

ПЕРМСКИЙ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ
ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Н. А. Красавцева, А. М. Гуреева

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

THE KALEIDOSCOPE
OF DIFFERENT ISSUES,
MATERIALS AND EXERCISES



МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное автономное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«ПЕРМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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*Допущено методическим советом
Пермского государственного национального
исследовательского университета в качестве
учебного пособия для студентов, обучающихся
по неязыковым направлениям подготовки
бакалавров и магистров*



Пермь 2021

УДК 811.110(075.8)

ББК 81.2я7

К78

Красавцева Н. А.

К78 Иностранный язык (Английский). The Kaleidoscope of Different Issues, Materials and Exercises [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие / Н. А. Красавцева, А. М. Гуреева ; Пермский государственный национальный исследовательский университет. – Электронные данные. – Пермь, 2021. – 8,20 Мб ; 94 с. – Режим доступа: <http://www.psu.ru/files/docs/science/books/uchebnie-posobiya/gureeva-krasavceva-the-kaleidoscope-of-different-issues-materials-exercises.pdf>. – Заглавие с экрана.

ISBN 978-5-7944-3723-2

Актуальность учебного пособия обусловлена главным видом учебной деятельности сегодня – «воспитывающим обучением», при котором внимание студентов концентрируется не на накоплении и сохранении знаний, а на их интерпретации. Основываясь на содержании учебных материалов, осуществляется диалогизация процесса обучения, так как ведется постоянный учебный полилог по общей теме «Мир – Человек – Истина».

Алгоритм учебной деятельности основан на проблемных ситуациях, событиях и мнениях, которые помогают наиболее эффективно осуществлять рефлексивно-оценивающую деятельность, то есть эксплицируют «критическое мышление». Реализация поставленных целей осуществляется через упражнения, направленные на развитие социокультурной и лингвистической компетенций.

Пособие предназначено для студентов неязыковых специальностей при изучении дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)».

УДК 811.110(075.8)

ББК 81.2я7

Издается по решению ученого совета

факультета современных иностранных языков и литератур

Пермского государственного национального исследовательского университета

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ISBN 978-5-7944-3723-2

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Part I.

HAPPINESS. WHAT IS IT?

THE ABCs OF HAPPINESS

TASKS

- 1. Translate the text into Russian in writing**
- 2. Make up your own "The ABCs of Happiness" and present it to the group-mates.**

Aspire to reach your potential.

Believe in yourself.

Create a good life.

Dream about what you might become.

Exercise frequently.

Forgive honest mistakes.

Glorify the creative spirit.

Humour yourself and others.

Imagine great things.

Joyfully live every day.

Kindly help others.

Love one another.

Meditate daily.

Nurture the environment.

Organise for harmonious action.

Praise performance well done.

Question most things.

Regulate your own behaviour.

Smile often.

Think rationally.

Understand yourself.

Value life.

Work for the common good.

X-ray and carefully examine problems.

Yearn to improve.

Zestfully pursue happiness.

R. Vallet

MOTTOS TO LIVE BY

TASKS

Look through all the mottos and decide which ones correlate with:

- a) hard working person;
- b) fortune;
- c) dreams;
- d) good character;
- e) talented person;
- f) love;
- g) happiness.

Explain your choice.

- If you want to be happy, be it!
- Your life is what you make of it.
- If you want to be happy for life, love what you do.
- God helps those who help themselves.
- All for one and one for all.
- Be unique, like everyone else!
- Let love be our password.
- If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again.
- The harder the struggle the sweeter the victory.
- If it sounds nice, play it twice.
- It is better to have done something than not to have done anything at all.
- Everything is impossible for the person who doesn't try anything.
- Live and let live.
- Miracles happen to those who believe.
- Of all the gifts both great and small friendship is the best of all!
- Hope always awaits you.
- Never say never.
- They say. What do they say? Let them say.
- If you want to be on top, don't let education stop.
- On the keyboard of life, always keep one finger on the escape key.
- Hope for the success and prepare for the failure.

- If a task is once begun, never leave it till it's done. Be the labour great or small, do it well or not at all.
- A book read is a life lived.
- Life is a coin. You can spend it any way you wish, but you can only spend it once.
- If it was easy, anybody could do it!
- Cherish yesterday, dream about tomorrow, live today.
- He who turns the other cheek gets his jaw broken.
- To steal ideas from one person is plagiarism; to steal from many is research.
- Sleep is for the weak.
- The grass may be greener on the other side, but it still has to be mowed.
- The smallest deed is greater than the biggest intention.
- If you judge people, you have no time to love them.
- If you see a person without a smile then give them yours.
- Paint your own rainbow.
- Anything is possible if you have faith.
- Climb every mountain until your dreams come true.
- Coming together is a beginning, working together is process, staying together is success!
- Dreams really do come true.
- Friends are friends forever.
- Friendship has no ending –just new beginnings.
- Love makes the world go round.
- Make a wish, take a chance!
- Never stop believing you can touch the sky.
- The best things in life ... are not things.
- The heart that gives gathers.
- To make the world a friendly place, one must show it a friendly face.
- To make your dreams come true, wake up!
- You can give without loving, but you cannot love without giving.
- Anything is possible when you let your imagination take flight.

THE SIX MISTAKES OF MAN

TASKS

Pre-reading questions:

- 1) Have you ever heard about Cicero?
- 2) When and where did he live?
- 3) Who came to the Earth that time?
- 4) What are the most common mistakes people make today?

After-reading questions:

What mistake seems to be the most harmful for you? Why do you think so?

1. The delusion that personal gain is made by crushing others.
2. The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.
3. Insisting that a thing is impossible because we cannot accomplish it.
4. Refusing to set aside trivial preferences.
5. Neglecting development and refinement of the mind, and not acquiring the habit of reading and studying.
6. Attempting to compel others to believe and live as we do.

*The Roman philosopher and statesman, Cicero,
wrote this some 2000 years ago.*

THE IRISH BLESSING

TASK

Insert the missing word from the list given below:

the Sun, the wind, the road, the rain

May _____ rise up to meet you,
May _____ be always at your back.
May _____ shine warm upon your face,
And _____ fall soft upon your fields,
And until we meet again
May God keep you in the hollow of His hand.

If you are satisfied with the result, learn the poem by heart.

A SMILE

TASK

Read the poem and pick out all the verbs, characterizing a smile. Share the results with your neighbor.

A smile costs nothing
But gives much. It enriches
Those who receive, without
Making poorer those who give.
It takes but a moment,
But the memory of it
Sometimes lasts forever.
None is so rich or mighty that
He can get along without it,
And none is so poor but that
He can be made rich by it.
A smile creates happiness in
The home, fosters goodwill in
Business, and is the countersign
Of friendship. It brings rest to
The weary cheer to the
Discouraged, sunshine to the sad,
And it is nature's best
Antidote for trouble.
Yet it can not be bought, begged,
Borrowed or stolen, for it is
Something that is of no value
To anyone until it is given away.
Some people are too tired to give
You a smile. Give them one of
Yours, as none needs a smile
So much as
He who has no more to give.

Author unknown

WHY WEALTH DOESN'T ALWAYS BUY HAPPINESS

TASK

Look through these two texts and:

- 1) think about your attitude to the problem touched upon in them;
- 2) talk it over with your group-mates.

If the purpose of the market economy is to increase national or average income, it does a pretty good job – better than most known alternatives. If the purpose is to increase people's satisfaction with their lives, the market economy does much less well. Studies in economies show, that for every 1,000 pound increase in income there is, indeed, an increased sense of well-being – but only for the poorest fifth of the population. Beyond that, there is almost no increase in people's satisfaction with their lives as income levels increase. The rich are no happier than the middle classes and the upper middle class is no happier than the lower middle class. Beyond poverty or near poverty levels of income, if money buys happiness, it buys very little and then it buys none at all.

This is strange because market economists report that the purpose of the market is to maximize the satisfaction of human wants. But they measure that satisfaction in a circular manner: satisfaction with something is revealed by the very fact that it was bought. Yet studies show that the things that contribute most to a sense of wellbeing cannot be bought, such as a good family life, friendship, work satisfaction, and satisfaction with the uses of one's leisure. There is little relation between these things and people's incomes. For many people security of income actually contributes more to measured well-being than does level of income.

Most people believe that if they had 25 per. cent more income they would be much more satisfied with their lives, but those whose incomes are now at that higher level – are not more satisfied with their lives. Why are we so easily deceived about something that is central to our happiness? One reason is that changes in income do briefly influence our sense of well-being –and decreases make us more miserable than increases make us happy. But even the happiness that comes with an increase in income does not last long, for very soon the new level of income becomes the standard against which we measure our achievements.

Many studies show that people are not good at explaining why they feel good or bad, for people use conventional explanations of the sources of well-being. And the market ideology says that source is money. According to a recent study at the University of Michigan, when people were asked what activities they enjoyed most, they ranked their actual work activities higher than anything except playing with their children and talking to friends much higher than watching TV.

Work is a major source of life satisfaction. Of all the sources of well-being, a satisfying family life is the most important and this form of satisfaction does not vary

with income except at the bottom; poverty is associated with family misery. To promote "family values", policy should be directed to the relief of poverty. Because satisfaction with the work one does is central to a sense of wellbeing, full employment should be the primary objective of economic policy.

From "The Guardian" (abridged)

wealth	богатство
market economy	рыночная экономика
to increase	увеличивать
average income	средний доход
satisfaction	удовлетворение
sense	чувство, ощущение
well-being	благополучие
level	уровень
beyond poverty level	за чертой бедности
to maximise	увеличивать до предела
wants	потребности
to measure	измерять
to reveal	проявиться
to contribute	содействовать
leisure	досуг
to deceive	обманывать
briefly	недолго
to influence	оказывать влияние
decrease	уменьшение
miserable	несчастный
increase	увеличение
to last	длиться
conventional	общепринятый
source	источник
to rank	давать оценку
to vary	меняться
bottom	дно
to promote	способствовать
value	ценность
relief	уменьшение; снижение
employment	занятость
objective	цель

WHO WANTS TO BE A MILLIONAIRE?

TASK

Read the text, think of its main message and discuss your ideas with your groupmates.

Teenagers say they want money and lots of it.

Surveys indicate that women might be more easily adaptable than men to the changes that are taking place in the job market. It has been suggested that they are more skilled at coping with different kinds of work at once, and girls' educational achievements at school are continually improving. But they are also more willing to take on lower-paid jobs and part-time work than men.

Becky, Kelly, Neil, Sarah, Emma and their friends are in Year 11, and they are looking at the job market. They don't like what they see. They don't want to join the 88,000 school-leavers who are currently unemployed. Several of the girls already have Saturday jobs, earning at most £15 for a nine-hour day.

None of them wants to follow in their parents' footsteps. Sarah's mother is a cleaner and her dad a milkman. "I don't want to do what my mum does," she says, "and I hate the way my dad smells of milk all the time."

Top of everyone's priority list for a job is money. These teenagers are realists and unashamed materialists. They see their success as solely dependent on their own efforts.

They want interesting work, but most of all they want a job that pays well. Emma saw her family's situation deteriorate in the 1980s amid job loss and divorce. Her father, a tool-setter, has changed jobs repeatedly. Emma used to live in a "lovely, brand-new house" and ended up in a small maisonette. "You need money, otherwise you have got no kind of life," she says. "You need a lot, maybe £200 a week. You want to own your own house, car and you need clothes for going out. If you don't have money, you're living in a cardboard box! You're freezing. When you see people on the streets, people are taking the mick out of them. I wouldn't like that."

These teenagers know only too well the social problems around them. Law and order is a big concern. "I know a boy who robs loads of people and he is still out", says Becky. "There are families on this estate with boys who are thieving and stealing. I know a couple of boys who ride around on £1,000 mountain bikes with guns in the back and the police just run away from them."

Few, however, have ambitions to set the world right with their work. Indeed public-sector careers in the police, teaching or the NHS, appeal little to the young.

The talk is of being in business, the law, advertising, nice office jobs. Terri-Anne strikes a realistic note. "I'd like to have a job where I felt I achieved something

that would help someone else." But then she adds. "I mean, if I was working for a company, in advertising, say, I would want to feel I was helping the company."

America is seen as the promised land. A generation that has grown up watching American television sees the United States as a country of opportunity, where it might be able to satisfy aspirations to material wealth and security. "Everything seems bigger and better," says Becky. "Everyone seems rich. They have bigger houses, bigger cars, more money." Andrew, 15, a serious, fresh-faced boy, wants to live in Hong Kong. "I'd like to be a businessman. You get paid a lot and have a lot of power. I'd go anywhere other than England. It's boring and cold. If you don't have money, you don't have a life."

From "Current"

survey	опрос; обследование	to suggest	предполагать
skilled	опытный, умелый	to cope	справляться
to improve	улучшаться	currently	в настоящее время
unemployed	безработный	priority	приоритет
list	список	not be unashamed	не стыдиться
solely	исключительно	effort	усилие
deteriorate	ухудшаться	loss	утрата
divorce	развод	tool-setter	инструментальщик
brand-new	совершенно новый	maisonette	маленький домик
otherwise	иначе	cardboard	картон
to take the mick out of smb.	издеваться над кем-л.	to rob	грабить
only too	чрезвычайно	loads of	разг. уйма
concern	беспокойство, забота	estate	разг. страна
to thief	красть	to steal	воровать
NHS = National Health Service	Национальная служба здоровья	to appeal	привлекать
advertising	реклама	to strike a note	взять ноту
promised land	земля обетованная	aspiration	сильное желание
security	уверенность (в будущем)	boring	скучный

Part II

THE ART OF MARRIAGE. WHAT IS IT?

TASK

Read the text “The Art of Marriage” and say what makes a marriage happy, using the ideas from the text.

THE ART OF MARRIAGE

A GOOD marriage must be created.

In the marriage, the little things are the big things...

It is never being too old to hold hands.

It is remembering to say "I love you "at least once each day,

It is never going to sleep angry.

It is having a mutual sense of values and common objectives.

It is standing together and facing the world.

It is forming a circle of love that gathers in the whole family.

It is speaking words of appreciation and demonstrating gratitude in thoughtful ways.

It is having the capacity to forgive and forget.

It is giving each other an atmosphere in which each can grow.

It is a common search for the good and the beautiful,

It is not only marrying the right person.

It is being the right partner.

TEEN CREED

TASK

Read the text “Teen Creed”, comment on two ideas you agree with and give your own suggestions to complete the teen creed.

Choose only a date,

Who will make a good mate.

Be master of your Habits,

Or they will master you.

Don't be a show off when you drive

Drive with safety and arrive.

Don't let the crowd pressure you,
Stand for something or
You'll fall for anything.
Don't let your parents down
They brought you up.
Be humble enough to obey,
You may give orders someday.
Choose companions with care,
You become what they are.
Guard your thoughts,
What you think you are

CHILDREN LEARN WHAT THEY LIVE

TASK

Read the text “Children learn what they live”, choose two ideas you agree and that you do not agree with, give the reasons, using your own experience.

If a child lives with criticism,
He learns to condemn.
If a child lives with hostility,
He learns to fight.
If a child lives with ridicule,
He learns to be shy.
If a child lives with shame,
He learns to feel guilty.
If a child lives with tolerance,
He learns to be patient.
If a child lives with encouragement,
He learns confidence.
If a child lives with praise,
He learns to appreciate.
If a child lives with fairness,
He learns justice.
If a child lives with security,
He learns to have faith.

If a child lives with approval,
He learns to like himself.
If a child lives with acceptance and friendship,
He learns to find love in the world.

LOVE.

THE FIRST EPISTLE OF PAUL TO THE CORINTHIANS

TASKS

1. Read the text.
2. Select all the adjectives from the text.
3. Translate them into Russian, not looking at the given translation.
4. Check your translation with the model.
5. Continue the list of the nouns that can be used with the following adjectives: *patient* (e.g. parents...), *kind* (e.g. old man, ...), *jealous* (e.g. husband, wife, ...), *arrogant* (e.g. student,...), *spiritual* (e.g. gift, ...).
6. Tell everything you know about the New Testament and Apostle Paul.

Chapter 13

1 IF I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but do not have love, I have become a noisy gong or a clanging cymbal.

2 And if I have the gift of prophecy, and know all mysteries and all knowledge; and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but do not have love, I am nothing.

3 And if I give all my possessions to feed the poor, and if I deliver my body to be burned, but do not have love, it profits me nothing.

4 Love is patient, love is kind, and is not jealous; love does not brag and is not arrogant,

5 does not act unbecomingly; it does not seek its own, is not provoked, does not take into account a wrong suffered,

6 does not rejoice in unrighteousness, but rejoices with the truth;

7 bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things.

8 Love never fails; but if there are gifts of prophecy, they will be done away; if there are tongues, they will cease; if there is knowledge, it will be done away.

9 For we know in part, and we prophesy in part;

10 but when the perfect comes, the partial will be done away.

Chapter 14

1 Pursue love, yet desire earnestly spiritual gifts, but especially that you may prophesy.

2 For one who speaks in a tongue does not speak to men, but to God; for no one understands, but in his spirit he speaks mysteries.

3 But one who prophesies speaks to men for edification and exhortation and consolation.

4 One who speaks in a tongue edifies himself; but one who prophesies edifies the church.

5 Now I wish that you all spoke in tongues, but even more that you would prophesy; and greater is one who prophesies than one who speaks in tongues, unless he interprets, so that the church may receive edifying.

6 But now, brethren, if I come to you speaking in tongues, what shall I profit you, unless I speak to you either by way of revelation or of knowledge or of prophecy or of teaching?

7 Yet even lifeless things, either flute or harp, in producing a sound, if they do not produce a distinction in the tones, how will it be known what is played on the flute or on the harp?

8 For if the bugle produces an indistinct sound, who will prepare himself for battle?

9 So also you, unless you utter by the tongue speech that is clear, how will it be known what is spoken? For you will be speaking into the air.

ПЕРВОЕ ПОСЛАНИЕ СВЯТОГО АПОСТОЛА ПАВЛА К КОРИНФИЯМ

Глава 13

1 Если я языками человеческими говорю и ангельскими, но любви не имею, – сделался я медью звучащею и кимвалом звенящим.

2 И если я имею пророчество и постигаю все тайны и всё знание, и если имею всю веру так, чтобы и горы переставлять, но любви не имею, – я ничто.

