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**СБОРНИК ДИДАКТИЧЕСКОГО МАТЕРИАЛА**

**ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**ПО ТЕМЕ «РОССИЯ. ТЕКСТЫ С УПРАЖНЕНИЯМИ»**

**АВТОР:**

**СИНЮТЕНКО НИНА ИВАНОВНА,**

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**Пояснительная записка**

Для поддержания интереса учащихся к иностранному языку на протяжении всего периода обучения большую роль играет введение на уроках элементов страноведения и лингвострановедения. Это содействует воспитанию учащихся в контексте диалога культур, знакомит с общими ценностями, служит опорой для поддержания познавательной мотивации, и формирует способности к общению на иностранном языке.

В рамках школьного образования присутствует лишь тип обучения вне языковой среды. В условиях отсутствия реальной языковой среды, сжатых рамок урока и недостатка страноведческого материала учитель сталкивается с объективными трудностями в решении сложной задачи формирования разносторонней социокультурной компетенции обучающихся, поэтому присутствие в том или ином виде компонентов языковой среды страны изучаемого языка на уроках необходимо.

На прагматическом уровне целью иноязычного образования (базовый уровень владения английским языком) на уровне среднего общего образования провозглашено развитие и совершенствование коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся, сформированной на предыдущих уровнях общего образования, в единстве таких её составляющих, как речевая, языковая, социокультурная, компенсаторная и метапредметная компетенции:

Социокультурная/межкультурная компетенция – приобщение к культуре, традициям англоговорящих стран в рамках тем и ситуаций общения, отвечающих опыту, интересам, психологическим особенностям учащихся на уровне среднего общего образования, формирование умения представлять свою страну, её культуру в условиях межкультурного общения.

Задачи обучения иностранному языку как средству общения неразрывно связаны с задачами изучения общественной и культурной жизни стран и народов изучаемого языка. Изучение мира носителей языка направлено на то, чтобы помочь обучающимся понять особенности употребления речи, дополнительные смысловые нагрузки, политические, культурные, исторические и прочие значения слов, словосочетаний, выражений.

Для успешного взаимодействия культур необходимо не только быть способным общаться на языке, но и уметь найти подход к представителям других культур.

Задания со страноведческим компонентом представлены как отобранная и организованная совокупность экономических, социально-политических, исторических, географических и других знаний, связанных с содержанием и формой речевого общения носителей английского языка, включаемая в учебный процесс с целью обеспечения образовательных и воспитательных целей обучения и связанная с обеспечением коммуникативных потребностей.

Основная цель сборника – подготовить обучающихся к практическому владению английским языком с помощью упражнений с учетом дифференцированного подхода и индивидуализации обучения.

Пособие содержит 7 текстов страноведческого характера, которые снабжены лексико-грамматическими упражнениями, расположенными в соответствии с уровнем сложности.

**TEXT 1. RUSSIA**

*(РОССИЯ)*

# *Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.*

Russia is the largest country in the world. It covers half of Europe and the third part of Asia and is located in Eastern Europe and Northern and Central Asia. Russia borders on Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, and other countries. Russia is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the east and the Arctic Ocean in the north.

*Рис. 1. Карта России* The main rivers are the Volga, the Yenisey, the Ob and the Lena. The Baikal Lake, the deepest fresh water lake in the world, is in Siberia. It contains about twenty percent of the world's fresh water supply. There are several mountain chains in Russia: the Urals and the Altai. Large part of Russia is covered with forests.

On the vast territory of Russia there are four climatic zones. They are the arctic, the subarctic, the temperate, and the subtropical zones. The subtropical climate is the warmest. The central part of Russia has the moderate climate with four distinct seasons, which differ greatly in the weather. The most part of the territory of the country has continental climate.

Russia is rich in natural resources, including vast areas of fertile lands and forests, deep lakes and wide rives. It is rich in mineral deposits, such as coal, oil, iron ore, gas, copper, lead, gold and others.

Russia has a developed industry. It has made a great progress in science and engineering.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. It is a multinational country.

The highest legislative body of the Russian Federation is the Russian Parliament (Duma). The executive power is held by the President and the Cabinet of Ministers. The President is Head of State.

The Russian Federation is a free union of a number of regions, territories and

Autonomous republics, for example, Karelia, Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Mordovia and others.

# *Exercise 2. Match the words in the columns.*

Deep country

Moderate territory

Climatic lake

Independent climate

Large chain

Vast island

Mountain zone

*Exercise 3.* ***Make up sentences about Russia.***

1. Россия – самая большая страна в мире

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Is | country | Russia | largest | the | world. | in | the |

2. В России много рек.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| There | many | Russia. | rivers | are | in |

3. Россия граничит со многими странами.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Borders | with | countries. | Russia | many |

4. Россия омывается океанами на севере и на западе.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bordered | oceans | is | the | by | West. | Russia | North | and | on |

5. Самое глубокое озеро — Байкал, которое содержит около 20% мирового запаса пресной воды.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| deepest | is | contains | lake | Baikal, | The | of | which | 20% | fresh | water. | the | about | world's |

6. В России есть несколько горных цепей.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| are | mountain | chains. | There | Russia | in | several |

7. Глава государства — президент.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| state | the | head | The | of | President. | is |

8. В России много плодородных земель, больших лесов, глубоких озер и рек.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a | forests, | Russia | fertile | lot | has | lands, | deep | of | large | and | lakes | rivers. |

9. Высшим законодательным органом России является Государственная Дума.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Russia | Duma. | The | body | the | of | supreme | State | is | legislative |

10. В состав Российской Федерации входят области, территории и автономные республики.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Russian | territories | autonomous | Federation | regions, | The | republics. | and | includes |

**TEXT 2. RUSSIA'S SEVEN WONDERS**

*(СЕМЬ ЧУДЕС РОССИИ)*

# *Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.*

Art, architecture and culture join with virgin wilderness and sun-splashed beaches, making Russia truly an adventurous travellers’ wonderland.

From the volcanoes and geysers of Kamchatka, through the Siberian taiga to the mineral spas around the Black Sea coast, it cannot be said Russia has nothing to offer the average tourist.

