyline of Kursk cannot be imagined without its **beautiful** churches. The Church of the Dormition, a Catholic cathedral in Marat street, is one of them. The history of this **incredible** building goes back to the 19th century when the Kursk Catholic community asked for the permission to build a temple. The construction began in 1892 and was completed four years later.

The Cathedral is a **fine** example of neo-Gothic style with two **recognizable** spiers, twenty-seven gilded crosses on the portal and on the sides of the temple. It is also richly decorated with **spectacular** mosaics. It is worth mentioning that a **famous** Russian artist Kazimir Malevich got married and christened his children in the Church of the Dormition in Kursk.

Soon after the revolution the temple was closed. The building housed a museum, then a warehouse. A bomb hit one of the spiers during the war. In 1970 it was restored and the House of Culture was opened there. In 1997 the building was returned to the church and in 2006 the 110th anniversary of the temple was solemnly celebrated.



The Church plays an **immense** role in the cultural life of Kursk, as it stands out for its **breathtaking** organ concerts. Lovers of classical music point out its **excellent** acoustics and **peculiar** spiritual atmosphere. All the money raised from selling the tickets is donated to charity or used to repair and maintain the temple.

Activities:

I True, false or not stated?

1. The Church of the Dormition is the only Catholic cathedral in Kursk.
2. The Church of the Dormition was built in 1896.
3. The Church is decorated with more than twenty gilded crosses.
4. Kazimir Malevich christened his two children in the Church.
5. During the war the Cathedral was totally destroyed.

II Use the adjectives in bold to describe the Church of the Dormition.

III Write a few sentences giving reasons why someone should visit the Church of the Dormition.

IV Imagine you are visiting the Church of the Dormition during a concert. What can you see and hear? How do you feel? Tell your partner or your class. Try to use the words in bold.

<https://riakursk.ru/strategiyu-razvitiya-kurska-utverdili/>

https://chr.aif.ru/kursk/events/antireligioznyy_muzey_dk_i_hram_istoriya_unikalnogo_kurskogo_kostela

https://pikabu.ru/story/rimskokatolicheskaya_tserkov_g_kursk_7038497



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS

(ЩУРОВА ЛЮБОВЬ СЕРГЕЕВНА, МКОУ «ВОЛЖАНСКАЯ СОШ» СОВЕТСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

*Spotlight on Kursk**The Church of St. Nicholas*

In many countries children are taught about religion in schools.

Today, religion may be taught in schools. Children talk about faith, read about temples and churches. The temple is a special place, a place of meeting and uniting with God.

Read the text and translate it



Almost every inhabitant contributed to the construction of the Nikol Temple in the village of Kshensky.

The temple was built very quickly. The history of the temple begins in 1904. A small church was built, but in 1935 it was destroyed. Until 1992 there was no church in the village.

In 2010, the abbot of the temple asked the district administration for help in the construction of a new temple. The Board of Trustees was established. Victor Karamyshev became its co-chair. A fund-raiser was organized for the construction of a temple complex.

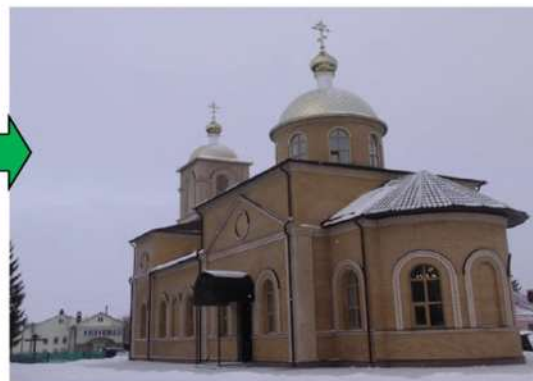
In March 2012, a prayer was made for the start of a good cause. On June 26, 2013, the Lord made a ceremony of consecration of the temple stone in the name of Saint Nicholas the Miracle Worker. On 27 August 2016, domes were erected on the temple.

The temple has been revived. We are obliged to know the history of our native land, to honour traditions and to respect the memory of people of different generations.

Questions

*Have you ever visited this church?

*What do you think about this building?



Task Find information about other temples of the Kursk region and tell us about its.



ТРАДИЦИИ И ПРАЗДНИКИ В КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

2022 - THE YEAR OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE PEOPLES OF RUSSIA

(БОЛОТОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МКОУ «СТАРОЛЕЩИНСКАЯ СОШ» СОЛНЦЕВСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

2022 - THE
YEAR OF
CULTURAL
HERITAGE OF
THE PEOPLES OF
RUSSIA

Apple Orchards are both special traditions and special value For the Oboyansk region. From generation to generation, the Oboyans convey the legend that Catherine II, passing through Oboyan, not only tasted the famous fragrant antonovka, but also took the full basket with her to the palace.

The first district holiday "Oboyanskoye Yabloko" took place on the main square of the city on October 22, 2016. The day was not chosen by chance, because October 21 in the calendar is listed as World Apple Day and besides, this is the time to complete the apple harvest.



Guests of the holiday were greeted by rural courtyards, where the center of attention, among traditional treats, were culinary masterpieces from apples. Apple pies, casseroles, charlotte, juices, jam, jams, etc. The main theme of the festive concert with elements of theatricalization was the apple, which is a symbol closely related to the cultural traditions, art and folklore of many peoples. The participants of the event learned the history of the development of gardening in the Oboyansk region, tasted and stocked for the winter with various varieties of apples, products of the growing Oboyansk cannery, purchased apple seedlings.

The main guest of the holiday was the Acting Governor of the Kursk Region Roman Starovoit. In his congratulations, he noted: "Oboyan really has a centuries-old history. Today, the city is a unique corner of the Kursk region with a rich heritage, beautiful nature and a developing economy. Examples of history, tradition and modernity are surprisingly combined here. " I wish Oboyan to bloom and flourish. "

Activities:

- Read the text and divide it into parts. Give each part a title.
- Define the theme of the text. Find the keywords and word combinations of the text which make the thematic framework of the text.
- Make the plan of the text.



ТРАДИЦИИ И ПРАЗДНИКИ В КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

FOLK DANCE “TIMONYA”

(ПАШКОВА ГАЛИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «ГЛЕБОВСКАЯ СОШ» КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

SPOTLIGHT ON KURSK REGION

- Do you like dancing? I think your answer is “Yes, of course, I do”. What do you know about folk dances in your country or region?