3 И если я раздам всё имение мое, и если предам тело мое на сожжение, но любви не имею – нет мне никакой пользы.

4 Любовь долготерпит, милосердствует, любовь, не ревнует любовь, не кичится, не надмевается,

5 не поступает бесчинно, не ищет своего, не раздражается, не ведёт счёт злу,

6 не радуется неправде, но сорадуется истине;

7 всё покрывает, всему верит, на всё надеется, всё переносит!

8 Любовь никогда не кончается. А пророчества? они будут упразднены; языки? Они прекратятся; знание? оно будет упразднено.

9 Ибо мы знаем отчасти и пророчествуем отчасти.

10 Когда же придет совершенное, – то, что отчасти, будет упразднено.

11 Когда я был младенцем, я говорил, как младенец, рассуждал, как младенец. Когда я стал мужем, я упразднил младенческое.

12 Ибо теперь мы видим гадательно в зеркале, тогда же – лицом к лицу; теперь я знаю отчасти, тогда же познаю подобно тому, как и я был познан.

13 Но теперь пребывают вера, надежда, любовь, эти три, но большая из них любовь.

Глава 14

1 Стремитесь к любви, ревнуйте о дарах духовных, особенно же о том, чтобы пророчествовать.

2 Ибо, кто говорит языками, не людям говорит, но Богу; ибо никто не понимает: он духом говорит тайны.

3 Тот же, кто пророчествует, людям говорит в назидание и увещание и утешение.

4 Тот, кто говорит языками, себя назидает; тот, кто пророчествует, назидает церковь.

5 Я хочу, чтобы все вы говорили языками, но еще больше, чтобы вы пророчествовали: ибо тот, кто пророчествует, больше того, кто говорит языками, если только он не дает толкования, чтобы церковь получила назидание.

6 И теперь, братья, если я приду к вам, говоря языками, какую я принесу вам пользу, если не будет в моих словах или откровения, или познания, или пророчества, или наставления?

7 Но если бездушные предметы, издающие звук, будь то свирель или гусли, не дадут отдельных звуков, как распознают то, что играется на свирели или гусях?

8 Ведь если труба издаст неясный звук, кто будет готовиться к бою?

9 Так и вы, если не издадите языком отчетливого слова, как распознают то, что говорится?

Part III
OUR NATIVE LAND

A TALE OF TWO RUSSIAN CAPITALS

TASKS

Read the text and answer the following questions:

- 1. Why is St. Petersburg considered to be “the Northern Capital” of Russia?**
- 2. People often label St. Petersburg a “European” city as opposed to Moscow. Why? What’s your point of view?**
- 3. Could you present some photos of St. Petersburg proving your attitude to this city?**

In the course of this year, I made several short trips to St. Petersburg. Those journeys allowed me to see Russia's great northern city in different times of the year and, consequently, in different moods: from cheerful late spring, to sunny summer, to grey and depressive early winter.

Throughout these trips I couldn't help thinking about the rivalry and complicated love/hate relationship between the two capitals – the former, St. Petersburg, and the current, Moscow. In addition, St. Petersburg is often pigeonholed as "Russia's culture capital," which may be accurate given that this is the only city in Russia where cultural life is at least as intense and diverse as in Moscow. The main rivalry, however, is not on the cultural plain, but in the simple question as to which city is better.

Russians believe that the residents from St. Petersburg are the only people in Russia who have no desire to move to Moscow. Actually, this is not exactly true, and quite a number of people have temporarily or permanently moved to Moscow from "the Northern Capital" – primarily for financial reasons, as the Russian capital still offers higher salaries. Still, those people still seem to despise Moscow and use any opportunity to visit their native city, or return permanently if there is any chance. While in Moscow, native 'St. Petersburgers' can't conceal their disgust with the capital, which sometimes causes bitter reciprocation.

The migration from St. Petersburg to Moscow was especially a hot topic in the early 2000s, when scores of governmental officials moved to Moscow to form the so called St. Petersburg clan in the highest echelons of government. Since this process has been completed, the topic has lost its edge. But the rivalry and comparisons between the two capitals continues.

Unfortunately for this Moscow resident? Most comparisons between the two great cities do not seem to be in favor of Russian capital.

St. Petersburg's imperial-style architecture, for example, which makes up most of the city's center, is certainly unique and compelling. This tends to make the center of Moscow – besides the Kremlin, of course – seem average and even mediocre. The buildings of the Admiralty, Peter and Paul fortress, Kazan and St. Isaac cathedrals, as well as dozens of captivating residential and commercial buildings, create an atmosphere that's strikingly different from that of Moscow. Even the moist air that blows in from the Gulf of Finland – which is quite nasty in winter – adds something inimitable to the feel of the city.

Labeling St. Petersburg a "European" city as opposed to Moscow or other Russian cities is a silly stereotype. Many of St. Petersburg's buildings that make up the city's look have been there for two hundred years or more and, although their

style might have been originally borrowed somewhere in Europe, they have become Russian more than anything else.

In fact, St. Petersburg is quite a "Russian" city in several ways, especially if compared with Moscow. The former Soviet capital bears many more traces of its Socialist past than does Moscow, and even many of its landmarks (again, we are not talking about the Kremlin), such as Stalin era's skyscrapers, arrived during the Communist rule. Currently, Moscow looks largely like a mixture of its Soviet past and wealthy capitalistic present, with state-of-the-art office buildings standing next to old "khrushchevka" 5-story residential blocks.

By comparison, St. Petersburg's historical center remained largely untouched by the Communists, while present attempts to build skyscrapers – like a massive building of the natural-gas giant Gazprom – run up against fierce public opposition.

At the same time, even non-central parts of the city, dilapidated and virtually untouched during a great renovation campaign that preceded St. Petersburg's 300-year anniversary celebrated in 2003, are very "Russian" in their own way, evoking events of both Soviet and pre-revolutionary past.

A Moscow resident who arrives in St. Petersburg by train at Moskovsky Station, immediately feels the atmosphere of Nevsky Prospect, the city's main thoroughfare with no equivalent in Moscow. Tverskaya Street – for the most of its part – has a totally different feeling, nothing like this conglomeration of various kinds of people, including artists and musicians that gather on Nevsky in summer and late spring evenings. Compared to Nevsky, Tverskaya may seem too official and bourgeois – a street to drive along in a car but not to take a walk on. And then there is Sary Arbat, which has become a site of tourist-oriented commercialism more than anything else.

In St. Pete, having arrived at Moskovsky, if you have nothing pressing, you can just walk on Nevsky towards Dvortsovaya Place, sort of saying "hi" to the city's

landmarks, such as statues of horses on Annichkov bridge or Kazan cathedral, and gradually crossing the central part's smaller water arteries – Fontanka, Griboyedov Canal and Moyka. Walking this way one can reach Dvortsovaya Place and the Winter Palace on the embankment of Neva, or, taking a right turn a few blocks earlier head towards the Mars Field and Summer Garden.

Even though early winter is perhaps not the best time to visit St. Pete, you still get a unique feeling from walking across the Mars Field – a huge area in the very heart of the city, all covered with snow, or from looking through the grate of Summer Garden at the sculptures covered into grey boxes – for the winter, or observing piles of broken ice alongside the shores of Neva.

I've repeatedly heard Muscovites on short trips to St. Petersburg admire the city – often nothing specific, just a general atmosphere and feel of the Northern Capital. Recently, St. Pete has been mentioned as a possible destination for those who would want to escape from Moscow and install in a nicer place.

Still, I doubt that many Moscow residents, even those, who are for various reasons are sick and tired of living in the capital, would seriously consider moving to St. Petersburg. The northern city has certain drawbacks, such as cold and moist climate with only 30 sunny days a year (I must have been lucky this year, having caught six of those days out of the eight full days I spent there), which triggers low and depressive moods. Furthermore, Moscow's most notorious problems – such as crazy traffic jams and exorbitant rental fees, are beginning to be felt in St. Pete, as well.

But it's good to have St. Petersburg – arguably a more beautiful and more "Russian" city than the capital – so close and easily reachable by an overnight train, to be able to get away from the capital for a day or two, get a totally different feel and then ... return to Moscow.

The Moscow News
№51 / 28 December 2007 – 17 Jan

BEATING HEART OF THE BIG CITY

TASKS

In this article there are six paragraphs. Choose one of them and make a virtual tour for the other students of your group being a guide and presenting the object.

Like a tree, Moscow has grown outward year to year in concentric circles, from iron age huts on Borovitsky hill, replaced by ever more opulent constructions, to the still-growing suburbs that have burst through the MKAD into the surrounding countryside. At the heart of it all, the Kremlin still holds its own as seat of power and world-class tourist attraction, even in foggy November. In fact, it is made more attractive by the diminishing crowds and by the lovely exhibition of porcelain

from the Imperial Factory in St. Petersburg. By starting in the nearby Archeological Museum, you can really get a sense of the layers of history that have accumulated here and the artifacts they left behind, from crude medieval pots to the "white gold" of the tsars.

1. The Archeological Museum, seven meters deep underground through an archway opposite the famous equestrian statue of Marshall Zhukov, is the excavation site of an old bridge across the Neglinnaya River, which now flows through a pipe into the Moskva. You can locate both bridge and river on the museum's model of the old city and you can feel the weight of history above you. Although Moscow officially dates its founding from the first 12th century wooden fortress constructed by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky, (whose statue rides above nearby Tverskaya), there is evidence of human habitation dating back 5,000 years. In some of the pits dug here in the 1990s, archeologists found six layers corresponding to different eras, the top one being a foot of tarmac. Coming up to the surface again, turn right through the gates of Alexandrovsky Sad, with the ancient river running unseen below you.

2. Head for the Kutafaya Tower straight ahead, crossing the garden and passing on your left the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier with its eternal flame, where brides can often be seen laying flowers, the grotto and the obelisk, a "Monument to Revolutionary thinkers." If the queue at the kiosk selling entrance tickets for the Kremlin and Armoury is off-puttingly long, it's worth trying the kiosk just beyond the tower, which often seems to be less busy. Buy a 300 ruble ticket for the "Architectural Ensemble," leave your bags at the cloakroom and proceed through the turnstiles towards the gate of the 15th century Trinity Tower, tallest of the twenty towers set in the red brick walls of the Kremlin.

3. Once inside the gateway, the glass and concrete 1960s State Kremlin Palace is on your right and the white and yellow buildings of the Arsenal and the Senate on your left. The Arsenal has a fine collection of cannons outside it, but the biggest one, the ornate "Tsar Cannon" is straight on and round the corner to the right. Beyond it is the world's largest bell, the 202 ton "Tsar Bell," cracked by contact with water while it was still cooling in the foundry. To the left of these Ozymandian monuments is the famous Spasskaya (Saviour) tower with its clock, and the delightful "Secret Gardens" where ornamental cherries still hang on the branches while, beyond the walls, the relative leaflessness makes for good views over Zamoskvorechie.

4. If you walk from the bell, through the garden and right along the wall to admire the view, you come to a zebra crossing before the Armoury, leading you back into Sobornaya Ploschad, which the Russian poet Marina Tsvetaeva described as an "incomparable circle of five cathedrals, ancient holy friend." Starting on your right in the Archangel Cathedral, with its scallop shell gables, you can find the tombs of three

centuries of Moscow's rulers, lined up below the chandeliers and high, painted ceilings, with Ivan the Terrible and the son he murdered hidden behind the iconostasis. Tsvetaeva wrote that Moscow was where "...domes are burning, bells are ringing and tombs stand in rows. In them rest tsars and tsarinas."

5. Standing opposite, with nine newly-polished golden domes, is the Annunciation Cathedral (currently closed for restoration) and next to it the "Palace of Facets," the oldest secular building in modern Moscow. These were both part of Ivan III (the Great's) ambitious late 15th century rebuilding project, using Italian architects to copy Russian forms. So too was the magnificent Assumption Cathedral, facing you across the square with a fresco of the Virgin Mary above the door; inside is the wooden "Throne of Monomakh," carved for Ivan the Terrible, while the iconostasis contains an early copy of one of Russia's holiest pictures, the tender Virgin of Vladimir (left of the central 'king's gate').

6. Don't miss the wood carvings in the "Church of the Deposition of the Robe" hidden next to the Assumption cathedral (through an unmarked wooden door), or the 17th century Patriarch's Palace with its ovens for making holy oil from 50 herbs, or the small museum and Church of the Twelve Apostles. Leave yourself some energy to enjoy the exhibition in Ivan the Great's belfry, containing some beautiful porcelain from the 18th and 19th centuries. When you've had enough, head back out through the archway to Alexandrovsky Sad station. Looking back at the collection of towers and palaces, you can reflect on Lermontov's words, "They have to be seen."

Family Friendly Features

1. There are no refreshments at all inside the Kremlin and it's quite hard to get a picnic past the guards, but there is a useful row of cafes by the Alexandrovsky gardens, part of the Okhotny Ryad shopping centre, which features the usual suspects: Planet Sushi, Sbarro, and McDonald's. In the basement of Okhotny Ryad there is a big Internet cafe.

2. In front of these cafes is a row of sculptures, with fountains in summer depicting scenes from Russian fairy tales.

3. There are plenty of details to interest kids in the Kremlin: the giant, painted church candles, the life-like silver chess pieces in the patriarch's palace or the tea service shaped like a bowl of fruit in the exhibition.

4. When it snows, you can sled down the slopes outside the Kremlin walls.

S t a r t : Okhotny Ryad /Ploschad Revolutsii/ Teatralnaya Metro

End: Alexandrovsky Sad Metro

Distance: about 2km, but feels much further...

The Moscow News
№51 / 28 December 2007 – 17 Jan
Phoebe Taplin

TOMBS BY TRAM

TASK

While reading the text, decide what facts and figures appeared to be new for you

Some of Moscow's most atmospheric places – monasteries, churches and cemeteries – were originally located outside the city walls. Although suburban sprawl has long since swallowed them up, they remain green havens from the city stress. Here you can find stone angels weeping into the snowdrops or peaceful chapels among trees and birdsong.

This week's tour picks up where last week's ended: at Proletarskaya metro station, visiting the ancient and modern memorials spread out along the route of the No. 46 tram, which runs roughly every 15 minutes. If you want to explore the Pokrovsky Convent rather than just admire it from the window, it's probably better to walk the first 500 metres and get on the tram afterwards. Each time you board the tram you simply need to give 25 roubles to the driver for a ticket. Tram No. 46 leaves from the traffic island just north of Proletarskaya near the silver statue of a revolutionary worker. Two stops later, it passes the brightly coloured Pokrovskv Convent.

The convent is most famous today for the relics of Saint Matrona. Matrona is that rare phenomenon: a Stalin-era saint. Born with no eyes in an impoverished village, she is credited with divine vision and healing powers. There is even a legend that Stalin secretly visited her and she told him that Moscow would not fall to the Nazis. You can visit the gleaming interior of the Intercession Cathedral, but to get into the Church of the Protecting Veil where Matrona is buried, you will probably have to join the hours-long queue of patient pilgrims holding flowers. With her saint's day coming up on May 2, this popular convent is busier than ever.

Another two stops bring you to Bibliotechnaya Ulitsa. The next turning on the left is Shkolnaya Ulitsa, one of Moscow's most delightful surprises: hidden between tower blocks, a colourful row of 19th-century houses. If you walk along this road and take the second turning on the right, you will see the Spaso Andronikov Monastery ahead of you across Ulitsa Sergeya Radonezhskogo.

Founded in 1360, the Andronikov Monastery, on the banks of the Yauza River, contains Moscow's oldest building – the early 15th-century Saviour Cathedral. The interior was originally decorated with frescoes by Andrei Rublyov, who died here. The walled grounds are open from 11 a.m. every day except Wednesday and entry is free. You will need a ticket to visit the Museum of Old Russian Art in the 16th century Archangel Church, which is an icon-lovers' paradise.

Returning to the tram, which passes a statue of Lenin at Ploshchad Ilyicha, go on four stops, under a railway and motorway flyover. If you get off here, just the other side of the ring road, cross under Shosse Entusiastov and walk down quiet

Shepelyuginskaya Ulitsa, you will see the brick wall of the Rogozhskoye Cemetery to your right. Follow this wall round to the left along Starobryadcheskaya Ulitsa to find a little lane that leads to the entrance.

Among the simple crosses and sarcophagi, there is a stone monument designed by the architect Fyodor Shekhtel straight ahead along the main path under a wrought iron canopy. This commemorates the Morozov family, not the boyar Morozovs from Surikov's famous painting, who were also Old Believers, but the family of 19th-century merchants. The Old Believers were those who followed the older religious practices after Patriarch Nikon's reforms in 1666.

Opposite the cemetery gates, walk through the colourful arch of the 18th century St. Nikolai Church. This church is currently Orthodox, but the other buildings ahead constitute the Moscow Old Believers' commune. The Intercession Cathedral is wonderful inside, but women must be wearing long skirts as well as the usual headscarf and even then visitors are not encouraged. The enormous bell tower (deliberately just 1 metre shorter than the Kremlin's Ivan the Great) was built in 1909 to celebrate the new religious tolerance laws.

The tram winds on past Aviamotornaya metro station through the Lefortovo area. Just after the gold and blue domes of the Peter and Paul Church, the tram turns right. The next stop is near the entrance to the Vvedenskoye Cemetery, also known as the German Cemetery because of the number of foreigners buried here in the 18th and 19th centuries. The blue and white domed chapel straight ahead on the right is another Shekhtel mausoleum, built for the Erlanger family. In the far left corner, the grave of Viktor Vasnetsov, the artist who designed the fairy tale facade of the Tretyakov Gallery, is marked by one of his characteristic horseback bogatyrs (old Russian knights). Viktor's brother, Apollinari Vasnetsov is also nearby. He was also an artist and you can see his watercolours of the medieval city in the Moscow History Museum. A branch of this museum is nearby and if you want to find out more about the characters who lived and died in this historic area, you shouldn't miss it.

Exit at the far end of the cemetery, turn left and left again to find the Lefortovo Museum (Tue.-Sun., 10 a.m.- 6 p.m.) at 23 Kryukovskaya Ulitsa. Tickets are 30/70 roubles for Russians/ foreigners. Peter the Great was crucially influenced by foreigners living in this area, where he grew up and trained his model army. Another four stops on the tram bring you to Semenovskaya metro station. Just two stops beyond that is a second Old Believers' cemetery, the Preobrazhenskoye Cemetery. This is another fascinating area, but exploring it may have to wait for another day.