But figures cited by tourism experts showed that 70-80 percent of 3.5 million foreign tourists that came to the country last year rarely ventured farther than Moscow, St. Petersburg and perhaps the Golden Ring.

They don t realize they could be taking a cruise along the waters of the Volga, bathing in hot springs surrounded by volcanoes in Kamchatka or taking a boat over the crystal-clear waters of Lake Baikal.

An alternative Seven Wonders of the World could easily be unearthed on Russia's territory, if only tourists were willing to dig them out.

Considered the heart of Russia, Moscow is described as a place where ancient Russia meets the Soviet Union and capitalism — illustrated by the golden onion domes of the Kremlin's Orthodox churches, which look out past Lenin's mausoleum and over the massive GUM shopping complex.

*Рис 2. Москва*

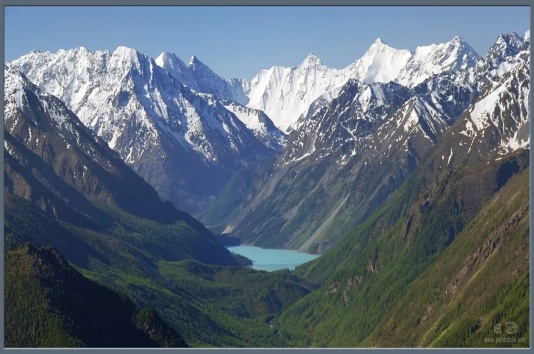
St. Petersburg, on the other hand, is considered to be a more European capital. The creation of Peter the Great, it is best known for its 18th- and 19th-century palaces; the Peter and Paul fortress, a former prison, the Hermitage Museum, and the White Nights. *Рис. 3. Санкт - Петербург*

The Golden Ring is a group of towns and cities — including Suzdal, Vladimir, Yaroslavl, Kostroma and others. They offer a host of restored and abandoned churches, monasteries and fortresses, rich museums and preserved wooden villages.

Set on the Black Sea coast against the backdrop of the snow-capped Caucasus mountains, the beach

*Рис. 4.Золотое кольцо России* resort town Sochi was for a long time the place to spend a vacation, with its subtropical climate, warm seas, arboretum and gardens. Most tourists visit Sochi to relax on the beaches, swim in the sea and partake of its favourable climate; but its mineral spas and sanatoriums make it an ideal health resort.

For those seeking a natural high, Russia’s best attractions may be the Altai and Caucasus mountains.

Untouched, unharmed and largely undiscovered by Western tourists, the so-called golden mountains of Russia's Altai republic are noted for being among the most beautiful and primordial parts of Siberia. The Altai mountain chain is set in a rich and diverse landscape of

*Рис. 5. Горный Алтай* steppe, taiga and semi-desert, and stretches about 2,000** kilometres from Mongolia's Gobi Desert to the West Siberian Plain, through Chinese, Mongolian, Russian and Kazak territory.

Areas of the Caucasus mountains, which rise dramatically above the Black Sea coast and run down to the Caspian Sea, are also noted for their plant diversity, subalpine pastures grazed by *Рис. 6. Кавказские горы*

wild animals and lack of human disturbance. Here, one can go skiing, scale Europe's highest peak — the 5,642-meter Mount Elbrus— and relax at the spas of Mineralniye

Vody.

Travellers can visit Kamchatka to see its hot springs and view its wildlife and spectacular sunsets. Kamchatka, a more than 1,000-kilometer-long peninsula dividing the Sea of Okhotsk from the Pacific Ocean, is said to be one of the least explored regions on Earth.

*Рис.7. Загадочная* долина гейзеров на Камчатке The most amazing attraction is the Valley of the Geysers in Kronotsky National Park, which was only discovered in the 1940s. Its 180 or more volcanoes, thermal activity, hot springs, heated rivers and geysers should be enough to attract any tourist. Inhabited by less than one person per square kilometre, the peninsula boasts at least 14,000 rivers, 10,000 lakes, thousands of brown bears and sable, and hundreds of bird and plant species indigenous to the area.

A holiday pursuit popular among Russians but rarely tried by foreigners is to take the pulse of the country by plying its main artery, the Volga. The 3,700-kilometer-long river winds its way past republics and cities with varied environments, religions and economies, but all of which hold the Volga as something central to their cultural heritage.

But among the best waters to ply are the crystal-clear depths of the pearl of Siberia — Lake Baikal — one of the genuine Seven Natural Wonders of the World. An impressive spectacle near the border of Russia and Mongolia, Lake Baikal is 636 kilometres long and 80 kilometres *Рис. 8. Озеро Байкал* wide — and is the world's deepest lake. Surrounded by forests and mountain peaks, the waters are transparent to a depth of 40 meters in the summer, and freeze over so thick in the winter that the Trans-Siberian Railroad once ran over its surface. The lake has more than 2,000 recorded plant and animal species — bears, elk, lynx, sables, freshwater seal, trout, salmon and sturgeon. It is fed by 336 rivers, with only one river feeding out.

One of the most famous ways to explore Siberia's vast expanse — and probably the dream of many a foreigner — is the mythical Trans-Siberian Railroad. The Trans-Siberian Railroad is now the longest continuous rail line on earth. Lake Baikal, Ulan Ude in Buryatia

*Рис. 9. Транс - Сибирская магистраль* and Vladivostok, Far East, are all along the journey.

*Exercise 2.* ***Complete the sentences.***

|  |
| --- |
| Wonders heart golden capital creation prison White Ring Caucasus subtropical Baikal Mongolia deepest forests |

An alternative Seven … of the World could easily be unearthed on Russia's territory, if only tourists were willing to dig them out. Considered the … of Russia, Moscow is illustrated by the … onion domes of the Kremlin's Orthodox churches.

St. Petersburg is considered a more European …. The … of Peter the Great, it is best known for its 18th- and 19th-century palaces; the Peter and Paul fortress, a former …, the Hermitage Museum, and the … Nights.

The Golden … is a group of towns and cities.

Set on the Black Sea coast against the backdrop of the snow-capped … mountains, the beach resort town Sochi was for a long time the place to spend a vacation, with its … climate, warm seas, arboretum and gardens.

