

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ОСНОВАМ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

ЧАСТЬ 1

Учебное пособие
для студентов 1 курса
(английский язык)



Иваново
2017

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Ивановский государственный химико-технологический университет

**Благовестный А.Ю., Ганина В.В, Избицкая М.В.,
Костина Е.В., Малкова Ю.Л, Мощева С.В.**

Под общей редакцией Ивановой Н.К.

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Обучение основам иноязычной коммуникации: учебное пособие для студентов 1 курса (английский язык) / А.Ю. Благовестный, В.В. Ганина, М.В. Избицкая, Е.В. Костина, Ю.Л. Малкова, С.В. Мощева / под общей ред. Н.К. Ивановой ; Иван. гос. хим.-технол. ун-т.-Иваново, 2017.- 87 с

Учебное пособие предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов 1 курса (бакалавриат) неязыковых профилей подготовки, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык» (английский).

Учебное пособие раскрывает проблемы словообразования, коммуникативной организации высказывания и других лексико-грамматических, морфологических и фонетических явлений, типичных для структуры английского языка.

Включенные в пособие тексты с тематической точки зрения носят страноведческий характер и знакомят пользователя с социально-культурными, общественно-политическими реалиями, а также особенностями исторического развития нашей страны в целом и региона в частности. Материал пособия позволяет обратиться к анализу ключевых событий прошлого нашей страны во всех сферах общественной жизни и на различных этапах исторического развития с целью анализа всей совокупности фактов и явлений общественной и повседневной жизни.

Данные особенности анализируются в пособии с точки зрения языка, истории и культуры, а также посредством интеграции в процесс обучения регионоведческого компонента. Данный учебный материал отражает такие базовые проблемы, как язык и общество, язык и культура, язык и коммуникация.

Тематика текстов определяется изучаемыми на 1 курсе темами для развития навыков устной речи: About Myself, Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology, Ivanovo, Russian Federation, Moscow. В пособие вошли также вопросы для самоконтроля, которые могут быть использованы при проведении промежуточных зачетов по отдельным темам. Структура пособия предполагает активное использование ИКТ как в рамках аудиторных занятий, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов, что позволяет применять принцип дифференциации обучения.

Учебное пособие ориентировано на формирование коммуникативной компетенции и расширение страноведческого кругозора обучаемых. Работая с пособием, студенты познакомятся с новыми современными языковыми реалиями в социолингвистическом аспекте, лексическим, морфологическим, а также фразеологическим составом языка, смогут сравнить приведенные в пособии статистические данные с реалиями современного общества, выполнят упражнения, направленные на формирование общекультурных (ОК-1, ОК-6) и языковых компетенций. Учебное пособие может быть использовано в комплексе с базовыми учебниками для неязыковых вузов, не зависимо от направления подготовки.

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Технический редактор Г.В. Куликова

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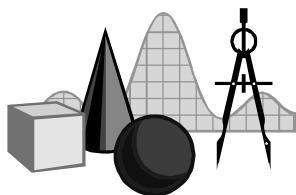
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UNIT I

TEXT A. ABOUT MYSELF



I. Let me introduce myself. I am Peter Klimov. I am from Ivanovo, Russia. I am 17. This year I've finished school № 30 and became a student of Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology. Now I'm a first-year student of organic (inorganic, mechanical) faculty, of group № 15. As I study in the first shift, I have to get up early, in fact at 6.30 a.m. I do my morning exercises, take a shower, dress myself; then I go to the kitchen and have breakfast.

II. I leave home for the University about 7.30. It usually takes me half an hour to get to the University by bus. My classes begin at 8 sharp and last until 13.15 p.m. or sometimes until 15.05 p.m. We usually have lectures, tutorials, practical classes in various subjects: math, chemistry, physics, English, history, drawing, PT. As for me, I like mathematics very much. Also I'm fond of working in the chemical lab. During our English classes we read chemical texts, translate them, answer the questions, learn new words and grammar rules. I like to speak English very much. Sometimes we make up dialogues, discuss interesting topics with our teacher and with each other. It's difficult to speak English fluently but I try to do it. After classes I go home and have dinner. Then after a short rest I begin doing my homework. I often have to go to the library, as I need some books for my studies or surf the Net.

III. When I have free time, I like to meet my friends. We listen to music, go to a club, or watch films at home. I like doing sport so I go to a gym twice a week. Once a month I go to the theatre or to the museum. I'm fond of modern art. I try not to miss interesting exhibitions. If the weather is warm, my friends and I go to a picnic. And in winter I like skiing together with my sister. She is seven years younger than me and likes to spend time together with me and our parents. Our family tradition is to spend holidays together. My favourite holiday is New Year and, of course, my birthday. In summer we travel and visit various cities of Russia.

IV. My mother is a doctor and works at a large hospital. My father is a manager. His hobby is fishing. We often go fishing together. My grandparents don't live with us, but they live in Ivanovo too. Every week I visit them. I have aunts, uncles and cousins who live in different places of Russia. We write emails to each other and very often we meet. They come to us by their cars or we go and visit them once a year. My hobby is travelling, hiking and basketball. In summer we all like to work in our garden. It's always a great pleasure to have a rich harvest of vegetables and fruits from our garden in autumn time.

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. How old are you?
4. When and where were you born?
5. When did you finish school?
6. What University do you study at?
7. What year student are you?
8. What shift do you study at?
9. What kind of classes do you have?
10. What do you usually do during your English classes?
11. What are your favourite subjects?
12. What do you do after classes?
13. What is your father (mother, sister, brother)?
14. What is your hobby?
15. What books do you like to read?
16. What TV programmes do you like to watch?
17. What music do you like?
18. What are your family traditions?
19. What are your favourite holidays?

20. What do you like to do during your free time?
21. Where do you live?
22. Are you married? (Is your sister or brother married?)
23. Do they (you) have children?
24. What animals do you like?
25. What is your favourite sport?
26. Where do you spend your vacation?
27. Who goes shopping in your family?
28. Who cooks in your family?
29. How often do you go to the library?
30. What subjects are you good at?
31. What floor do you live on?
32. Where do your parents work?
33. What languages can you speak?
34. Do you like science fiction?
35. What is your favourite pop group?
36. How often do you go dancing?
37. What museums do you like to visit?
38. Do you like theatre? How often do you go to the theatre?
39. What's your future profession?
40. Who is your best friend?



II. Write and retell

ABOUT MYSELF

(INTRODUCE YOURSELF)

My name is _____

I have finished school (college) № _____ this year.

I am from _____

Now I am a student of the Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology of _____ faculty of group number _____.

My favorite subject is (subjects are) _____

I like to study because _____

After I graduate from the University, I'm planning to _____

After classes I _____

In my free time, I like _____

I am good at _____

I am not good at _____

One goal I have is to _____

My family members are _____

My mother is a _____. My father is a _____

My brother (sister) is a _____

I love/I don't love my family because _____

I have a good friend named _____

I like him /her because he/she is _____

He/she also _____

The main strength of my friend is _____

However, one weakness of my friend is _____

Desirable Character Qualities:

Sincere	friendly	dependable	helpful
Caring	trustworthy	honest	fun
Sensitive	forgiving	humorous	good listener

Undesirable Character Qualities:

Dishonest	rude	boring	forgiving
Insincere	insensitive	critical	greedy
Selfish	mean	undependable	jealous



III. Study the List of Professions:

1. accountant – бухгалтер

2. doctor – врач
3. engineer – инженер
4. farmer – фермер
5. businessman – бизнесмен
6. designer – конструктор
7. mechanic – механик
8. foreman – мастер
9. tailor – портной
10. teacher – преподаватель, воспитатель
11. salesperson; shop-assistant – продавец
12. fitter – слесарь
13. clerk – служащий
14. builder; construction worker - строитель
15. technologist – технолог
16. weaver – ткач, ткачиха
17. turner – токарь
18. scientist – ученый
19. physicist – физик
20. chemist – 1) химик; 2) аптекарь
21. artist – художник
22. actor – актер
23. draftsman – чертежник
24. driver – шофер, водитель
25. lawyer – юрист
26. research worker – научный работник
27. house-wife – домашняя хозяйка
28. fireman – пожарный
29. militaryman; serviceman – военнослужащий
30. militiaman – милиционер
31. nurse – 1) няня; 2) медсестра

32. optician – оптик
33. photographer – фотограф
34. electrician – электрик, электромонтер
35. baker – пекарь
36. soldier – солдат
37. officer – офицер
38. sailor – моряк
39. gardener – садовник, садовод
40. barber – парикмахер
41. economist – экономист
42. tax inspector – налоговый инспектор
43. security guard – охранник
44. director (general director) – директор (генеральный директор)
45. manager – управляющий, менеджер
46. cook – повар, кулинар
47. banker – банкир
48. bank clerk – служащий банка
49. cashier – кассир
50. sewer – швея
51. barman – бармен
52. surgeon – хирург
53. curator – хранитель музея, музейный работник
54. procurator – прокурор
55. pensioner – пенсионер
56. librarian – библиотекарь
57. conductor – 1) кондуктор; 2) проводник
58. pilot – летчик
59. administrator – администратор
60. decorator – 1) декоратор; 2) маляр



IV. Read the introductions and find the information about countries, cities, and languages:

- Hi, my name's Jessie. I'm from the United States, from Boston and I speak French and Arabic.

- Hello, my name's John and I'm from Wales and I can speak some French, some Japanese and some Hungarian. Now I live in Aberdeen.

- Hello, I'm Isobel. I'm from Mexico. I speak Spanish, English, French and a little German.

- Hi, my name is Claudia. I'm from Austria. My home town is Vienna. It's very nice. I speak German of course, a bit French, Russian and English.

- Hi, my name is Akito. I'm from Japan. I speak English and Japanese.

- My name is Mohamed and I am from Egypt. My home town is Alexandria and I speak Arabic and English.

A) Find the following:

1. Six countries. **The United States**, ...
2. Eight languages. **French**, ...
3. Four cities: **Boston**, ...

B) Think of five more countries. What languages do people speak there?

C) Write sentences to introduce you.

I'm ... My name's ...

I'm from...

My home town is...

I speak ... and ...

I speak some ...

I speak a little / a bit of ...

D) Work in groups. Introduce yourselves.



V. Read about Nadezhda's phone call to a yoga course. Complete the form.

Ben: Hello, Arundel Community College.

Nadezhda: Er, hello, I'd like to join your pottery course.

B: The beginner's course?

N: Yes.

B: Yes, that's fine. What's your name, please?

N: It's Nadezhda Shirokova.

B: Nade ... How do you spell that?

N: N-A-D-E-Z-H-D-A S-H-I-R-O-K-O-V-A

B: Z-H-D-A. Right. OK... What's your address?

N: 152 Peach Road, Portsmouth.

B: 152 ... And the postcode?

N: Yes, it's P20 6RU.

B: P20 6RU. And what's your phone number?

N: My home number? It's 0161 228 3434 ...

B: 0161 228

N: ... 3434

B: ...3434. Thanks. And your mobile number?

N: Oh, sorry, I can't remember it at the moment...

B: That's OK. Do you have an email address?

N: Yes, it's nadin07@mail.ru

B: nadin07?

N: Yes.

B: Right. Where are you from?

N: Er, Russia.

B: And what languages do you speak?

N: Well, English, er, Russian of course, and a bit German.

B: OK ... How would you like to pay?

Arundel Community College	
Course title / code	<i>Pottery for beginners Y11</i>
Title	<i>Mr Mrs Ms</i>
First name	_____
Surname	Shirokova
Address	_____ <i>Peach Road, Portsmouth</i>
Postcode	_____
Telephone-home	_____
Telephone mobile	
Email	_____
Citizenship	_____
Language(s)	_____, English, _____

A). How do you say:

1. *These addresses?* **25 Moore Street 113 Mansion Road 84 Fifth Avenue**
2. *These postcodes?* **M1 3AQ T5S 3X2 CA 90501 153000**
3. *These phone numbers?* **0161 264 4600 780 452 1111 022 258 6491**

<i>USEFUL NOTES</i>	
<i>How to read:</i>	
@ –at	_ – down dash
. – dot	/ – slash
- – dash	www – double /ju:/ – double
ru – /a: ju:/	/ju:/ – double /ju:/

B). How do you say these email and websites addresses?

1. www.bbc.co.uk
2. sport.indiatimes.com
3. marycall@airline.br
4. msuzuki@spaceblue.jp

5. www.isuct.ru



C). Think of people and places in your life. Write:

- a name
- a phone number
- an address
- an email box
- a website address

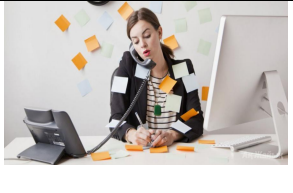




D). Work in A\B pairs. A, say the names, numbers and addresses to B. B, write them down. Then change. Check together. Are they correct?