The Moscow News №15/24-30 April
Phoebe Taplin

OLD RUSSIA SEARCHING FOR HAPPINESS IN KOLOMNA

TASKS

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What have you learnt about Kolomna?
2. What makes this old town charming?
3. Would you like to visit Kolomna? Give the reasons why (why not).

The town of Kolomna, 85 kilometers from Moscow to the south-east, is almost as old as the Russian capital itself. Once a strategic point to control the Moscow River, then a hot trade city, now a powerful cultural and industrial center – there is much more in Kolomna than in any other small town near Moscow. Moreover, the town luckily escaped wars and saved its architectural look. And now Kolomna's good fortune is still working for it: the regional authorities, including the governor Boris Gromov, often visit Kolomna and provide everything necessary for the town. But are the people of Kolomna happy with their town and life? To answer the question is to understand whether glamorizing small Russian towns can help them reach real prosperity.

To start, let's explore Kolomna's history and main sights. Founded in the middle of the 11th century, Kolomna, as a fortress of utmost significance, soon became the object of competition between rulers of Ryazan and Vladimir. Since Ryazan was located closer to Kolomna than Vladimir, rulers of Ryazan were wining the competition for nearly two centuries. However, in 1301 Kolomna was taken from Ryazan – and became the first town acquired by the Moscow principality on its way to become the all-Russian state. Long afterwards Kolomna was the scene of severe fighting with the Tartars; even in 1572 the town was taken and burnt during a massive Tartar raid. During the Dark Years, at the eve of the 17th century, the famous adventuress Marina Mnishek was imprisoned in Kolomna – since then one of the city kremlin's towers is called "Marinkina." Soon after that, the military and political history of Kolomna ended, as the town became a typical provincial place. As is was said in Nikolai Gogol's "Revisor," maybe the most famous Russian classic satire, "three years' ride won't get you abroad from here, so how wars and politics can be done?"

Though dull for historians and novelists, calm and peaceful life brings prosperity and optimism to any town and its inhabitants. As for Kolomna, the town also benefited from a good location near the confluence of the Oka and Moscow rivers, both important cargo routes until the end of the 19th century. Trade of any kind was well developed here, but the real specialization of Kolomna was cattle and meat trad-

ing. Cattle was delivered here from southern provinces of Russia, and here the meat was partly processed and partly delivered to Moscow (As a side product, fat was produced here as well and even exported abroad). Since the beginning of the 18th century, other industries began developing in Kolomna, including textile factories (even the Royal Fleet of England sometimes used sails made of Kolomna fabric) and – since the 1860s – heavy industry. That included the production of steam engines and locomotives, metal components for bridges, light poles, and the like. From the 1920s to the 1940s tram cars were made in the town which were used in Moscow until the early 1970s. Now the locomotive plant still works, building diesel cargo locomotives; some other old industries are also active. But is it the main thing to see in Kolomna?

Surely not. Usually travelers arrive here to see one of a few remaining Russian kremlins and old churches and houses representing the look of an old-school Russian provincial town. Well, in reality we all search for calmness and happiness, as these two sentiments are the rarest to find in Moscow. Visitors can stand in awe before the once-powerful and even terrifying walls and towers of Kolomna's kremlin – but, unfortunately, only some of them remain now, as most walls and some towers were gradually demolished and deconstructed during 18th and 19th centuries. Just 100 meters away from the kremlin stands a new skating center, specialized in training speed skaters. Within the remaining walls one can find plenty of picturesque and well-maintained houses, old churches, even a monastery and a monument to Cyrill and Methodius, the inventors and first promoters of Cyrillic alphabet for the Slavic people. Here one can really think everything is beautiful, and no deteriorating poverty can be found now in small towns.

But should one come across the ex-walls of the fortress, the picture gets more natural – and less glamorized. Old houses, now mostly private, are not freshly painted – but though small windows authentic century-old interiors can be often seen. The hospital, long ago a rich manor house – is nearly ruined, but these ruins are much more attracting than freshly-painted concrete replicas of once-famous houses in the kremlin. Streets of the older part of the town, hardly ever acquainted with a snow spade and sand, look terrible – but they're true, unlike the Kolomna center, where they were painted and polished to meet the town's jubilee a few years ago. Yours truly was present at that ceremony; the thing best remembered was the unparalleled number of police officers separating ordinary visitors and inhabitants of Kolomna from big authority bosses of the regional government. Regarding this, old-style Kolomna seems much better, doesn't it?

The charms of the old town can, though, seem too pessimistic to positive-thinking people; still, in Kolomna some other happiness can be found.

Unlike most Russian provincial towns, Kolomna features a rich choice of cultural spots and even boutiques, whose target audience are European-style middle-

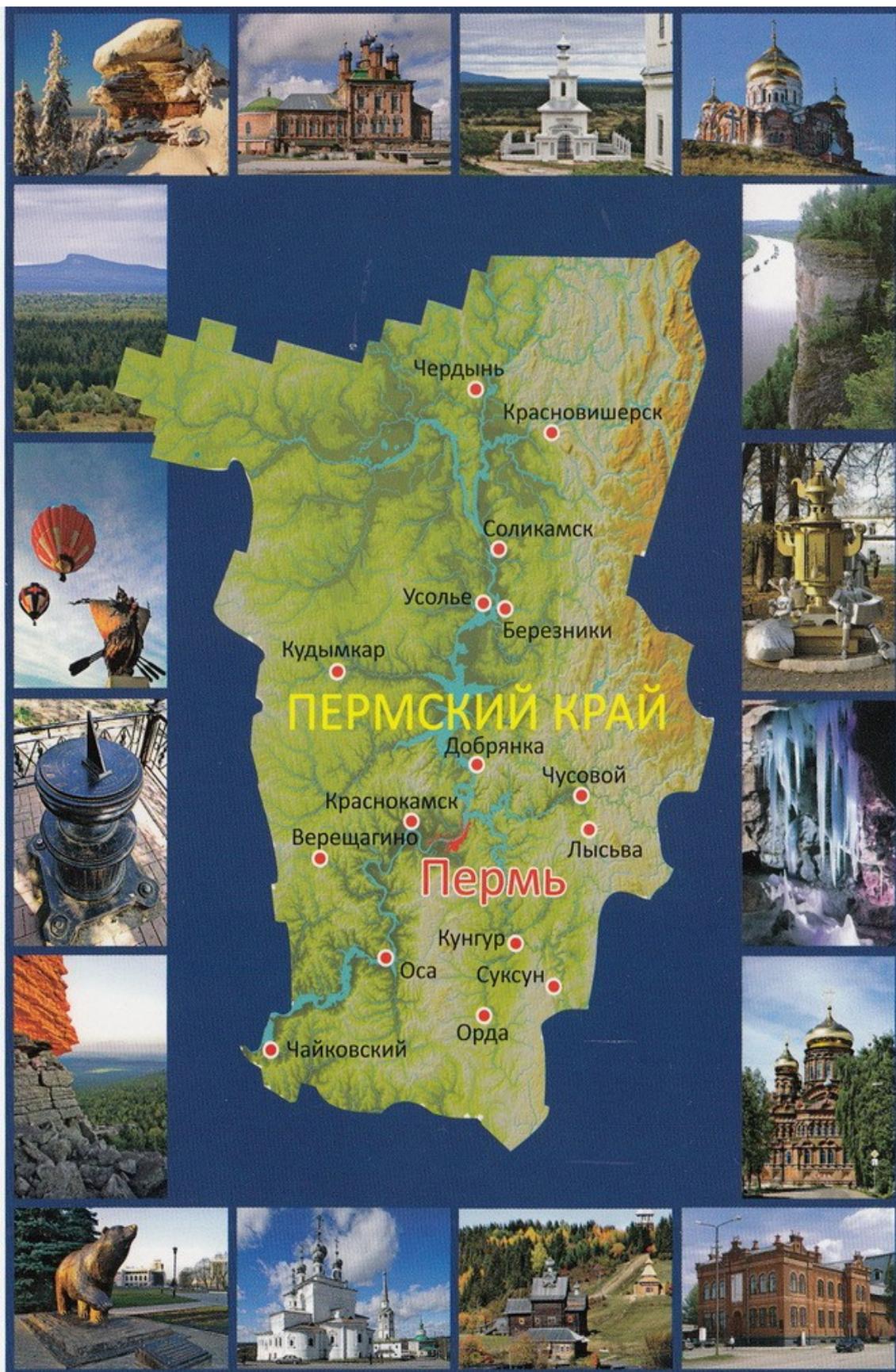
class intellectuals. Design bureaus and photo printing salons, shops with off-beat clothes (a great rarity for the Russian provinces!), smart cafes attracting people by design, not by vodka... They all work and seem even prosperous – in fact, at weekend evenings serious queues can be found at these places. And – may be that means not everything is hopeless and useless away from Moscow.

GETTING THERE

One can get to Kolomna either by car or by train. Those who prefer the train can get aboard at the Kazansky railway station; the journey lasts for about 2 hours one-way. Note that the railway station of Kolomna is called "Golutvin." From the station, numerous buses will get you to the center of the town. Drivers, though, will get to Kolomna by the M5 highway (follow arrows РЯЗАНЬ from the МКАД). Getting to M5 directly from the center of Moscow is highly unrecommended due to permanent traffic jams. When you're out of Moscow, look for the exit КОЛОМНА. The most comfortable free parking can be found near the trade arcade and aside the kremlin.

The Moscow News
Anton Razmakhin

PERM KRAI



Unit 1
PERM KRAI

Do You Know These Words?

north –	север
south –	юг
east –	восток
west –	запад
landmark –	веха
mountain –	гора
resort –	санаторий
remarkable –	замечательный
feature –	черта, характеристика
cave –	пещера
ice cave –	ледяная пещера
attractive –	привлекательный
dive –	плавать под водой (с маской)
reserve –	заповедная зона
tributary –	приток
access –	доступ
slope –	склон
border (on) –	граничить (с)

Read the text. What sort of text is it:

- a) a letter to your friend**
- b) an instruction for a tourist**
- c) an introduction to the guide-book**

Prove your statement.



Perm Krai has appeared relatively recently, after the merger of Perm region and Komi-okrug in 2005. Its area amounts to 160 square km. Population reaches 3 million people.

The region is located in the east of the East European Plain and in the western slopes of the Middle and Northern Urals at the joint of Europe and Asia. The mileage of Perm Krai from the north to the south is almost 650 km (about 400 miles), from the west to the east – 420 km (about 260 miles). Perm Krai borders on the Komi Republic in the north, Kirov region in the east.

The main natural landmark is the Ural Mountains. The relief of the region is ideal for rock-climbing and active winter sports. Mountain resorts “Takman”, “Gubakha”, “Ashatli” and “Zhebrei” are visited by a considerable number of tourists.

Another remarkable fortune of local relief is caves. World famous ice cave, the only one in Russia with organized excursions, is located in Kungur. Second most famous cave is Ordinskaya. It is located under water and is attractive for fans of cave diving. Moreover, Ordinskaya cave is the longest underwater cave in Russia, second longest underwater cave in Eurasia and the longest underwater plaster cave in the world.

Forests cover more than 70 % of the region. There are two natural reserves in Perm Krai: Vishersky and Baseghi. Vishersky reserve, a most beautiful corner of the Northern Urals, fourth largest reserve in Europe, is located in the north-east of Krasnovishersky district.

The region is almost completely located in the basin of the Kama River – major tributary of the Volga. The system of canals provides access from the Kama River to 5 seas – Caspian, Azov, Black, Baltic and White. There are more than 29 thousand rivers with the total length of 90 thousand km in Perm Krai.

LEAD-IN

1. Look at the map of Perm Krai. Can you find your Mother Land on it?
2. Which region do you live in?
3. What regions does Perm Krai border on?

SPEAKING

- In pairs, think of the emblem of Perm. Draw it and present it to the group.

Unit 2

Geography, History and Culture Attractions of Perm Krai

Kungur

a) Render this passage into English.

Купеческий город Кунгур известен уникальным памятником природы – ледяной пещерой, старинной архитектурой и великолепными храмами.

В городе расположен единственный в России музей истории купечества.

The suggested translation is given in the Key section.

Kungur Wonders

LEAD-IN

After having looked through the three texts (A, B, C) answer the following questions:

- Who is on this monument? Why?
- These are beautiful pictures, aren't they?
- Have you ever been to this wonderful place?
- Do you know the history of it?
- What is very unusual about it?
What is even a miracle?

Text A

Everyone who comes to Kungur makes sure that the modern city has preserved its historical appearance.

From older times Kungur has been the centre of Orthodox culture of Prikamye, there are a lot of beautiful churches in the city. Not far from the city there is Belogorsky Monastery, the Orthodox pearl of Perm Krai.

Kungur was “a merchant republic” and buildings of that epoch, mansions and shopping arcades are well preserved.

Remembering the glorious tea past, Kungur residents restore traditions – a visitor can have a cup of strong flavoured tea at the only in Russia Museum of Merchantry History (have a look at the photo on p. 59). For many people meeting with the city usually begins

with the famous Kungur Ice Cave. Besides, every year in July one of the brightest events in Perm Krai, aeronautic festival “Celestial Fair of the Urals”, takes place.

The installation of unusual architectural composition in Kungur was not accidental – the city has always been situated at the point of important trade ways intersection. The Hub of the Universe was put up at the cross of seven roads – 5 highways and 2 waterways: up and downstream of the Sylva River.

Not far from the city of Kungur on the top of Belaya Mount there is Belogorsky Monastery or “The Urals Athens”. This is the key sight of Perm Krai and the centre of pilgrimage. Like its Greek namesake the monastery is situated on the mountain top and follows strict regulations and carries on active missionary work. Over 50 000 pilgrims visit the monastery every year.

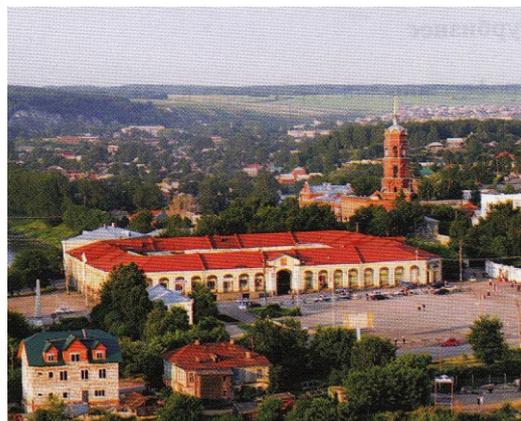


Text B

Shopping Arcade in Kungur

Unique monument of architecture, built in 1865-1876, is the only preserved typical shopping arcade in the Urals. This is an architectural illustration of Kungur history as one of the most important trade centres of merchant Russia. Shopping arcade performs a forming function of the city centre composition.

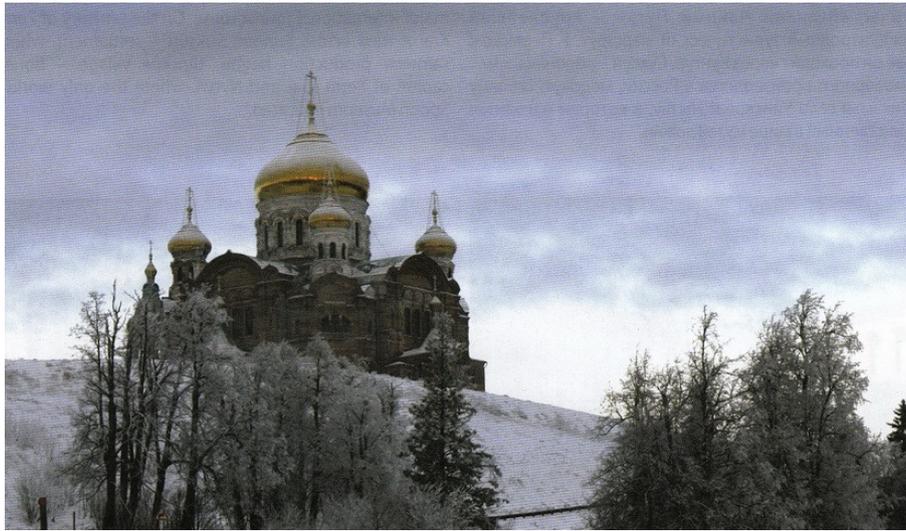
Explain the headline of text.



Text C

Belogorsky Monastery

White-hill Belogorsky Monastery is an amazing and holy place, one of the main sights of the region and pilgrimage tourist centre. At the beginning of the 20th century, soon after its foundation, the monastery received the honorary name of the “Ural Athens” for the activity scale, austerity of monks’ life and beauty of the landscape.



**Write out four sentences with Passive Voice;
Tell your groupmates what information appeared to be new for you.**

Unit 3

Solikamsk

Look through the four texts and say which of the two cities (Kungur or Solikamsk) is older?

Text A

Solikamsk was often compared with Moscow. In activeness and richness it did not yield to the capital of Russia. From older times Solikamsk has been famous for its magnificent churches, which preserved their splendor to the present day. The oldest monument of civil architecture in the Urals is situated here. It is the Voivode’s House. For almost 500 years Solikamsk was the centre of salt-mining. One of the most interesting sights of the city is Ludmilinskaya salt well, 100 meters deep. In Solikamsk one can visit the unique open-air museum of salt and observe the full process of mining, or go on excursion into a salt mine.

Text B

Solikamsk Local History Museum

The museum occupies 23 buildings. It has 4 branches: Art Museum, Museum of Old Russian Art, Nature Museum and Museum of Salt.



Text C

Bogoyavlenskaya Church (Church of Epiphany)

One of the most beautiful and interesting churches of Solikamsk was founded in 1687. The iconostasis of the 17th-19th centuries has preserved almost without changing, some icons are referred to the Stroganov's icon-painting. Now the exposition of Solikamsk Regional History Museum occupies the church.

Text D

The Voivode's House

The Voivode's House, built in 1613 is the oldest monument of civil architecture in the Urals. The walls are about 2 meters width, internal passages lead to the underground full of mystery. Now it is one of the branches of Solikamsk Regional History Museum.

Reread the texts and answer the question:

What do these figures stand for?