Traditions and Culture

Spotlight on Russia presents a unique folk dance “Timonya”



Traditional dance “Timonya” is a unique cultural phenomenon of the Kursk region. “Timonya” is a mass dance in a circle with the singing of choruses (ditties) accompanied by an instrumental tune common in the southern regions of the Kursk area. The folk-tune is performed by an instrumental ensemble which consists of string and wind instruments including the archaic Pan flutes – kugikly. The sound of instruments can also be imitated by voice. Choreographic movements are diverse. Man's and woman's dance differs in a special style. “Timonya” is danced in a circle

counterclockwise¹. Dancing groups consist of two or three women (“hens”) and one man (“Timonya the rooster”). A man performs impromptu movements in front of women. The musicians usually stand face to face in the center of the circle of dancers. “Timonya” is associated with a situation of festive fun. This folk dance is an integral part of any festive celebrations. The dance is performed in the house on the holiday, when family events are celebrated, and on calendar holidays in the street with a large number of people.

Nowadays the “Timonya” dance is the only one that has not lost its attractiveness, relevance and demand. In the festive round dances, young people and adults dance with pleasure to the sound of “Timonya”.

Collect informaton about another folk dances in your country and write an article about them.

ACTIVITY



A record was set in Kursk on the City Day (2019): 1626 people danced “Timonya”

counterclockwise¹ [kaontə'klɒkwaɪz] – против часовой стрелки



CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS IN KURSK

(ГАНЖА ИРИНА ОЛЕГОВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ № 21» Г. КУРСКА)

Spotlight on Kursk

What do you know about it?

Customs and traditions in Kursk

Kursk is a city of ancient traditions. It is known as the land of flower carpets. The local craftsmen weave beautiful carpets with large and bright flowers, which are woven on a black background. This range of colors is considered to be traditional for Kursk. Nowadays the demand for handmade carpets is growing. Therefore, local craftsmen began to teach young people the old weaving traditions.



Also, one of the traditional crafts in Kursk is manufacture of clay toys. Kursk toys made of clay differ from all others, because there is a special type of clay, local toys are called «Kozhlyanskaya». The clay that is used to make them is very plastic and soft. This is a very popular form of entertainment in Kursk and local people are keen on it.

A lot of interesting events take place in Kursk throughout the year, acquainting guests of the city with the local culture. One of them is the Samotsvety folklore festival. Hundreds of people visit it, because it is a good opportunity to listen to music concerts from participants coming from all regions of Russia.



EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF ENGLISH SAYINGS AND PROVERBS:

- Tradition wears a snowy beard
- Old customs are best
- When in Rome, do as the Romans do



ТРАДИЦИИ И ПРАЗДНИКИ В КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

TASTY AND HEALTHY

(ТОРУБАРОВА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МКОУ «ВОЗОВСКАЯ СОШ» ПОНЫРОВСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Tasty and Healthy

Fish and chips in England, hot dogs and Buffalo chicken wings in America. Kursk region has its own unique cuisine. Every year Korenskaya Fair is visited by thousands of tourists. Here you can watch concerts, buy different goods and try something tasty at special stalls, presenting different parts of our region.

Spotlight on Kursk visits Korenskaya Fair to find out more about local dishes.



Торубарова Е. Н., учитель МКОУ «Возовская СОШ» Поньковского района Курской области



Meet Natalya from Ponyri and taste delicious pumpkin porridge called garbuznya.

"Our grandmothers cooked it in Russian ovens and used to eat it every day", says Natalya.



Next to Ponyri stall there are guests from Sudzha. Galina tells about The Russo-Turkish War and the cossaks who cooked dumplings with a hole and brought the secret of cooking home. She treats us with this ancient dish. Yummy!



And what about desserts? Svetlana from Medvenka pavilion welcomes to try traditional local kissel made of smetana and jelly. She also reminds that this treatment was mentioned in many Russian legends and fairy tales. "Serve it with fruit and it will be a perfect dessert for different occasions!", added Svetlana.

It was a perfect day! All local dishes were tasty and we found out that our ancestors used very simple and healthy products for cooking. Undoubtedly, Kursk region has its own unique cuisine and people!

DISCUSS

- Have you ever heard of any of these dishes?
- Where was it?
- Have you ever eaten any of them?

ACTIVITIES

Find more information about local dishes and present them to the class.



AFANASY FET'S MUSEUM ESTATE

(АСТАНИНА ЕКАТЕРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ «ПРОГИМНАЗИЯ «РАДУГА» Г. КУРСКА)

EDUCATION, GEOGRAPHY AND LEISURE FACULTIES

*Afanasy Fet's
museum estate*How to spend one fabulous day in
Kursk region? What exactly is a Fet's
museum estate?

DISCUSS

Imagine you have just returned from a trip to Fet's museum estate. Use the information in the text to give a two-minute talk about Fet's house.
Talk about ...

LOCATION

CULTURES
EVENTS

NATURE

Afanasy Fet was not only a giant Russian poet but an excellent translator and children writer. Now we will get acquainted with the main attraction of the Kursk region where the great Russian poet wrote his poems.

Afanasy Fet's museum estate in the Kursk region is a corner of picturesque Russian nature. The landscapes are really impressive and especially for urban citizens: mirror-like surface of the lakes, forbs of meadows, dense forests.

There is a big house where the poet spent the best years of his creative life. On the ground floor there are frontrooms, dining room where guests were received. Also there is wife's room with a large iconostasis. On the second floor there are library, billiard, guest rooms and study. Especially beautiful is a park with a mighty oak planted by Fet himself. In the park there are many flowers, the pound, a lot of beaches and gazebos.

Today the estate is not only a museum but a venue for festivals. In summer musical and poetic events are held, for example, «Nightingale night» and the festival of writes «Fetovsky reading».

If you have visited the Kursk region you should definitely go to this wonderful place!

ACTIVITY

Work in two groups: those for life in a village and those against. (urban citizens) Use the text to help you prepare a class debate.



ИНТЕРЕСНЫЕ ОБЪЕКТЫ КУЛЬТУРЫ, СПОРТА, ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

THE KURSK STATE DEINEKA ART GALLERY

(ПЛОХИХ ЕЛИЗАВЕТА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44 » Г. КУРСКА)

The Kursk State Deineka Art Gallery

Pre-reading discussion

1. What can we learn from art?
 2. How can art benefit from modern technologies?
 3. When did you last visit the Kursk Deineka Art Gallery or any other one? What can you tell your friend about your visit?
- Why is art so important for the modern people?