E). Match Ben's questions with Nadezhda's answers.

1. What's your name?	a. 152 Peach Road, Portsmouth
2. How do you spell that?	b. English, Russian and a bit German
3. What's your address?	c. Russia
4. What's your phone number?	d. It's N-A-D-E-Z-H-D-A
5. Do you have an email address	f. It's Nadezhda Shirokova
6. Where are you from?	g. Yes, it's nadin07@mail.ru
7. What languages do you speak?	h. My home number? It's 01612283434

VI. Match pictures A-D with the jobs.

			
<i>a) a journalist</i>	<i>b) an office manager</i>	<i>c) a shop assistant</i>	<i>d) a cook</i>

TEXT B. LIFE'S WORK

These are all jobs from Mark's life. Which job do you think was his first job? Which was his best? Which was his worst? Read the newspaper interview with journalist Mark Johns.

Business journalist Mark Johns talks about his jobs: the first, the best and the worst.

- *What was your first job?*

- When I was sixteen, I was a shop assistant in a bakery at the weekend. I was at work by 7.00 am every Saturday and Sunday. That was really difficult. I'm not an early morning person!

- *What was your best job?*

- My job now. I'm a journalist. It's well paid and it's different every day. I'm often on planes or trains and in hotels and offices around the world and I meet lots of interesting people. It's a great job, really.

- *What was your worst job?*

When I was eighteen, I was a cook in a fast food restaurant for a few months. The managers weren't very nice and the job was boring and badly paid. It was very hot in here, too. Terrible!

- *Is a 'job for life' a good thing?*

Not for me. After university, I was a marketing assistant for four years. It was okay but it wasn't interesting. Then I was an office manager. That was good, but it was always the same. I think change is good for you.

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Put Mark's jobs in the correct order, from the past to now. He was an office manager.

1. He was a shop assistant.
2. He's journalist.
3. He was a cook.
4. He was a marketing assistant.

II. Look at the expressions for talking about jobs. Match the opposites.

1. easy	a. terrible
2. interesting	b. badly paid
3. well paid	c. difficult
4. different every day	d. boring
5. great	e. the same every day

III. Jobs.

Match the pictures and job titles. Chose five and say what you think about them





An accountant

An architect

A builder

A cook / chef

A doctor

An engineer

An IT technician

A journalist

A lawyer

A marketing assistant

A musician

A nurse

An office manager

A plumber

A shop assistant

A teacher

A waiter

A police officer

A driver

A sales rep

IV. Read the introduction to the website Holidayaround.com. Is it for people

who:

1. want to travel / stay at home?
2. have / don't have a lot of money?
3. want to stay with old friends / make new friends?

Would you like to meet people from different cultures? Do you want to see different parts of the world? On Holidayaround.com you can read people's profiles, email them and go and stay in their homes. You can stay on a sofa or spare bed for one or two nights or weeks and it's free. Join Holidayaround.com, make friends around the world and start your adventure today!



V. Read the profiles of Firusa and Heather. What do they have in common?


Think about work, languages, interests and travel plans.

<p>Firusa <i>Female, 29</i> I'm an architect. I'm from Turkey. I speak Turkish, English and a bit of German. I'm interested in music, football and cinema, I'd like to go to Argentina and Scotland. I want to learn languages. I live in a big flat with my broter, Sehid. We have a nice living room with</p>	<p>Heather <i>Female, 22</i> I'm a music student. I'm from Scotland. I speak English and French. I'm interested in music, dance and meeting people from other cultures. I'd like to go to Japan, Sweden and the USA. I want to get a good job and learn tango. I live in a flat on my own. It has a spare room with a spare bad, so friends</p>
---	---

<p>a big, comfortable sofa.</p> <p>My home town is Ankara but I live and work in Istanbul. It's beautiful and it has lots of things to see and do. We live near the center.</p> <p>My family is very friendly. Sehid speaks English too. My mother lives in the same street now. She cooks dinner for us at the weekend.</p> <p>No smokers, please.</p> <p>Email me.</p>	<p>often stay with me.</p> <p>My home town is Glasgow. It's a great place and it has lots of nice cafes and clubs.</p> <p>My family lives in Highlands, but my father often comes here for work. He stays with me and takes me to nice restaurants.</p> <p>Phone or email me.</p>
--	--

VI. Think about

1. Things you are interested in.
2. Things you want to do/would like to do.

 **VII. Write a profile for Holiday around website. Listen to other students' profiles. Find out what is in common in your and other students' profiles.**

UNIT II

TEXT A. IVANOVO STATE UNIVERSITY OF CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY



Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology is one of the oldest higher schools of our country. It was formed on the basis of the Chemical faculty of the Ivanovo-Voznesensk Polytechnic Institute. In 1930 the Poly was reorganized into four independent Institutes: Textile, Power Engineering, Agricultural, and Chemical-Technological.

At that time the Institute of Chemistry and Technology occupied two buildings: the new laboratory building, built in 1930 (now the main one), and the auditorium building (1935).

During the years of its existence 50.000 engineers, about 1200 Candidates of Science and 200 Doctors of Science have been trained at our higher school. At present our University is a large and important educational and scientific centre. It trains engineers for chemical, machine-building, textile, electronic, food and other branches of industry as well as economists and researchers. The university is equipped with many display classes that provide an effective access to INTERNET global network.



Now the ISUCT [ai es ju: si: ti:] occupies seven buildings.

In the main building there are deans' offices, departments, auditoriums, laboratories, workshops and university administration.



A new building "D" which is an adjacent accommodation to the main building in Pushkin Street was constructed in 2016. It comprises an interdepartmental research equipment centre, several teaching laboratories and a multifunctional hall "Chem-Hall" as an innovation educational site.

In the auditorium building several departments, auditoriums, laboratories, the dean's office and a gymnasium are situated.

There are departments, well-equipped teaching and research laboratories, the dean's office and Chemistry Lyceum classrooms in the multistoried laboratory building (1977).



The University library and several big lecture rooms are located in building "B" that is usually called "banka" in Russian,

because of the circular form of the construction. The library with its several reading-rooms contains about one million of books and journals both in Russian and in foreign languages. The laboratory building complex also comprises an assembly hall



and a big gymnasium.

In the Humanities faculty building several departments, auditoriums, the dean's office and Gallery studio of contemporary art "The 6th floor" are situated.

Several auditoriums and labs are located in building "I" in Zhidelev Street. The University

also has four students' hostels.

ISUCT comprises the following departments:

- Faculty of Inorganic Chemistry and Technology;
- Faculty of Organic Chemistry and Technology;
- Faculty of Chemical Engineering and Cybernetics;
- Faculty of Fundamental and Applied Chemistry;
- Humanities Faculty;
- Institute of Management, Finance, and Information Systems;
- International Students Faculty ;
- Faculty of Distant Learning and of Post-Professional Training;
- Chemistry Lyceum.

The head of the University is its Rector. He has four Vice-Rectors. At the head of every faculty is the Dean. Various educational programmes are available at present at our University: basic higher education (bachelorship), mastership, post-graduate and doctorate courses, the second higher education, supplementary education, retraining and professional skills improvement. The graduate and undergraduate students of ISUCT are oriented to choose from a wide spectrum of programmes of supplementary professional training. These programmes guarantee them high professional level and increase their opportunities for making career.

An academic year is divided into two semesters. During the semester the students attend lectures, practical and laboratory classes, seminars, tutorials, etc. At the end of every term they take written and oral tests, and examinations. In February, July and August they have winter and summer vacations. The third and the fourth-year students fulfill their essays and projects. Senior students write their year papers and qualification projects at the largest enterprises of chemical industry and at research institutions of Russia and abroad.

Extracurricular activities are an important part of students University life. Higher school years are one of the best opportunities students ever get to explore new activities, try different things, and see what they really like. Inside the classroom and outside of it, students start to get a better idea of who they are and what drives them. If you are active and want to develop your talents you can take part in the following University communities:

- Students government
- Students union (trade union)
- Students' club
- Sports groups and teams

The students' club of the University unites many art groups, among them – dancing, theatrical, vocal, teams of the Club of the cheerful and sharp-witted. Numerous sports groups are very popular at the University too.



WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT

higher school – высшая школа, вуз

independent – самостоятельный

Power Engineering Institute – энергетический институт

Agricultural Institute – сельскохозяйственный институт

at that time – в то время

to occupy – занимать

to build (built-built) – строить, возводить

building – здание, корпус

main – главный

one – здесь словозаменитель ранее упомянутого существительного

auditorium – аудиторный

during the years of its existence – за годы своего существования

to train – готовить (специалистов), обучать

at present – в настоящее время

important – важный

educational – образовательный

scientific – научный

food – зд. пищевая (промышленность)

branch of industry – отрасль промышленности

as well as – а также

researcher – научный сотрудник, исследователь

to equip – оборудовать

to provide – обеспечивать

effective access – надежный доступ

global network – глобальная сеть

deans' offices – деканаты

faculty - факультет

department – кафедра

workshop – мастерская

university administration – ректорат

adjacent accommodation – пристройка

an interdepartmental research equipment centre - центр коллективного использования научного оборудования

a multifunctional hall "Chem-Hall" – многофункциональный зал «Хим-ХОЛЛ»

several – несколько

gymnasium – спортивный зал

to be situated – находиться, располагаться

teaching and research laboratories – учебные и исследовательские лаборатории

multistoried – высотный, многоэтажный

circular – круглый

library – библиотека

reading-room – читальный зал

to contain – содержать

foreign language – иностранный язык

an assembly hall – актовый зал

Gallery Studio of contemporary art – Галерея Мастерская современного искусства

students' hostel – студенческое общежитие

to comprise – включать, иметь в своей структуре

Faculty of Distant Learning and Post-Professional Training – факультет заочного обучения и дополнительного профессионального образования

International Students Faculty t – факультет по работе с иностранными учащимися

Humanities Faculty t – гуманитарный факультет

Chemistry Lyceum – химический лицей

to head – возглавлять, быть во главе

at the head of – во главе

dean – декан

various – разнообразный

educational programme – образовательная программа

to be available – быть доступным

bachelorship – бакалавриат

mastership – магистратура

post-graduate and doctorate courses – аспирантура и докторантура

supplementary education – дополнительное образование

retraining and professional skills improvement – переподготовка и повышение квалификации

undergraduate and graduate students – студенты старших курсов и выпускных

to choose – выбирать

wide spectrum – широкий спектр

to guarantee – гарантировать

level – уровень

to increase opportunities for making career – увеличивать шансы для хорошей карьеры

an academic year – учебный год

a semester – семестр

to attend lectures – посещать лекции

seminar – спецкурс

tutorial – семинар

to take written and oral tests – сдавать письменные и устные зачеты

vacation – каникулы

to fulfil an essay – выполнять курсовую работу

senior students – студенты-старшекурсники

year paper – курсовая работа

enterprises of chemical industry – предприятия химической промышленности

research institution – научно-исследовательский институт

abroad – за границей

extracurricular activities – внеучебная деятельность

student government – студенческое правительство

student union (trade union) – профсоюз студентов

to unite – объединять

art groups – художественные коллективы

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. The basis of Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology was the Chemical faculty of the Ivanovo-Voznesensk Polytechnic Institute.
2. The main building of the University used to be a laboratory building in 1930.
3. During the years of its existence the University has trained only engineers and researchers.
4. The University occupies seven buildings and four students' hostels.
5. Deans' offices, several departments, auditoriums, laboratories, a gymnasium and university administration are situated in the auditorium building.
6. The University library is located in the multistory laboratory building.
7. Deans' offices are in the main, auditorium, laboratory and Humanities faculty buildings.
8. There are several gyms at the university.
9. Rector heads the University.
10. Deans head faculties.
11. Bachelorship, mastership, post-graduate course, the second higher education and supplementary education are available at present at our University.
12. Students of ISUCT are oriented to choose from a wide spectrum of only chemical educational programmes of professional training.
13. In winter and in summer students take written and oral tests, and examinations.
14. Every year all students write their year papers and diploma projects.
15. Different extracurricular activities are an important part of students' life in ISUCT.
16. The motto of the University is "Chimia est vita" (Latin) that means "Chemistry is life".



II. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. What faculty do you study at?
3. What independent Institutes were formed in 1930?
4. Who is the author of the projects of the main and auditorium buildings of our University?
5. When were the main and auditorium buildings constructed?
6. How many engineers have been trained since 1930?
7. What centre is the University at present?
8. What branches of industry are the engineers trained for?
9. How many buildings does the University occupy?
10. What is there in the main, auditorium, laboratory and Humanities faculty buildings?
11. What faculties and departments does the University have?
12. Who is the Rector of the University?
13. Who stands at the head of every faculty?
14. What educational programmes are available at ISUCT?
15. How many semesters is an academic year divided into?
16. What do the students take at the end of the semester?
17. What do the senior students fulfill?
18. What are extracurricular activities? What extracurricular activities are available at the University?
19. What groups are united in the Students' Club?