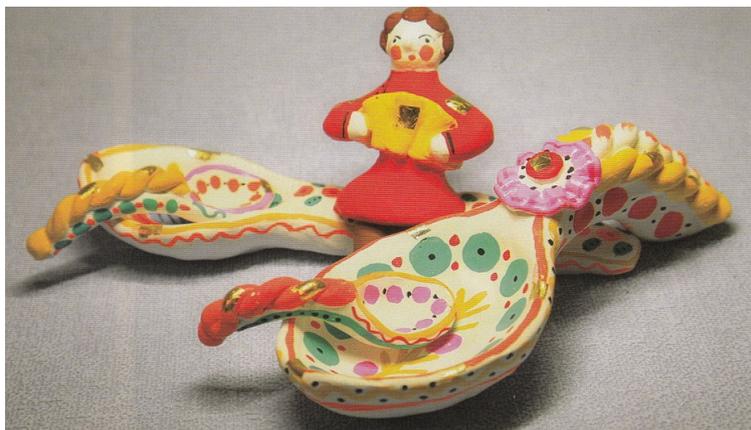
500; 100; 1613; 2; 1687; 17; 19; 23; 4.

SPEAKING

If you think some of the figures (from the previous exercise) to be amusing share your ideas with your friends.

Unit 4

Nytva



Музей ложки

Музей ложки – единственный в России, имеющий в своей коллекции несколько тысяч экземпляров ложек, раритетных и необычных, – ложка первой мировой войны, кофейная ложка начала 20 века, набор для инвалидов и т.п. В музее также представлены ложки особого назначения (черпак, шумовка, ложки для гарнира, специй, кондитерские, для заварки чая) и ложки, не предназначенные для еды (обувная, сувенирные, игрушечные). Музей располагает коллекцией ложек, собранных со всего мира, а также принадлежащих различным народам России.

Spoon Museum

Spoon Museum is one of this kind in Russia that has a collection of spoons counting several thousands of rare and unusual items – the First World War spoon, the beginning of the 20th century coffee spoon, set of spoons for disabled people, etc. The museum also presents the spoons for special use (a dipper, a skimmer, a spice spoon, brewing spoon) and those designed not for food (soevenire spoons, toy spoons, musical instruments). Spoons from all over the world and those of different Russian nations are collected in that museum.

Having read both texts find out one type of spoons which has been presented in the Russian text but escaped from the English one.

Unit 5

Cherdyn

Read the four texts about Cherdyn and make up an abstract of the topic, rearranging the information from the most important to the least significant.

Text A

Cherdyn is a unique town-museum, cradleland of Russian civilization in the Urals. Cherdyn had been the capital of a powerful state of Perm the Great before the 15th century. Almost all buildings in the centre of the city are monuments of architecture. History and culture festival “The Heart of Parma” is annually held near Cherdyn. It attempts to recreate medieval atmosphere of the 15th century.

The development of salt production was one of the most important pages in the history of Perm Krai. Salt was founded there before the Stroganov dynasty came to the development of this industry. The area of the Stroganov dynasty domains exceeded areas of some European countries. More than fifty settlements were built on those lands. The Stroganov dynasty is associated with a wide range of artistic trends in architecture, icon painting, needlework, etc.



Text B

Cherdyn on the Kolva high bank has the status of a historic place of the Russian Federation as an entirely preserved ancient city surrounded by old-age settlements: Pokcha, Vilgort, Nyrob. It is situated on seven hills, crowned with beautiful churches. In the ancient settlements located around Cherdyn a lot of objects of non-local origin were found: dishes, bowls, and coins referring to the Sassanid epoch. It is possible to return to that remote past (when Cherdyn was a powerful capital of Perm the Great) by visiting “The Heart of Parma” Festival.

Text C

Cherdyn Local History Museum numbers over 100 000 exhibits and contains rich archeological collection (Perm Animal Style objects and Eastern silver of the 7th-10th centuries, Perm Wooden Sculpture, icon-painting, coins, etc.

Text D

Nikolskaya Church (Saint Nicolas Church) in Nyrob is one of the most beautiful churches of Perm Krai with numerous decorations. It is the best Baroque Style church in the Urals, constructed in 1704. The building is covered with stone carving. According to a legend the church was built by strangers at night and in the morning everything erected vanished, but as soon as cupolas and crosses were hoisted, the church revealed in all its magnificence.

Test yourself:

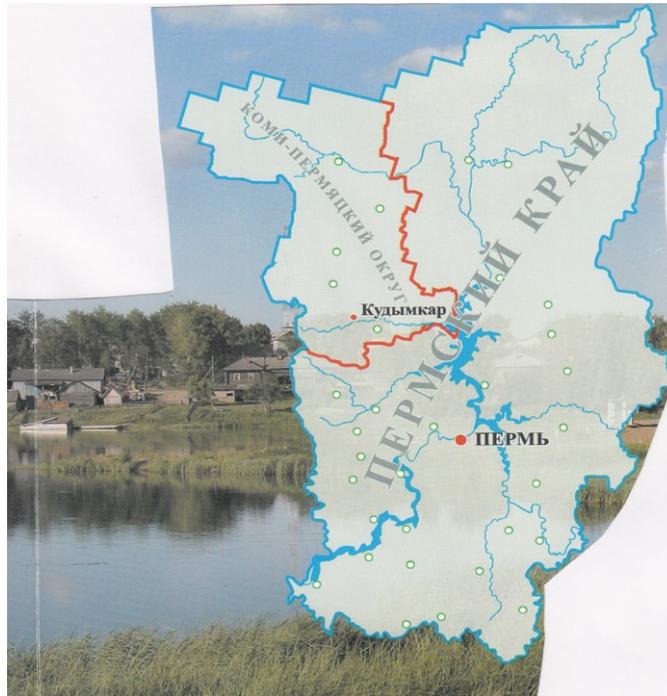
- Match one word from Column A with one from Column B to form word combinations which appeared in the texts:

A	B
rich	church
powerful	production
medieval	impetus
salt	city
enormous	past
wide	collection
ancient	range
remote	atmosphere
miraculous	settlement
unique	masterpiece
(non)local	origin

- Recollect the information from the previous units and make up your own sentences (or stories) using these word-combinations.

Unit 6

Kudymkar



Kudymkar is the only city of Komi-Permyaks, the centre of the ancient nation with rich history and culture. The Komi-Permyak Okrug Museum is situated here, named after the brilliant avant-garde artist of the 20th century Subbotin-Permyak. The museum holdings number almost 70 000 exhibits: Perm Animal Style objects, the Sassanid silver and other unique objects. Not far from the museum there is an ancient settlement “Izur” (Stone head) or “Krasnaya Gorka”, the historical part of the city. Saint-Nicolas Church with inimitable architecture is on the southern bank of the Kuva pond. It is the main symbol of the city, designed by the great architect Andrei Voronikhin.

The National Flag and Emblem of Perm Krai



LEAD-IN

1. What colour is the Komi-Permyak Okrug Flag and Emblem?
2. Try to render the main ideas of the Article 42 (Perm Krai Status). These words may be helpful for you:

provide (provision) –	обеспечивать
preserve –	сохранять
ethnic –	этнический
identification –	идентичность
settlement –	поселение
residential areas –	места проживания
create –	создавать
conditions –	условия
development –	развитие
spiritual life –	духовная жизнь
originality –	самобытность

3. Match the names:

oblast	territory
okrug	region
kray	district
raion	sub-region

Извлечение из Устава Пермского края

Статья 42. Обеспечение сохранения этнической идентичности коми-пермяцкого народа

1. На территории Коми-Пермяцкого округа находятся основные, исторически сложившиеся места проживания коми-пермяцкого народа.

Органы государственной власти Пермского края создают условия для сохранения и развития языка, духовной культуры и иных составляющих этнической самобытности коми-пермяцкого народа.

2. В официальных сферах общения на территории Коми-Пермяцкого округа наряду с русским может использоваться коми-пермяцкий язык.



Describe the people on the photos. What are their feelings? Characters? Occupations? Where do they live?

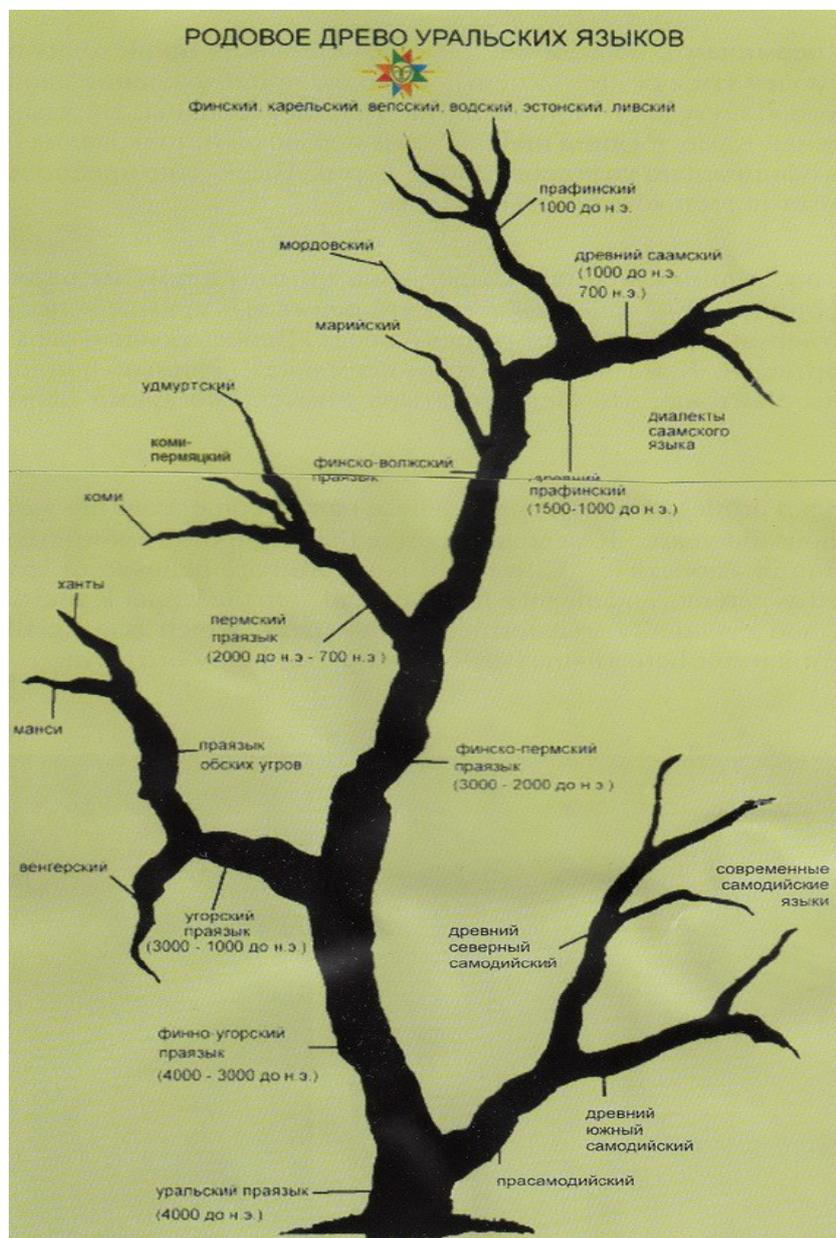
The Komi-Permyak People

Komi-Permyaks are the indigenous people of Perm Region. Their ancestors were the tribes of Lomovatovskaya and Rodanovskaya Culture, who settled along the Upper Kama in the 7th-15th AD.

Komi-Permyaks adopted Christianity in 1462 in Cherdyn, the center of the Great Perm. They became part of the Russian State in 1472. In 1925 the Komi-Permian National District, the first national district in Russia, was formed (since 1977 until 2005 it was autonomous). Currently the ethnic territory of Komi-Permyaks maintains its status as part of Perm Region.

According to the 2002 census, the number of Komi-Permyaks in the district amounted to 80300 (59 %). There were 44900 Komi-Permyaks outside the national district. They live in compact groups along the Kama River in Kirov Oblast (referred to as *zyuzdintsy*), and along the Yazva River in Krasnovishersky District in Perm Region (referred to as *yaz'vintsy*).

Read the text. Look-up the names of the languages indicated on the family-tree in the dictionary. Draw the same family tree with the English names.



The ethnicon Komi-Permian has been widely used since the mid 1920s. It includes the word Komi which, according to linguists, is the initial self-name of the people rooted in the native tongue. It is believed that the word embedded in the concept of man, a man of his tribe, the people.

Komi-Permyaks are related in origin and language to the Komi (Zyryan) and Udmurt people. Within the world linguistic classification the language spoken by these three peoples is referred to as Permian. It forms a subgroup of the Finno-Ugric group of the Uralic language family.

Judging from the archeological finds and place-names, the Komi-Permyak ethnic territory used to span the whole of Perm Region. It began to reduce in size when Russians settled the aboriginal places from the end of the 15th century.

Ethnic consolidation of Komi-Permyaks ended after the National District was established in 1925 by uniting the two ethnic groups – northern (Kosinsko-Kamskaya) and southern (Kudymkorsko-In'venskaya). The literary language was formed in the early 1930s on the basis of In'vensky Dialect. The Komi-Permian language and its dialectic expressions have been actively studied by linguists, notably native Komi-Permians, over recent decades. According to the 2002 census 83,1 % of the Komi-Permians regard the Komi-Permian language as their mother tongue.



The most beloved Komi-Permian characters of the legends and stories are Kudym-Osh and Pera-hero. According the epic, both of them have done a lot to their people. Kudym-Osh taught his fellow countrymen to smelt iron and make implements and weapons from it; he also brought the seeds of crop plants and beautiful goods from faraway places. Pera defeated the wood sprite, the water spirit and the dragon so that his people could live in peace.

Do you know that ...

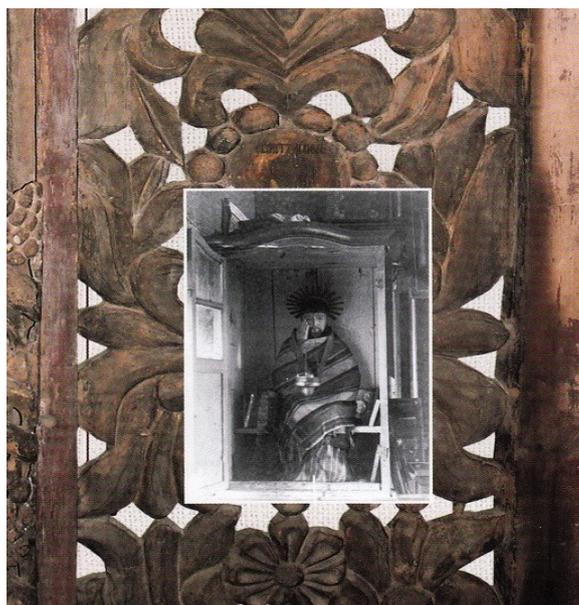
The Komi-Permyaks, when they were still at an early stage of forming a nation, got acquainted with the culture and lifestyle of the Russian population that came to share social customs which were largely determined by natural



conditions and religious faith: both Komi-Permians and Russians professed Orthodox Christianity and lived by common calendar rites. But Komi-Permian understanding of the environment and life circle was considerably influenced by their ancient pagan beliefs that have survived into present day. Komi-Permian religious syncretism may



explain their special self-identity and a special look at their own acts. Temple wood sculpture is another outstanding artistic phenomenon in Komi Permian culture. Among the most interesting works are those from the villages of Bolshaya Kocha, Yogva, Kosa, and Yukseevo. This rich historical and cultural heritage gives a unique flavour to contemporary Komi-Permian professional culture.



Subbotin-Permyak Komi-Permyak Okrug Museum

The museum presents exhibitions on history, archeology, ethnography (items of everyday life and national costumes), art castings, Perm Animal Style objects and Eastern silver of the 7th-8th centuries.

Komi-Permyak Okrug Drama Theatre

Komi-Permyak Okrug Drama Theatre is the heart of cultural life of Komi-Permyak Okrug and one of the oldest theatres in Perm Krai. The chief mission is

preservation of original national culture that its why the repertoire comprises not only the best plays of world drama, but also the works by Komi-Permyak playwrights on in mother tongue. The theatre received a lot of awards for performances staged on the based of Komi-Permyak folklore.

Unit 7

Multinational population of Perm Krai

SPEAKING

Answer the following questions:

1. Have you ever read Pavel Bazhov's tales? Did you enjoy reading them?
2. When you are reading his stories do you feel that he was born into a family of the Ural residents?
3. How many peoples live on the territory of Perm Krai?

Многонациональное население Пермского края создает великолепные возможности для этнографического туризма. Коми-пермяки, удмурты, ханты и манси, жившие на территории Пермского края от начала времен, не утратили и сегодня свою этническую самобытность. Сегодня богатый фольклор, этнография и народная культура отражают местную традицию и черты самых разных территорий России. Многие народы сохранили в своей культуре элементы дохристианских верований. В регионе проживают представители более 120 различных народов. Посетив коми-пермяцкую, марийскую, татарскую или башкирскую деревню, можно познакомиться с бытом, обрядами и традициями, попробовать национальную кухню, приобрести эксклюзивные сувениры. Описанный в сказах Павла Бажова жизненный уклад уральских

Multinational population of Perm Krai is a major factor of ethno-graphic tourism. Komi-Permyaks, Udmurts, Khanty and Mansi have lived in the territory of Perm Krai since ancient times and have never lost their ethnical identity. Rich folklore, ethnography and culture reflect both local traditions and cultural traits of various regions of Russia. Many peoples have preserved pre-Christian beliefs and cultural traits of various regions of Russia. Many peoples have preserved pre-Christian beliefs and rituals. More than 120 peoples live in the territory of Perm Krai. Having visited Komi-Permyak, Mari, Tatar or Bashkir village you can get to know more about everyday life, ceremonies, traditions, national cuisine and exclusive souvenirs. To imagine the Urals workmen's way of life, described in Pavel Bazhov's tales, you need to visit Kyn.