The art gallery was founded in 1935 and opened to the public on September 12, 1935. Initially, the ... (1 – collect) of the gallery consisted of about 200 ... (2 – paint). At that time, it was called the Kursk Regional Art Gallery after K. Ivanov; since 1969 the Kursk State Deineka Art Gallery.

Before the Great Patriotic War, the gallery was located in Sergiev-Kazanskii Cathedral. In 1946, the gallery was moved to a merchant's mansion – the former Puzanov house. In 1980 the

gallery obtained an exhibition hall at 85 Radishchev Str. (an extension to a modern ... (3 – residence) building), where the first ... (4 – exhibit) was opened in 1981.

Not only does the modern collection of the gallery consist of more than eight thousands of paintings, sculptures and graphics of representatives from European schools but also it includes the collection of Russian ... (5 – talent) artists.

The collection of works of A.A. Deineka, which a special hall ... (6 – dedicate) to, includes more than 1000



items on display and allows visitors to get a ... (7 – fair) complete picture of the work of this outstanding Soviet artist.

Nowadays, the significant job is done by the staff of the gallery to draw the attention of the ... (8 – visit). A great number of exhibitions are held for locals and ... (9 – tour) of ... (10 – differ) ages. That is why the Kursk State Deineka Art gallery is a must to visit for everyone.

Match the names and numbers with the facts about the Kursk State Deineka Art Gallery

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. 1000 | A. the number of the exhibits belonged to the gallery |
| 2. Pusanov House | B. the number of exhibits when the gallery was just founded |
| 3. 200 | C. the number of works of art of A.A. Deineka belonged to the gallery |
| 4. September 12, 1935 | D. the greatest Russian artist after whom the gallery is named |
| 5. A.A Deineka | E. the home of the gallery before the Great Patriotic War |
| 6. More than 8000 | F. the building where the gallery moved into in 1946 |
| 7. Sergiev-Kazanskii Cathedral | G. the date of the opening of the gallery |

Project Visit the site <https://www.deinekagallery.ru/sveden/shedevr-sobraniya/> and get acquainted with the list of the masterpieces which are on display. Then go to the gallery and try to find all of them in the halls of the gallery. Speak about the emotions which you feel when looking at them.



THE EMERALD TOWN AMUSEMENT PARK OF KURCHATOV

(РАКИТСКИХ ГАЛИНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ №4» Г. КУРЧАТОВА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Spotlight on the Kursk region turns your attention to...

The Emerald Town amusement park of Kurchatov



Spotlight on Kurchatov invites you to visit the most popular holiday destination for children and adults in the city! Come and see our amusement park area some day!

Kurchatov is a small town in the western part of Kursk region and there are not so many attractions here to visit and see. But one of the sights of the city is famous and very popular with kids, teenagers and adults. This is the Emerald Town amusement park. Everyone in the city can visit this wonderful area in any season. This

place is perfect for different activities. Both children and adults can find their favorite pastime in any time of the day and in every season. Summer is perfect for cycling, running, playing tennis, football, ping-pong and basketball.

Teens enjoy rollerblading, riding bikes and scooters. Kids prefer to ride down an artificial slide and ride on the ferries wheel. The park has many exercise machines for kids, teens and grown-ups. What is more, children are happy to take part in the battle scenes of the built fortress.



Activities

Put yourself into the picture.

Where are you?

With whom?

What are you doing?

Do you like your activity? Why?

Tell your partner.

- List all the activities which are suitable for sunny weather.

Collect information about some favorite places in your town (region) and write a short explanation of why you like them.

If you are tired of all the things, you can sit by the colorful fountain and admire the picturesque view. I think this park is worth visiting by both residents and guests of the city. And they won't regret!



DISCUSS

How does this proverb convey the main idea of the text?
In the native land as in paradise.



НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

PONYRI

(ВОЛОДИНА ЛЮДМИЛА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МКОУ «ПОНЫРОВСКАЯ СОШ» ПОНЫРОВСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

The Settlements of Kursk region

There is no person in our country who doesn't know about such a historical event as Kursk Battle. Everybody heard about the Northern face of the Kursk bulge. But do you know the name of the semi-urban settlement Ponyri? Let's meet it!

Spotlight on Kursk region presents a page from the history of the Great Patriotic war

Ponyri is a small semi-urban settlement in the north of Kursk region. It is known because of the events which happened there in 1943. It was one of the most powerful battles not only of World War II, but at the whole history. It lasted for 50 days. A huge number of people and equipment were involved in the Kursk Battle. The Red Army forces here numbered about 1.3 million soldiers, 3,444 tanks, more than 19 thousand guns and almost 2,200 aircraft. The Germans had 900,000 soldiers, 2,578 tanks and self-propelled guns, 2,000 aircraft and about 10,000 guns. The total human losses in the Kursk Battle of amounted to about 255 thousand people in the USSR and about 500 thousand in Germany.

There is a large number of monuments and memorials in Ponyri and near it, which remind us about those events. Some of them were built back in 1943.



The grand opening of the **monument to the Sapper Heroes** took place in November 1943. It was the first memorial that perpetuated the feat of soldiers of the Great Patriotic War. It installed on mass graves in which the fallen soldiers are buried. In 1968, on the 20th anniversary of the Victory in the Battle of Kursk it was reconstructed.



By the decision of the Military Council of the Central Front, a **monument to the Artillery Heroes** was erected at the height of 240 at the south-eastern outskirts of the village Teploye. It became the first monument of military glory opened during the Great Patriotic War - November 30, 1943.



On July 18, 1993 a **memorial to the 50th anniversary of the Kursk Battle** was opened on the forecourt square (now Victory Square). The memorial was built in honor of Soviet soldiers who heroically fought in the Ponyri area in July 1943. The complex includes: monumental sculpture "For our Soviet Motherland", Eternal flame of glory; the fraternal cemetery, where more than a thousand soldiers who died on the territory of Ponyrovsky district are buried.



"**Teplovsky Heights**" is a place of historical memory of the people about the war. It was opened on May 7, 2015. The monument is made in the form of an anti-tank mine. The monument is a three-level observation deck. The upper level is located at a bird's-eye height (17 meters). From here you can see the arena of military operations. The Teplovsky Heights were the key to Kursk for the fascists, but the Nazis failed to get this key.