III. Study the website of the University (www.isuct.ru) and tell the names of those who head the University and your faculty.

The Rector of Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology is ...

The President of the University is ...

The Vice-Rectors of the University are ...

The Dean of our Faculty is ...

The head of our department is ...

IV. Study and discuss the timetable of the first-year students. Translate your timetable into English.

Mon .	13.30-15.05	Physics (L)	Thu.	13.30-15.05	Physics (L)
	15.20-16.55	General and Inorganic Chemistry (Pr)		15.20-16.55	Physics (Pr)
Tue.	13.30-16.55	General and Inorganic Chemistry (L)	Fri.	9.50-11.25	Mathematics (L)
Wed .	15.20 - 16.55	Mathematics (Pr)		11.40-13.15	Foreign Language
	13.30-15.05	Foreign Language	Sat.	11.40-13.15	Engineering Drawing
	15.20-16.55	Mathematics (L)		13.30-15.05	Physics (Pr)
				15.20-16.55	History (L)



V. Discuss the following information:

The main landmarks

1918 – Ivanovo-Voznesensk Polytechnic Institute was founded. Its Chemical Faculty was opened.

1930 – IVPI was reorganized into 4 independent higher schools. On the basis of the Chemical Faculty of IVPI the Ivanovo Institute of Chemistry and Technology was established.

1980 – Ivanovo Institute of Chemistry and Technology was awarded the order of the Labour Red Banner.

1987 – ICTI was ranked among the leading higher schools of this country.

1992 – ICTI gained the status of Ivanovo State Academy of Chemistry and Technology.

1998 – ISACT was transformed into Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology.



VI. Study the list of directions of training and specializations on the University Website (www.isuct.ru), find your own, translate it into English.



VII. Read and discuss the information given below:

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

1. During the Great Patriotic War the University made its contribution to the victory of our country over Nazi Germany. More than 600 students, teachers and employees defended our Motherland. The departments of the University produced explosives, batteries, pharmacy products. The auditorium building and the hostels were accommodated for military hospitals. In 1943 many teachers of the University were awarded the orders and medals for their great help to the front.

2. At present Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology is one of the leading centres of higher school science in the fields of chemistry, chemical technology and chemical engineering. The University is famous for its scientific schools in thermodynamics and structure of solutions, energy and structure of molecules, electrochemistry, plasma theory, scientific foundations of catalysis, textile chemistry, fine organic synthesis, chemistry of porphyrins, complex compounds chemistry, non-linear processes in chemistry and in chemical technology.

3. Modern scientific image of our University is successfully maintained by 2 problem laboratories, Test Centre "Quality", by 6 scientific - productive sites and by 16 research laboratories. They employ about 100 full-time research workers and more than 400 university teachers. For academic and research achievements the best students obtain scholarships of the University Learned Council. Quite a number of undergraduate and postgraduate students are grantees and winners of various international, federal, local and research competitions.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT

landmarks – вехи

to found, to establish – основывать

to award – награждать

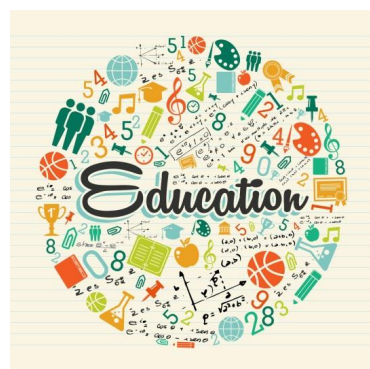
to be ranked – получить статус
to grant – получить (звание, статус)
direction – направление
to make contribution – вносить вклад
employees – сотрудники
to defend – защищать
explosives – взрывчатые вещества
pharmacy products – фармацевтические изделия
to accommodate – приспособливать
military hospital – военный госпиталь
to maintain – поддерживать
site – зд.участок
grantee – получатель гранта
competition – конкурс
to employ – зд. работать
scholarship – стипендия

VIII. Read the text, translate it using a dictionary and discuss the information

TEXT B. EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Education in Russia is provided mainly by the state and is regulated by the Ministry of Education and Science.

Before school little children go to kindergartens.



Eleven-year secondary education in Russia is compulsory since 2007. The eleven-year school term is split into primary (years 1-4), middle (years 5-9) and senior (years 10-11) classes. Absolute majority of children attend full programme schools providing eleven-year education; schools limited to primary or incomplete secondary education typically exist in rural areas.

Children are accepted to school at the age of 6 or 7, depending on individual development of each child. Children of primary classes are normally separated from other classes within their own floor of a school building. They are taught, ideally, by a single teacher through all four primary years (except for physical training and, if available, foreign languages). The primary school teaches its pupils elementary skills, such as reading, writing, counting. Many schools also offer foreign languages or some other special disciplines at this age.

Starting from the fifth year, each academic subject is taught by a subject teacher. This is the time when children start learning Biology, Geography, Chemistry, Physics, Computing, and many other new subjects.

The school year extends from September 1 to end of May and is divided into four terms. School children progress is assessed on a 5-step scale, ranging in practice from 2 ("unacceptable") to 5 ("excellent"); 1 is a rarely used sign of extreme failure. Teachers regularly subdivide these marks (i.e. 4+, 5-) in daily use, but term and year results are classified strictly 2, 3, 4 or 5.

On completion of a nine-year programme a pupil has a choice of either completing the remaining two years at school, or continuing education at a technical college. Such educational institutions provide students with a vocational skill qualification and a school certificate equivalent to 11-year education in a normal school; the programme, due to its work training component, extends over 3 years.

After 11 years of school education students get their school leaving certificates and take Unified State Examinations. These exams are sets of standardized tests for school leavers, issued uniformly throughout the country and rated independent of the student's schoolmasters. Unified State Examinations were supposed to replace entrance exams to state higher schools.

Higher education plays an important part in the life of our country as it provides the country with highly-qualified specialists. The greater part of students study free of charge, some students pay for their education.

The academic year usually lasts 9 months and is divided into two terms. At the end of each semester students take tests and exams. Twice a year students have vacations – two weeks in winter and two months in summer.

The first and second-year students obtain thorough information in the fundamental sciences. The curriculum is enriched and broadened by such subjects as foreign languages, history and economics. Third year students get more advanced knowledge and begin to concentrate on their “major” subjects. In senior years theory is accompanied by practical training.

After four years students get a Bachelor’s degree. Then students may go on with their studies and in a year or two of further study and research get a Master’s degree. After graduating they may continue research and get a higher degree.

UNIT III

TEXT A. IVANOVO



Ivanovo is the center of the Ivanovo region.

It is situated 317 km north-east of Moscow. Its population is about 410 thousand people (2010). A hundred years ago it was one of the main textile cities in the country. Until 1932 its official name was Ivanovo-Voznesensk.

The first mention of the village of Ivanovo was found in the documents of the 16th century.

At that time Ivanovo was a small village on the right bank of the Uvod River. The main occupation of the villagers was farming. By the 17th century the village had grown in size. The weaving of linen became one of the most important crafts.



План села Иванова XVI в.

In 1742 Grigory Butrimov – a serf – founded the first linen manufactory. In the late 18th century the first machines began to appear and soon the village became one of the major centers of textile manufacturing. Its trading ties extended far beyond the borders of Russia. Fabrics were marketed in England, Persia and other countries. Our town got a nickname “Russian Manchester”.

With the passing of time Ivanovo grew into a large industrial and trading town. In 1871 Ivanovo and Voznesensky Posad were joined to form the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk. The new city grew rapidly: a lot of factories were built and the weaving process was mechanized, railway lines connected the city with Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, and Kineshma.

By the 20th century the number of workers exceeded 26 000. Textile workers of Ivanovo took an active part in the revolutionary movement in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century. Ivanovo became famous as the Motherland of the First Soviet which was formed in May 1905. The First Soviet consisted of 151 members and was headed by the Bolsheviks. There are a lot of streets, squares and monuments which are named after revolutionaries, organizers and leaders of the First Soviet in Ivanovo. In the 20th century Ivanovo grew into a large textile and engineering centre.

In the middle of the 20th century Ivanovo became one of the major textile centers. There were about 10 textile factories and 3 textile combines. Cotton, worsted and silk goods and clothing were produced in Ivanovo. One of four meters of fabrics of the country was manufactured here. But the collapse of the Russian textile industry during the last years of the 20th century hit the Ivanovo region hard. Some of the factories were completely closed, production has decreased. Chemical, textile, food industries as well as clothing and footwear are developing in Ivanovo now.

Ivanovo is also an important scientific centre. It has some research and development institutes and the Institute of Chemistry of Solutions of the Russian Academy of Science.

Ivanovo is often called a city of students. Thousands of students study at seven higher educational establishments of the town. Among them are: the University of

Chemistry and Technology, the Power Engineering University, the State University, the Medical Academy, the Agricultural Academy, the Polytechnic University.

Ivanovo has become a big cultural centre. There are a lot of places of interest in Ivanovo where one can spend his or her free time, for example, theatres, museums, etc. A big cultural complex which is called "The Palace of Arts" includes three theatres under one roof: the Drama Theatre, the Musical Theatre and the Puppet Theatre. The circus of Ivanovo is one of the biggest circuses in our country.

At the beginning of the 21st century Ivanovo is still growing and developing in different directions.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT

constantly – постоянно

mention – упоминание

bank – берег

occupation – занятие

weaving – ткачество

linen – полотно

craft – ремесло

serf – крепостной

to found – основывать

tie – связь

to extend – простираться, распространяться

border – граница

fabrics – ткани

to market – продавать, находить рынок сбыта

industrial – промышленный

trading – торговый

to join – соединять, объединять

movement – движение

to consist of – состоять

cotton – хлопок

goods – товары

worsted – камвольная ткань

silk – шелк

collapse – упадок, разрушение

to hit – поражать, ударять

capacity – мощность, нагрузка, возможность

enterprise – предприятие

metalworking machine tools – металлорежущие станки

high precision instrument – прибор с высокой точностью

measuring – измерение

durability – прочность, износостойчивость

weaving equipment – ткацкое

оборудование

auto-cranes – автокраны

excavator – экскаватор

synthetic leather – синтетическая кожа

trademark – торговая

марка, ярлык

scientific – научный

research and development institutes – научно-исследовательские институты

the Institute of Chemistry of Solutions of the Russian Academy of Science –

институт химии растворов Российской Академии Наук

higher educational establishments – высшие учебные заведения

to spend – проводить (время)

"The Palace of Arts" – Дворец Искусств

to include – заключать, включать

Puppet Theatre – кукольный театр

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Ivanovo situated?
2. When was the village of Ivanovo first mentioned?
3. What was the most important craft in the 17th century?
4. When was the first linen manufactory founded?
5. Who founded the first linen manufactory?
6. When did the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk appear? How did it happen?
7. What was the nickname of Ivanovo before revolution in 1917?
8. What do you know about the First Soviet?
9. What branches of industry are developed in Ivanovo region?
10. Why is Ivanovo called one of the major textile centers?
11. What is the present day situation in the textile industry of Ivanovo?
12. Why is Ivanovo an important scientific centre?
13. How many higher educational establishments in Ivanovo do you know?
14. How large is the population of Ivanovo?
15. Where can we spend our free time in Ivanovo?
16. What can you say about the cultural development of Ivanovo?

TEXT B. IVANOVO MUSEUMS

In museums of our city one can learn about its past, present and future. One of



the famous Ivanovo museums is **the Local History and Lore Museum**. It is the first museum in Ivanovo region. The building in which it is situated is a unique architectural construction. It was designed by an architect Trubnikov and was built in 1914 by a well known manufacturer and rarities' collector

Dm. Burylin for the purpose of displaying his numerous private collections.

Another famous museum is **Ivanovo Cotton Museum**. The museum is situated in the "modern" style building just opposite the Local History and Lore Museum. This private building also belonged to Dm. Burylin, a manufacturer and the patron of fine arts and literature. The museum was opened in 1987. Its exposition tells us about the history of weaving from the oldest times up to the present days.



Another interesting museum is the **Ivanovo Regional Art Museum**. This museum has more than 24 000 works of art and it is one of the largest in Russia. The range of its collection makes it possible to follow the history of world culture.



WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXTS

the Local History and Lore Museum – Ивановский историко-краеведческий музей

unique – уникальный

to design – проектировать, конструировать

rarity – редкость, раритет

to display – показывать, демонстрировать

numerous – многочисленный

Ivanovo Cotton Museum – Ивановский музей ситца

opposite – напротив

patron – покровитель

fine arts – изобразительные искусства

Ivanovo Regional Art Museum – Ивановский Областной художественный музей

to follow – прослеживать

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words below:

1. In the 16th century Ivanovo was a small village on the ... of the Uvod River.
2. The main... of the villagers was farming.
3. The weaving of linen became one of the most important
4. In 1742 Grigory Butrimov founded the first linen... .
5. In 1871 Ivanovo and Voznesensky Posad ... to form the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk.
6. Fabrics were... in England, Persia and other countries.
7. In the 20th century Ivanovo grew into a large... and...centre.
8. Thousands of students study at seven...of the town.
9. Ivanovo is also an important ... center.
10. Ivanovo has some ... and... institutes.
11. A big cultural complex which is called "The Palace of Arts"... three theatres under one roof.
12. The Local History and Lore Museum was built in 1914 by a well known ... Dm. Burylin.
13. Ivanovo Local History and Lore Museum was ... by an architect Trubnikov.
14. Ivanovo... ... was opened in 1987. Its exposition tells us about the history of
15. The Ivanovo...has more than 24 000 works of art and it is one of the largest in Russia.

(occupation, manufactory, marketed, Cotton Museum, research, manufacturer, includes, to be designed, Regional Art Museum, higher educational establishments, scientific, to be joined, textile, engineering, crafts, weaving, right bank, development)



II. Correct the following statements if you find them wrong.

1. Ivanovo was first mentioned in the documents of the 19th century.

2. A well-known manufacturer Burylin founded the first linen manufactory in 1742.
3. In 1871 Ivanovo-Voznesensk and Voznesensky Posad were joined to form the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk.
4. In the middle of the 20th century there were about 3 textile factories and 10 textile combines.
5. Ivanovo has some research and development institutes.
6. "The Palace of Arts" includes the Drama Theatre, the Musical Theatre, the Puppet Theatre and the circus under one roof.
7. Ivanovo Cotton Museum is the first museum in Ivanovo Region.
8. Ivanovo Local History and Lore Museum was built in 1914.
9. Ivanovo Cotton Museum was opened in 1897.
10. Ivanovo Regional Art Museum was designed by an architect Trubnikov.



III. Find evidence in the text to support the following statements.

1. Ivanovo is situated not far from Moscow.
2. In 1871 Ivanovo-Voznesensk was formed.
3. In the middle of the 20th century Ivanovo was one of the major textile centers.
4. The collapse hit the Ivanovo region hard.
5. There are a lot of places of interest in Ivanovo where one can spend his free time.



IV. Study the list of Ivanovo sights. Try to explain where they are situated.

Find additional information in the Internet:

- The Shchudrov Chamber
- Local History and Lore Museum,
- Ivanovo Cotton Museum,
- Ivanovo Regional Art Museum,
- Stepanov Park,

- Sokovsky Bridge,
- The Circus,
- The Red Church.



V. Imagine that your pen-friend is going to Ivanovo for a week. Say what places in Ivanovo you expect him or her to visit and give your reasons.

Model: I expect my friend to visit Burylin's Museum because he (she) is interested in all places connected with history.



VI. Speak about the events that took place at the given dates.

- a) the 16th century;
- b) 1742;
- c) 1871;
- d) 1905;
- e) 1914;
- f) 1987.



VII. Check yourself.

The center of Ivanovo Region	Ivanovo-Voznesensk
The main occupation of the villagers in the 16 th century	"The Palace of Arts"
The most important craft in the 17 th century	Local History and Lore Museum
It was formed in 1871	Farming
He founded the first linen manufactory	Dm. Burylin
It includes three theatres under one roof	the weaving of linen
The first museum in Ivanovo Region	Regional Art Museum

This private building belonged to Dm. Burylin	Ivanovo
Its collections make it possible to follow the history of culture	Cotton Museum
A manufacturer, the patron of fine arts and literature	Grigory Butrimov



VIII. Complete the dialogue:

A: Hello Paul! Nice to see you!

P: Hello Andrew! Haven't seen you for ages. Where were you?

A: I went to Ivanovo to visit my relatives.

P: Ivanovo? Hm, I've heard something about this town. Where is it situated?

A:

P: Is it a big town? How many people live in Ivanovo?

A:

P: Quite a big town. And is it old?

A:

P: I see. What do people mainly do in the town?

A:

P: As far as I understand, Ivanovo was one of the major textile and engineering centers. Has anything changed in the town with the collapse of the Russian textile industry?

A:

P: The situation is rather difficult. Do you think Ivanovo and its industry has future?

A:

P: And what about young generation?

A:

P: Well, lots of young people live and study in Ivanovo. And, by the way, what places of interest can you visit in Ivanovo?

A:

P: Where do young people usually spend their free time?

A:





P: I see. Do you enjoy your stay in Ivanovo?

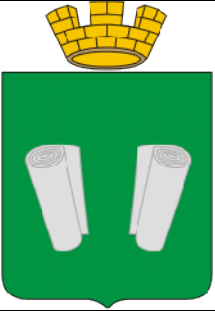



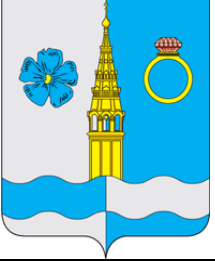

A:


P: I'm glad to hear it. May be next time you'll take me with you.



IX. Study the following information and try to find and describe the emblem of your native place.

Region/City	Emblem	Population, (01.01.17)
Ivanovo Region		1 023 170
Ivanovo (city)		406 933
Vichuga		34 868
Gavrilov Posad		5 715

Kineshma		83 871
Kohma		30 316
Teykovo		32 791
Shuya		58 723
Privolzhsk		15 824
Puchezh		7 078

Yurievets		8 378
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Для дополнительной информации воспользуйтесь ссылками:

<https://geraldika.ru/>

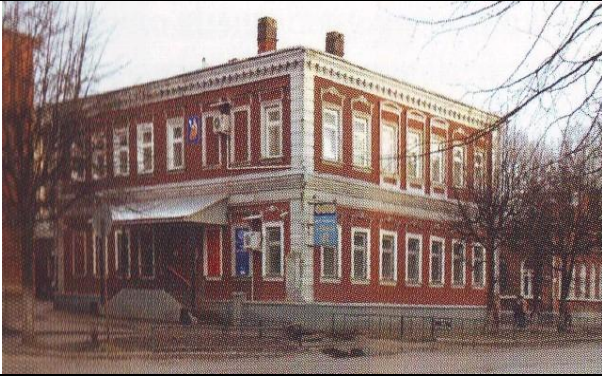
<https://ru.wikipedia.org/>



X. Study the following information and answer the questions (при необходимости воспользуйтесь ссылкой <http://visitivanovo.ru/ivanovo/>):

- 1. Where are these buildings situated?**
- 2. What do you know about these famous people?**

	<p>Дом А.Я. Дюрингера (The Dyuringer House)</p>
	<p>Дом А.И. Гарелина (The Garelin House)</p>



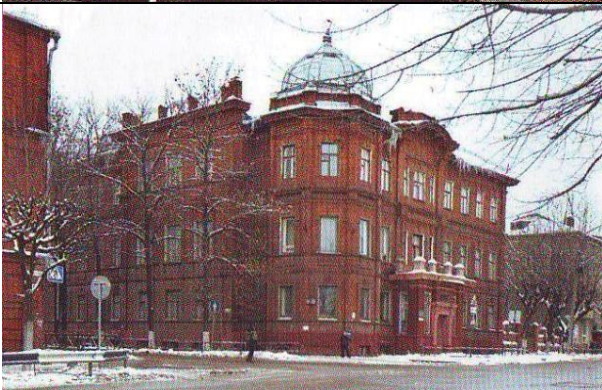
Дом А.М. Гандурина
(The Gandurin House)



Дом А.Н. Витова
(The Vitov House)



Дом И.Н. Полушина
(The Polushin House)



Дом Н.Т. Щапова
(The Shcharov House)



Дом В.Е. Курбатова
(The Kurbatov House)



Дом Грачевых
(The Grachevs House)

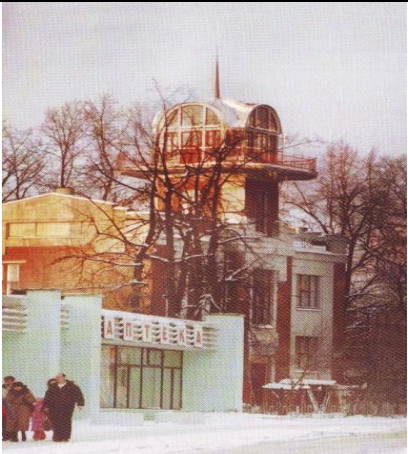





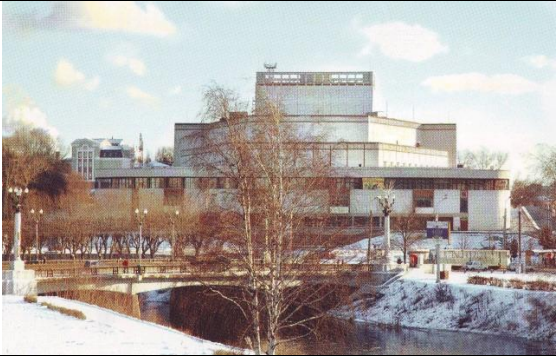


Дом И.К. Маракушева
(The Marakushev House)



Особняк купцов Куражёвых
(The Kurazhovs House)

XI. Match the pictures and the descriptions:

	<p>«Horseshoe – House»</p>
	<p>Gymnasium № 32</p>
	<p>Ivanovo State Power Engineering University</p>
	<p>The «Ship - House»</p>

	<p>Ivanovo State University</p>
	<p>Ivanovo State Medical Academy</p>
	<p>The Palace of Arts</p>

XI. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

TEXT C. KINESHMA

Modern Ivanovo oblast is a real treasury for those who are interested in the history of Russian State. Unique and beautiful, Kineshma is one of the ancient towns of Ivanovo oblast, situated on the bank of the Volga river.

It is the second in size and economics town of the region with the population of almost 100 thousand people. It is 400 km from Moscow and 100 km from the oblast centre. The town stretches along the banks of the Volga for 15 kilometers. The width of the river here is from 800 meters to 1.5 kilometers. The two banks are connected with motor-car bridge opened in 2003.

There are many interesting places in Kineshma. One of them is Kineshma



Boulevard. It has its own cinema history. It started in 1936 when A. Roy and Y.

Protozanov chose this place for shooting the first film version of A.N. Ostrovsky play.

Walking along the boulevard, you can reach the building of the theatre. Kineshma Drama theatre named in honor of A.N. Ostrovsky is the oldest provincial theatre in Russia; it was opened on the 26th of December in 1897.

Kineshma museum (now the Art-Historical museum) was founded in 1919. Its collections are rich and beautiful. We can see the works of painting, graphics, fine and applied art.

UNIT IV

TEXT A. THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russia is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and in Asia. Its total area is over 17 100 million square kilometers, with population of 147



million people. There are 1,030 towns and cities in this country. Moscow, with 12 million people, is its capital. The Russian Federation spans 9 time zones.

The country is washed by seas and oceans (by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east). There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob in Asia. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and the Ladoga. There are three main mountain chains in Russia. Mountain ranges are found along the southern borders, such as the Caucasus (containing Mount Elbrus, which at 5,642 m (18,510 ft) is the highest point in both Russia and Europe) and the Altai (containing Mount Belukha, which at the 4,506 m (14,783 ft) is the highest point of Siberia outside of the Russian Far East); and in the eastern parts, such as the Verkhoyansk Range or the volcanoes of Kamchatka Peninsula (containing Klyuchevskaya Sopka, which at the 4,750 m (15,584 ft) is the highest active volcano in Eurasia as well as the highest point of Asian Russia). The Ural Mountains, rich in mineral resources, form a north-south range that divides Europe and Asia. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.

The western part of Russia comprises the plain, the North of Russian is tundra and forest, the centre is the Black Earth region. And the Southern half is steppe which is largely cultivated. The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

The climate is predominantly continental; the exception is the southern part of the Far East region, which has a typically monsoon climate, and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus where the climate is subtropical. The extreme north of the country and most of the islands in the Arctic Ocean have an arctic climate.

The temperatures vary widely in winter and summer. There is considerable precipitation in the western part of the Russian plain. Rainfall is also plentiful in mountainous regions, as well as in the southern part of the Far East and the south-east of the Kamchatka Peninsula. Severe frosts and insufficient snow cover in Siberia and the Far East contribute to the formation of permafrost.

Russia borders on fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Fin-

land, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on. Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters. It produced 78 % of all its natural gas, 60 % of steel, 80 % of timber and 91 % of oil. So, today Russia becomes the greatest industrial country. The main branches of industry are chemical, building, materials, petrol refining, automobile industry, mechanical, electrical, engineering and aircraft.

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Comprise the sentences with the help of the figures given below or ask questions. Use the formulae: How large is ...? What is (are) + Noun (cyu) ...?