But among the best waters to ply are the crystal-clear depths of the pearl of Siberia — Lake … — one of the genuine Seven Natural Wonders of the World. An impressive spectacle near the border of Russia and …, Lake Baikal is 636 kilometers long and 80 kilometers wide — and is the world's … lake. Surrounded by … and mountain peaks, the waters are transparent to a depth of 40 meters in the summer, and freeze over so thick in the winter that the Trans-Siberian Railroad once ran over its surface. The lake has more than 2,000 recorded plant and animal species — bears, elk, lynx, sables, freshwater seal, trout, salmon and sturgeon. It is fed by 336 rivers, with only one river feeding out.

**TEXT 3. THE LARGEST CITIES OF RUSSIA**

*(КРУПНЕЙШИЕ ГОРОДА РОССИИ)*

# *Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.*

**Arkhangelsk**, also Archangel, city, northern European Russia, capital of Arkhangelsk Oblast, on the Northern Dvina (Severnaya Dvina) River, near the White Sea (Beloye More). It is a major seaport, although icebound in winter months. The city is also a trade and processing center for an important

*Рис. 10. Стела «Город воинской славы»* timber-producing region. A maritime school, a forestry institute, and a regional museum are located here.

Arkhangelsk was the chief Russian seaport from its founding (1584) as Novo-Kholmogory until the building of the Baltic port of Saint Petersburg in 1703. It received its present name in 1613. The city declined in the 18th century, but trade revived at the end of the 19th century, when a railroad to Moscow was completed. During World Wars I and II Arkhangelsk was a major port of entry for Allied aid. The city resisted Bolshevik rule during 1918-20 and was a stronghold of the White Army, supported by Allied forces.

**Blagoveshchensk**, city in far eastern Russia and capital of Amur Oblast. Located at the confluence of the Amur and Zeya rivers, Blagoveshchensk lies on the border of Russia and China. Its river port promoted the development of the shipbuilding and ship repair industries. Its proximity to deposits of important natural resources stimulated the growth of the production of equipment for the coal and gold mining industries.

*Рис. 11. Кафедральный собор* Other firms produce electrical equipment, paper, furniture, clothes, alcoholic beverages, and meat products. Dairy and milling are also important aspects of the economy.

Blagoveshchensk serves an important transportation role in the regional economy; in addition to its river port, the city is the final station on a railroad spur from the Trans-Siberian Railway. The city has numerous educational institutions, including schools of agriculture, teaching, and medicine. The city also has theaters for drama and puppetry and a museum of regional history. Blagoveshchensk was founded in 1856 as a military outpost at the mouth of the Zeya River. The city was constructed with wide, tree-lined streets; recent urban development has emphasized zones with large apartment complexes outside of the city center.

**Irkutsk**, city, southern Siberian Russia, capital of Irkutsk Oblast, at the confluence of the Irkut and Angara rivers. It is a major industrial and commercial center served by the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Manufactures include aircraft, motor vehicles, textiles, building materials, mining equipment, and leather goods. A large *Рис. 12. Музей декабристов* hydroelectric facility is here. A regional cultural center, the city has history and art museums, theaters, a symphony orchestra, and several institutions of higher learning, including a university.

Irkutsk was founded in 1652 as a Cossack outpost and developed as a fur- and gold-trading center on the route to Mongolia and China; it was also used by the Russian government as a place of exile. Industrialization accelerated after the coming of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in 1898.

**Kaliningrad**, formerly Konigsberg, city, western Russia, on the Pregolya River. The capital of Kaliningrad Oblast, it is a major industrial and commercial center, connected by channel with Baltiysk, an ice-free port on the Baltic Sea. Among its principal manufactures are

*Рис. 13. Музей Мирового океана* ships, machinery, chemicals, paper, and lumber. Historic landmarks in Kaliningrad include the Schloss, or Castle (1255), and

a cathedral (14th century). The German philosopher Immanuel Kant, a native of the city, taught at its university (now Kaliningrad State University), which was established in 1544.

The city, founded in 1255 as a fortress by the Teutonic Knights, became a member of the Hanseatic League in 1340. From 1457 to 1525 it was the official seat of the grand master of the Teutonic Knights, and from 1525 to (1618) it was the residence of the dukes of Prussia. Frederick I was crowned as the first King of Prussia in the chapel of the Schloss in 1701. During World War I (1914-18) the city was the scene of heavy fighting between the Germans and the Russians. Following the war it was made the capital of the German province of East Prussia. The city was severely damaged in World War II (1945-45), and in 1945, after a two-month siege, it was occupied by Soviet troops. By agreement among the Allies at the Potsdam Conference (1945) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) annexed the city and surrounding territory. In 1946 the city's name was changed from Konigsberg to Kaliningrad, in honor of the Soviet leader M. I. Kalinin.

**Kazan**, city in central European Russia, capital of the republic of Tatarstan, and a port at the confluence of the Volga and Kazanka rivers. Kazan is a major industrial, commercial, and cultural center. Manufactured products include machinery, refined petroleum, chemicals, building – materials, processed

*Рис. 14. Казанский Кремль* food, footwear, soap, and textiles. Once a prominent Muslim city, Kazan remains a center of Tatar culture (*see* Tatars). It is the site of Kazan State University (founded in 1804), where Leo Tolstoy and Vladimir Ilich Lenin studied, and several technical schools. Notable structures include the *kremlin* (citadel), the oldest part of which dates from the 15th century; a 16thcentury church; and two 18th-century mosques.

Kazan was founded in the late 14th century and soon became the capital of a powerful Tatar khanate. In 1552 the city was annexed by Russia under Ivan IV Vasilyevich. It was largely destroyed in 1774 during a revolt by troops under the leadership of the cossack soldier Yemelyan Pugachov, but was rebuilt soon thereafter, during the reign of Catherine the Great.

**Murmansk**, city, northwestern Russia, the largest city in the world north of the Arctic Circle. Situated on Kola Inlet, an arm of the Barents Sea, the city is an important port with an ice-free harbor. It is the capital of Murmansk Oblast. Murmansk is a Russian naval base and has major shipbuilding and

*Рис. 15. Мемориал «Алёша»* fish-processing facilities. It is the seat of institutes of oceanography andpolar research.