ACTIVITY

Collect information about other monuments and memorials of Ponyrovsky district, which are dedicated to the events of the Great Patriotic war.

- Have you ever been to Ponyri?
- How do you feel about reading these memorial places?
- After reading this would you like to visit them?



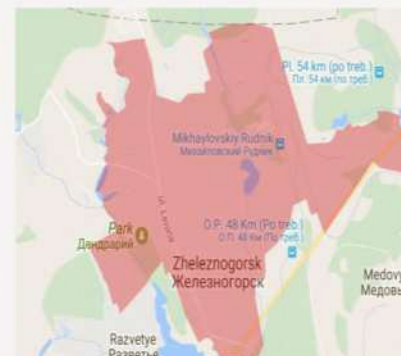
НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

THE HISTORY OF ZHELEZNOGORSK

(ДОБРОСЛАВСКАЯ ОКСАНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МКОУ «ВЕРЕТЕНИНСКАЯ ООШ ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ»)

The History of Zheleznogorsk

The appearance of Zheleznogorsk is associated with the discovery and the development of the Mikhailovsky iron ore deposit of the famous Kursk magnetic anomaly in 1950. The Mikhailovskoye iron ore deposit of KMA is the largest in Russia. It is a powerful ore strip 2.5 km wide and 7 km long.



Mikhailovsky
iron ore quarry.
Nowadays.



Lenin Street. Demonstration
in honor of May 1, 1973.



The third of August 1957, a resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was adopted on the beginning of construction of the Mikhailovsky mine for the extraction of rich ores. To service the quarry under construction, it was decided to build a

working settlement for 10 thousand residents. The historical birthday of Zheleznogorsk is considered October 2, 1957 – the day when 60 workers took to the field and the formation of the first streets began. Only a few years later it became clear that the village is growing very fast and is turning into a city of regional significance. Today Zheleznogorsk is one of the most comfortable and beautiful cities in the Kursk region. It located

within the Middle Russian Upland, 120 kilometers northwest of Kursk, on the border of the Kursk and Orel regions. It is the second largest city in the Kursk region.

DISCUSS

- ❖ What was the reason for the construction of Zheleznogorsk?
- ❖ How many residents decided to build a working settlement?
- ❖ What is the date of the historical birthday of Zheleznogorsk?
- ❖ Which regions does Zheleznogorsk border with?
- ❖ What is the size of Zheleznogorsk in the Kursk region?

Lenin Street. The beginning
of the construction of the city.



ACTIVITY

Find
information
about the first
builders of
Zheleznogorsk.



Lenin Street. Nowadays.



НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

POLYANSKOE

(КИРИЧЕНКО ГАЛИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ПОЛЯНСКАЯ СОШ» ИМ. ГВАРДИИ ЛЕЙТЕНАНТА М.И. ХОДЫРЕВСКОГО КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Everyone has a Motherland, a place where they were born and where everything seems special, beautiful and dear to the heart. It is a big city or a small village. Nothing can be closer and sweeter than a native place.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

A NATIVE PLACE

Spotlight on Russia visits Polyanskoe



The ancient village of Polyanskoe is the pearl of Kursk district. It is located along the left bank of the river Bolshaya Kurytsa, which carries its waters from north to south to the largest water artery of Kursk region, the Seim. The village has seen a lot in its time: serfdom, revolution, collectivization, political repressions, severe war years, difficult post-war years and the collapse of the collective farm, one of the most successful in the district. But it survived and becomes more beautiful day by day. Every spring it is surrounded by blooming gardens, and every autumn the smell of ripe apples makes you dizzy. Polyanskoe is good in hot summer and in snowy winter.

The village is divided into two parts: the old one, which is more than 200 years old, and the modern one, which was built in the 70s of the 20th century. There is a school, a club, a village council, a shop, a post office, a kindergarten and a memorial sign in the centre of the village. The capsule with the names of fellow countrymen who died on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War is immured in the wall. A lot of villagers defended the freedom of their Motherland, fell on the battlefields. On December 9, 2016, a memorial plaque of the hero of the Soviet Union Y. D. Khardikov was opened. Not every village has such heroes. The residents are proud of the village.

DISCUSS

- What do you know about the history of your native place?
- Is it dear to you? Why?
- Speak about the places of interest of your town (city, village).

ACTIVITY

- Describe the place where you live.
- What does it look like?
- Do a project "My native land".



НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

UNIQUE PLACE

(КУЗНЕЦОВА ЛАРИСА ЮРЬЕВНА, МОКУ «НИЖНЕРЕУТЧАНСКАЯ СОШ ИМЕНИ ПИСАТЕЛЯ К.Д. ВОРОБЬЕВА» МЕДВЕНСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

If you are tired of hustle and bustle of a big city and feel bored of crowded streets and traffic jams then why don't you visit the ethnographic landscape complex "Khutor "Pesochnoe" Kursk region is rich in unique sites with unspoiled nature and strong traditions. Let's get acquainted with one of them.

Spotlight on Kursk region goes to "Khutor "Pesochnoe"

Location Farmstead Pesochnoe is one of the most amazing places in Kursk region which attracts a lot of visitors. It is an integral part of the history of Kursk region. Pesochnoe is an ethnical village situated in the north-western part of Medvenka district.

Attractions The village dates back to the 19th century, when it was a part of the estate which belonged to the landlord Zhikulin. Pesochnoe is a restored village surrounded by forests. On one side of the village you see a small pond. The complex impresses guests with its beautiful landscapes typical of Kursk region (forests, fields, hills, springs), wooden houses, simple but nourishing food, facilities for festival activities. There is a garden, a pond, a museum, a cafe, a gift shop, an apiary, a contact zoo, a stable, a bathhouse, craft workshops and even Baba Yaga's house on the territory. Not far from Pesochnoe you can see domes of the Church of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker, which was founded in the 19th century. On St. Nicholas Day and other religious holidays the church is always full of parishioners who come here from all neighboring villages.



Accommodation The complex includes several guest houses. Tourists choose the house to their liking. Houses are similar outside, but are different in design inside. Each house has 2, 3 bedrooms, a living room with a big dining table and a kitchen equipped with household appliances. In each house there is a Russian stove which provides heating in winter.