- Area 17,125,191 sq.km.
- Population 147 million people
- Language: Russian and Local Languages
- Currency: rouble (Rbs)
- Main cities and population

Moscow (capital) – 12.377.205

St. Petersburg – 5.200.000

Nizhny Novgorod – 1.264.075

Novosibirsk – 1.602.915

Yekaterinburg – 1.444.439



II. Look at the map and find:

- the main lakes of Russia
- the main oceans and seas of Russia
- the main rivers of Russia
- the highest points of Russia



TEXT B. RUSSIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

The Russian Federative Republic is set up by the Constitution of 1993. Under the Constitution Russia is a Presidential Republic. There are 22 republics and 68 other regions in Russian Federation. Russia is a land of over 100 nationalities.

The federal government consists of 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation (or the Federal Council).

The Lower Chamber is the State Duma. Each Chamber is headed by the Chairman. The legislature is initiated in the Lower Chamber. But to become a law a bill must be approved by the Lower and Upper Chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill. The State Duma may override the veto.

The President:

- is the head of the state and the guarantor of the Constitution
- is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces
- is appoint the Prime Minister and ministers
- makes final decisions on foreign policy; to make treaties

- declares war and state of emergency
- dissolves the State Duma
- is elected for a term of 4 years; has a right to be elected for a maximum of 2 terms.

The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister with the Council of Ministers. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Government.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, the Arbitrary Court and regional courts.

The members of the State Duma are elected by the popular vote for a four-year period. The Council of Federation is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions.

Today the state Russian banner is three colored. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth (or nobility, sincerity), the blue one stands for the sky, honesty and devotion and the red one signifies liberty, love and brave. It was the first state symbol that replaced the former symbols in 1991. The national anthem of Russia is the former USSR one but with the new lyrics (by B. Alexandrov and S.Mikhalkov). The national coat of arms is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. It originates from the heraldic emblem of the Ruricovitch signifying the succession of the Russian state from the Byzantine Empire.

The Council of Federation

- is elected for a term of 2 years and cannot be dissolved by the President
- approves the legislative acts adopted by the State Duma
- With the total of 176 seats, with 2 seats per Federation Subject (republics, regions, autonomous areas)
- appoints and discharges Procurator General
- legitimizes any changes of internal borders
- endorses declaration of war and martial law

The State Duma

- is composed of 450 deputies (for a 4-year period; to be elected by popular vote)
- ½ of them – is elected in single – mandate(or candidacy) constituencies
- The other half – is elected on the basis of proportional representation, according to party lists
- declares the amnesty
- endorses the appointment of the Prime Minister
- drafts and endorses laws

Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation (Prime Minister):

- forms the Cabinet
- is appointed by the president and endorsed by the State Duma

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXTS A AND B:

Caucasus – Кавказ

Mount Elbrus – гора Эльбрус

Mount Belukha – гора Белуха (Алтайские горы)

Verkhoyansk Range – Верхоянский хребет (на северо-востоке Сибири)

Volcanoes – вулканы

Kamchatka Peninsula – Камчатский полуостров

predominantly – преимущественно

monsoon climate – муссонный климат

precipitation – атмосферные осадки

rainfall – осадки

plentiful – обильный

permafrost – вечная мерзлота

former – бывший

a grain – зерно

to cultivate – возделывать

a stepper – степь

petro refining – нефтеперерабатывающая
legislative – законодательный
executive – исполнительный
judicial – судебный
to dissolve – распускать
to be vested – быть наделенным властью
the Upper Chamber – Верхняя палата
the Lower Chamber – нижняя палата
to endorse – одобрять
martial law – военное положение
Supreme Court – Верховный Суд
To discharge – отзывать
Procurator-General – генеральный прокурор
To legitimize – узаконить
Popular vote – всенародное голосование
a candidacy – кандидатура
a constituency – избиратель
to draft – составлять законопроект
to tender – предлагать
a judge – судья
irremovable – несменяемые по должности
unprecedented – беспрецедентный
fresco – фреска
mosaic – мозаика
vivid – яркий
significant – знаменательный
spiritual – духовный
reign – правление

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Answer the following questions:

1. What country do you live in?
2. What is the territory of Russia?
3. What is your citizenship?
4. What is the population of Russia?
5. What does Russia look like in the North, in the West, in the South and in the East?
6. What is the capital of Russia?
7. How many time zones does Russia span?
8. What seas and oceans are washed Russia by?
9. What are the main Russia's rivers?
10. What mount is the highest?
11. With what countries does Russia border on?
12. Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters, isn't it?
13. What mineral resources is Russia rich in?
14. What are the main branches of industry in Russia?
15. What is the political system of Russia?
16. What are the 3 branches of the federal government?
17. What are the main functions of the President?
18. What is the name of the President?
19. The Federal Assembly consists of 2 chambers, doesn't it? What are they?
20. Who is the leader of the Government?



II. Check Yourself! Choose the right item.

1. ***The official name of our country is...***
 - a) *Russia* b) *the Russian Federation* c) *the Republic of the Russian Federation*
2. ***There are ... republics and 68 other regions in the Russian Federation.***
 - a) 22 b) 12 c) 17

3. ***The National Government of Russia consists of***
- a) *The President and Prime Minister* b) *the President and the Council of Ministers* c) *the President, the Council of Ministers and the Federal Assembly*
4. ***There are ... Houses in the Federal Assembly.***
- a) *Two* b) *three* c) *four*
5. ***The lower House of the Federal Assembly is ...***
- a) *The State Duma* b) *the Council of Ministers* c) *the Federal Council*
6. ***The population of Russia is about***
- a) *147 000 000* b) *43 000 000* c) *543 000 000*
7. ***The original name of the city founded on the Neva banks by Peter the great was ...***
- a) *Petrograd* b) *St Petersburg* c) *Leningrad*
8. ***The five ancient Russian towns which are known as Zolotoe Koltso (the Golden Ring) include Rostov Veliky, Suzdal, Vladimir, Zvenigorod and ...***
- a) *Tver* b) *Smolensk* c) *Yaroslavl*
9. ***Russia is a land of over ... nationalities.***
- a) *10* b) *100* c) *1000*

TEXT C. THE RUSSIAN FLAG

The story of the Russian flag is long and interesting. Before 1662 Russia had no state flag. In 1662 the first ship of the Russian Fleet the “Eagle” was built. The



captain of the ship needed a flag for the “Eagle” and turned for advice to the Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich. The Tsar chose three colours for the flag: white, blue and red. The white colour meant nobleness, the blue stood for faith and honesty, the red colour sym-

bolized courage. The flag had a blue cross in the centre and red and white corners

placed obliquely which was traditional in Europe. The only country which had horizontal stripes on the flag was Holland. Peter the Great always admired this country, so in 1692 he also arranged the stripes horizontally on the Russian flag. For a long time this flag was used by the Russian merchant navy. In the course of time, it began to be used as the state flag, because it had the three national colours. In 1858 a new flag of the Russian Empire appeared. It had three horizontal stripes: black, yellow and white. Yet, Peter the Great's flag was more popular with the Russian people who didn't like the black colour of the new flag. They usually associated the black colour with mourning. So gradually the old flag replaced the new one and served the country up to 1918 when the Soviet flag appeared. Now after a break of over 70 years the Great Russian Flag has been returned to its country.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT:

to turn for advice – обратиться за советом

Tsar – царь

to mean (meant, meant) – значить, означать

nobleness – благородство

faith – вера

honesty – честность

courage – мужество

obliquely – наклонно, по косой

to admire – восхищаться

to arrange – расположить

merchant – торговый, коммерческий

mourning – траур



I. Answer the following questions:

1. When did the story of the Russian flag begin?
2. Who chose the colours for the flag?
3. What did the three colours mean?

4. How did the flag look like originally?
5. In what way was the flag changed in 1692?
6. How did it look like in 1858?
7. Why did the old flag replace the new one?
8. How does the Russian flag look like at present?

II. Look at the flag and make a report about “Peter the Great’s flag”.



TEXT D. THE RUSSIAN STATE EMBLEM

The story of the Russian State Emblem dates back to ancient times. The dou-



ble-headed eagle is a very old heraldic sign. It has been known since the VI century before our era (B. C.). In the XIV century it was used in the Byzantine Empire. Russia was closely connected with the Byzantine Empire as they were both Orthodox and had the same political and cultural roots. Moscow

was considered the direct successor of Constantinople. So the double-headed eagle became the emblem of the Moscow state after the Great Prince Ivan III married the

niece of the last Byzantine Emperor Sofia Paleolog. The emblem had two colors: the red of the background was the tsar color, the gold of the eagle meant eternity, that's why it was used in icons. Peter the Great changed the color of the emblem. The eagle became black and the background yellow. These colors were used only by the emperors of Europe at that time, and Peter the Great was the first to get the title of the Russian Emperor. The three crowns of the emblem originally symbolized the three kingdoms united by Russia: Kazan, Astrakhan and Siberia. There is another opinion that historically the Christian state emblem meant faith, hope and love. Now we can understand them as the three branches of power: legislative, executive and judicial. The sceptre which the eagle was holding was a symbol of sovereignty and its defense. The globe (orb) symbolized the unity of the state. Now the state emblem of Russia has got back its original colors – red and gold to follow our historic traditions. The shield of the eagle has the emblem of Moscow. It shows St. George the Victor striking the dragon which symbolizes the victory of the good over the evil.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT:

ancient – древний

an eagle – орел

a heraldic sign – геральдический знак

roots – корни

a successor – преемник, наследник

a background – фон

eternity – вечность

a crown – корона

a sceptre – скипетр

sovereignty – суверенитет, суверенное государство

a globe – глобус, шар

original – первоначальный

a shield – щит



I. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the origin of the Russian Emblem?
- 2) How did the emblem look like in the XIV century?
- 3) How did Peter the Great change the emblem?
- 4) What did the three crowns symbolize?
- 5) Describe the modern state emblem of Russia.



II. Read about the main features of Russian art and then choose one of these statements and make a presentation, using the additional information from the Internet

- Russian art dates back to the Xth century when the development of Kiev Russ was at the high level. We still admire the cathedrals of unprecedented beauty, wonderful frescoes and mosaics inside, old Russian icon painting as well as various examples of applied art which create a vivid picture of the riches and originality of the Russian art up to the XVII century. Icon painting is the main and significant trend of our art. From the early days of the history people believed in the existence of God. Religious ideas of God, saints were represented in icon painting. The prominent experts of the ancient art said: *“The ancient Russian painting was the authentic expression of the spiritual life of the whole nation”*. These words explain well why icon painting is given much attention.

- The reign of Peter the Great was the turning point in the development of Russian art. He brought many West-European artists to Russia and sent many Russian artists to study abroad. Yet, Russian art remained national, and the best artists of that time - who followed the national traditions in their works.

- Another step was painting. The leading genre was portraiture paintings. It was represented by the painters Nikitin and Matveyev and the sculptor Shubin who were the first to create pieces of art close to reality while the classicism was the main trend then.

- The Academy of Arts was founded in 1757 in St. Petersburg. It was the first educational establishment for training Russian artists.

- The XIX century brought great changes to the development of Russian art. Classicism was replaced by romanticism, and later by the second half of the century by critical realism, the first representative and founder of which was Fedotov. Fedotov's ideas were later developed by Peredvizhniki organized by Kramskoi in the 70s of the XIX century.

- All kinds of art and all genres of painting are widely represented in the Russian art of the XIX century. The activity of Pavel Mikhailovich Tretyakov played a great role in spreading the national democratic ideas of Russian realists.

- Soviet art (20s-9-s of the XX century) was dominated by the revolutionary themes. The characteristic feature of the works of this period were the artists' optimism, confidence in the future, in man's power and ability to change the world.

- Tradition and modernity, innovation and a return to basics, humility, and shocking, primitivism and the game of meanings - the Russian art of the new day is multifaceted and diverse.



III. Check if you remember the dates of the main Russian national holidays and say which of them are of the religious origin and are connected with the church. What are your favourite holidays? What family traditions do you have?

Russia is famous for its cheerful holidays and wide celebrations with colorful traditions and customs built up over centuries. Friendly and hospitable Russians enjoy spending their off-time in the company of families or friends. Each season in Russia is rich in its own peculiar and authentic holidays, celebrated with lots of delicious food and entertaining challenges.

Russian Holidays:

January 1 – New Year's Day

January 7 – Christmas

March 8 – International Women's Day

May 1 – Holiday of Spring and Labour

May 9 – Victory Day

June 12 – Russia Day

November 4 – National Unity Day

December 12 – Constitution Day

Orthodox Easter – not fixed date

IV. Speak on your favorite holiday. Explain why you like it most of all. Begin your answer with the following pattern and mind the proper reading of dates:

Pattern: On the 7th of January we celebrate Christmas.