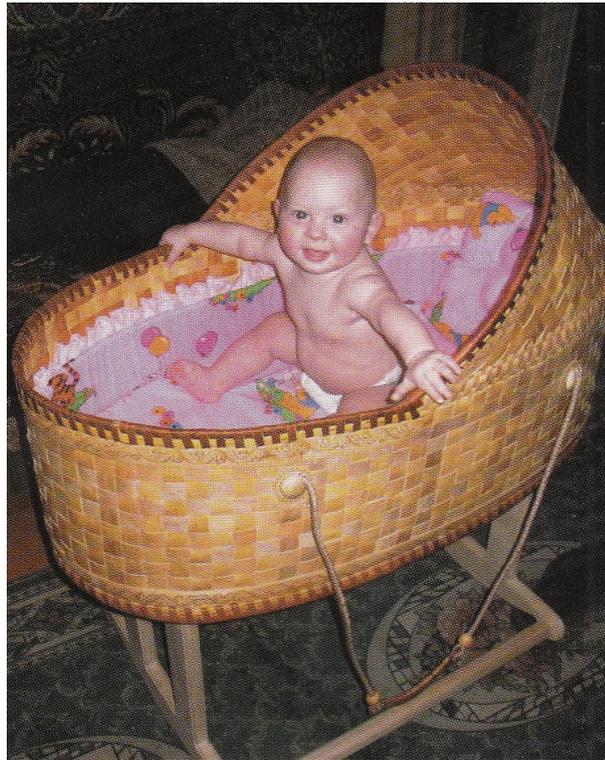
мастеровых легко представить, посетив Кын – здесь практически без изменений полностью сохранился комплекс типичного уральского города-завода.



Unit 8

Houses, Handicrafts, National Costumes





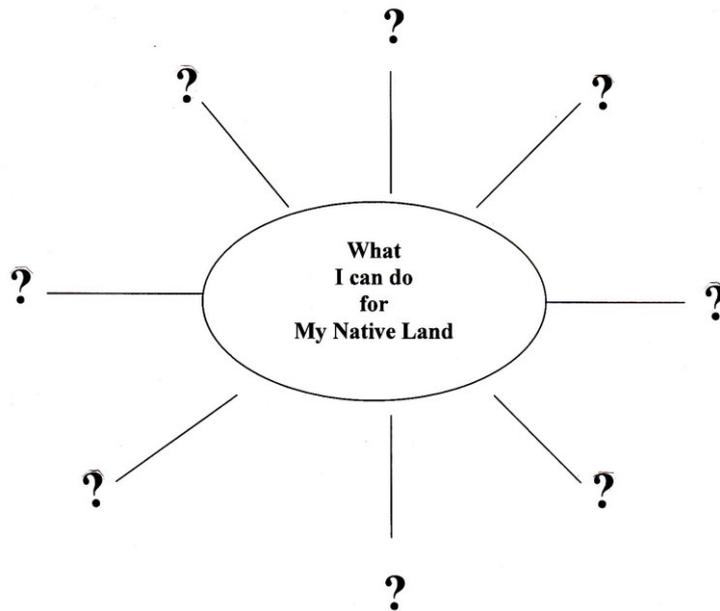
SPEAKING

- **Describe the houses on the photos. You may use the following questions**
 - a) When and where were these houses built?
 - b) What is unusual (specific, attractive) about them?
 - c) Would you like to live in one of them? Why?
 - d) What influences most of all (but taste) on choosing the design of a country house? (climate, the population density, traditions, size of territory available, etc.).
- **Could you make any commentaries about the dress of this charming young lady? Isn't it stylish?**
- **What is characteristic about these exhibition items (materials, style, use, etc.).**

Unit 9

Round-table discussion “Perm Krai and Youth”

LEAD-IN



Here you may get acquainted with one of its samples.

Let's try to figure out what you really can do for your Mother Land. Draw a spidergraph in your note-book (Note: one of the students goes to the blackboard and works there).

Activity 1

Teacher: You know that everyone wants to have “good life”. Today's teenagers will enter tomorrow's civilization. Bringing a child into the world today is a little bit like dropping one into a tiger's cage. Children can't handle their environment and they have no real resources. They need love and help to make it.

Question: Do you feel love and help from different people in your native city? It is a delicate problem to discuss. There are almost as many theories on how to raise a child or not raise him as there are parents. Some try to raise children the way they were themselves raised, others attempt to exact opposite, many hold an idea that children should just be let grow on their own. None of these guarantee success.

A child is a little bit like a blank slate. If you write the wrong things on it, it will say the wrong things. But, unlike a slate, a child can begin to do the writing; the child tends to write what has already been written. The problem is complicated by the fact that, while most children are

capable of great decency, a few are born insane and today, some are even born as drug addicts: but such cases are an unusual few.

Question: What do you think: Can people of your native town help them?
And you?

Activity 2

After having shared the ideas the teacher attracts the students' attention: "Friends! Look at the blackboard. Read the quotations and comment on them:

- 1) "Almost everything that is great has been done by youth" (B. Disrael)
- 2) "East or West, home is best"

Activity 3

You have a card with a letter on it.

Teacher: Read the letter of one student and say:

- what country the boy is from and how old he is.
- which of his life views you share
- which aspects of his life-style are appealing to you
- which items you would have changed.

Getting Future Shock

The Year 2015 is too much of a radical change for me to think about.

But it's one of the reasons that I want to move out of this city. I'm kind of getting future shock here.

It scares me that so much is happening at once, like moving house a lot, losing old friends and new friends being rushed on me too fast.

It would be nice if I could have something to latch on to that wouldn't change or run away from me.

I'll try to think about a day in the Year 2015 for the normal person.

He'll get up in the morning and turn on the tri-tube (three dimensional television) and quickly get all the news that is happening today – the wars, how many people are getting killed in Lebanon and so on – for about 10 minutes.

Then he goes down the bounce tube which is like an elevator except it works by antigravity. He gets into his air-pressured car and shoots to work at 150 miles an hour watching some more of the tribute. He presses a few buttons and does paperwork and then goes home to his wife and kids.

In the evening he won't be able to go out because it's not safe and there is a curfew at 8.00. So in the evening he plays computer games and watches the tri-tube. Television phones will be very popular then.

Houses will be about the same as now. I think they are still going to have rugs, transparent nylon shiny rugs where you can see the floor underneath like the ones you see in commercials for floor wax.

On the weekend the man goes out to a pleasure farm where he has real trees (not the plastic kind) and water that you can swim in without wearing protective suits.

I want my wife to work with me. It would be more income into the house. I don't want to be poor but I don't want to be super-snobbish rich either.

When the kids are really young, my wife's probably going to take a few years off. I'd like to take off just as much time as she to take care of the kids because that is what a father should do.

I might want to marry either a widow or a divorcee who already has a kid, because I don't relish the thought of raising a little child for two or three years.

I want to have a child about the age where I can make an impression on him. He will learn my ideas and appreciate them and maybe think them over and use them.

Activity 4

Teacher: Read the advertisement of a tourist agency which popularizes holidays in Perm Krai, far from the famous tourist centres (If necessary the teacher may revise the elements and peculiarities of a formal letter). Write a letter to the tourist agency for more information using the advertisement. Then discuss your letters in class.

Unit 10

Our Native City. Perm

LEAD-IN

Look through this text and decide what facts, figures, events, places, etc. have not been included in it?

Perm, capital of Perm Krai, with population of about 1 million people is located 1140 km (700 miles) away from Moscow (airline distance). Time zone is (+ 2 hours difference with Moscow). Climate is moderately continental.

Avia, railway and automobile connections are established with territories of Perm Krai, regions of Russia and foreign countries. Principle air gate of the region – Bolshoe Savino International Airport – is located in Perm. Two major railways cross Perm Krai – Sverdlovskaya and Gorkovskaya. A number of Perm Krai towns are located along the Trans-Siberian railway. Tourist water routes to Astrakhan, St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities and towns of Russia are being actively



developed. Motor vehicles are leading means of transport in Perm Krai. Part of E 22 highway (Kazan – Izhevsk – Perm – Ekaterinburg) goes through the region.

Stretched out along the Kama and the Chusovaya Rivers for almost sixty kilometers, Perm is situated on the western edge of the Ural Mountains. It is at Perm, the last big city in Europe, that the Trans-Siberian Railroad crosses the Ural mountains and enters Siberia and Asia.

Since well before its official founding in 1723, Perm has occupied a special place in the Kama River region. Russians started to settle here in the sixteenth century in the time of Tsar Ivan the Terrible, developing crafts, building churches and extracting salt.



Two centuries later, in 1723, Vasily Tatishchev was sent by Tsar Peter I (the Great) to run copper mines and to construct a copper smelting plant on the site of today's city.

Perm remained a small settlement near the copper works until 1780 when Catherine the Great made it the capital of Perm Province. The city grew rapidly after that. Today Perm is a large administrative, industrial, scientific and cultural center. It occupies a territory of 798 square

km and has a population of about 986,000 people.

Many famous people have lived and worked in Perm. Others born and trained here have left, carrying its culture far and wide. Among them are prominent merchants, businessmen, industrialists and administrators, including the Shuvalovs, the Stroganovs, the Demidovs, Tatishchev, and governors Moderakh and Kashkin.



The outstanding Russian composer Tchaikovsky was born here. Popov, the inventor of radio, did his most important work in Perm. The city is also known for the work of the architects Sviyazev and Voronikhin. The famous Russian ballet impresario Sergei Diaghilev, who produced the ballet sensation “The Rites of Spring” in Paris in the early years of this

century, came from Perm. Through their efforts Perm became capital of one of the richest provinces in Russia. It welcomes all kinds of industrial cooperation, cultural and scientific ties and exchanges.

Unit 11

Cultural Heritage

READING

Look through these paragraphs and rearrange the content of them logically putting figures (1, 2, 3...) beside them.

Historical and cultural heritage of Perm Krai is highly original and full of peculiarities; it is connected with indigenous population of the region, development of salt



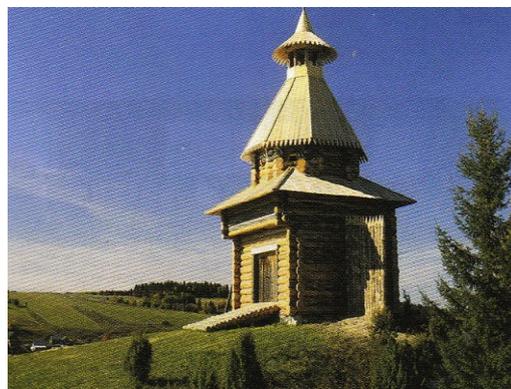
production and mining industry. Natural monuments connected with Permian geological period are a very important component of tourist attractiveness of the region.

Perm is a business and cultural capital of Perm Krai. There are many museums and theatres in this city. New cultural facilities appear on the map of Perm every year.

Experimental theatre “Stage Molot” appeared in Perm in 2009, proving that the capital of Perm Krai is a city of theatres. Perm Opera and Ballet House is famous in Russia and abroad. Graduates of a renowned Perm ballet school and leading world ballet dancers perform on the stage of this theatre.

International ballet contest “Arabesque” is held once in two years. One more event is held with the same frequency – International festival “Dyaghilevskie Seasons: Perm – Petersburg – Paris”. It is a forum with diverse cultural program full of ballet and opera premieres, exhibitions, etc.

There are many monuments of architecture in and around Perm. 23 samples of traditional wooden architecture are located in open-air museum “Khokhlovka” – 40 km away from Perm – church, watchtower, salting furnace of saltworks are among them. Traditional folk and religious holidays such as Maslenitsa (pancake festival week before Lent), Troitsky (Whitsun) open-air celebrations and Apple Feast Day are hallowed in Khokhlovka every year. New Bread Feast and final open-air concert of ethno-futuristic festival KAMWA are also held there. KAMWA is a multicultural project that unites various genres of traditional and contemporary culture of numerous ethnicities and nationalities. The guests of the festival enjoy the opportunity of familiarizing themselves with new music bands, dance companies and theatre groups, ethno DJs and electronic music projects, works of artists and fashion designers, take part in folk craft workshops and ceremonies.



Icon-painting school of the Stroganovs is the brightest phenomenon in the late Russian icon-painting. Separate icons in History and Art Museum in Berezniki, in Church of Mother of God Eulogitaria in Oryol settlement and some other functional churches of Perm Krai. The largest collection of the Stroganovs' icons, about 50 exhibits, is kept in the Perm State Gallery. The Stroganovs icon-painting went along with golden needlework. The needlework (sewing) of the 17th-18th centuries, approximately 200 exhibits, can be also seen at the Perm State Gallery. For several centuries the Stroganovs had collected various historical rarities (icons, books, objects of applied arts). The items from their personal holdings are displayed at many museums of Prikamiye. As for architecture there is a movement "The Stroganovs' baroque". The most impressive architectural assemblage is situated in Usolye, the northern capital of the Stroganovs' empire.



Unit 12

Perm Theatres

Writing

Having looked through this information make up a "Theatrical Review" (You may use any additional materials: reference-books, ads, reminiscences, memoirs, Internet resources: www.theatre.perm.ru; www.drama.perm.ru; www.stage-molot.ru; www.umosta.perm.ru; www.balletpanfilov.ru, etc.)

Theatres

Perm Krai is famous for its theatres. Perm ballet, opera and drama performances won prestigious theatrical prizes many times. Ballet is a visiting card of Perm Krai. Perm is said to be the third ballet mecca following Moscow and Saint-Petersburg. The Perm company has gained world recognition.

Perm Academic Theatre



For over 80 years history the theatre has staged more than 460 performances. The first one was "The Battleship Potemkin" in 1927. The theatre has changed many names: Theater for Working Youths (TRAM in Russian abbreviation), Perm Drama Theatre and in 2007 it got a name "Theatre", however, one thing about the theatre has never altered – its "revolutionary approaches". Mu-

sical performance “Vladimirskaya Ploshchad” based on the novel by Fyodor Dostoevsky “The Humiliated and Insulted”, staged in 2005, when dramatic actors began to sing, brightly exemplifies this fact. The repertoire of the theatre comprises plays by classical and contemporary playwrights.

Theatre “Evgeny Panfilov’s Ballet”

The theatre consists of the three troupes: “Evgeny Panfilov’s Ballet”, “The Big Ballet” and “The Fight Club”. The founder of the same name theatre and prize-winner of many Russian and International choreographic contests was the director of all his performances, designed all the costumes and every time astonished audience with original shows. Evgeny Panfilov not just created a unique theatre, but a real school of contemporary choreography.

“U Mosta”

Established in 1988 as studio theatre, “U Mosta” (in Russian “at the bridge”) has taken up a leading position in theatre world and impressed the audience with bright and original performances. “U Mosta” is called “the theatre sensation of Europe”. “Pannochka” staged in 1991 and is permanently on with full house, determined the main “mystique” conception of the theatre. “U Mosta” is the first theatre in Russia that performed plays by modern Irish playwright Martin McDonagh and gained a lot of prizes for them.

Perm State P.I. Tchaikovsky Opera and Ballet Theatre

Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre is one of the oldest theatres in Russia. For over a century it has been the largest music centre of the country. The theatre is often called Tchaikovsky’s House. It is Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre where all the stage works of the great composer, who was born not far from Perm, have been directed. In the repertoire of the theatre there are classical operas and ballets by Borodin, Mussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov and works by contemporary composers. Russian and world premiers took place on this stage. Ballet company of the theatre, one of the best in the world, received ovations in many countries. The performances became nominees and winners of the National Theatre Award “The Golden Mask” and other prestigious world awards. The biennial festivals “Arabesque”, the competition for young ballet performers, and world premieres and recit-



als within “Diaghilev’s Seasons: Perm – Petersburg – Paris” take place at Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre.

Perm State Opera House named after P.I. Tchaikovsky

“Opera-lovers” – such a name was given to the citizens of Perm by the press at the end of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century. “Life for the tsar” by Glinka was the first opera staged in Perm in a small wooden building near Gostiny Dvor and Senny Rynok. That occurred in 1870. And in 1878 an opera house was built for the money donated by merchants, noblemen and workers at the place of the burnt market. At first only touring actors performed in it. However, in 1895 the City Duma decided to establish the Perm Theatre Board. In Perm opera was so greatly appreciated that it was financially provided by the city – in Russia it was the first attempt of supporting culture by town authorities. Opera singers were given money from the city treasury, which was worthy of it. Many stars came into being on the Perm stage, later they were greeted with cheers by the metropolitan public.

Unfortunately, the generosity of the City Duma was criticized by the conservative legislature establishment. In its opinion expenses for the Opera House were superfluous for the town treasury. The dispute was renewed a century later. And, fortunately for the theatre, came to an end in favour of art. Today Perm Opera House is one of the leading musical theatres of the country. Perm residents have more than once won the most prestigious award in the Russian theatre world – “The Golden mask”.

Meanwhile the theatre building has not been changed, and recently a competition for the best theatre reconstruction project has been held, with a major condition of the preservation of its historical façade. The world famous architectural bureau from Great Britain David Chipperfield Architects became the winner of the competition. Soon these walls will unite history and modern life.

Unit 13

Museums

PROJECT WORK

There is a group of British students at the University. You have been asked to prepare for a guide-work at the wooden sculpture exhibition in our Perm Gallery. Escort the group of the British students to the gallery, show them the wooden masterpieces (and not only them) and present the main distinctive characteristics of the wooden sculpture.

- **You may use the following materials:**

The Perm State Art Gallery

There are 130 museums in Perm Krai, well known for their funds and collections. World famous cultural phenomena – Perm animal style and Perm wooden sculpture – are presented in Perm Krai Museum and Perm State Art Gallery.

The first findings date back top the 4th century BC. “Golden Age” of animal style was from the 7th to the 9th century. Scientists still can’t tell exactly who created those amazing objects and when it happened. The most interesting images are those depicting creatures that don’t exist in reality; a fantastic bird with an animal face, a flying bird with a mask on its chest, fantastic creatures

with human, bird and elk features. Places where Perm animal style objects were found are very different – treasures, sanctuaries, burial grounds, sacrifice altars in necropolis and metallurgical works sites. Animal style objects were designed for different purposes. Perm animal style exhibitions are available at the Hermitage (St. Petersburg), State Historical Museum (Moscow), Perm Krai Museum, Regional Museum in Cherdyn and Komi-okrug museum in Kudymkar. Perm animal style motives can be found in folklore and rich ornament crafts such as embroidery and leather articles. i.e. bracelets of the Komi, Udmurts, Mansi and Khanty, contemporary souvenirs and ornaments on the facades of various buildings.