Food You can try healthy homemade food. For breakfast they offer porridge, eggs, butter, sandwiches, herbal tea and fresh goat milk. For lunch as an appetizer you can order herring with onions, vegetable salad, pickled cucumbers. On the menu they have different kinds of soup with fish, meat, mushrooms. For the main course they have fried fish with sour cream, boiled or roast meat (pork, beef, lamb), shashlyk, potatoes with butter and dill. Desserts include tea with honey or jam and stewed fruit from fresh and frozen fruit and also pies with hazel pears, berries and fruit. On holidays the menu is much more varied.



Activities Visitors are offered a wide range of activities to choose from. Sponsors organize programmes of educational, ecological, ethnical, festival and farming tourism. It's worth to visit an ethnic museum containing a rich collection of exhibits which tell about the development of traditional Russian crafts. Tourists can also go cycling, fishing, skiing, swimming. Those who lead a healthy life style usually visit a bathhouse and a pool. When tourists find themselves at the apiary, they try honey, and they feed farm animals at the stable. Tourists can try themselves in doing household chores such as hay harvesting or jam making. Other activities include

archery, horse riding. While walking in the wood tourists pick berries and mushrooms. Some tourists who are interested in crafts have an opportunity to make pottery and clay toys, spin or do embroidery. Tourists take part in the guided excursions to the historical places of Kursk region and excursions to the St Nicolas church or to the spring.

Discuss

Would you like to visit Pesochnoe?

Do you think sites like this are important nowadays? Why (not)?

What activities can you do in Pesochnoe?

Activity

Find out information about another place like this in Kursk region and get ready to tell the class about it according to the plan: location, accommodation, activities, food.



НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

MARSHAL ZHUKOV VILLAGE

(МИХАЛЬЧЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ РАЙМУНДОВНА, ОБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ ПОС. ИМ. МАРШАЛА ЖУКОВА» КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Do you like bustling cities with wide avenues, fashionable shops and crowded streets? But not everyone enjoys this kind of life. Some people will never swap their cozy little town for the life in a big city. There is also something to do and see here.

Localities

Spotlight visits Marshal Zhukov Village



Marshal Zhukov Village, named after the great "Marshal of Victory", is located eight kilometers east of Kursk. The population of the village is more than four thousand people. It was built for disbanded military units withdrawn from Germany in 1994.

One of the most notable institutions of the Marshal Zhukov Village is the boarding lyceum, which was opened together with the foundation of the settlement in 1994. In 1997 the cadet classes were opened, in which a special attention was paid to the basics of life safety and the military service. Due to the fact that the most of the village's population is represented by the military, it was expected that the children living in the village would want to follow in their parents' footsteps. This expectation has completely come true, because half of all lyceum graduates have become the officers of the Russian Army. There is a museum of Military glory in the boarding school. Lyceum students have been taking an active part in search and research work for many years. The main exposition is dedicated to the Great Patriotic War.



The village has been renovated in recent years. There are new children's, sports and training grounds. The area around the lake has been improved, where in summer you can see a local natural attraction – amazing pink lotuses. People from all over the region come to admire their beauty.

For the purposes of patriotic education, the Patriot Park was created in the village, where the samples of military equipment from the times of the

Great Patriotic War to the present day are exhibited. A smaller replica of the monument to the Russian soldier, which is located in Berlin's Treptow Park, takes the central place. People affectionately call it Alyosha.

If you want to enjoy the picturesque views and fresh air, welcome to a small unique village near Kursk!



ACTIVITY

Write to us and tell us about your small homeland. What can one see in your locality? Why are you proud for it?

DISCUSS

- Have you ever visited small towns or villages? Describe your experience.
- Why do local residents like living there?



НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

KURCHATOV – THE POWER OF GENERATION

(ТАРЛОВСКАЯ ЕЛЕНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 1» Г. КУРЧАТОВА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Kurchatov – the power of generation

WELCOME TO KURCHATOV

Spotlight on Kursk Region invites you to visit the energy-generation heart
of Kursk region – Kurchatov

The description of Kursk region would be incomplete without a few words about the city of Kurchatov. When people hear of Kurchatov, they think of Kursk Nuclear Power Plant. Kursk NPP has once and forever changed the image of Kursk region. A modern, convenient city of Kurchatov that sprung up here in the 1970s has become one of the most important industrial and cultural centres of the region. A branch of Concern «Rosenergoatom», Kursk NPP is located on the Seim riverbank, 40 km west of the city of Kursk. KNPP is one of the four largest nuclear power plants in Russia, and it ranks second in terms of the amount of electricity generated.



The city-satellite of Kurchatov is situated 3 kilometers off the nuclear power plant. It is the third largest city in Kursk region with the population of 37940 citizens according to 2021 census. Kurchatov is a young modern city consisting of 11 districts. Now the city covers the area of approximately 56, 5 km². It stretches along the Kurchatov pond, which is surrounded by cornfields, groves, woods and pretty little villages.



The greatest attractions of the city include Park of Culture and Rest «Warm Shore»; a modern embankment in the 2nd and 3rd districts, a beautiful fountain in front of the Energetic Sports complex, Museum of Kozhlya Toys in the open air, Garden of Arts, Bird Park, Glade of Fireflies, Emerald Town, Monument Cranes – a monument to the residents of Kurchatov, who took part in the liquidation of the accident at Chernobyl NPP and other facilities using nuclear fusion; Monument to Igor Kurchatov; «Black tulip» – Monument to soldiers who lost their lives in Afghanistan War, «Tank» – Monument to World War II, and Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church to name but a few. A lot of guests visit Kurchatov every year. It is a place where the scientific meets the rural.

Did you know ? The area of the cooling pond is about 22 km². Since 2007, Macrobrachium shrimps, which are classified as long-claw shrimps, have been bred in the cooling pond. It all started with a bucket of shrimps, and now they have populated the entire

Activity

- ✓ Go to <http://kunpp.ru/about> and report 3 facts about Kursk NPP you find interesting.
- ✓ Visit <http://myatom.ru/prof/> and make a spidergram with top 10 nuclear industry professions .

Discuss

Would you like to visit Kurchatov and why? What would you like to see there?
What are advantages and disadvantages of living in a NPP city-satellite?
Looking at the list of city attractions, what conclusions do you make about cultural and historical background of Kurchatov?



НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

WHERE I HAVEN'T BEEN: FATEZH

(ЧЕРНУСЬ ЕЛЕНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МКОУ «ВЕРХНЕЛЮБАЖСКАЯ СОШ» ФАТЕЖСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Where I haven't been: FATEZH

There are towns that are stuck in time. Almost every stone there breathes history, and a walk down their quiet streets becomes a tour of the past.