V. You're from Great Britain. You're in Russia now. Back in Great Britain you'll have to make a report on the country you've visited. Prepare your report beforehand. For this:

- a) work out a plan of your report;
- b) make a test report using your plan.

UNIT V

TEXT A. MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It was first mentioned in 1147. The history of Moscow is connected with the history of Russia. It existed during the yoke of Tatars, it witnessed many victories over the invaders.

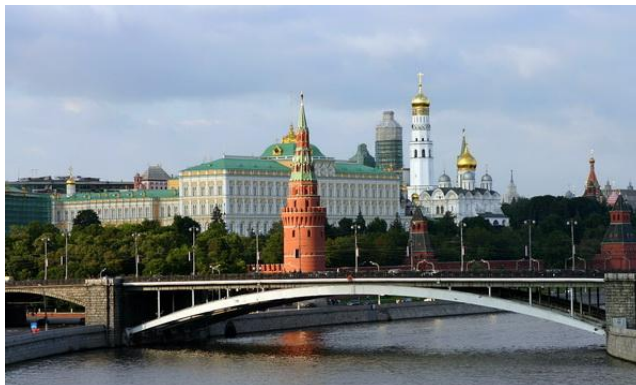
By the 15th century Moscow turned into a large city. It was under Ivan III that Moscow became the capital of the state of Muscovy. At that time the Kremlin was rebuilt and the largest Kremlin Cathedrals were erected. The Kremlin represents centuries of Russian history. In the past its main function was to defend Moscow from enemies. It was one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. But the Kremlin with its cathedrals, museums and palaces is the result of the labour of many generations. Now the Kremlin is the heart of Moscow.

In the XVI century Moscow was one of the largest cities in Europe. An English traveler wrote that Moscow was larger than London in those days. In 1712 the Tsar Peter the Great moved the Russian capital to St. Petersburg, a new city founded in

1703 on the banks of the Neva River. On March 10, 1918 a special train left for Moscow. The government of the country moved to the old Russian city and Moscow again became the capital of Russia.

Nowadays Moscow is the largest city of Russia. It is a political, administrative, economic, educational and cultural centre of the country.

Moscow is the seat of the Government of the Russian Federation. It is the largest industrial city. Nearly 30 percent of the city's workforce is employed in industry and industrial research. Some of Russia's largest plants are located in or around Moscow. Metallurgy, metal processing and engineering are the largest industries. Other large sectors are textiles, clothing and footwear, chemical and petrochemical industries, electronic instruments and automation equipment.



Moscow is the leading educational and scientific centre. It is the seat of the Academy of Science. Russia's largest University – Moscow State University (MSU) and over 80 research institutions are situated in Moscow. The city also has the Russian State Library with one of the largest and richest archives in the world. It is one of the world's largest publishing centers.

There are a lot of interesting sights in Moscow. The city is famous all over the world for Bolshoi and Maly Theatres, different monuments, parks, exhibition halls, and museums. The population of Moscow is more than 12 million people. Now Moscow is becoming a large European city. Many joint offices and banks appear. Streets, buildings and cathedrals are reconstructed.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT:

Muscovy – Московское княжество

to be mentioned – упоминаться

to connect – связывать

to exist – существовать
to witness – наблюдать, быть свидетелем
to invade – вторгаться
to rebuild – перестраивать
to erect – возводить, воздвигать
to represent – представлять
a fortress – крепость
a generation – поколение
workforce – рабочая сила
metallurgy – металлургия
metal processing – металлообработка
engineering – машиностроение
clothing – одежда
footwear – обувь
chemical and petrochemical industries – химическая и нефтехимическая
промышленность
electronic instruments – электронные приборы
automation equipment – автоматическое оборудование
to be famous for – быть известным (чем-либо)
joint – совместный
exhibition hall – выставочный зал
cathedral – собор

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Answer the following questions:

1. When was Moscow first mentioned?
2. Why can we say that the history of Moscow is connected with the history of Russia?
3. When did Moscow become the capital?
4. What was the Kremlin in the past?

5. Who moved the capital of Russia to a new cite?
6. What is Moscow nowadays?
7. What industries are located there?
8. Why can we name Moscow an educational and scientific centre?
9. What is the city famous for all over the world?
10. What is the population of Moscow?
11. Can we say that Moscow is a large European centre? Why?



II. Read and discuss the information given.

DO YOU KNOW THAT...

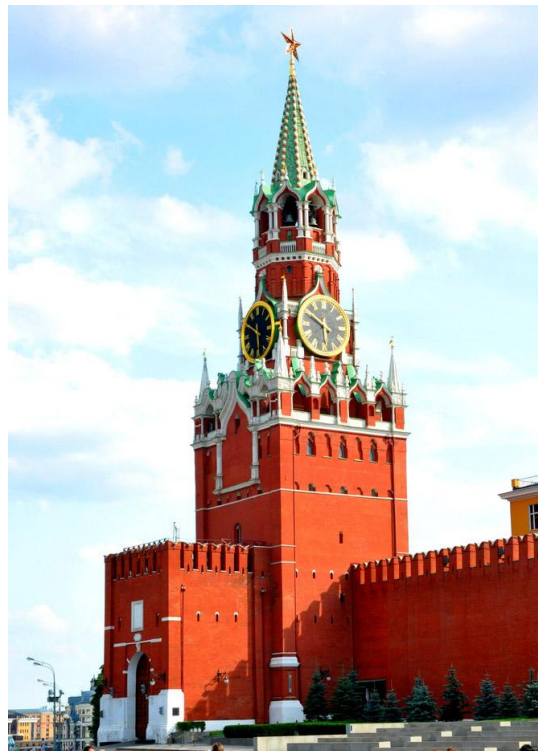
1. In 1714, the Romanov tsar, Peter the Great, moved the capital from Moscow to new, “westernized” city that he built, St. Petersburg.
2. It was there in Moscow, in the Uspensky Cathedral in the Kremlin that the tsars returned to be coronated.
3. It was there, during the 18th and 19th centuries, that Russia established its universities and major theatres.
4. One third of Moscow’s total area is devoted to open parkland or other green areas. There are some 100 parks and more than 600 public gardens. Muscovites are proud of Moscow’s streets and parks.
5. Moscow is a city for those who love museums. There are about 150 museums with collections of fine arts, literature, history, space and technology.
6. Moscow’s museums, theatres, opera houses, circuses and parks all make a great impression on a visitor.
7. The Spasskaya Tower – the tallest tower of the Kremlin (67.3 meters tall); one of the symbols of Moscow; the Kremlin clock made in the 16th century strikes on hour, half the hour and the quarter of hour.
8. The monument to Minin and Pozharsky by the Russian sculptor N.Martos was built in 1818; the first statue was put up in Moscow; the words on the monument are: “To Citizen Minin and Prince Pozharsky – from a grateful Russia”. Minin and Pozharsky were heroes of the people’s struggle in the war against Poland in 1612.

9. The Muscovites themselves are proud, emotional, open, warm and bighearted. One of the greatest joys in meeting people for them is to have a hearty talk (зд. душевный разговор).

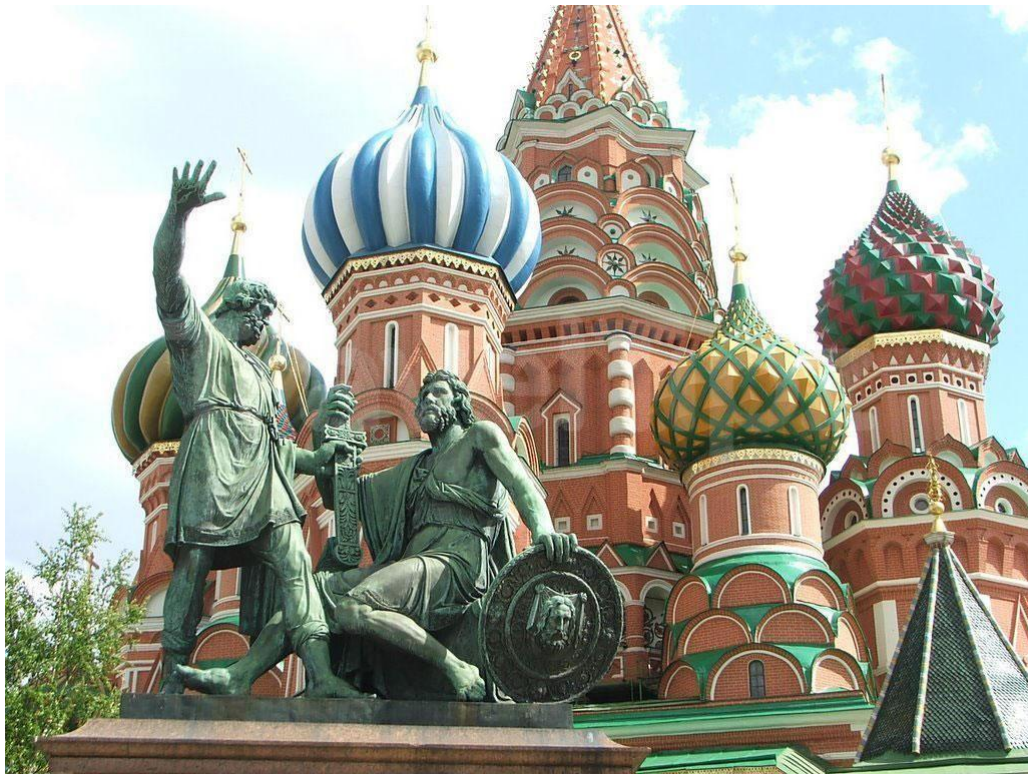
10. Moscow is a city that opens its arms and heart to guests and tourists. You are welcome there.



Uspensky Cathedral in the Kremlin



The Spasskaya Tower



The monument to Minin and Pozharsky



III. Dialogues, Dialogues...

A: Well, it seems we've got a chance of doing the sights of Moscow.

B: I suggest we'll start with Red Square. Who will be our guide?

A: If you like, I can show you round the square.

B: Great!

A: Red Square, the Kremlin... These words symbolize Russia for millions of people both in this country and abroad.

B: That's right. For centuries the Kremlin has remained the centre of the country's life. As far as I know, it has a long history. I know it used to be a fortress, a residence of the tsars. Who was the founder of Moscow?

A: I remember the chronicles first mentioned Prince Juri Dolgoruky as its founder in 1147.

B: The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are really unique creations.

A: Masterpieces of Russian architecture.

B: Majestic sights!

A: If only their stones could speak... Have a look at the Spassky Tower.

B: The chimes of the clock-tower are well known all over the world.

30

A: Moscow Kremlin is known not only as a monument of national architecture and culture. It has witnessed so many events in the history of Russia. Next time we'll see other historic places of Moscow.

B: Oh, yes, we do understand: Moscow like Rome wasn't built in a day, and it can't be seen in a day, can it?



IV. Match these important dates in the history of Russia with the events.

1147	Napoleon tries to conquer Russia
1156	The USSR enters World War II
1237	Alexander II writes the decree abolishing serfdom
1687	Khan Batyi of the Golden Horde conquers Moscow, the Tatar yoke which lasted until the 16 th century begins
1712	The USSR breaks up
1755	Moscow hosts the XX Olympic Games
1812	The October Revolution takes place
1861	Yuri Dolgoruky founds Moscow
1917	The building of the wooden Kremlin by Yuri Dolgoruky
1941	The opening in Moscow the first higher educational institution in Russia – the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy.
1980	The transfer of the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg.
1991	The first Russian University named after Lomonosov was opened.



V. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions with, of, into, in, at, from:

Moscow is situated ... the centre ... the Russian Plain. It is the capital ... multinational state. Today many railways connect the capital ... the most distant parts ...

the county. Now Moscow is divided ... 10 districts. Moscow may rightly be called a city ... students, more than one billion students study ... its higher educational establishments. A great number ... students ... graduates ... the institutes every year. Moscow is the seat ... the Russian Academy ... Science.



VI. “Moscow is the city where a lot can be seen and much can be done”. Develop this idea and say what people can see and do in the capital of Russia.



VII. Imagine that a group of students has come to Moscow. You have met them at the airport and are taking them to the place where they will stay. What will you tell them about Moscow?

VIII. Read and discuss the information from the texts

TEXT B. THE KREMLIN

The Kremlin is the symbol of Russian and Soviet power and authority. Its



crenellated red brick walls and 20 towers were built at the end of the 15th century, when a host of Italian builders arrived in Moscow on the invitation of Ivan III the Great. Of the most important towers, the Saviour (Spasskaya) Tower leading to Red Square was built in 1491 by Pietro Solario,

who designed most of the main towers; its belfry was added in 1624-25. The chimes of its clock are broadcast by radio as a time signal to the whole nation. Also on the Red Square front there is the St. Nicholas (Nikolskaya) Tower, built originally in 1491 and rebuilt in 1806. The two other principal gate towers -- the Trinity (Troitskaya) Tower, with a bridge and outer barbican (the Kutafya Tower), and the Borovitskaya Tower - lie on the western wall.