The gallery is one of the largest museums in the Urals, its collection numbers over 40 000 exhibits and holds works by Russian and West-European artists of different schools, styles and trends of the 15th-20th centuries. In the gallery holding there are Antique ceramics, art of Ancient Egypt, Tibetan bronze, applied arts of Japan, India, and China. The gallery’s pride is unique collection of Perm Wooden Sculpture, needlework and coins of the Stroganovs’ epoch.

Perm wooden sculpture certainly is a remarkable cultural phenomenon, which has not yet revealed all the secrets of the past. Native people of Perm Krai stubbornly worshiped pagan Gods, even after the adoption of Christianity in Russia. Indeed, a carved, human-like god was much more understandable and less menacing than traditional solemn icons. Moreover, Perm wooden gods had various expressions of their faces that were full of emotion and their facial features resemble those of



the native population. The biggest collection of Perm wooden sculpture can be found in Perm State Art Gallery, where about 400 exhibits are located. There is a more “natural” place for an exhibition of Perm wooden sculpture – ancient Assumption Cathedral in the town of Cherdyn, where Faith History Museum is now open.

Perm Krai Museum

It is the chief museum of Perm Krai that holds unique monuments of history and culture. Visitors can see exhibits describing the history of Prikamye from the Stone Age, the world-famous Perm Animal Style objects; learn about indigenous population of perm lands, Russian colonization and Christianization, industrial development and merchant mode of living. More detailed information about Perm Krai history is available at multimedia interactive screens at the stands.

SPEAKING

- **Your targets are:**

- a) **prepare a report for students’ international conference in Moscow;**

- b) **support your speech with a video-film about Perm Museums. You may**

use the following materials and add some extra information, using Internet resources:

www.muzei.nyt-vasc.2.ru;

www.gallery.permonline.ru;

www.museum.perm.ru and others.

Unit 14

Architecture

LEAD-IN

Searching: Having looked at the photos (there are eight of them) read the attached texts about the presented houses, match the photo with one of the texts and try to guess:

- a) where it is, i.e. its address;

- b) the name(s) of their former owners;

- c) his/her occupations (business?);

- d) what is there at present

(the right answer is in the Key section)

№ 1



№ 2



№ 3



№ 4



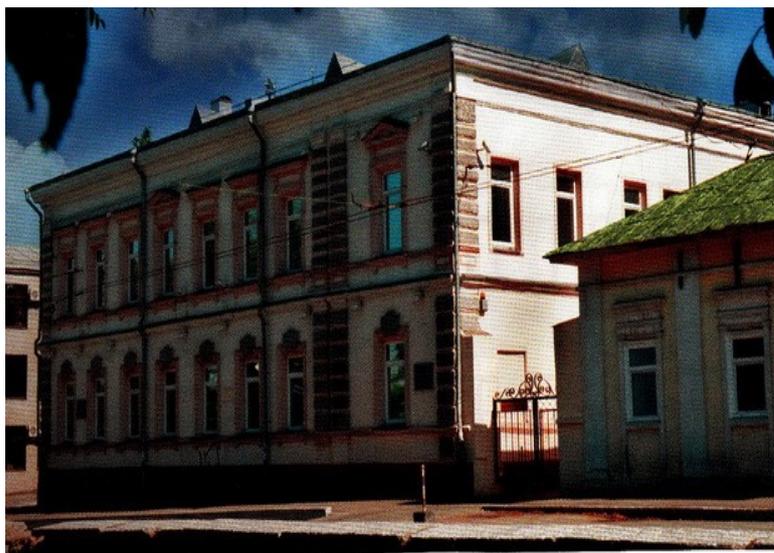
№ 5



№ 6



№ 7



№ 8



Unit 15

Museums (continued): texts for extensive reading

READING

LEAD-IN

You are given eight mixed texts and are suggested to match the photos, your answers and one of the texts, which describes the house and its owner.

**Merchant Gribushin's House –
Perm Scientific Centre of the Ural Branch
of the Russian Academy of Sciences (13a Lenin St.)**

The owner of this building was Sergey Gribushin – Tea-Sugar King, merchant and honourable citizen of Kungur and Perm City, who managed to do much for the 44 years of his life.

In 1906 Sergey bought this house in Pokrovskaya Street and reconstructed it to his taste. According to literary critics this house was a prototype of the “house with figures” in Pasternak’s novel “Doctor Zhivago”. The house is created in picturesque modern style and is richly decorated by moulded details. They were made by self-educated master Peter Agafin. It was he who “weaved” wreaths, garlands, rosettes and decorated the house with bas-reliefs of female heads. They are more than twenty, but it is considered that all of them copy the daughter of the house owner in different ages.

Gribushin was a member of the perm Provincial Guardianship for Orphan Asylums, a member of the perm Provincial Prison Committee, a Trustee of the perm School for blind children. He was also a Director of the Local Department of the Emperor Musical Community. Gribushin even bought several grand pianos for the Community at his own expense. Musical evenings took place in Gribushin’s manor where the acoustics was marvelous.

After the Revolution the Gribushins emigrated. And their elegant private residence was occupied by medical institutions till 1986. For all this time the house had never been repaired. Only when it was given to the Perm Scientific Centre of the RAS (Russian Academy of Sciences) it breathed a new life into the house’s historic walls. And in the main hall music evenings are held just like before.

**Meshkov's House –
Perm Local History Museum**

“The most architecturally outstanding building in the whole city” – that was the opinion of the ship owner Meshkov’s contemporaries of his house. Nikolai bought this plot of land in the year 1885 together with the ruins of the mansion that burnt during the Big Fire in the year 1842. The building was reconstructed by an architect A.B.Turchevich. With a clear and bold skyline, ambitious asymmetry due to the slope of pavement, luxurious elegant molding – according to the owner’s wish this house was to be the face of the city for travellers sailing along the Kama river. It was Meshkov who persuaded the authorities that it was necessary to open a university in Perm, gave 500 thousand roubles for its establishment, and transferred to the university possession 3 buildings of the House of educational institutions which were built at his own expense. Despite he finished only elementary school, Meshkov became an hon-

oured citizen. He had the reputation of an intellectual and versatile man. Among Meshkov's acquaintances and guests there were such writers as Alexander Kuprin and Maksim Gorky, Fyodor Shalyapin, famous opera singer and Ivan Sytin, book publisher. Meshkov's good friend was professor Sergey Chaplygin, Russian physicist, the founder of hydro- and aerodynamics.

Meanwhile Nikolai lived in his house comfortably, but often gave his rooms for different public meetings and the upper floor was given to the steamship line office. The first art exhibition in Perm history was also held within the walls of Meshkov's house.

In the Soviet times there was the 3rd army headquarters of the Eastern front line, Medical Faculty of the university, restaurant and hotel "Ural", and the administration of the Kama inland navigation company in the house. Only in the year 2008 the mansion became the centre of bright and interesting events again – there was housed Perm Local History Museum.

**Lyubimov's Provincial Asylum for Children –
Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Pictorial Art,
Sculpture and Architecture (56 Lenin St.)**

The history of this house is closely connected with the life and destiny of the well-known Perm family of Lyubimov. The Lyubimovs were very generous people, they gave a lot of time, forces, energy and money to charity. Godmother's Children Asylum, which was housed in this building in the year 1852 – is only one proof of that.

Firstly both boys and girls were housed there. But gradually the asylum became exclusively female because there were some schools for boys at that time, and girls could receive primary education only here.

Lyubimov's spouse Elizaveta Ivanovna became a trustee of the asylum in 1875. She organized charitable evenings and lotteries, collected monetary donations to make care of the asylum to common work. By 1900, 95 girls lived in the asylum. Applications from inhabitants of province for laundresses, cooks and seamstresses were accepted here, and on an orphans' achievement of 16 years they were distributed to the workplaces known beforehand. Orphans from nobility and from spiritual estate could get an education of a rural teacher.

The asylum is also obliged to Elizaveta Lyubimova for its expansion over time. As a result the asylum was transformed to a manor with the addition to the premises of several craft classes, carpentry and bath. A dining room which was famous for inexpensive and tasty dinners for everyone interested was available here as well.

After the revolution, Godmother's Children Asylum became children's home named after Karl Marx. Later on, some schools were placed in this building. During the Great Patriotic War – an evacuation hospital was placed there. And nowadays the

Ural branch of the Russian Academy of Painting, Sculpturing and Architecture is located in this place.

**Merchant Gavrilov's House –
“Sobinbank”
(22 Lenin St.)**

Pavel Gavrilov, merchant of the 2nd guild, was a member of the guardianship for the poor, and gave considerable sums to the needed. Besides, he was a member of ten guardian boards of various educational institutions of the city, brought support for the maintenance of the Trading school and Commercial school, supported the opening of a higher educational institution in Perm. Being a representative of the whole dynasty of Perm merchants, he kept a shop of ready dress and workshops, in which the clothes were cut and sewed, and in 1897 he founded a firm named “P.G.Gavrilov and Sons”.

Pavel Gavrilov's house was built in 1880. It was a one-storey, wooden, plastered building with an attic and a modeled décor – an architecture monument, a sample of a house in classic style.

After the revolution of 1917 this architecture monument became a common apartment house.

In 2001, according to the decision of the Perm Administration, tenants of the house, which was declared to be emergency by that time, were resettled in new places, and the building was offered to reconstruct. The important point of reconstruction was not just to build up a new manor, but to restore the historical monument with the accuracy, strictly following the preserved projects of the 19th century. One of Perm construction companies responded to this offer. As a result a house appeared here, and this house preserved the look of its predecessor – with gates, fences and a farmland. The modeling of the building was accurately restored by moulds and photos, which were preserved since the 19th century. Nowadays merchant Gavrilov's house is occupied by a bank.

**Merchant Baranova's House –
the Real Estate Cadastre Agency
(51 Petropavloskaya St. – 15 Komsomol Avenue)**

How many discoveries had those who walked by this house in the period from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries! Indeed, there were many stores and workshops around in this period. Women of fashion looked for novelties at the shop of the furrier Brovsky, girls admired dolls at the Beloglazov's toyshop, and gourmands caught an exotic aroma coming from the Sadriev's “Colonial goods”. The company “Caravan” selling tea and sugar was the largest resident establishment.

Very soon after the time when the Russians had known the taste of tea, tea drinking became a popular pastime. That is why shops and stores selling tea and confectionary could not complain about the lack of customers. However, the house was not only known for its lively trade, some of the upper floor rooms were also leased out as flats where the actors of a non-repertory company lived.

Merchant Maria Baranova was the owner of this multi-occupied mansion designed by the architect Karvovsky. She had her business in the Black Market (this place has now been taken by the Ural Volunteers' Park). Her husband Grigory sold gingerbread and pretzels baked in his own premises.

In 1909 the upper floor of the Baranova's house was refurbished to house the electrical theatre "Modern" opened by local merchants Alexander Kudryashov and Alexander Ryazhin, the citizen of Troitse-Sergiev Posad in Moscow Province. They screened silent films within these premises then, and in 1925 the building was again occupied by the Tea Department, a canteen and some flats. In 1926, however, the general Post Office was established in the building and in the 1930s it became the River-workers club named after Stalin.

Now Perm citizens know the former merchant's house by the name of the organization located there – the Real Estate Cadastre Agency.

Verderevsky's House (Protopopov's House) (17 Ordzhonikidze St.)

A terrible fire of the year 1842, served for the renewal of Perm in a remarkable manner. At the site of the official Afinogenov's modest house with a small garden later they built a two-storey mansion.

Redecoration of a new plastered house styled after Russian classicism was so good that it looked like stone. Vasily Verderevsky, its owner, the chairman of the public chamber was Evgeny Verderevsky's uncle. Evgeny Verderevsky was a famous poet of that time who praised Perm in his memoirs "From Trans-Urals to Transcaucasus".

Verderevsky was a man of enterprise, he opened Slavyansky bazaar" inn in the house with harpists and other public entertainment. There were also guest rooms in the inn. The initiative was so successful that restaurants and hotels were located in this house almost during all its life-time. People enjoyed spending time there, but the poet Vladimir Mayakovsky did not find the game of billiards here to make him stay in Perm and moved to "Korolyov's rooms".

Verderevsky sold the house to the Protopopov family. They owned mines in Gubakha and Kizel. Hereafter the house belonged to the gold industry entrepreneur Shaydurov and the Vetoshnikovs. Later Metanieva's photography shop and Kamensky's printing-office were housed in that building.

After the soviet revolution a hospitable house underwent a logical transformation – the rooms became a hostel where the students of the railway technical school lived.

Now Verderevsky's house is an example of one of the most successful restorations in Perm. It remains an architectural monument and serves the interests of new careful owners at the same time.

**Smyshlyaev's House –
the Perm City Library named after Pushkin
(25 Petropavloskaya St.)**

After the fire of 1842 only the basement was left from the house that had been constructed at the end of the 18th century for the merchant Zhmaev. The Smyshlyaevs' reconstructed it and that was its view, which is known to Perm citizens nowadays.

In different years there was the Public meeting, Perm City Duma, City public library, a tourist office and Maryino public bank in that house. Why do Perm citizens still call this building in the name of Dmitry Smyshlyaev?

He was an amazing person, a hereditary merchant by birth, an enlightener, a scientist and a devoted art patron. His social, scientific and publishing activity was connected with the regional study of the Urals. Dmitry was the first chairman of the regional territorial council. He made up several projects for the improvement of Perm citizens' life – organization of sanitary service and establishment of the seminary. Smyshlyaev created the literary "Collection of the local district council".

After his wife's death Smyshlyaev sold his house to the state treasury. The building was occupied by Perm City Duma. In 1882-1885 they extended Smyshlyaev's house with the traditional front porch and a double-height hall; the third floor appeared from the side of Petropavlovskaya Street.

In June 1916 Boris Pasternak visited this place. Some people believe that the city public library became the prototype of the Yuryatin reading room where the characters of the novel "Doctor Zhivago" – Yuri and the native of Yuryatin Lara Antipova met after a long separation.

Since 1967 the Perm city library named after Pushkin has been located here.

**Merchant Popov's House
(1 October 25 St.)**

In front of you there is one of the oldest Perm houses. The place for development with the area of 660 square sajenes was given to the merchant Petr Popov in the year 1784. In the year 1790 Petr was elected the fourth mayor in Perm history.

But the house became more famous due to “father of Russian liberalism” – Mikhail Speransky – the courtier in disgrace who arrived in Perm for exile in 1812 and settled down on the second floor. He spent only three weeks in this flat, but he managed to make friends with the owner, a relative of the first house owner.

Before the Big Fire of the year 1842 the house had belonged to another colourful personality. Perm farmer Ivan Savelyevich Daynekovich, the son-in-law of the famous millionaire from Kharkov whose surname was Kuzin, was a passionate hunter. He had his own special approach to dogs’ training – he had a few score of borzoi dogs and kept them starving for the lightness of weight. The dogs gave such a hellish concert to the neighbours several times a day, which the neighbours could tolerate only due to their habituation and desperate situation.

After the fire the house was bought and restored by a well-known Ural enlightener Mikhail Svedomsky. After a while he sold the building profitably to the postal authorities. In one of the small rooms, which belonged to the postal and telegraph office lived the uncle of Feodor Reshetnikov, the future famous writer.

After the revolution, in the 1920s Popov’s house was given to the possession of the Kama inland navigation company. In the 1970-1980s here there were Soviet offices, now – some organizations.

The building is preserved as a historical and cultural monument of the 18th century.

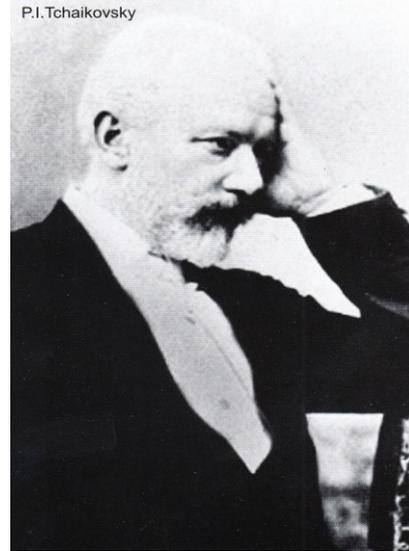
Unit 16

The Urals Famous People: Four Portraits Chekhov and Tchaikovsky

Chekhov is a world-famous Russian writer. In the west dramatic art Chekhov is the second well-known writer after Shakespeare. His plays “Uncle Vanya”, “Seagull” and many others run with a great success on the stages of theatres all over the world. However, very few people know that Perm was a place of action of his well-known play – “Three sisters” and the heroines of the play had real prototypes.

Besides, the Perm region is the motherland of the great Russian composer Piotr Iliich Tchaikovsky. The author of “The Nutcrackers”, “The Swan Lake” and “The Sleeping Beauty” was born and grew up on the banks of the Kama River.

The new city, founded not far from the place of his birth, is named after Tchaikovsky. You should visit the Tchaikovsky’s estate here.



WRITING

Translate the paragraph written in English into Russian.

Perm Krai inspired such great writers as Chekhov and Pasternak to create their masterpieces. It is said that the three girls from Perm became the prototypes of Chekhov's "The three sisters". The world-famous novel "Doctor Zhivago" for which Boris Pasternak won the Nobel Prize was also written under the impression of the author's visit to Perm. An inquisitive reader will easily find the streets and houses of Yuryatin depicted in the novel. In the village Vsevolodo-Vilva where Pasternak lived and worked the cultural and historical centre "Pasternak's House" had been opened. In 2009 the only monument to Boris Pasternak in Russia was put up in Perm.

SPEAKING

Give the exact address of this monument (You may use reference- and guide-books).

Pasternak

Boris Pasternak is the Russian poet and writer and the Nobel Prize winner. He lived in Perm for some time. Pasternak was so struck by this city that he often took up the Perm images in his works. Some of the events of his famous novel "Doctor Zhivago" occurred in the invented city of Yuryatin, prototype of which was also



Perm. The pages of the novel come to life when you walk around the Perm downtown. Today “the reading-room of Yuryatin” and “the house with figures” (Gribushin’s House) are waiting for their characters after a century.

Share your ideas about Pasternak and his life in Perm with your groupmates.



LEAD-IN

SPEAKING

Guess, who this gentleman is?