Murmansk was founded in 1915, during World War I, as a port of entry for Allied supplies after Russian ports on the Black and Baltic seas had been closed. In 1916 it was linked by rail with Petrograd (now Saint Petersburg). After the Russian Revolution, an Allied force briefly occupied Murmansk, and it was an Allied port of entry in World War II (1939-45).

**Nizhniy Novgorod**, city in western Russia, at the confluence of the Oka and Volga rivers. Nizhniy Novgorod is a major river port, railroad hub, and industrial center. The city is the site of one of the largest automobile factories in Russia, and its manufactures also include aircraft, textiles,

*Рис. 16. Нижегородский Кремль* and railroad and electric equipment. Nizhniy Novgorod has libraries, museums, a large university, and several technical schools. Historical structures include a stone *kremlin* (citadel) built in the 13th century, two 13th-century churches, and a 17th-century palace. Nizhniy Novgorod was founded in 1221. In the late 14th century the city was plundered by the Tatars before being annexed by Moscow in 1392. Important for its trade with Asia, the city became famous for its trade fairs, held annually from 1817 until 1917. From 1932 to 1991 it was named Gorkiy (also spelled Gorky or Gorki) in honor of the Russian writer Maksim Gorkiy, who was born in the city.

**Rostov-na-Donu**, also Rostov-on-Don, or Rostov, city, southwestern European Russia, capital of Rostov Oblast. Situated on a high bank of the Don River near its mouth on the Sea of Azov, the city is an important commercial, industrial, and transportation center. It is connected by a deepwater canal to *Рис. 17. Мемориал «Павшим воинам 1941-1943 гг»»* the Sea of Azov, and by the Volga-Don Canal to the Caspian, Baltic, and White seas. The city is also linked by pipeline with the petroleum fields of the Caucasus region. Manufactures include ships, chemicals, agricultural machinery, electric equipment, and building materials.

Several institutions of higher learning, including a university, are in Rostov-na-Donu.

In 1749 a customs office was established on the site of present-day Rostov-na-Donu. A fortress was built here in 1761, and in 1797 the settlement achieved city status. In the 19th century it grew as an important trading port. During World War II the city was held twice (1941, 1942-1943) by German forces and was damaged considerably.

****Stavropol**, city in southern European Russia, capital of Stavropol Territory (Kray), in an area known as Caucasia. Since the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1991, Stavropol has attracted many refugees from neighboring regions as a result of political and economic *Рис. 18. Памятник «Крест»* chaos and armed conflict near Russia's borders.

The city's economy is concentrated on heavy industry; it has factories that produce automobiles, cranes, furniture, and reinforced concrete. Light industry is also represented with the production of shoes and dairy products. Stavropol has air, rail (the Kavkazskaya-Divnoe-Elista rail line), and highway connections to other major cities. It is also linked by bus routes within northern Caucasia. Buses provide important linkages because of the mountainous nature of the area. The city has technical-training institutes for medicine, education, art, and construction. The city was founded in 1777 as a fort for the Russian army. It was established as a city in 1785, and in 1822 became the center of the North Caucasus Territory. From 1935 to 1943 it was known as Voroshilovsk.

**Volgograd**, formerly Stalingrad, city, capital of Volgograd Oblast, southwestern Russia, on the Volga River. Volgograd, an important industrial, commercial, and transshipment center of Russia, is a railroad hub and a major Volga River port. It is linked to the Don River by the Volga-Don Canal, *Рис. 19. Город-герой Волгоград* constructed between 1950 and 1957. A large hydroelectric power dam is just north of the city. Among the main industries in Volgograd are petroleum refining, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of aluminum, chemicals, processed food, farm machinery, iron and steel, and forest products. The University of Volgograd (1980) is located in the city.

Volgograd was founded in 1589 as Tsaritsyn, a fortress on the southeastern frontier of Russia. It was taken by cossack rebels twice: in 1670 by Stenka Razin and in 1774 by Yemelyan Pugachov. With the expansion of the Russian Empire in the 19th century, Tsaritsyn became an important port for products shipped down the Volga River. Early in the Russian Revolution, in 1917, the city was taken by the Bolsheviks. During the civil war that followed it was occupied by White Russian troops for three months in 1919. In 1925 the city was renamed Stalingrad, for Joseph Stalin, who had been notable in the defense of the city against the White Russians.

During World War II, Stalingrad, a strategically located industrial center, was a vital German objective. A large German force mounted an assault on the city on August 20, 1942, after a period of heavy air raids. A successful Soviet counteroffensive began on November 19, and on February 2, 1943, the Sixth German Army surrendered, thus ending the German advance into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). German casualties alone totaled more than 300,000, and the Soviet city was almost completely destroyed. Reconstruction began immediately after the war. The city was renamed Volgograd in 1961.

**Yaroslavl**, industrial city, capital of Yaroslavl Oblast, central European Russia, port and railroad center on the Volga River. Manufactures include refined petroleum, motor vehicles, chemicals, synthetic rubber, machinery, processed food, and textiles. Points of interest in the city include a 13th-century church and monastery and three 17th-century churches containing noteworthy frescoes. Also noteworthy is Yaroslavl University (1971), which has *Рис. 20. Памятник Ярославу Мудрому* faculties in the physical and social sciences.

According to tradition, Yaroslavl was founded in the early 11th century by Russian ruler Yaroslavl the Wise of Kiev. From 1218 to 1463, when it was absorbed by Moscow,

Yaroslavl was the seat of an independent principality. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was an important commercial city on the route between Moscow and Arkhangelsk. Commerce declined in the 18th century, and the city became known for the manufacture of textiles. After the Russian Revolution of 1917, Yaroslavl was developed as a center of heavy industry.

**Yekaterinburg**, formerly Sverdlovsk, city, capital of Yekaterinburg Oblast, Russia, on the Iset River. Located on the eastern slope of the Ural Mountains in a mineral-rich region, Yekaterinburg is a major industrial center and a station on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Among the large industrial works located in the city are platinum refineries, copper and iron smelters, and factories producing electrical equipment, chemicals, and heavy machinery. Yekaterinburg's educational institutes include the Ural’s

A.M.Gorkiy State University (1920) and the Yekaterinburg State Medical Institute (1931).