This small town is known to anyone who has ever been to Kursk Region. However, it is hardly known that this locality has a rich, eventful history. Thus, the town of Fatezh was founded in 1779. That year, the Cossacks came to the bank of the river Usoja and built a new glorious village, which many years later became a town. Its coat of arms depicts a rifle and a hog designed to emphasize that the inhabitants of this village were warriors who had turned to peaceful labour. A long time ago there were loud and fun fairs in Fatezh and



even merchants from Germany came for the local hemp.

During the Great Patriotic War, the city of Fatezh was trampled by the boots of fascist occupiers until 1943.

«...There was nothing to bridge the roads. Rokossovsky ordered the demolished church in Fatezh to be dismantled and allowed to build a road. Troops and tanks passed through these stones...»

Now it is a town with a population of about 6000 people. The famous attractions of Fatezh are at walking distance from each other.

This is, above all, the beautiful memorial museum of composer George Sviridov, one of the greatest musicians of the 20th century, who was born here. The museum exhibits all periods of Sviridov's life and all his career. The wonderful interiors of the beginning of XX century, the first musical instrument of Sviridov – the piano of «Becker» company, and also rare documents, photos, notes and personal belongings are preserved.



The second attraction - the Church of the Icon of Our Lady of Tikhvin – is a beloved town landmark, built at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Holy Cross is placed on the site of the destroyed Patron Cathedral building in memory of the life of St. Luke.



1



Listen to the music. Do you like it?
Have you heard it before? Where did you hear this music?

b

Explain the underlined words/phrases
Check in your dictionary

2 a

Read the text and decide whether the following sentences are true or false.

1. Fatezh is situated in Kursk region.
2. It was founded in the 17th century
3. It was named after the Cossacks.
4. George Sviridov, the greatest musician was born in Fatezh.
5. The coat of arms depicts a rifle.

3

Work in groups. Design an information leaflet for tourists coming to this town.

Collect information about some more places of interest using the Internet.



НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ

ZHELEZNOGORSK

(ЩЕГЛОВА КРИСТИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ «СОШ №9 ИМ. К. К. РОКОССОВСКОГО» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСКА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



*We decided to spend one day in city Zheleznogorsk. Here is what we found out about city.
Life in Zheleznogorsk.*



Zheleznogorsk is the region's second largest city after Kursk. It appeared in 1957 as a settlement in connection with the development of the Mikhailovskoye field. The future city was originally a nameless settlement. Then it was called Zheleznogorsk – the city of miners and builders.

Today Zheleznogorsk is a young, beautiful and modern city. Especially beautiful it is in summer. Many flowers and trees turn it into a real garden. There is a tree nursery with many unique, unusual plants. The most famous and favorite vacation spot for many people is a picturesque lake and a magnificent park of culture and recreation. Along the roads grow beautiful chestnuts, lindens, poplars. In summer the city is drowned in bright colors. A large and cozy park attracts adults and children with its wonderful structure, there is everything for recreation and entertainment. Near the park is a picturesque lake where residents swim and sunbathe, and in winter, ride and fish. Every year the city changes, grows.

Zheleznogorsk is a cozy city with beautiful nature and clean streets, surrounded by greenery and flowers. On the other hand, it is an industrial city. There are many factories and enterprises, which employ our city's residents. The largest is the Mikhailovsky Mining and Processing Plant. Any tourist can look at the production of iron ores in the open air.

There is also an unusually beautiful temple in our town that greets the residents and guests of Zheleznogorsk at the entrance to the city. The construction of the Holy Trinity Cathedral began in 2000. The territory of the temple is fenced. Externally the building of the cathedral resembles a tower. Inside the church a lot of light and space. Its uniqueness – the iconostasis is made of ceramics. Another attraction of the city is the Museum, which is located in the center of Zheleznogorsk, near the central square. The collection of the museum is quite extensive: it presents geology, insects, birds, animals and fish.



- ☐ a) Read again. Mark the statements 1-4T(true) F(false).
- ☐ 1. Zheleznogorsk arose in 1960.
 - ☐ 2. The largest is the Mikhailovsky Mining and Processing Plant.
 - ☐ 3. The collection of the museum is quite extensive: books, photos, mobile phones.
 - ☐ 4. Near the park there is a picturesque lake where residents swim and sunbathe, and in winter, ride and fish.
- ☐ b) Mark the words below: verbs with (V), nouns with (N), adjectives with (A). Then make sentences with the words marked (N).
- ☐ 1. young
 - ☐ 2. clean
 - ☐ 3. resembles
 - ☐ 4. lake
 - ☐ 5. garden
 - ☐ 6. presents
 - ☐ 7. development
 - ☐ 8. largest
 - ☐ 9. tower



ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР

THE CENTRAL BLACK EARTH STATE NATURAL PARK NAMED AFTER PROFESSOR ALEKHIN

(АРАБАДЖИ ЗОЯ ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «СЕЛИХОВСКАЯ СОШ» КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Natural
World

The Central Black Earth State Natural Park named after Professor Alekhin

Do you know your regional nature and animals? We should protect them.
Spotlight on Kursk turns its attention to The Central Black Earth State Natural Park.



V.V. Alekhin

The Central Black Earth State Natural Park n.a. Prof. Alekhin was founded in 1935. It is a repository of natural resources included in the UNESCO global system of biosphere reserves in 1979. With an area of 5,287.4 ha, the park has preserved several species of endangered plants and animals. It is one of the smallest Natural Parks in the world, but it is very important for science.

It consists of six parts situated in Kursk region: Streletsky, Kazatsky, Bukreevy Barmy, Barkalovka, Zorinsky and Floodplain of the river Psel.