Answer the questions:

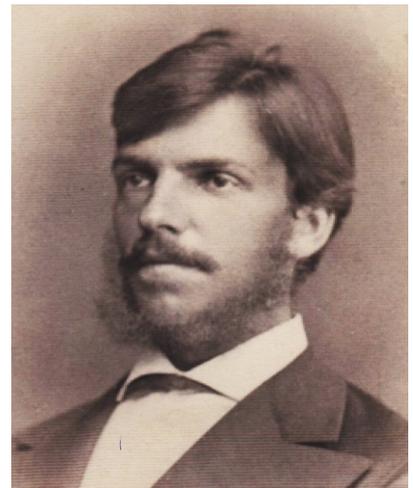
- 1) Have you ever heard this name?
- 2) What do you know about this man?
- 3) What historical period did he live in Perm?
(the 19th century, the 20th century, the 21st century)
- 4) Did he influence the life in Perm?

Why do you think so?

- 5) Was he rich or poor?

Greedy or decent?

Egoistic or altruistic?



Prove your statement.

Unit 17

Final Project Work

“My Native land. Perm Krai. Perm”

To sum up what you’ve got to know take part in the following project work “My native land. Perm Krai. Perm”. For this you have to follow the algorithm*:

* It can be seen in Additional Material on p. 53.

Step 1

Choose the topic of your presentation.

Step 2

Find up the information on the topic using the Internet resources:

www.wikipedia.ru

www.yandex.ru

www.mail.ru

www.rambler.ru

www.google.com

www.visitperm.com

www.uraltourism.com

www.museum.perm.ru

www.theatre.perm.ru

www.gallery.permonline.ru

www.permm.ru

www.drama.perm.ru

www.stage-molot.ru

www.umosta.perm.ru

www.balletpanfilov.ru

www.muzei.nytvasc2.ru

www.perm36.ru

www.ogonek.3dn.ru

www.zemlyaki.perm.ru

Step 3

Use the bibliographical resources at the city and the University libraries.

Step 4

Make up the list of modern and historical realia (museums, theatres, architectural (and other) monuments, historical dates, figures and famous people, who were, are and will always be of great value for our Perm Krai and Perm.

Step 5

Systematize and summarize them.

Step 6

Arrange the material logically.

Step 7

Try to find some illustrations to use for the topics of your presentations.

Step 8

Match the text and the illustrations for it.

Step 9

It's necessary to drill the pronunciation of the report to deliver it more confidentially (not to be confused by phonetic challenges).

Step 10

Self-control questions:

You have to be certain about the answers to the following questions:

1. How old is Perm and Perm Krai?
2. What art and sculpture masterpieces are there in Perm Gallery (and in your native city's museum)?
3. What particular features (of every day life, demography, architecture, geology and history) characterize Perm (and your native city) and differ it from other Russian cities?

Test

Choose the right answer:

1. What rivers flow into the Kama:
a) the Volga b) the Yenisei c) the Lena
2. Perm is the place of the following dish origin:
a) "fish and chips" b) "pelmeni" c) borshch
3. Perm Krai is the birthplace of
a) a fork b) a samovar c) a cup
4. Who "was born" in Perm:
a) "Uncle Vanya" b) "Kashtanka" c) "Three Sisters"
5. The Chusovoy iron was used for manufacturing:
a) the Eiffel Tower b) the Kremlin c) the "Petrovskiye Gates"
6. Perm larch-trees are in the basement of _____.
a) St. Petersburg b) Paris c) Venice

7. Metal sheets covering the British Parliament building were made in:

a) Lysva

b) London

c) Oslo

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

1. Алгоритм работы над пониманием и переводом английского предложения

1	Просмотрите предложение до конца и найдите в нем все сказуемые.
2	Найдите все подлежащие. Искать их нужно слева от сказуемого. Перед подлежащим не может быть предлога.
3	Выявите все союзы и союзные слова (если они есть), вводящие придаточные предложения. Найдите главное предложение.
4	Разделите каждое простое предложение на группу подлежащего (подлежащее и слова, относящиеся к нему) и группу сказуемого (сюда входит сказуемое, дополнение и обстоятельства).
5	Выделите глагол-сказуемое, определите его видо-временную форму.
6	В группе подлежащего (если это многокомпонентное словосочетание) найдите основное слово – собственное подлежащее.
7	Свяжите подлежащее и сказуемое в одну смысловую группу, которая составит основу данного предложения.
8	Определите границы дополнений и обстоятельств, если они есть в предложении. Обращайте внимание на значение предлогов.
9	Выделите левосторонние и правосторонние (если есть) определения в группе подлежащего.
10	Уточните значение и переведите группу подлежащего (начиная с основного слова) и других членов предложения.
11	Переведите все предложение на русский язык.

2. Discussion Club: Trade in Perm

This text is written by an American guest of Perm in 2005. Could you answer two questions and share your ideas in the class?

The questions are:

- 1) What do you agree (disagree) with in this text?
- 2) Are there any positive changes in the field of trade in Perm?
What are they?

Personal Shopping Experience Comparison**a) Location**

A big positive I find in Perm is the convenience/availability of shops to visit. In the US, communities have created different zones between residential and commercial areas. This limits the location where businesses can establish their stores. Since the US is much more mobile in terms of the usage of cars, these commercial zones are predominately located in the downtown areas of cities and around the perimeter of the residential areas. Therefore if the average American wants to get a loaf of bread or container of milk, he drives to the local grocery or convenience store, makes his purchase and drives home. In Russia, that convenience store is a short walk away from home. And there may be several shops to choose from that will be within a comfortable stroll from your home.

b) Merchandise Availability

Product types differ, but I have found very little difference in the availability of products between here and the US. There are a few specific items I have not found. On the whole, the variety of products is much the same. What I have found as the major difference is the quantity of any one product available on the shelf. I have been involved with clothes shopping where there will be only a single shirt, shoe or pants that is available. If you don't happen to wear a size 45 shoe, 47 coat or XX length pants, you are out of luck in that store. A great amount of searching is required to find the size range that you require. A greater amount of inventory is held in the US stores. Although you may not find the correct product you desire, there will be several sizes available of that one item you just can not do without.

c) Product Display

The display of products on the American stores shelves can often times be very annoying. Each product supplier tries his best to call attention to his own product. This takes place in the form of placards beside his product, loud packaging around the product and sometimes flashing lights or display cases in the walk aisle. As a consumer, I appreciate the muted displays I have seen here. The product is going to speak for itself and I do not like the 'in your face' approach of the American retailer.

d) Check Out Counters

Another difference that I have found is the lack of convenience of the check out registers. At times, a customer orders his merchandise at one counter, proceeds to another counter located in the back of the store to pay and returns the receipt to the first counter to receive his goods. This seems to have two effects: 1) allow the customer the chance to see something else he may want to buy and 2) clutters the store aisles with additional people who may get in the way of others who are trying to find their item.

e) Architecture

One thing that amazes me and several other Americans in Perm, is the use of polished marble stone at the entrances of buildings. While this is an attractive stone and looks great during the summer, it seems very impractical during the long winter months we experience in Perm. We have found them to be extremely slippery when slightly wet or ice covered. They seem to present an accident in waiting.

f) Sales Clerk Interface

One striking difference I see in the shops is the attention the shopper receives from the store sales clerks. In the US, you will be immediately approached by a sales clerk offering assistance in finding what you are searching for, offering advice and information about a product and to a certain extent, bothering you with their constant presence. In Russia, I have found the clerks to be rather indifferent to the shopper. They act more as a watch dog over the goods and behave as if the shopper has disturbed their quiet meditation. On several occasions, a companion has asked a clerk whether they have a certain item, only to be told “No” without the clerk looking up from the book they were reading.

On the positive side, I personally dislike being constantly asked if I can be helped. I usually know what I want and can determine if the store has what I want by myself. I have not found this to be a great hindrance. However, as a foreigner, I have found some clerks to be very helpful and knowledgeable about their products.

3. Role-Play.

In your groups, prepare an interview with a person who has left his or her own city (town) to live in Perm (or another big city). Ask him/her some questions about the former life and new impressions. Report to the class your conclusions.

4. Perm Krai “Pearls”

Perm Krai Native Reserves

- Look through these wonderful photos and pick out the most attractive one for you. Present it for your groupmates (The following texts may be helpful in your work).

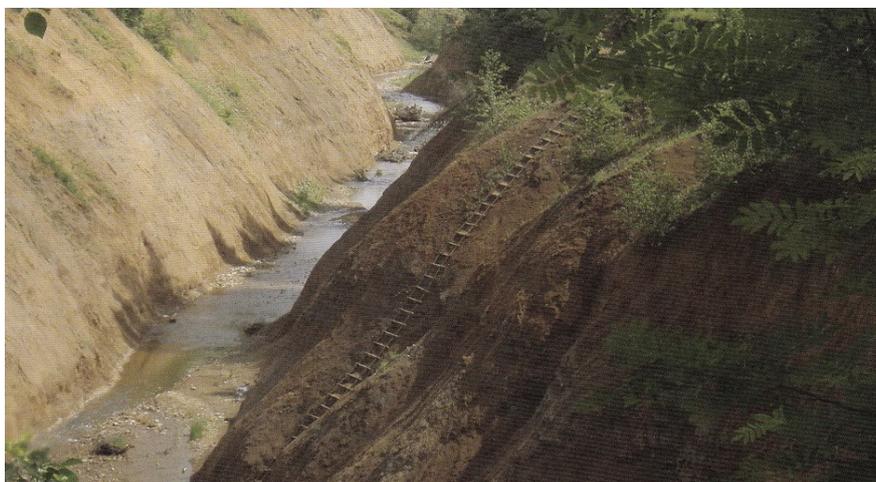
Suksun

Suksun is nicknamed “Small Switzerland”. The town is the birthplace of Russian samovar: It boasts of a picturesque pond, waterfall “Plakun”, small cozy wooden houses on the hills. Not far from it there is a health resort “Klyuchi”.



Ochyur (Kopan Canal)

The city is famous around the world due to Ezhovsky paleontological fossils of Permian pangolins found during the archeological excavations. Kopan is a canal made for plants which belonged to the Stroganovs. Nowadays it is a beautiful chain of small waterfalls.



“The Red Hill” (Kudymkar)

The Kudymkar historical centre was raised at the site of an ancient settlement (presumably of the 7th-8th centuries) which is called nowadays “The Red Hill”.



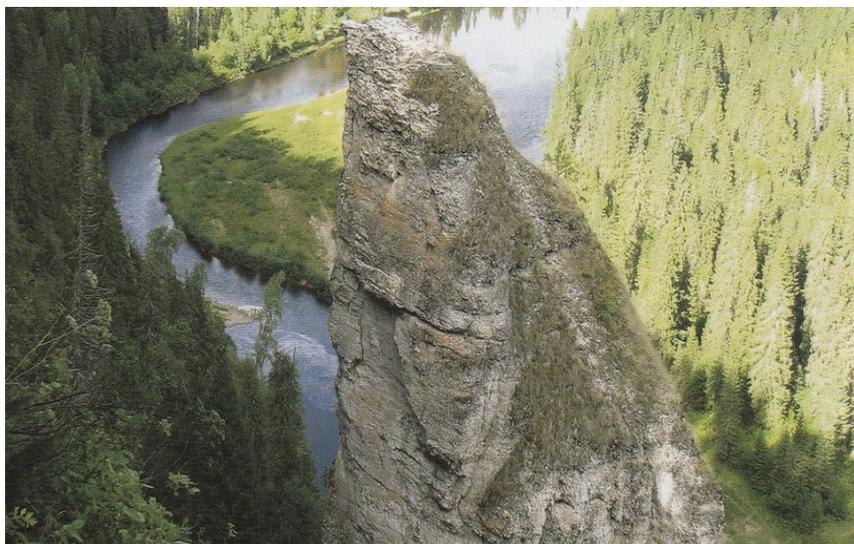
Vishersky National Reserve (Krasnovishersky area)

Being the fourth largest in Europe Vishersky national reserve is the most beautiful part of the Northern Urals. The highest point of Perm region – Tulymsky Stone (1470 m high). Picturesque ranges, exciting views and mountain lakes. Visiting the territory is strictly regulated.

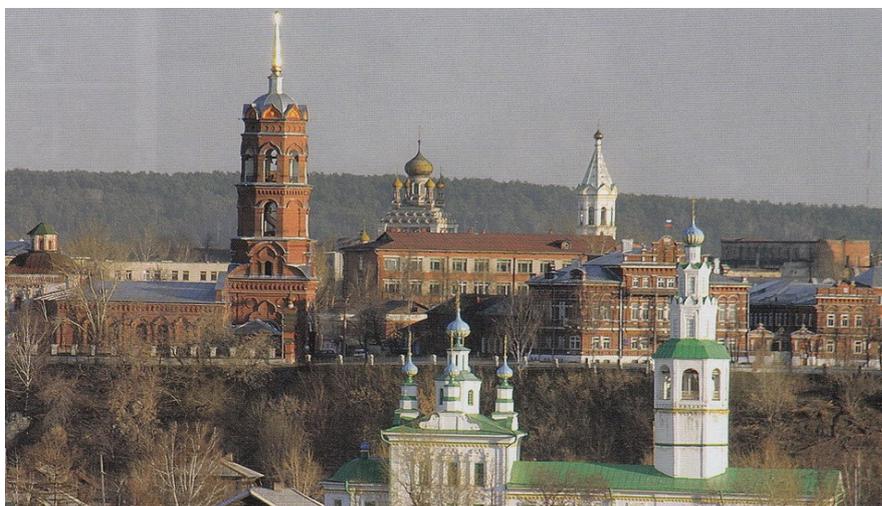


Usva Rocks (Gremyachinsk area)

Steep cliffs of 120 m high abruptly break to the water. Cliffs are often visited by tourists, both rafting down the Usva river and hiking. A marvelous view on the Usva valley opens from the upper platform.



Kungur and Cherdyn Churches



Stunning view over Kungur city

Cherdyn

The first capital of Permian Lands. Cherdyn was the place where first archeological finds of the Perm Animal Style were discovered. Now they are kept in the local museum. The city is in the list of Historic Sites of the Russian Federation as the ancient image of Cherdyn is preserved.



Museums and Monuments

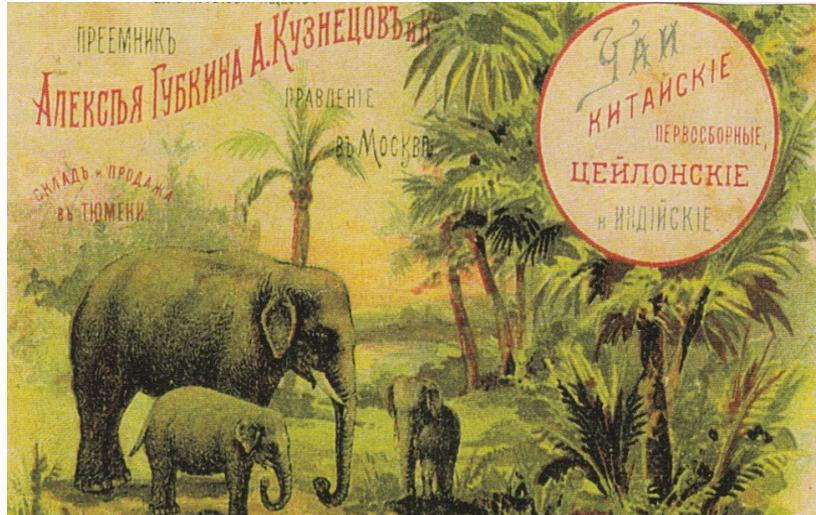
Stroganov's Chambers (Usolie)

Architectural monument of the 18th century is located in Usolie. Nowadays there is a museum with different exhibition halls where many expositions present interior designs of passed centuries and cultural life.



Museum of Merchantry History (Kungur)

Kungur really deserves the title “Tea capital” of Perm Region because the city stands astride the Great Tea Way. In the local museum visitors usually enjoy traditional tea ceremony.



Monument to Boris Pasternak (Perm)

The monument to the writer with a scarf fluttering on the wind is located in the centre of the city, in the square of Perm Opera and ballet Theatre. It is a place where Lara and Jury, the leading characters of the book “Doctor Zhivago” first met. Perm is supposed to be a prototype city for Yuryatin.



Pasternak' House (Aleksandrovsky area)

The suburbs of Vsevolodo-Vilva were described in Pasternak’s lyrics, prose and in his novel “Doctor Zhivago”.



Art Masterpieces

Gribushin's Mansion (Perm)

The building is known for its unique appearance: “a house with angels”, “a house with little men”, and even one poetic name “a house with figures” mentioned in the novel “Doctor Zhivago” by B.Pasternak.



Perm Animal Style (Perm region)

One of the most mysterious monuments of ancient arts and crafts appeared many centuries ago on the Ural territory. The items are cast in bronze, made of wood and bone (curving). Scientists are still arguing about the origins of the enigmatic culture.



Perm Cuisine

National Food “Shanga”

The word “shanga” came to the Russian language from the language of Komi. It’s one of traditional and the most favourite food in the territory of Perm Region. Shanga fillings are different: potato, cottage cheese, bird cherry and peas. You should try this delicious meal with milk or tea.



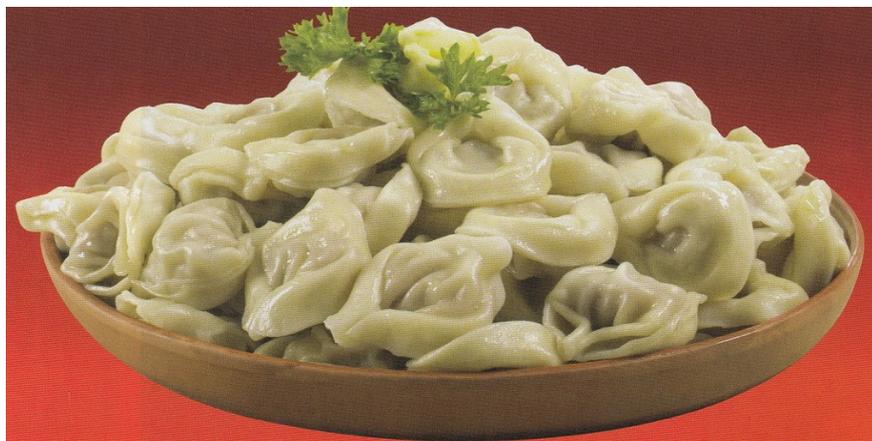
Beef Stroganoff

Beef Stroganoff belongs to local traditional food in Perm Region. There are several opinions about origins of the meal but all of them are connected with the Stroganov dynasty.