The city was founded in 1721 by Czar Peter I as an ironworking center and was named Yekaterinburg for his wife, who was later proclaimed Empress Catherine I. Industrial development was spurred by the construction of the Great Siberian Highway in the late

*Рис. 21. Фонтан «Каменный цветок»* 18th century and the Trans-Siberian Railroad in the late 19th century. Czar Nicholas II and his family were held captive in the city by the Bolsheviks after the Russian Revolution and were executed here in 1918. The city was renamed Sverdlovsk in 1924 in honor of Bolshevik and Soviet leader Yakov Sverdlov. During World War II (1939-1945) industry from threatened European areas of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was transferred here. Following the disintegration of the USSR at the end of 1991, the city's name was changed back to Yekaterinburg.

# *Exercise 2. Complete the puzzle “Cities of Russia”.*

# **ACROSS (ПО ГОРИЗОНТАЛИ)**

**3.** The oldest town on the Volga, one of the Golden Ring cities, its name is linked to that of its founder.

**5.** Winter Olympic venue 2014.

**6.** Russian city on the Dnieper saw fierce fighting in the World War II.

**8.** The second largest Russian city on the Neva, former capital of Russia.

**9.** Ivan Turgenev's birthplace.

**10.** The city is the same age as Moscow. It's in the north-west of Russia. It's famous for lace.

**DOWN (ПО ВЕРТИКАЛИ)**

**1.** Russian city on the Don.

**2.** This city is on the Baltic coast. It's famous for amber.

**4.** Russian city on the Ural. It can be said to lie in two continents.

**7.** The capital of Russia.

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TEXT 4. **MOSCOW**

*(МОСКВА)*

# *Exercise 1. Read and translate the text*

Moscow was founded in 1147 by Prince Yury Dolgoruky. It stands on the Moskva River. Since the time of its foundation the history of Moscow is inseparable from the history of the country. At first it was a little town on the boundary of the Kiev Russia. Some time passed *Рис. 22. Юрий Долгорукий* and it developed into a prosperous city. It became the capital of Russia during the rule of Ivan the Third. Peter the Great moved the capital to St Petersburg, but Moscow still played an important role in the life of Russia. In 1918 the Soviet government moved from Petrograd to Moscow, and thus the ancient city became the capital of the country for the second time.

At present Moscow is the largest city in the Russian Federation, the seat of the government, the political, educational and cultural centre of the country. The population of Moscow is over nine million people, and the city is growing from day to day. Moscow being an ancient city, one can *Рис. 23. Москва*

come across the sights on every step.

The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin and Red Square. It is not only a historic centre, but also a unique architectural ensemble, famous all over the world. The Kremlin includes over twenty towers joined by the wall. Each tower has its own name; the most famous one is the Spasskaya Tower with its chimes. On the territory of the Kremlin there are beautiful ancient cathedrals, Tsar Bell and Tsar Cannon and the Armoury Museum — the exhibition of the treasures of the Russian tsars, including icons, crowns, coaches, presents from monarchs of other countries and ceremonial dresses. The Spasskaya Tower outlooks Red Square and the Pokrovsky Cathedral, which is famous all over the world for its exotic beauty.

Not far from the Kremlin Arbat begins. It is the best-known street of the city. There is no traffic, so one can walk and enjoy watching the crowds of people strolling by. Arbat is the main tourist attraction after the Kremlin.

But Moscow is not only the Kremlin and Arbat. The best way to describe Moscow is probably to say that it is like any other metropolis in the world — lines of cars (and traffic jams!), hurrying people, tall buildings, elegant restaurants, night clubs and much more. Its appearance is not always attractive, but, beyond any doubt, fascinating and capturing!

# ***Exercise 2.******Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations and use them in the sentences of your own:***

Москва основана; неотделима; на границе; процветающий город; во время правления; древний город; культурный центр; уникальный архитектурный ансамбль; выставка сокровищ; автомобильные пробки; вне всякого сомнения

# ***Exercise 3.******Answer the following questions:***

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. What river does it stand on?
3. When did Moscow become the capital of Russia for the first time?
4. Where was the capital moved under the rule of Peter the Great?
5. What did the Soviet government do in 1918?
6. How large is the population of Moscow?
7. What is called the heart of Moscow?
8. How many towers are there in the Moscow Kremlin?
9. What sights can visitors see on the territory of the Kremlin?
10. What is Arbat famous for?

# ***Exercise 4.******Fill in the following blanks with the words from the text:***

1. Moscow ... by Prince Yury Dolgoruky.
2. Moscow developed ... a city.
3. St. Petersburg became the capital of Russia, but Moscow still ... role in the life of the country.
4. Moscow is the ... city of Russia, its population being over nine million people.
5. The Kremlin is ... of Moscow.
6. On the territory of the Kremlin one can see ... .
7. Pokrovsky Cathedral ... famous for its exotic beauty.
8. Arbat is ... street of the city.

### TEXT 5. PLACES OF INTEREST IN MOSCOW

*(ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ МОСКВЫ)*

# *Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.*

Moscow is the industrial, cultural and political centre of the country. It is the seat of the Russian Government. During the whole history of Moscow the city always occupied the leading place in the cultural and scientific life of the Russian people. The first Russian public theatre, the first hand-written Russian newspaper, the first Russian university appeared in Moscow.

There are many places of interest in Moscow. The cultural life of the capital is very rich. Muscovites are proud of their museums: the Tretyakov Gallery, the Museum of Fine Arts named after A.S.Pushkin, the Kuskovo Museum, Kolomenskoye, Ostankino Serfs Art Museum, museums of Moscow Kremlin, literary museums and many others.

Red Square is the heart of Moscow. It got its name in the XVIIth century. In old Russian the word red meant beautiful. Red Square is very large. It is the finest square in the capital. The best view of it is from the windows of the Historical Museum. You can see interesting landmarks in it.

*Рис.* 24. *Красная площадь* In the centre of Red Square, by the Kremlin wall, you can see the Lenin Mausoleum designed by the architect Alexey Victorovich Shchusev. To the left there is the Spasskaya Tower, the tallest of the Kremlin towers. It is 67,3 metres high. The tower is famous for its clock, the Kremlin clock, made in the XVIth century. The clock strikes every hour and quarter hour. The minute hand is 3,38 metres long. In the square you can also visit the State History Museum and the State Department Store (GUM). The most famous building in Red Square is St. Basil’s Cathedral. There are eight smaller churches around the tallest ninth church. Next to the Cathedral, there is a monument to citizen Minin and Prince Pozharsky. They were heroes in the war against Poland in 1612. It was the first monument built in Moscow.