The wonder of nature	Where it is situated	What it is like	What it is famous for
Streletsky site	in Kursk district	is the largest (2,046 ha) It has in its western part 3 small forest tracts: Dubrosheno, Solov'yatnik, Dedov Veselyi, and in the eastern part - Petrin forest (about 500 hectares)	Forests occupy 40% of the territory - oak forests, a few aspen woods and some other hardwoods. The area of steppes and meadows is about 868 hectares, which is 42.4% of the total area of the site.
Kazatsky site	in Medvenka district	the second largest (1638 ha), was founded in 1935. It consists of the Kazatsky steppe and forest.	The area of steppes and meadows – 1098 hectares. The virgin steppes occupy about 600 hectares.
Bukreevy Barmy	in Manturovo district	(259 ha) was included in the reserve in 1969. It consists of 2 disjointed tracts.	The first tract covers the oak forests. The second tract - a canyon-like log covered with woody growth.
Barkalovka	In Gorshchenoe district	(365 ha) became part of the Natural Park in 1969. The site consists of 2 tracts - treeless Barkalovka and wooded Gorodnoy on the watershed.	The area of steppes and meadows: 88 ha, which is 24% of the total area of the site.
Zorinsky site	in Oboyan district	has an area of 495.1 ha. Zorinsky sphagnum marshes are located in 8-9 km to the east of the city of Oboyan, near the village of Zorino, in the valley of the river Psilets.	It consists of open spaces with sphagnum bogs located on both sides of the Oboyan-Rzhava railway and the forest tract Rasstrelishche in the Pristenskiy district.
Floodplain of the river Psel	in Oboyan district	(481.3 ha) It consists of three tracts (Plavni, Lutov forest and Zapsiletsky bogs) and was formed in 1998. Reservoirs occupy 2% of the area, and bogs - almost half of the site.	It is the natural habitat for about 24 species of fish: bream, chub, asp, ide roach, carp, gold crucian, 600 species of vascular plants growing on the site

55 species of animals, plants and mushrooms are brought to the Red book of the Russian Federation and 227 to the Red book of the Kursk region.

Activity	Discuss
Ask 10 questions to the text.	Tell about National Park n.a. Prof. Alekhin



ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР

MOUNTAIN OF LEGENDS

(ВАСЮКОВА АНАСТАСИЯ ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ПОЛЯНСКАЯ СОШ» ИМ. ГВАРДИИ ЛЕЙТЕНАНТА М.И. ХОДЫРЕВСКОГО КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

*Cultural exchange**"Mountain of Legends"*

The relief of the Gornal village, in the neighborhood of which Fagor and other hills are located, is formed by chalk downs. Otherwise, this area is also called "Belogorye". The thread of the transparent Psel River, the endless fields intersected by forests, the blue horizon - it is impossible to describe the excitement that you feel at the top.

There are a lot of legends about Fagor. There are exactly 13 pines on the hill. All the pines are located side by side, only one of them stands at a distance from the others. They say that those pine trees are a symbol of Christ and his 12 disciples.

*Activity*

Prepare a project: "The unique place of your region"

Tell about:

1. the name;
2. location;
3. history;
4. legends.

*Spotlight on Kursk Region*

There is a unique place near the village of Gornal in the Sudzhan region Sudzhansky district. Unique not only for the Kursk region, but also for all country. According to UNESCO, Mount Fagor is one of the ten most beautiful places in Russia.

*Spotlight on Kursk region learns about
Mount Fagor*

At the top, next to Fagor, rises a monastery. This place was liked by the monks fleeing the raids of the Tatars in the 17th century. The monks came here in 1671 - this date is considered to be the time of the founding of the monastery. Almost a hundred years later, a miracle happened in the monastery - the icon of the Mother of God of Pryazhevskaya was found. This event was preceded by a sign - candles were lit in the temple for a long time for no reason at all. As time passed, it became clear that the icon was miraculous.

In 2001, they began to restore the monastery in Gornali, which was closed during the Soviet years. A couple of years after its opening, a worship cross was installed on Fagor. Such a structure looks impressive against the background of 13 pine trees.

Mountain of Legends is a picturesque and incredibly beautiful place! Having been there once, you want to go back again.

Discuss

1. Have you ever been to Gornal?
2. Would you like to visit this place? Why?
3. Are there any similar places in your city?



ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР

KURSK NIGHTINGALE

(КИКТЕВА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МАКОИВЕЦ ЕКАТЕРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «РЫЛЬСКАЯ СОШ № 4» РЫЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

A LITTLE AMAZING BIRD



Every country, region and city has its own symbols. It can be an animal, a plant, a dish, a place or some other special thing.

The most popular symbols are animals and plants.

Do you know any animal and plant symbols of:

- Russia?

- the UK?

- the other countries?

- your own region, city?

There are a lot of special things in our region which are unique and completely amazing!

The most wonderful symbol of the Kursk region is a quite little bird.

THE NIGHTINGALE

The **thrush nightingale** (*Luscinia luscinia*), also is known as the **sprosser**, is a small **passerine** songbird.

Description: Its color is completely **inconspicuous** – brown, reddish tail, which it often **twitches**. A nightingale is the size of a sparrow, and weighs only 20-30 grams. The nightingale is a secretive bird, likes to sit on bare branches, straightening up like an **exemplary** student. The male guards his territory during the nesting period.



Habitat: These birds can be found in Europe, Western Asia and the Yenisei. The nightingale is a migratory bird. Their migration begins in mid-August and lasts until mid-October. They winter in Africa and return to the Kursk region in April-May. The best places for their nesting are the thickets of the **shrubs**, especially along the rivers, near the water reservoirs, along the edges of the forest, on the vacant lots, in the **ravines**.



Food: The nightingales feed on worms, ground insects, spiders, and ants' eggs. In summer and autumn, the nightingales add berries to their diet.



Breeding: The construction of the nest and incubation of the **progeny** is the responsibility of the female. The male only sings all this time until the time to feed the chicks. The nightingales make their nests on the ground or low above it: on the bumps, in the **crevices**, between the stones. There are 4-5 olive-colored eggs in a nest, they are incubated for 13-14 days. After 10 days, the chicks are already fully **fledged**. Their parents feed them for up to 28 days. By the end of June, the chicks leave the nest.

Singing: The song is a set of repeated whistles and clicks. Each element of the song is repeated several times. The cry is a low "fruit-trr". The song of the Kursk nightingale has from 8 to 24 varieties of sounds: the purest sounds of the flute, clicking, **squawking**, whistling and many other variations. But it's still better to hear it once to understand why the nightingale's singing is so fascinating!



Historical information: The nightingales have been found in the Kursk province since ancient times. The guests of the region and the locals noted the beauty of the night songs of these small birds. Since the 17th century, during the famous annual the Korenskaya Fair*, local **birders** caught the best singers and sold them at a high price to the **connoisseurs** and lovers of listening to the singing of the nightingale. So, along with the fame about themselves, the Kursk nightingales "fled apart" all over the world.



The nightingale has long been considered a living symbol of the Kursk region. The nightingale is often mentioned in songs, poems, prose, names of cultural objects and events. There is also a monument to the nightingale in Kursk.

