

Российская Федерация.

Russia

(Прочитать, перевести текст. Выделенные слова записать в словарь.)

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It **occupies** about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million **square kilometers**.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.

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 Ob in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. **The deepest lakes** are the Baikal and Ladoga.

Russia has one-sixth of the **world's forests**. They **are concentrated** in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in **the Far East**.

There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has **mild climate**: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually **above zero** all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Some parts of our country **are covered** with **mountains and hills**. Here are three main **mountain chains** in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which **extend** from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus. The highest mountain in Caucasus is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to **the steppes**. This mountain chain **divides** the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their **valuable minerals**. There are 150 **volcanoes** in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.

The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as **oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold** and others.

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 greatest **industrial country**.

Russia borders on fourteen countries including **the former republics** of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on.

Russia is a **parliamentary republic**. The Head of State is the President. **The legislative powers** are exercised by the Duma.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a **three coloured banner**. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes **liberty**. A new national emblem is a **two-headed eagle**.

Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many **sights** in Moscow. You can see many museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments in our capital. People of our country are proud of **the Moscow Kremlin**. There are also many big beautiful cities in Russia.

A lot of holidays are celebrated in Russia. The New Year holiday is very popular, especially with children. There is a **firtree** in every house. The presents are supposed to be sent by **Father Frost** and the **Snow Maiden**.

The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. The holiday is connected with the wonderful birth of Jesus Christ as it is described in **the Holy Bible**.

Easter is a very popular holiday in Russia in **commemoration** of the resurrection of Jesus. Easter has no fixed date. People nowadays greet each other on the Easter day by the words "**Christ is risen!**" And the expected answer is "He is risen indeed!" People also paint eggs and give them to one another as a symbol of eternal life.

On February, 23, which is Day of **the Defenders of the Motherland Russia**, people honour those who are serving in the Armed Forces and those who have served in the past.

International Women's Day is celebrated every March, 8. On this day, women in Russia are presented with gifts and thanked for their work, love and **devotion**.

Every May, 9, Russia celebrates the Victory Day commemorating victory over **Nazi Germany**, while remembering those who fell in order to achieve it.

There are different **sporting societies and clubs** in Russia. Many of them take part in different **international tournaments** and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in **the Olympic Games** and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

1. Find the equivalents in the text:

(Найти эквиваленты в тексте. Записать в тетрадь)

1) Она занимает около 1/7 части суши. 2) 70 % населения живет в городах. 3) Северным ледовитым океаном на севере и Тихим океаном на востоке. 4) Все реки впадают в моря. 5) На юге температура обычно выше нуля, даже зимой. 6) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря. 7) Эта горная цепь разделяет европейскую и азиатскую части России. 8) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие. 9) крупный мировой производитель и экспортер зерна. 10) Она производит 78 % природного газа, 60 % стали, 80 % древесины и 91 % нефти. 11) Законодательная власть управляется Думой. 12) Белая полоса символизирует землю, голубая – небо, красная – свободу. 13) Можно увидеть много музеев, картинных галерей, театров, церквей и памятников в нашей столице. 14) Полагают, что подарки подарены Дедом морозом и Снегурочкой. 15) Праздник связан с чудесным рождением Христа, как описано в Библии. 16) Пасха – очень популярный праздник в России в память о воскрешении Христа. 17) Каждое 9 мая Россия празднует День победы в память о победе над фашистской Германией, вспоминая тех кто пал, чтобы достичь ее. 18) Большое количество мировых рекордов было поставлены русскими спортсменами: тяжелоатлетами, теннисистами, пловцами, фигуристами, прыгунами в высоту.

2. Complete the sentences and translate them.

(Дополнить предложения и перевести их. Задание выполнить письменно.)

1. Russia is one of ... 2. The population of Russia is 3. The largest rivers are 4. They are concentrated in ... 5. The central part of the country has ... 6. There are 150 volcanoes ... 7. Russia is a parliamentary ... 8. A new national emblem is 9. Moscow is ... 10. There is a fir tree ... 11. People also paint eggs ... 12. On February, 23, ... 13. On this day, women ... 14. Our sportsmen also participate...

3. Answer the questions. (Письменно ответить на вопросы.)

1. Where is Russia situated? 2. How many per cent of the population is Russians? 3. What are the deepest lakes in Russia? 4. What is the climate of Siberia? 5. How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them. 6. What mineral resources is Russia rich in? 7. What countries does Russia border? 8. Who is the Head of State in Russia? 9. When was Moscow founded? 10. When is the Russian Christmas celebrated?

4. Make the sentences True or False.

(Записать правдивы или нет утверждения.)

1. The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the west. 2. The Head of State is the Queen. 3. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen. 4. It has three horizontal stripes: white, green and red. 5. There are many sights in Moscow. 6. On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour only those who are serving in the Armed Forces. 7. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm.

5. Translate from Russian into English.

(Письменно перевести с русского на английский язык.)

1. 8 Марта женщинам дарят подарки. 2. Россия экспортирует нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие минеральные ресурсы. 3. Леса России сконцентрированы на севере и востоке страны. 4. Люди красят и дарят яйца на Пасху как символ вечной жизни. 5. Русские спортсмены выиграли большое количество медалей на Олимпийских играх. 6. Двуглавый орел и трехцветный флаг – символы России. 7. Эстония, Польша и Латвия – бывшие республики СССР. 8. На Новый Год люди России покупают ёлку. 9. Люди нашей страны гордятся Россией. 10. Дума – это законодательная власть России, во главе которой стоит президент.