The historical heart of Moscow is the Kremlin. It is a monument of Russian history and culture. In ancient times every large town had its kremlin. The kremlin is the part of a town surrounded by high walls. The word “kremlin” means “fortress”. The first walls of the Moscow Kremlin were made of wood eight centuries ago. The Kremlin was later reconstructed with stone during the XIV century. The Moscow Kremlin achieved its present appearance by the end of XV century.

The Kremlin was the original center of Moscow while the other parts of the town grew up. The cathedrals, palaces and monasteries during the centuries have transformed in into a great museum. The buildings of the Kremlin give the best examples of Russian architecture. New buildings have been added for public offices. It is surrounded by a 2 km long wall with 20 towers with an area of 28 hectares and it is situated in the heart of the capital.

Cathedral Square was called Parade Square. But now it isn’t used for military parades. Three finest cathedrals of the Kremlin and the belfry of Ivan the Great stand around it. Blagoveshchensky Sobor is a replica of the cathedral at Vladimir *Рис. 25*. *Соборная площадь*

with the iconostasis made by Theophanes the Greek and Andrey Rublev. Arkhangelsky Sobor wasbuilt by the Italian Alevisio Novy. The tombs of the Tsar and Russian princes from Ivan Kalita are in this cathedral. Uspensky Sobor is the largest of the Kremlin.

Ivan the Great’s Belfry is 82 m high. It is a magnificent example of the 16th century

*Рис. 26. Царь – колокол* architecture, built of white stone, with 3 stories by the Italian Bono Friasin. Beside the belfry (tower) the Emperor Bell (Tsar-Kolokol) stands on a granite pedestal. It was cast by Matorin in

** 1735. Next to the Bell there is the famous Emperor Cannon (Tsar-Pushka). It was cast in 1586 be Andrey Chokhov, it shows standard of metallurgy. It has never fired.

Armoury Chamber is now a Museum of Decorative Arts. It was built in 1849-51 years in a pseudo-Russian style after a design by Thon. It is one of the oldest museum in Europe. *Рис. 27. Царь - пушка*

It was first used for storing models of weapons then a court treasure and museum. In 1920s the treasure of the Patriarchs was added to the collection.

The State Kremlin Palace is the largest theatre in the world. The first theatre and concert season was opened in December 1961 by the Tchaikovsky ballet Swan Lake. Leading companies and orchestras visit Moscow to perform at the Kremlin Palace. The Kremlin Ballet is based here. International conferences are also held at the State Kremlin Palace. The State Kremlin Palace was constructed in less than two years. The State Kremlin Palace is the only modern architectural structure in the Kremlin.

The Moscow Kremlin is the best illustration of the history of Russia. The Alexandrovsky Garden is situated along the western Kremlin wall. In the garden there is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

For the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War a memorial was erected on the Poklonnaya Hill. Besides the monument to G.K.Zhukov, the outstanding military commander, was set up in front of the History Museum.

The Historical Museum is situated in

*Рис. 28. Памятник Г.К. Жукову* front of Red Square. It was designed by the English architect Sherwoodin a pseudo-Russian style. The building of Moscow University stood in that place. The museum keep 4 mln items connected with the Russian history from distant ages to the end of last century. Tools, weapons, ornaments and books give a very clear picture of Russian civilization.

The National Museum of the Fine Arts is known as the Pushkin's Museum since 1937. This great marble building was built in 1812 in neo-Greek style. In 1924 it became the central art gallery of Moscow. The collection was from the Great Kremlin Palace, Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and private collections confiscated from emigres, for example Shchukin and Morosov’s collections of French Impressionists.

There are many interesting galleries in our country. The Tretyakov Gallery is one of the famous and the well-known picture galleries in our country and over the world. The State Tretyakov Gallery is situated in a Russian-looking building in the centre of Moscow. This gallery is named after its founder Peter Tretyakov. He began to collect Russian paintings in 1856. He wanted these paintings to be seen by people. In 1861 he opened his collection to the public. The gallery has got many

*Рис. 29. П.М. Третьяков* halls. It has a rich collection of early Russian art, including the icons by Andrey Rublev and Simon Ushakov. One of the halls is devoted to the great Russian paintings of the 18th and 19th centuries. We cansee pictures by such painters as Serov, Repin, Ivanov, Levitan and others. The first works in Tretyakov’s collection were the paintings of the “Peredvizhniki”. The collector bought paintings “Morning in a Pine Wood” by Shiskin, “Ivan Tsarevich on the Grey Wolf”, “Alyonushka”, “The Bogatyrs” by Vasnetsov, “March” by Levitan.

The oldest theatre of opera and ballet in our country is the Bolshoy Theatre. The best ballet performances and Russian and foreign operas are performed in this theatre. It was founded in 1776 as the Petrovsky Theatre. The building of this theatre was destroyed by fire in 1805. In 1824 the architect Bove designed a new building called the Bolshoy Petrovsky Theatre. This building was destroyed by fire in 1853. The theatre was rebuilt and opened in 1856.

The Maly Theatre is the oldest drama theatre in the capital of our country. It was named the Maly Theatre in 1824 Alexander Ostrovsky wrote most of the plays specially for the Maly Theatre and sometimes it is named as Ostrovsky House. A monument to the great dramatist A.Ostrovsky was erected in front of the theatre in 1929.

Moscow University was founded by the Empress Elizabeth with the great writer and scientist of the time Lomonosov. The building is situated near the Kremlin. The New University of Moscow occupies the finest position on the Sparrow Hills (Vorobyevy Gory). In front of the University there are flowerbeds and busts of great Russian scientists: Lomonosov, Lobachevsky, Mendeleev, Popov. The University has the name of its founder Lomonosov. Moscow State University has a rich library. It was first opened in 1756. Now the library contains more than eight million books. It is the third largest one among public libraries of Russia.