Vocabulary:

birder ['bɜːdər] – птицелов
exemplary [ɪɡˈzempləri] – образцовый
passerine ['pæsərɪn] – воробьиные
shrub [ʃrʌb] – кустарник

connoisseur [ˌkɒnəˈsɜːr] – знаток
fledge [ˈfledʒ] – оперяться
progeny ['prɒdʒəni] – потомство
squawk [skwɔːk] – пронзительный крик

crevice ['krevɪs] – расщелина
inconspicuous [ˌɪnkənˈspɪkjʊəs] – незаметный
ravine [ˈrævɪn] – овраг
twitch [ˈtwɪtʃ] – подергивать

Grammar activities

Find in the text:

1. Numerals – explain what they mean and form the ordinal numerals from each of them.
2. Irregular verbs – determine the tense of verbs and their infinitive.
3. Adjectives and adverbs – form their degrees of comparison and form new words using the word formation.

Project

1. Work in pairs. Make a quiz about the Kursk nightingale.
2. Work in pairs. Find information about events and facilities in the Kursk region that use the word "nightingale" in the name.
3. Work in groups. Find information about other symbols of the Kursk region. Present the information to your classmates in the form of a presentation.

Culture Corner

*The Korenskaya Fair is an annual cultural and economic event held in the town of Sloboda near Kursk. Along with the trading of ethnic handicrafts and farmer's items, entertainment events reflecting the identity of Russian folk culture take place there.

Bonus activities

1. Take a photo at the monument to the Kursk Nightingale and post it on social networks with hashtags #Kursknightingale #SymbolofKurskRegion #SpotlightonKurskregion.
2. Shoot a video about the Kursk nightingale in English and post it in Tik-Tok with hashtags #Kursknightingale #SymbolofKurskRegion #SpotlightonKurskregion.
3. Record the singing of the Kursk nightingale and present it to the class.



ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР

KURSK ANTONOVKA

(ЛЕОНИЧЕВА ЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» Г. КУРСКА)

Spotlight on Kursk Region

learns about "Kursk Antonovka"

It goes without saying that Kursk region is a territory with its unique peculiarities.

Natural World



1. Do you know what the photos 1 - 4 mean?
How can they be related to Kursk? Read to find out.



1



2



3



4

2. Read the text and match the subheadings A – G to the paragraphs. One subheading is extra.

1 Modern Kursk is a beautiful **well-maintained** city where historical buildings are harmonically combined with cultural landmarks and contemporary works of art. Even if you have never been to Kursk before, you must have heard about its **distinguished** "Kursk nightingale", Kursk magnetic anomaly and the Triumphal Arch. One more unofficial city symbol is considered to be "Kursk Antonovka". But why apple?

2 Antonovka apples have been grown in Kursk region for several centuries. Some legends say that this fruit has originally come from Kursk province. It was served to the royal table during the reign of Catherine II. **Numerous** fruit state farms were located in Kursk region in the USSR.

3 Kursk Antonovka is a winter **variety** of apples that has plenty of advantages. This fruit has amazing taste qualities. It is perfect for conservation, cooking desserts and eating fresh as well. The apples of this type are pretty big and can be stored for long.

4 The project of an original monument was created in 2004 by Klykov Vyacheslav Mikhailovich, a famous Kursk sculptor, the master of countless sculptures of outstanding Russian people like, G. Zhukov, A. Pushkin, A. Rublev. He created his bronze apple in perfect proportions and enlarged **scale**. The ceremony of opening of "Kursk Antonovka" took place on August, 19, 2008 during Apple Savior celebration.

5 Since then Apple Savior celebrations in Kursk are annually held with traditional festivities, performances of folk groups and unexpected surprises for the guests. The opening ceremony of "Kursk Antonovka" has become the beginning of a new city tradition. At present city **dwellers** and visitors celebrate the most apple holiday near the thematic sculpture.

6 According to statements of many Kursk residents, a bronze apple looks so appetizing that everyone is tempted to taste it. The monument "Kursk Antonovka" is not just a cute art object that perfectly satisfies the **urban** environment, it is a symbol of Kursk, its pride and call not to forget our ancestors, ancient crafts and customs.

A Best for cooking

B Good start

C City stereotypes

D Tsar Fruit

E Rich in vitamins

F Real temptation

G Weird masterpiece

3. Match the words in bold to their meaning

extensive type famous
size city
comfortable locals



4. Tell your partner three facts you have learnt from the text.

5. Find information about original monuments devoted to apples in your/another country. Compare it to "Kursk Antonovka"

6. Follow the link to find out more about "Kursk Antonovka". Make a project. Tell the class.
https://vk.com/@rsk_likbez-kurskaya-antonovka



ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР

COLORED LAKES

(ПОЛЯКОВА НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 4 г. ЩИГРЫ КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ»)

SPOTLIGHT ON KURSK REGION

Colored Lakes

Are you good at Geography?
Do you know the place you live in?
Spotlight learns more about our region

Colored Lakes

There are legends according to which, when the goddesses of China wash in the pond, their blush* stains the water. Residents of the Kursk region can also compose their own fabulous legends about their colorful reservoirs*.

A few years ago, "painted" lakes were discovered near Zheleznogorsk, the color of which varied from emerald* to brown-scarlet*, and the colors in them come to life right before our eyes: the color of the lakes change depending on weather conditions and even seasons. These unusual reservoirs appeared due to the development of ores* at the KMA*. The largest lake, discovered near the village of Ostapovo, is more than 150 meters wide. The depth of the lake reaches four meters. There are 10 such interesting colored lakes near Zheleznogorsk. Just imagine how tempting it will be to come here to observe something unreal, almost supernatural, to feel like in a fairy tale?!

VOCABULARY:

Blush – 1. Румянец 2. Румяна

Reservoir – водоем

Emerald – изумрудный

Brown-scarlet – красно-коричневый

Ore – руда

KMA (Kursk magnetic anomaly) – Курская магнитная аномалия

ACTIVITIES**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

1. DO YOU LIKE TO TRAVEL?
2. WOULD YOU LIKE TO VISIT COLORED LAKES? WHY?
3. ARE SUCH PLACES UNIQUE? PROVE YOUR IDEA.

SPEAKING

FIND SOME INFORMATION ABOUT ANOTHER UNIQUE PLACE OF YOUR REGION AND TELL YOUR CLASSMATES ABOUT IT.