Pelmeny

Pelmeny is a favourite food not only for Russians. Different national cuisines include versions of the meal: British and Irish dumplings, Italian ravioli, Chinese jiaozi and others.



Savior of the Honey Feast Day (Uinskoye village)

The quality of Honey from Uinsky is very high. During the fest you can taste and buy all sorts of honey, participate in funny contests, enjoy music performed by the best accordion players and see fireworks.



5. Supplementary reading

The Urals

The Urals are a chain of mountains which are a natural border between Europe and Asia. The Urals Mountains are very old and there is an opinion that they were the highest mountains on the planet, but now they represent only the remained bases of the former mountains because of natural destruction.

In the Urals tourists have a unique opportunity to visit both parts of the world: Europe and Asia.



Perm

Perm is the capital of the Perm area. There are a lot of versions of the city name origin. However, Perm is considered to be a modified word from “Peer



Maa” that means “the outland” in Finnish. Though the first settlements are dated by the Lithic Age, Perm is a rather young city. It celebrated its 285 anniversary in 2008. The emblem of Perm was on one of the six shields which were represented on the Big State Emblem of the Russian Empire in 1882.

Modern Perm is the third Russian city (after Moscow and St. Petersburg) by its area (about 800 sq. km). The population of Perm is about 1 million people.

Perm is a twin city of such cities as Louisville (Kentucky, the USA), Oxford (UK), Duisburg (Northern Rhine-Westphalika, Germany).

Nature

Unique nature is undoubtedly one of the main heritages of Russia. If you look at the Perm region from the bird’s eye view, you will see an impressive picture: it looks like the dense blue network of the rivers is thrown on a green blanket of woods.

Natural resources of the region are enormous: there are more than 30,000 rivers and lakes; the woods occupy 2/3 of the region territory.

The Perm region is located on a junction of Europe and Asia, near the Urals Mountains, that provides various landscapes: boundless plains, powerful mountains and mysterious caves.

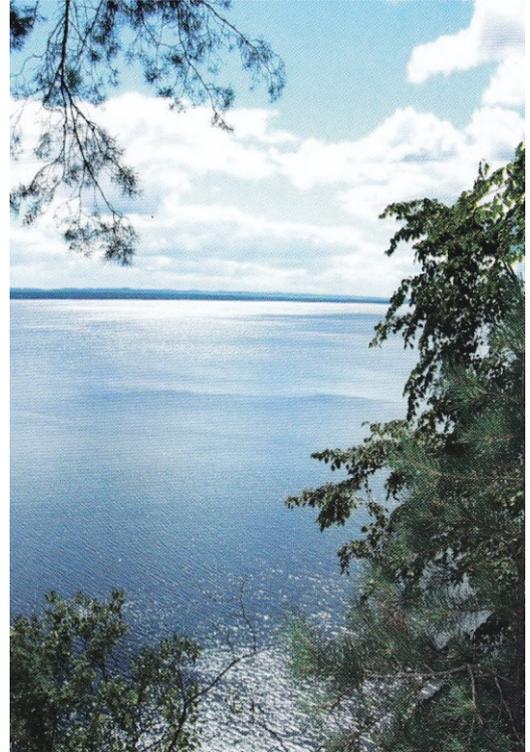
Active tourism, rafting, hunting and fishing fans come to the Perm region every year because its nature leaves nobody indifferent.



The Kama River

The Kama River is the chief river of the West Urals and the main of the Perm region. The most curious fact is that there is a disagreement about the original role of the Kama and the other famous Russian river, the Volga.

According to the scientific data the Kama is the principal river; the Volga is its arm, so the Kama flows into the Caspian Sea but not the Volga.



However, the Volga played the most important role in founding the united state of Russia, so just the Volga is considered to be the main river. It is not the only fact in the world when not the largest and the fullest river is the main one, for example, the Mississippi and the Missouri, the Yenisei and the Angara.

Any tourist can solve this ancient argument, going on cruises along the Volga and the Kama by comfortable liners.

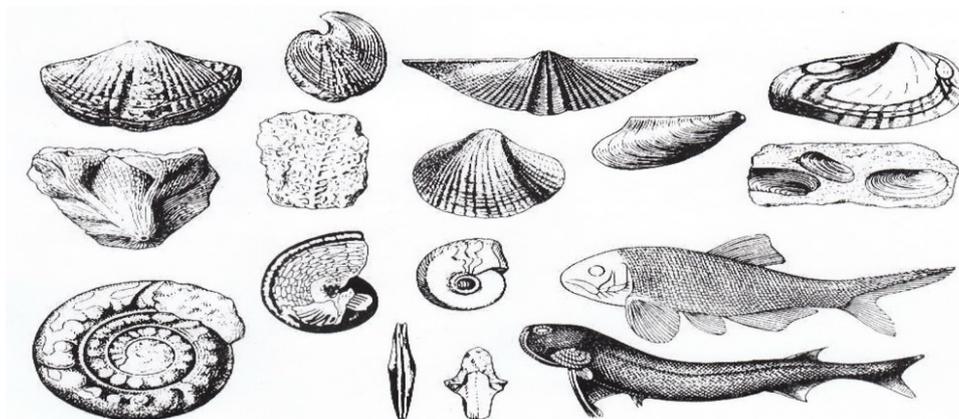
Geology. Permian Age

The Permian Age is not just a phrase for the world geologists. Perm gave a name to the important geological period. It began about 286 million years ago; at that time there was Pangeya, a super continent consisting of all modern continents. It was a critical period in the history of the Earth: the Paleozoic era had ended by the period and at the end of the Permian Age the extinction happened, which a lot of paleontologists consider the greatest extinction on the Earth because about 95 % of all creatures died.



The disaster was enormous, though its reasons were not absolutely clear. One of the extinction causes is that the falling of the large meteorite caused the essential change of climate.

You can learn more about the history of the Perm Sea or the beginnings of modern Himalayans and Malaysia in the Paleontology and Historical Geology Museum in Perm.



Salt

The origin of salt is considered to be the most important favouring. Its value is so great that some words in various languages goes back to the word “salt”. For example, Roman soldiers were given the permission to buy salt (sal, salarium, argentums in Latin, from which the word “salary” originated”). The Romans also preferred to salt greens, so the name of a new dish, “salad”, appeared.

In the Perm region there is one of the largest salt fields in the world because this district was the bottom of the Perm Sea about 286 million years ago. Then a part of the sea was separated because of land lifting and turned into a lake. As a result of drying the lake the modern deposit of potassium-magnesium salt was formed. For a long time in the Perm region there was a tradition of salt making: since the Middle Ages salt was delivered to Europe from this region.

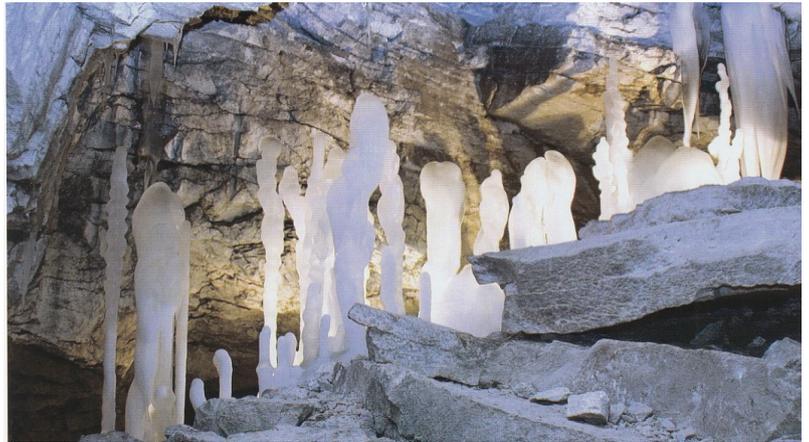


The value of salt in the Perm region was so high that the saying “The inhabitant of Perm is ‘salty ears’” appeared.

Miracle

Everybody wants to discover new things, to meet something unusual and surprising.

The Kungur Ice Cave takes the 7th place in the world (its length is 5,600 m) and it is a pearl of nature. Perhaps, it is the most beautiful cave in the world. The magic of underground lakes (nearby 60) and the grottoes (48), the frozen poetry of ice and stone can't but impress you greatly.



According to the scientists' definition the age of the cave is 10-12 thousand years old. The first mentions of this natural phenomenon were met in the national legends. One of them says that the Ermak squad spent the winter near the cave before the trip to Siberia. In 1959 the ancient cave paintings dated by the Stone Age were found in the cave.

Selenite

Selenite, or "Moonstone" is referred to the category of "semiprecious" stones. The deposits of the moonstones are used in jewellery business and are met very seldom.

The stone has got the name in honour of the Ancient Greek goddess of the moon – Selene, as her colouring and light remind the scattered and mysterious light of the moon.

There are many legends about the moonstone. It is said, for example, that on its surface there is a white spot growing as the light of the Moon increases to a full moon. At this time the stone gets back its magic



forces. Selenite is a very warm and soft stone. It is considered that it keeps the home fire burning, revives love, favours to good undertakings.

Selenite is extracted on the territory of the Perm region and is one of its symbols. Hand-made goods from selenite are considered to be the best souvenirs for the tourists who visit the Perm region.

Animal Style

The well-known Ural cult moulding is one of the most mysterious monuments of ancient art of the Ural people. The science is at a loss: who and when has made these surprising things of mysterious culture? The first finds are dated by the 4th century AD “Golden Age” of animal style of 7th-9th centuries. At that time complicated cast compositions have been made consolidating a man, animals, birds, and fantastic beings where many people saw their similarity to aliens. Only in units of the Perm animal style there is a hybrid of a man and an elk. Products of animal style have been intended for the different purposes. Some of them were used as the form of brackets-amulets and became a part of a suit. The other part was used in cult ceremonies.

Large collections of the Perm animal style units are available in the State Hermitage (St.-Petersburg) as well as in the State historical museum (Moscow), in the Perm local history museum and in the Cherdynsky area museum.

Ballet

At the beginning of the 20th century the world knew about a miracle of Russian ballet. Sergey Dyagilev, a great entrepreneur, opened such dancers as Vatslav Nizhinsky, Anna Pavlova, George Balanchin and Tamara Karsavina.



“Russian Seasons” were the names of the annual tours of Russian actors in Paris organized by Dyagilev. They affected Europe so much that the bride of Great Britain king George VI, following new fashion, got married in a dress sewed in Russian folklore traditions.

Pablo Picasso, Coco Chanel, Anri Matisse and many other progressive artists of Europe and Russia worked on sceneries and costumes for Dyagilev’s performances.

Rihard Shtrauss, Maurice Ravel, Sergey Prokofiev, Claude Debussy, Igor Stravinsky and other composers of a global scale composed music for Dyagilev’s “Russian Seasons”.

Sergey Dyagilev was born and grew up in Perm. Nowadays visitors of Perm can not only visit Dyagilev's house museum, but also feel the atmosphere of Russian triumph at the beginning of the 20th century, having visited the international festival "Dyagilev Seasons". The festival consolidates various creative spheres: opera, symphonic and chamber music, modern dance and classical ballet, exhibitions and seminars. Soloists of the Bolshoy Theatre, the Mariinsky Theatre, the Grand Opera and unique collectives from Japan, Germany, Switzerland and America come to this festival. And the Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre always stages its own performances.

Wooden Sculpture

It is bright and unique phenomenon in the Russian art. The volumetric image of Christ was strictly forbidden by the Church, the image of Christ was only Iconic (flat). In the history of Russia there were only two facts of the volumetric image of the figure and the face of Christ: the first was on the sarcophagus with the holy images in Kievo-Pecherskaya Laurel, and the second was in the Perm region of the Urals. Ordinary people, peasants, cut out the wooden sculptures of God. They tried to depict human qualities: force, kindness, justice, and readiness to protect the weak.



Gods were so close to local population that among the exhibits of the collection you can see the sculpture of Jesus Christ with Asian cheekbones and eyes.

The collection of wooden sculptures of the Perm Art Gallery is the largest in Russia and one of the best ones in the world. It contains about 370 carved images of Christ of 17th-20th centuries. It was exposed in the State Museum of Fine Art after A.S.Pushkin and in the State Tretyakovskaya Gallery in Russia. This collection was exhibited in France (Paris), Belgium (Brussels), Japan (Osaka) and other countries of the world.

Ethno-Futuristic festival "KAMWA"

"KAMWA", an ethno-futuristic festival, is held annually in June-August. This multicultural project unites different genres of traditional and modern culture of different ethnic groups and nationalities. Guests of this festival have a unique opportunity to meet musical, dancing, theatrical groups, ethnoDJs, electronic projects, and art-

ists' works. They can also take part in handcrafts and ceremonies of different nations master-classes.

“Khokhlovka”, a museum in the open air, is traditionally chosen for this festival, where the spirit of antiquity finds the new sound.



Hospitality

There is an ancient custom of hospitality to meet the visitor with bread and salt in Russia. Bread means wealth and prosperity, and salt is considered to be a talisman-capable to protect a person from hostile forces and influence.

The expression “bread and salt” was a common name of an entertainment in Russia. The invitation to “bread and salt” was a formula of the invitation to a feast. Today people greet the guests sitting at the table with words “Good appetite!”, but in old times they said “Bread and salt!”



Karawai

Karawai is a loaf of traditional Russian bread. Karawai always had a round form and it is not coincidence: in ancient legends a loaf of bread was a symbol of the Sun pagan god.

Karawai was a symbol of happiness, prosperity and abundance, too. The bigger karawai, the happier the life is.

Many Russian ceremonies are connected with bread and karawai, so you can acquaint yourself with them in Perm Museum of Architecture and Ethnography located near the village of Khokhlovka.



Lozhka

It means “a spoon”. In Russia a spoon was one of a few personal things of a peasant, he marked it to avoid using spoons of other people. The head of a family always had the biggest spoon.

Besides, a spoon was considered to have magic power and it often was used in folk medicine.

In the Perm region (the town of Nytva) there is the Spoon Museum, the only one in the world, which has over 800 exhibits not only from Russia, but also from other countries of the world.

The exposition acquaints visitors with history of a spoon and the producing techniques of this sample of kitchen utensils made from various materials. It is possible to see ancient wooden spoons, spoons made of clay, glass, plastic, tin, aluminium and stainless steel. Simple household goods adjoin to celebratory devices, which can be referred to works of art.



Banya

Banya is a premise equipped for washing a body with simultaneous action of water and steam.

Everyone knows Turkish hothouse, Finish sauna and Japanese bath. The Russian Banya is a special pleasure.

First of all, in the Russian Banya people usually use a broom – a sheaf of sticks and twigs with leaves. The heated stones are watered, the temperature indoors rises to 100 (or more) degrees; at this time one starts to pat a body with a broom.

Secondly, after you've got very hot, you take a cold shower and in winter you may sponge yourself down with snow.

Such contrast affects a human body well: it allows to recuperate, to recover your health and to be in high spirits.

It's a real pleasure to feel a health-giving Russian Banya after the eventful day during your vacation in the Perm region.



6. Keys

Unit 2.

The suggested translation

Merchant town of Kungur is famous for unique natural monument – ice cave, ancient architecture and marvelous cathedrals.

The only Russian Merchant History Museum, dedicated to the past of the town is located there as well.

Unit 14.

№ 1 Дом купчихи М. М. Барановой

ул. Петропавловская, 51 – Комсомольский проспект, 15

№ 2 Губернский детский приют Е. И. Любимовой –

Пермский филиал Уральской академии живописи, ваяния и зодчества,
ул. Ленина, 56

№ 3 Дом купца Грибушина – Пермское отделение Уральского центра Российской Академии наук, ул. Ленина, 13а

№ 4 Дом купца Гаврилова, ул. Ленина, 22

№ 5 Дом Смышляева – Здание городской Думы – Центральная городская библиотека им. А.С. Пушкина, ул. Петропавловская, 25

№ 6 Дом В. Е. Вердеревского (дом Протопопова), ул. Орджоникидзе, 17

№ 7 Дом купца П. А. Попова, ул. 25 Октября, 1

№ 8 Дом паромщика Мешкова – Пермский краевой музей, ул. Орджоникидзе, 11

Unit 16.

The suggested translation

Пастернак и Чехов

Пермский край вдохновил таких великих писателей, как Чехов и Пастернак, на создание литературных шедевров. Существует предположение, что прототипами героинь пьесы «Три сестры» Чехова стали три девушки, проживавшие в Перми. Знаменитый на весь мир Роман «Доктор Живаго», за который Борис Пастернак был удостоен Нобелевской премии, был также написан под впечатлением от визита в Пермь. Турист, прогуливаясь по пермским улицам, может без труда отыскать описанные в романе дома и улицы города Юртына. В 2009 году в Перми был открыт единственный в России памятник Борису Пастернаку, а в поселке Всеволодо-Вильва в доме, где жил писатель, открыт музей.

Unit 17.

Test

- 1) a – It is exactly the Volga flows into the Kama river and not vice versa.
- 2) b – Perm land is the motherland for “pelmeni”.
- 3) b – First Russian samovars were produced in the city of Suksun, Perm region.
- 4) c – Chekhov’s “three sisters” were from Perm.
- 5) a – The Eiffel Tower is made of iron manufactured by the Chusovoy iron-works.
- 6) c – Most of the buildings in Venice stand on larch piles made of Perm larch-trees.
- 7) a – Metal sheets covering the British Parliament building were made in Lysva.

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Учебное издание

Красавцева Надежда Александровна
Гуреева Анастасия Михайловна

Иностранный язык (Английский).
The Kaleidoscope of Different Issues, Materials and Exercises

Учебное пособие

Издается в авторской редакции
Компьютерная верстка: *О. К. Кардакова*

Объем данных 8,20 Мб
Подписано к использованию 25.11.2021

Размещено в открытом доступе
на сайте www.psu.ru
в разделе НАУКА / Электронные публикации
и в электронной мультимедийной библиотеке ELiS

Издательский центр
Пермского государственного
национального исследовательского университета
614990, г. Пермь, ул. Букирева, 15