Ostankino Palace was built for the Sheremetyev family in 1790 by serf contractors and laborers to the design of the architect Quarenghi in the style of a Roman villa, but adapted to the classical Russian style of the XVIIIth century. It is made of wood. The Sheremetyev family collected works of art. There was a theatre in Ostankino Palace. The theatre was organized for a female serf, the actress Parish. A portrait of this beautiful young girl hangs in the theatre. 200 talented serf actors, singers, musicians and dancers once performed here.

Petrovsky Palace was built to commemorate the Russian victory over the Turks. The palace was built by architect Kazak. It was named after the village of Petrovskoye. The Petrovsky Palace was intended as a last resting-place for Catherine the Great on her journeys from St.Petersburg to Moscow. The style is a combination of traditional Russian and gothic architecture. In 1812 Napoleon lived here for several days.

Novodevichy Monastery was founded in 1524. *Рис. 30. Новодевичий монастырь*  Its domes can be seen from a long way off. It has got its name of “New Monastery of the Virgin” to the icon of Virgin of Smolensk which it guarded in troubled times. The Monastery is rich in historical memories the elections of Boris Godunov, the battles with the Poles in 1610 and etc. Many great Russians were buried at the cemetery of Novodevichy: Gogol, Chekhov, Scriabin, great doctors and politicians.

This ancient estate Kolomenskoye was the residence of Russian princes and tsars. It was first mentioned in documents dating from the first half of the XIVth century. In the XVIth century Kolomenskoye was the favourite country estate of Grand Prince Vasily lll, then of Ivan the Terrible. The Church of the Ascension was built in 1532 for Vasily III. This church is one of the best examples of ancient Russian architecture. There are several other historic buildings on the Kolomenskoye royal estate. There is also an exhibition of ancient Russian wooden architecture including Peter the Great’s House, which was brought here from Arkhangelsk.

To the south of Kolomenskoye village lay land belonging to the Godunovs. The Tsaritsa Irina owned an estate called Chornaya Gryaz. In 1775 it was purchased by Catherine the Great, who wanted an estate in the Gothic style to commemorate the Russian victory over the Turks. The architect Bazhenov designed the buildings. Catherine was not pleased with the result and Kazakov began work on a new project that was never completed. After Catherine the Great’s death the building was stopped and the palace became a ruin.

This ancient street was first mentioned as the Arbat (Orbat) in a manuscript dated 1493. It was important for both trade and military strategy. In 1812 the Russian army passed here on their return from the Battle of Borodino. On September 3 a fire began at the Arbat and Smolensky Market. A.S.Pushkin lived at № 53 for a short time in 1831, after his marriage to Natalya Goncharova. Tchikovsky stayed with his brother in the same house. There is now a Pushkin Museum at this address. In September 1879 Tolstoy visited his niece Obolenskaya at № 9.

The Russian Matryoshka Museum is home to a collection of 400 Matryoshka dolls. These date from the XIXth century up to the present day. The dolls are wooden with beautiful decorations. Some of them represent characters from Russian literature fairy tales and politics. Most of the dolls have five to seven pieces, but some sets are really big and have fifty pieces. The biggest piece is one metre high and the smallest one is one centimetre high.

The Moscow Zoo opened to the public in 1864. The pavilions were wooden in the Russian style. In 1905 the Zoo was burnt in a fire together with many animal-houses. In 1909 wooden pavilions were replaced by stone ones. Reconstruction of the Zoo as a whole began in the 1970s. 40 new animal-houses have been built as well as a bridge across Bolshaya Gruzinskaya Ulitsa linking the two sections of the Zoo. There are thousands of animals, birds, reptiles and fishes from every continent.

Izmailovo was once a royal estate outside Moscow reserved for hunting. Peter the Great spent his childhood here, and he used to circle the lake in a small sailing boat. It was at Izmailovo where Peter formed the Preobrazhensky and Semyonovsky regiments of boy-soldiers, before they became part of the reqular Russian army.

# *Exercise 2. Complete the puzzle.*

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# **ACROSS (ПО ГОРИЗОНТАЛИ)**

# 2. The most popular park in Moscow.

# 4. The river on which Moscow situated.

# 6. Who founded Moscow?

# 8. The heart of the Red square.

**DOWN (ПО ВЕРТИКАЛИ)**

1. The famous gallery in Moscow.

3. The biggest theatre in Moscow.

5. The museum of fine Arts in Moscow.

7. The most famous street in Moscow.

# *Exercise 3. Match photos to words. Write the missing letters*

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| *C:\Documents and Settings\User\Рабочий стол\МЕТОДИЧКА 2017\оружейная палата.PNG* **d** | *C:\Documents and Settings\User\Рабочий стол\МЕТОДИЧКА 2017\кремлёвский дворец.jpg* **E** | *C:\Documents and Settings\User\Рабочий стол\МЕТОДИЧКА 2017\александровский сад.jpeg* **f** |
| *C:\Documents and Settings\User\Рабочий стол\МЕТОДИЧКА 2017\памятник минину и пожарскому.jpeg* **g** | *C:\Documents and Settings\User\Рабочий стол\МЕТОДИЧКА 2017\пушкинский музей.jpg* **H** | *C:\Documents and Settings\User\Рабочий стол\МЕТОДИЧКА 2017\большой театр.jpg* **i** |
| *C:\Documents and Settings\User\Рабочий стол\МЕТОДИЧКА 2017\московский университет Ломоносова.jpg* **J** | *C:\Documents and Settings\User\Рабочий стол\МЕТОДИЧКА 2017\петровский дворец.jpeg* **K** | *C:\Documents and Settings\User\Рабочий стол\МЕТОДИЧКА 2017\новодевичий монастырь.jpg* **l** |
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4. Moscow St\_te Uni\_er\_ity
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10. Russ\_an Matr\_ \_shka Mus\_um

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1. Bol\_ \_oy T\_eat\_e
2. St\_te Krem\_in Pal\_ce

# St. Basil’s Ca\_ \_edral

# **TEXT 6. POLITICAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA**

*(ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА РОССИИ)*

# *Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.*

The Russian Federation is a Presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The President is the head of the state and is elected directly by the people. In fact he has much power, he controls all the three branches of power. The President can even dissolve the Duma if he doesn't agree with his suggestions three times running. The President has his administration, but it's not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The Federal Assembly represents the Legislative branch of power. It's made up of the two houses: the Federation Council and the State Duma, which make laws. The Federal Assembly is also called the Parliament, but it's not its official name. Both chambers are headed by chairmen sometimes called speakers. The Duma consists of 450 deputies (one half is elected personally py the population, and the other half consists of the deputies who are appointed by their parties after voting). The members of the Federation Counsil are elected on a different basis. There are two representatives of each subject of the RF (89 subjects). Every law to be adapted must be approved by the State Duma, the Counsil of Federation and signed by the President. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly, but it can pass laws over the President's veto a two-thirds majority.