Within the Kremlin walls is located one of the most striking and beautiful architectural ensembles in the world: a combination of churches and palaces, which are

open to the public and are among the city's most popular tourist attractions, and the highest offices of the state, which are surrounded by strict security. Around the central Cathedral Square (Sobornaya Ploshchad) are grouped three magnificent cathedrals, superb examples of Russian church architecture at its height in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. These and the other churches in the Kremlin ceased functioning as places of worship after the Revolution and are now museums. The white stone Cathedral of the Assumption (Uspensky Sobor) is the oldest, built in 1475-79 in the Italianate-Byzantine style. Its pure, simple, and beautifully proportioned lines and elegant arches are crowned by five golden domes. The Orthodox metropolitans and patriarchs of the 14th to the 18th century are buried there. Across the square is situated the Cathedral of the Annunciation (Blagoveshchensky Sobor), built in 1484-89 by craftsmen from Pskov; though burned in 1547, it was rebuilt in 1562-64. Its cluster of chapels is topped by golden roofs and domes. Inside are a number of early 15th-century icons attributed to Theophanes the Greek and to Andrey Rublyov, considered by many to be the greatest of all Russian icon painters. The third cathedral, the Archangel (Arkhangelsky), was rebuilt in 1505-08; in it are buried the princes of Moscow and tsars of Russia (except Boris Godunov) up to the founding of St. Petersburg.

Just off the square stands the splendid, soaring white bell tower of Ivan the Great; built in the 16th century and damaged in 1812, it was restored a few years later. At its foot is the enormous Tsar Bell (Tsar-Kolokol), cast in 1733-35 but never rung. Nearby is the Tsar Cannon (Tsar-Pushka), cast in 1586. Beside the gun are located the mid-17th-century Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles (Sobor Dvenadtsati Apostolov) and the adjoining Patriarchal Palace.

On the west of Cathedral Square is a group of palaces of various periods; the Palace of Facets (Granovitaya Palata)--so called from the exterior finish of faceted, white stone squares--was built in 1487-91. Behind it is the Terem Palace of 1635-36, which incorporates several older churches, including the Resurrection of Lazarus (Voskreseniye Lazarya), dating from 1393. Both became part of the Kremlin Great Palace, built as a royal residence in 1838-49 and formerly used for sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; its long, yellow-washed facade dominates the river-

front. It is connected to the Armoury Palace (Oruzheynaya Palata), built in 1844-51 and now the Armoury Museum, housing a large collection of treasures of the tsars. Along the northeast wall of the Kremlin are the Arsenal (1702-36), the former Senate building (1776-88), and the School for Red Commanders (1932-34). The only other Soviet-period building within the Kremlin is the Palace of Congresses (1960-61), with a vast auditorium used for political gatherings and as a theatre.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT:

Crenellated – зубчатый

Belfry- колокольня

Chimes of its clock – перезвоны курантов

outer barbican – внешний барбакан, навесная башня

Striking – поразительный

Magnificent – великолепный

Superb- превосходный

Worship – богослужение

Craftsmen- мастера

cluster of chapels – группа часовен

domes – купола

Splendid – роскошная

Soaring – взлетевшая

b) from the exterior finish of faceted, white stone squares– от интерьера из
граненых, белых каменных пластин

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you know about the Moscow Kremlin?
2. How many towers were built at the end of the 15th century?
3. What towers are the most important?

4. What magnificent cathedrals are grouped around the central Cathedral Square (Sobornaya Ploshchad)?
5. When was built and damaged white bell tower of Ivan the Great?
6. What can you say about the Tsar Bell (Tsar-Kolokol) and the Tsar Cannon (Tsar-Pushka)?
7. What are located besides the Tsar Cannon (Tsar-Pushka)?
8. What is situated on the west of Cathedral Square?
9. What is situated along the northeast wall of the Kremlin?
10. What can you tell your foreign friends about the sights of the Moscow Kremlin?

TEXT C. THE TRETYAKOV GALLERY

Moscow is replete with art galleries and museums. Yet there is one gallery that remains a symbol of Russian art. It is the world-famous Tretyakov Gallery.

The founder of the gallery was the entrepreneur Pavel Tretyakov (1832—1898), who was from the merchant class. Beginning in 1856, Tretyakov had a hobby



of collecting works by the Russian artists of his time. He was a famous patron of the arts who helped to support the "Peredvizhniki" (a movement consisting of realistic painters in the second half of the 19th century). Toward this

goal, he intended to purchase a collection from a St. Petersburg collector, Fyodor Pryanishnikov, and, having added his own collection, created a museum. The government bought Pryanishnikov's gallery in 1867, but Tretyakov gradually acquired an

excellent collection, exceeding all other collections in Russia in its volume and quality.

In 1892, Pavel Tretyakov donated his entire collection to Moscow. His brother Sergey Tretyakov (1834—1892) was also a collector, but only of Western European paintings.

The brothers' collections were at the core of the Moscow Municipal Art Gallery, which opened on August 15, 1893. At first, it contained 1,287 paintings and 518 pieces of graphic art by Russian artists, as well as 75 paintings by Western European artists.

Later, the Western European paintings in the Tretyakov Gallery were transferred to the Hermitage and the A. S. Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, and the Tretyakov Gallery began to specialize exclusively in Russian art.

After 1918, the Tretyakov collection grew many times with the inclusion of the collection of Ilya Ostroukhov (1858— 1929), an artist, paintings of the Russian school from the Moscow Rumyantsev Museum, and many private collections. Presently, the gallery is being improved by carefully planned purchases. Already more than 55 thousand works are kept there. There is the rich collection of ancient Russian icon painting of the 12th—17th centuries including Andrei Rublyov's famous "Trinity", as well as significant works of painting and sculpture of the 18th — 19th centuries — paintings by Dmitriy Levitskiy, Fyodor Rokotov, Karl Bryullov, Orest Kiprenskiy, Alexander Ivanov (including his wellknown canvas "The Appearance of Christ Before the People"), Ivan Kramskoy, and sculptures by Fedot Shubin.

The gallery has an excellent selection of the best works by the "peredvizhniki": Ilya Repin (including "Ivan the Terrible and His Son Ivan"), Victor Vasnetsov, Ivan Shishkin, Vasiliy Surikov ("The Morning of the Strelets Execution"), Vasiliy Vereshchagin and others.

The blossoming of many areas of Russian art at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries is also well represented.

Suffice it to name such artists of the period as Mikhail Vrubel, Isaak Levitan, Nicholas Rerikh, Alexander Benua, Mikhail Nesterov, Konstantin Korovin, Mstislav

Dobuzhinskiy, Konstantin Somov, Valentin Serov, Boris Kustodiev and Kuzma Petrov-Vodkin. After the relatively short period of the 1910's— 1920's, new movements in art — futurism, cubism, etc. — were quickly developed.

Such an artistic movement as socialist realism also produced a number of talented and original artists. This trend is represented by works of Alexander Deineka, Arkadiy Plastov, Yuri Pimenov, Dmitriy Nalbandyan, and others.

The main building of the gallery includes the renovated Tretyakov home and several buildings that were attached to it at various times. The main facade of the building was erected in 1902 according to plans by the artist Victor Vasnetsov. In 1994, the Tretyakov Gallery opened after 10 years of restoration. This was not just a facelift to the building; the interior and technical equipment were brought up to the highest standards of quality, which is as it should be, since it contains so many treasures of Russian art.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT:

replete — наполненный

entrepreneur — предприниматель

patron — покровитель

to intend — намереваться

to purchase — покупать

to acquire — приобретать

to exceed — превышать, превосходить

volume — объем, количество

to donate — передавать в дар

entire — полный, целый, весь

exclusively — исключительно, только

inclusion — включение, присоединение

suffice it to name — достаточно назвать

futurism — футуризм

cubism — кубизм

facade — фасад

facelift — внешнее обновление, косметический ремонт (здания)

ASSIGNMENTS

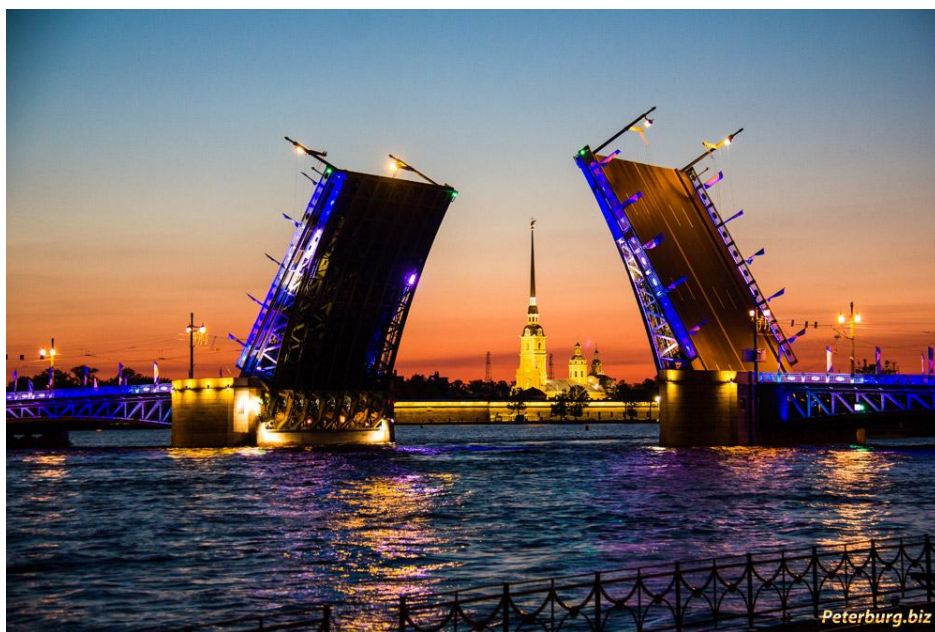


I. Answer the following questions:

1. What gallery in Moscow is a symbol of Russian art?
2. Who was the founder of the gallery?
3. What did he make his hobby?
4. Whom did he support?
5. What did P. Tretyakov intend to do?
6. Who bought Pryanishnikov's gallery in 1867?
7. What did P. Tretyakov do with his collection in 1892?
8. His brother Sergey Tretyakov was a collector of Western European paintings, wasn't he?
9. When was the Moscow Municipal Art Gallery opened?
10. What did it contain at first?
11. Where were the Western European paintings transferred?
12. The Tretyakov collection grew many times after 1918, didn't it?
13. How is the gallery being improved now?
14. How many works are kept there now?
15. What collections are extremely rich and beautiful in the gallery?
16. Are new art movements of the 1910's—1920's represented in the gallery?
17. When was the main facade of the gallery erected? According to whose plans was it erected?
18. When was the Tretyakov Gallery opened after 10 years of restoration? What does its interior look like after the restoration?

TEXT D. ST. PETERSBURG

Saint Petersburg (population 5 200 000 million people – according to RussInfo 2017), formerly Leningrad, is Russia's second largest city after Moscow. St. Petersburg is a major Russian port and one of the world's leading industrial and cultural centers. The city lies in north-western Russia, at the eastern end of the Gulf of Fin-



land, an arm of the Baltic Sea.

The city has had three names: St. Petersburg (1703), Petrograd (1914), Leningrad (1922). In 1991 — as Communist influence in the Soviet Union de-

clined — the people of the city voted in a nonbinding referendum to restore the name St. Petersburg. In September 1991, the Soviet government officially approved the name change.

St. Petersburg is often called the cultural capital of Russia because the city is famous for its museums, palaces, monuments and theatres: the Alexandrinsky Drama Theatre, the Bolshoi Drama Theatre, the Mariinsky Theatre of Opera and Ballet are pearls of Russian art. In St. Petersburg there are a lot of parks and gardens where citizens spend their free time. The Summer Garden is the oldest and most fascinating park. Rare trees, bushes and flowers grow there. Beautiful marble statues made by Italian sculptors and a famous cast iron fence decorate the Summer Garden. There is a bronze monument to the prominent Russian fabulist Ivan Krylov designed (by sculptor Klodt).

St. Petersburg is famous for its magnificent architectural ensembles of the 18th and 19th centuries. The city began with the Peter and Paul Fortress built to protect the

Neva banks from Swedish invasion. Later Domeniko Trezzini, the famous Swiss architect, reconstructed the fortress. It became a prison. Now it is a museum. Trezzini erected the Peter and Paul Cathedral here, and Russian tsars were buried in it.

The most famous square in the city is the Palace Square with its magnificent ensemble. Here one can see the Winter Palace built by Rastrelli. Until the revolution it was the residence of the Russian tsars. Now the Winter Palace and four other buildings are occupied by the Hermitage, one of the oldest art museums in Russia. There one can see masterpieces of outstanding artists: Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Rembrandt, Velazquez and other unique works of art.