Столица РФ Москва. MOSCOW

(Прочитать, перевести текст.)



Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. It was founded 8 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky.

Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history.

Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13th century Moscow was the centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state.

Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack. Three-quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation, but by the mid-19th century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about nine hundred (900) square kilometres (ancient Moscow occupied the territory of the present-day Kremlin). The population of the city is over 9 million.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. It has more historic associations than any other place in Moscow. The Kremlin and St Basil's Cathedral (Vasily Blazheny) are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture.

The main Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. St Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-16th century in memory of the victory over Kazan. There's a legend that Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects Barma and Postnik, because he didn't want them to create another masterpiece.

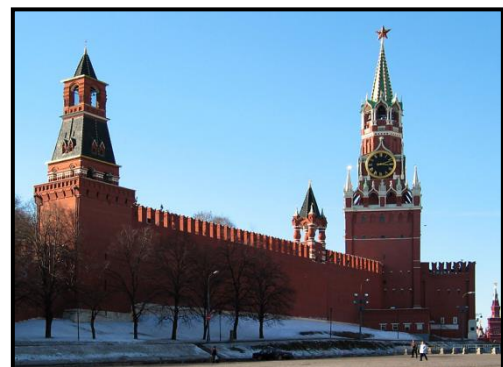
There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. Now Moscow is being reconstructed and we all hope that in a few years the city will become even more beautiful.

There are more than 100 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery. Other unique museums in Moscow include the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts, the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art, Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum, Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and many others.

Moscow is famous for its theatres. The best-known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular.

Moscow is a city of students. There are over 100 higher educational institutions in it.

Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma) and the centre of political life of the country.



Names (Слова записать в словарь и выучить)

Ivan the Terrible Иван Грозный

Peter the Great Петр Великий (Петр I)

St Petersburg Санкт-Петербург

Napoleon Наполеон
 St Basil's Cathedral собор Василия Блаженного
 the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great Колокольня Ивана Великого
 the Tzar-Cannon Царь-пушка
 the Tzar-Bell Царь-колокол
 Barma and Postnik Барма и Постник
 the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts Музей изобразительных искусств имени Пушкина
 Kazan Казань
 the State Tretyakov Gallery Государственная Третьяковская галерея
 the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts Всероссийский музей декоративного, прикладного и народного искусства
 the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art Музей древнерусского искусства имени Андрея Рублева
 Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum Театральный музей имени Бахрушина
 Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture Музей музыкальной культуры имени Глинки
 the Bolshoi Opera House Большой театр оперы и балета

Vocabulary:

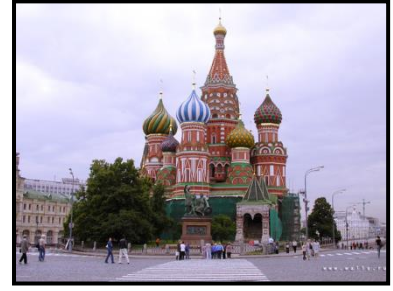
historian историк
 to accept принимать, допускать
 gradually постепенно
 powerful сильный, могущественный
 liberation освобождение
 tartar yoke татарское иго
 united соединенный, объединенный
 to remain оставаться
 target мишень, цель, объект
 attack нападение, атака
 to destroy разрушать
 fire пожар
 occupation оккупация
 completely полностью, целиком
 to restore реставрировать, восстанавливать
 ancient древний
 masterpiece шедевр
 architecture архитектура
 architect архитектор, зодчий
 tower башня
 legend легенда
 to blind ослепить
 palace дворец
 mansion особняк
 to reconstruct перестраивать, восстанавливать
 unique уникальный, единственный в своем роде
 drama драматический театр
 studio студия, театр-студия
 higher educational institution высшее учебное заведение

TASKS

1. Write the correct names of the monuments under the pictures.

(Определить, какое название соответствует изображению на фото. Выполнить письменно.)

the Bolshoi Theatre	Saint Basil's Cathedral	the Tzar-Cannon
the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts	the Tzar-Bell	The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour



a) _____

b) _____

c) _____



d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

(Найти в тексте и выписать в тетрадь эквиваленты следующих фраз и словосочетаний.)

Была основана, начало истории Москвы, все более и более, борьба за независимость, новое объединенное государство, сердце России, главная мишень, три четверти города, исторические ассоциации, шедевры древней русской архитектуры, символ, наиболее известный, высшие учебные заведения.

3. Questions: (Письменно ответить на вопросы по тексту.)

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. Is there a monument to Yuri Dolgoruky in Moscow? Where is it?
3. When did Moscow become the capital?
4. In 1712 the capital was moved to St Petersburg, wasn't it? When did Moscow become the capital again?
5. Was ancient Moscow a big city? What's the total area of modern Moscow?
6. What's the population of Moscow?
7. What places of interest in the centre of Moscow do you know?
8. What do you know about St Basil's Cathedral?
9. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?
10. What are the most famous Moscow museums? (art galleries?)
11. What theatres in Moscow do you know?
12. What is your favorite place in Moscow?