The Federal Government represents the executive branch of power. The President appoints its head, the Chairman of the Government, but the Duma must approve his appointment.

The juridical branch of power consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and lower Courts. The responsibility of the Constitutional Court is to analyse the new laws to make sure they correspond to the laws of the state. The Constitutional Court has the right to declare actions of the President, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional. The Supreme Court is the highest instance for civil and criminal cases.

*Exercise 2.* ***Choose the right variant.***

1. The President guarantees the basic rights of the people.

The Chairman of the Government guarantees the basic rights of the people.

2. The Federal Government elects the members of the Federal Assembly.

The people elect the members of the Federal Assembly.

3. The President appoints the Chairman of the Government.

The Federal Assembly appoints the Chairman of the Government.

4. The Duma approves the Chairman of the Government.

The Constitutional Court approves the Chairman of the Government.

5. The Federal Assembly elects the President.

The citizens of Russia elect the President.

6. The President can dissolve the Duma.

The Chairman of the Government can dissolve the Duma.

7. The Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional.

The Constitutional Court can declare laws unconstitutional.

8. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly.

The Chairman of the Government can veto laws passed by the Federal Government.

*Exercise 3. Match.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The Federal Assembly 2. The Supreme Court 3. A chamber 4. The House of Commons 5. The House of Lords 6. The State Duma 7. The Federation Council 8. The Senate 9. А parliamentary republic 10. The Federal Government | 1. Парламентская республика 2. Палата 3. Палата Общин 4. Госдума 5. Совет Федерации 6. Сенат 7. Правительство 8. Палата Лордов 9. Федеральное собрание 10. Верховный суд |

*Exercise 4.* ***Say if it is true or false.***

1. Russia is a presidential republic.

2. The head of the state is the monarch.

3. The head of the state is elected by the people.

4. The legislative branch is represented by the Federal Assembly.

5. The executive branch is represented by the Supreme Court.

6. The chairman of the Federal Government is elected by people.

7. The Chairman of the federal Government is Medvedev.

*Exercise 5. Find the words,* ***associated with the topic «Policy».***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| F | E | R | U | H | Y | M | E | D | V | E | D | E | V | B |
| E | B | V | B | M | L | P | N | X | S | A | W | E | X | O |
| D | Z | B | X | T | H | A | N | Q | X | V | N | A | L | U |
| E | A | R | C | B | C | S | I | W | E | B | M | K | P | Y |
| R | S | A | С | O | N | S | T | I | T | U | T | I | O | N |
| A | D | N | V | W | Q | E | U | S | D | M | B | X | W | G |
| L | F | C | B | E | R | M | P | D | R | T | U | J | E | F |
| H | G | H | N | M | Y | B | C | X | A | W | S | X | R | D |
| J | B | I | L | L | T | L | R | E | T | S | I | N | I | M |
| K | L | P | O | O | I | Y | U | Y | T | R | E | R | Q | S |

*Exercise 6.* ***Continue the sentences:***

1. Russia is ……. republic.

2. The President …. by the people.

3. The Federal Assembly represents ….. branch of power.

4. The Federal Government represents …. branch of power.

5. The President appoints …. of the Government.

**TEXT 7. VLADIMIR PUTIN - THE PRESIDENT OF RUSSIA**

*(ВЛАДИМИР ПУТИН – ПРЕЗИДЕНТ РОССИИ)*

# *Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.*

Vladimir Putin was born in Leningrad on October 7, 1952.

In 1975, he graduated with a degree in law from Leningrad State University. He later earned a PhD degree in economics.

After graduation, Putin was assigned to work in the KGB. He worked in East Germany from 1985 to

*Рис. 31. В.В. Путин* 1990.

In 1990, he became an assistant to the rector of Leningrad State University responsible for international affairs. His next position was an advisor to the chairman of the Leningrad City Council.

In June 1991, he became chairman of the [St. Petersburg City](http://www.learnenglishbest.com/topic-saint-petersburg.html) Council's International Relations Committee and, starting with 1994, he combined this post with the position of First Deputy Chairman of the St. Petersburg City Government (First Deputy Mayor).

In August 1996, he was appointed deputy head of the President's Administrative Directorate (Property Management Directorate).

In March 1997, he became deputy head of the Executive Office of the President (Presidential Administration) and head of the Central Supervision and Inspections Directorate.

In May 1998, he was promoted to first deputy head of the Presidential Administration.

In July 1998, he was appointed director of the Federal Security Service and, as of March 1999, he combined this position with that of Secretary of the Security Council.

In August 1999, he was appointed Prime Minister.

On December 31, 1999, he became acting President.

On March 26, 2000, he was elected President of [Russia](http://www.learnenglishbest.com/topic-russia-rossiya.html) and was inaugurated as president on May 7, 2000.

On March 14, 2004, he was elected President of Russia for the second term.

On March 4, 2012, Putin was elected President for the third term.

He speaks German and English.

Vladimir Putin was married to Lyudmila Putina. They have two daughters: Maria (1985) and Katerina (1986).

**Vocabulary:**

to appoint — назначать (на должность), утверждать (в должности)

to assign — назначать на должность

Ph.D. degree in economics — кандидат экономических наук

position — положение; должность

to promote — выдвигать; продвигать; повышать в чине/звании

to be responsible for smth. — быть ответственным за что-л.

*Exercise 2. Answer the questions:*

1. Where did he work and what positions did he hold?

2. When and where was Vladimir Putin born?

3. What education has he got?

4. What can you say about his family?

5. How many languages does he speak?

6. When was he elected President of Russia for the third term? for the second term?

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