The Russian Museum is located in the Mikhailovsky Palace, designed by Rossi. Marvellous paintings by the famous Russian artists: Tropinin, Repin, Bryullov, Fedotov, Surikov, Serov; the works of sculptors: Rastrelli, Shubin, Antokolsky are exhibited here.

The streets and squares in St. Petersburg are very beautiful. Nevsky Prospect is the main street of the city, where there are amazing buildings, shops, hotels and the remarkable Kazan Cathedral (by Voronikhin) with a colonnade and monuments to M. Kutuzov and Barclay de Tolly. Here in the prospect one can see the magnificent building of the Admiralty (by Zakharov) and the ensemble of the Alexander Nevsky Lavra. Famous Russian writers, painters, composers and actors were buried in the Lavra.

Majestic palaces, cathedrals, churches and other buildings were built by famous architects. Among them there are such as: palaces of Stroganov, Menshikov, Anichkov, and St. Isaac's Cathedral, erected by Montferrand decorate St. Petersburg.

The city is often called the Venice of the North because there are 65 rivers and canals with artistically decorated cast iron bridges. One of the most beautiful is Anichkov Bridge.

Citizens and tourists enjoy visiting the suburbs of St. Petersburg: Petergof, Pushkin, Pavlovsk with their wonderful palaces, parks and fountains. St. Petersburg inspired many of our great poets, writers, painters, sculptors, compos-

ers and actors. Much of the life and work of Pushkin, Dostoevsky, Tchaikovsky, Repin and Kramskoi was connected with the city.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT:

amazing - изумительный

architectural - архитектурный

arm - рукав

artistically - мастерски

canal - искусственный канал

channel - естественный канал

canvas - холст, полотно (худ.)

cast-iron fence - чугунная ограда

to contain - содержать, вмещать

draw bridge - разводной мост

empire - империя

ensemble - ансамбль

to erect - воздвигать

fascinating - очаровательный

granite - гранит

to inspire - вдохновлять

invaluable - бесценный

landscape - пейзаж

magnificent - великолепный, величественный

majestic - величественный

marble - мрамор

masterpiece - шедевр

pearl - жемчужина

still life - натюрморт

suburbs - пригород, окрестности

Swedish - шведский

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is St. Petersburg an important cultural centre?
2. What St. Petersburg theatres are the most popular?
3. Are there many parks and gardens in the city? Which park is the oldest one?
4. How is the Summer Garden decorated?
5. What was the Peter and Paul Fortress built for?
6. What things of interest can the tourists see in the Fortress?
7. What square is the most beautiful and why?
8. What is the main street of the city famous for?
9. Why is St. Petersburg called the Venice of the North?
10. How many bridges are in Saint Petersburg? What are the most beautiful ones?
11. How many rivers are in the city? Can you name the rivers and canals in the city centre?
12. Why is Saint Petersburg called the City of White Nights?
13. What famous architects worked in the city? What buildings did they erect in Saint Petersburg?
14. What are the symbols of Saint Petersburg?



DO YOU KNOW THAT...

* The St. Peter and Paul Fortress is located on the Hare Island. The foundation stone was laid by Peter the Great in May 1703. The fortress was always used only as political prison and never had any importance for military purposes. Such famous people as Gorky, Chernyshevsky, Dostoyevsky were also imprisoned in the Peter and Paul Fortress.

* The foundation of the colossal St. Isaac's Cathedral produced many problems because of the soft soil. The construction of the cathedral lasted forty years and was

finished in 1858. The French architect Monferrand erected the 101.5 meter building. The interior space of it reaches 4000 square meters (Fig. 1).

* There are very many beautiful and interesting places in St. Petersburg. Among them are the Summer Garden with its famous railing, the Hermitage, the Kazan Cathedral, the Russian Museum, the Rostral Columns, the Alexander Nevski Monastery, the Alexander Column, the Palace Square, the Triumphal Arch, the Admiralty, the Field of Mars, etc.

* The Hermitage is one of the most interesting museums in St. Petersburg. It occupies six buildings. The largest and the most important building designed by Rastrelli is the Winter Palace. The Hermitage has 365 rooms and more than 2.7 million various exhibits. It is the largest art museum in our country and one of the most famous art museums in the whole world.

* Visitors to the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg can once again admire the Pavilion Hall with its symbolic Peacock Clock, the world's largest timepiece of its kind. The clock was made by the famous British jeweler James Cox in the 1770s and purchased for the Hermitage collection by Catherine the Great (Fig. 2).



Fig.1. St. Isaac's Cathedral



Fig.2. Peacock Clock

TRY TO REMEMBER:

the St. Peter and Paul Fortress	Петропавловская крепость
the Hare Island	Заячий остров
the St. Isaac's Cathedral	Исаакиевский собор
the Summer Garden	Летний сад
the Hermitage	Эрмитаж
the Kazan Cathedral	Казанский собор
the Russian Museum	Русский музей
the Rostral Columns	Ростральные колонны
the Alexander Nevsky Monastery	Александро-Невская лавра
the Alexander Column	Александровская колонна

the Palace Square	Дворцовая площадь
the Triumphal Arch	Триумфальная арка
the Admiralty	Адмиралтейство
the Field of Mars	Марсово поле
the Savior on the Blood Church	церковь Спас на Крови

TEXT E. PLACES OF INTEREST IN ST. PETERSBURG

Saint Petersburg is the north capital of Russia. It is known as one of the biggest and most beautiful cities of the country. People often call St Petersburg the Venice of the North, because it has as many canals as Venice. St Petersburg is also the former capital of Russia. It has then moved to Moscow. Millions of people every year visit this city. It happens because of the city's rich history, amazing architecture and numerous places of interest.

The most famous place which everybody wishes to see is the Hermitage. It's a huge museum, which houses more than 3 million art items, and is situated in the building of Winter Palace. The first person who started collecting paintings and sculptures of famous European artists was the Empress Catherine II. Another big and often visited museum in St Petersburg is the Russian Museum. It holds the biggest collection of Russian art, including paintings, sculptures, items of applied and folk arts. The main architectural sights of St Petersburg are the Savior on the Blood Church, St. Isaac's and Kazan Cathedrals, Alexander Nevsky Monastery, Peter and Paul Fortress and many others. Many buildings in the city were put up by Peter the Great's order. Some attractive sights can be found in the suburbs, such as Petergof, Pavlovsk, Tsarskoe Selo. All these places have once served as the official residences for Russian tsars. And, it goes without saying that there are many magnificent palaces to be seen, such as the Great Yekaterininsky Palace, the Aleksandrovsky Palace, the Bolshoy Palace and some others. Tsarskoe Selo was also the place where famous Russian writer, Pushkin, grew up.

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Find in the text the English equivalents:

а) Люди часто называют Санкт-Петербург Северной Венецией, потому что в нем также много каналов, как и в Венеции.

б) Самое знаменитое место, которое все мечтают посетить, это Эрмитаж. Это огромный музей, в котором умещается более 3 миллионов работ искусства, и который расположен в здании Зимнего дворца.

в) Другой большой и часто-посещаемый музей в Санкт-Петербурге – это Русский музей.

г) Некоторые привлекательные достопримечательности можно найти в пригороде, например, Петергоф, Павловск, Царское село.

д) Многие здания в городе были возведены по приказу Петра Великого.



II. Read and translate the dialogue:

Christopher: - Hi, Natasha! How are you? Hope you are doing well.

Natasha: - Hello, Christopher. Thank you, I'm fine. What about you? I heard you had been hired as a manager of the OktoGo Company.

Christopher: - Yes, that's true. I'm going to have a business trip to St. Petersburg for 3 days. Could you suggest any sights to visit in the city when I'll have free time? I've never been there before.

Natasha: - St. Petersburg is a great city for sightseeing, with an abundance of art-filled galleries and brilliant architecture to explore. This is my second native town. Firstly, walk along the Nevsky Prospekt and have a cup of coffee at a local café. Then, visit and explore such local places of interest as the Winter Palace (Hermitage Museum), St. Isaac Cathedral and the intricately decorated Church of Our Savior on shed Blood. You should also see the legendary Russian ballet.

Christopher: - Is that all? I thought that this city was full of interesting places, people and emotions. What a pity!

Natasha: - St. Petersburg has more to show than just the Hermitage Museum and the Kirov Ballet. It has fantastic architecture, drawbridges and cut to the heart by its white nights. I recommend you to visit some suburbs of St. Petersburg: Peterhof, Pushkin, Strelna, Gatchina, Pavlovsk. Besides, travel by metro, because this metro is the deepest one in the world, or by boat, looking at the city from the other point of view.

Christopher: - Oh, thank you for your recommendations! I also want to visit the traditional historically interesting stores. I mean Book House, Gostiny Dvor, Passage, Eliseev store and some souvenir markets to send postcards to relatives and friends.

Natasha: - That's a good idea! Try our traditional food at one of the local restaurants: borsh or solianka soups, typical salads, "pelmeni", "blinis". Don't forget to buy some bakery in Metropol's Bakery, it's really amazing.

TEXT F. THE HERMITAGE

The State Hermitage is one of the largest and oldest museums of fine arts, culture and history in the world (Fig.3). And, it certainly is the largest museum in Rus-



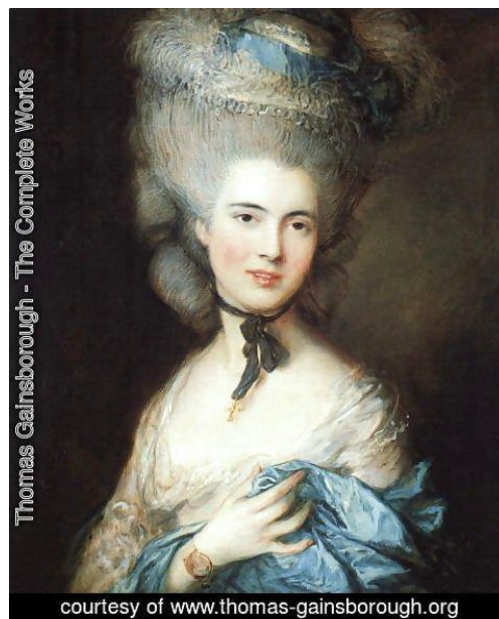
sia. The Hermitage is situated in (Fig.3) The Hermitage northern capital of the country in Saint-Petersburg. It was founded in 1764 by Russian Empress Catherine the Great. She was the person who named her collection "Hermitage",

which means "a place of solitude". At first, it was a small private collection near the Winter Palace and only few chosen people could see it. However in 1852 The Hermitage was opened to the public and today it occupies five interconnected buildings and two nearby constructions.

Its collection comprises of more than three million items, including the largest collection of paintings in the world. The museum also has several exhibition centers

abroad. The most prominent building in Hermitage is perhaps the Winter Palace, which used to be a former residence of Russian emperors. For the entrance to the museum you need to buy tickets. However, first Thursday of every month it's free for all visitors. The museum is always closed on Mondays. People who admire art will definitely appreciate the vast collection of the museum. Some of its items were preserved from the Stone Age to the present century. Visitors especially like the Western European Art, which occupies about 120 rooms. Other valuable collections include the Egyptian antiquities, Prehistoric art, Italian and Spanish fine art, Russian art, etc.

In Hermitage there are the halls of the British art where you can see pictures of celebrated masters of English painting: Th. Gainsborough, J. Reynolds, G. Morland and W. Hogarth.



Th. Gainsborough. Lady in Blue 1770-1779



G. Morland. Self-portrait 1763-1804



J. Reynolds. Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse 1784



W. Hogarth. Self-portrait: The Painter and his Pug 1745

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT:

museum of fine arts - музей изобразительного искусства

Empress – императрица

“a place of solitude” - "место уединения"

private collection - частная коллекция

to admire – восхищаться

the Stone Age – каменный век

the Western European Art - Западноевропейское искусство

valuable – ценный

ASSIGNMENTS



I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the Hermitage situated?
2. When was the Hermitage founded?
3. Who was the founder of The Hermitage?
4. What does a word “Hermitage” mean?
5. When was the Hermitage opened to the public?
6. How many buildings and constructions does the Hermitage occupy today?
7. How many items does a collection of the Hermitage comprise?
8. Were some of the museum’s items preserved from the Stone Age to the present century?
9. How many rooms does the Western European Art occupy?
10. What kind of collection do visitors especially like?



II. Agree or disagree with the statements:

1. The museum is always closed on Mondays.
2. The first Wednesday of every month it’s free for all visitors.
3. Visitors especially like Italian and Spanish fine art.
4. Russian Empress Catherine the Great named her collection “Hermitage”, which means “a place of solitude”.
5. The Winter Palace was used as a former residence of Russian emperors.

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