



# Welcome to Kurgan Oblast





Государственное автономное образовательное учреждение дополнительного  
профессионального образования  
«Институт развития образования и социальных технологий»

# **WELCOME TO KURGAN OBLAST**

*методические рекомендации*

Курган 2025

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Все, кто когда-либо учил английский язык, помнят фразу: *London is the capital of Great Britain*. Безусловно, мы должны знать о стране и реалиях страны изучаемого языка. Но если мы встречаемся с иностранцами в реальной жизни или на просторах интернета, они обычно интересуются, как и где живём мы. И если про Москву, Санкт-Петербург и их достопримечательности в учебниках информация есть, то про нашу родную область дети часто знают очень мало или не могут ничего вспомнить и сказать на иностранном языке.

Кроме того, в итоговой аттестации в 9 и 11 классе периодически появляются вопросы не только про Москву, Санкт-Петербург и Россию в целом, но и про родной город/деревню/село. И мне кажется, мы должны знать о месте, в котором живём.

Поэтому в рамках проекта «Формирование духовно-нравственных ценностей у обучающихся через приобщение к истории, культуре, традициям родного края» было решено создать сборник с информацией и заданиями о Курганской области на иностранных языках. Хотелось бы, чтобы этот сборник помог ученикам узнать о нашей области и увидеть то хорошее, красивое, интересное, что у нас есть. Жаль только, что в нём представлены не все муниципальные округа Курганской области, хотя уверена, что интересные места, люди и события есть везде.

В сборнике есть тексты и задания разного уровня сложности и для разных возрастных групп. В основном это тексты на английском языке, но есть также несколько на немецком и даже один на французском.

Огромное спасибо всем учителям и преподавателям, которые приняли участие в создании сборника и поделились текстами и заданиями о нашей малой родине. Надеюсь, вы сможете найти то, что подойдет именно вам и вашим ученикам.

Сапегина Е.В.,  
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## Notes on geographical names

There are quite a few variants to translate the names of Russian territorial and administrative units into English:

Область	Oblast, oblast', administrative region, province
Муниципальный округ	Municipal district
Федеральный округ	Federal district, federal okrug
Регион (экономический)	Economic region/region
Субъект Российской Федерации	constituent entity of the Russian Federation subject of the Russian Federation
Город федерального значения	<u>city of federal importance</u> <u>city of federal significance</u> federal city

So, *Курганская область* can be translated in a lot of different ways:

Kurgan Oblast

Kurganskaya Oblast'

Kurgan province

Kurgan administrative region

Kurgan region

Many of us are used to the name *Kurgan region* which is still in use; though it is probably more common now to use *Kurgan administrative region* or *Kurgan Oblast*.

The list of federal subjects of Russia at [http://www.gov.ru/main/regions/regioni-44\\_en.html](http://www.gov.ru/main/regions/regioni-44_en.html) gives the variant *Kurgan Oblast*. Nowadays the term *region* is more often used in the meaning *economic region*.

*Муниципальный округ* can be translated as *municipal okrug* or *municipal district*.

The names of municipal districts can also be spelled in different ways, e.g.

Dalmatovo/Dalmatovskiy/Dalmatovskii/Dalmatovsky District.

There is also a document of the UK government about Russian geographical names at

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/320274/Russian\\_Romanisation.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/320274/Russian_Romanisation.pdf)

The situation with the articles is also vague especially when you use the words *oblast* and *okrug*. On the site of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation you can find the Information Profile of **the Kurgan Region**:

***The Kurgan Oblast occupies a unique geographical and geopolitical position in Eurasia...***

On the site of the Government of Russia in the list of the subjects of the Russian Federation

[http://www.gov.ru/main/regions/regioni-44\\_en.html](http://www.gov.ru/main/regions/regioni-44_en.html) you can see the variant without any article:

### Kurgan Oblast

[Official website of the Government of Kurgan Oblast](#)

[Official website of the Kurgan Regional Duma](#)

In this booklet you can find a variety of terms and spelling forms as there is no generally accepted way of translation.



***1. If you were a foreign tourist coming to Kurgan region, what would you like to know about the place? Ask 5 questions. Then try to find the answers in the text. If there's no answer use the Internet to find it out.***

## **Kurgan Oblast: general overview**

**Kurgan Oblast** is a federal subject of Russia in the Urals Federal District. It shares borders with Chelyabinsk Oblast to the west, Sverdlovsk Oblast to the north-west, Tyumen Oblast to the north-east, and Kazakhstan to the south. Its area is 71 488 km<sup>2</sup>. Its administrative center is the city of Kurgan. Kurgan Oblast is divided into 24 administrative districts (okrugs). There are 9 towns and cities in it.

It was formed by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of February 6, 1943. In 1959 it was awarded the Order of Lenin.

### **Population**

According to the 2021 Census, the population was 776,661, down from 910,807 recorded in the 2010 Census. (According to the federal statistics on 27/04/2024 the population is 753 002.)

Russians are the largest ethnic group in Kurgan Oblast, making up 92.5% of the population. Other prominent ethnic groups in the oblast include Tatars at 1.9%, Bashkirs at 1.4%, Kazakhs 1.3%, and Ukrainians at 0.8%. Other ethnicities are 2.1%.

### **Vital statistics (2024):**

Births: 5,508 (7.4 per 1,000)

Deaths: 12,871 (17.2 per 1,000)

Total fertility rate (2024): 1.55 children per woman

Life expectancy (2021): Total — 68.29 years (male — 63.29, female — 73.48)

### **Political System**

The Charter of Kurgan Oblast (Устав Курганской области) is the fundamental law of the region. The main legislative (representative) body is the Kurgan Oblast Duma. The Oblast Duma consists of 34 members and exercises its authority by passing laws, resolutions, and other legal acts and by supervising the implementation and observance of the laws and other legal acts passed by it. The highest executive body is the Oblast Government, which includes territorial executive bodies such as district administrations, committees, and commissions that facilitate development and run day to day matters. The Oblast administration supports the activities of the Governor who is the highest official and acts as guarantor of the observance of the oblast Charter in accordance with the Constitution of Russia.

### **Resources and Industry**

The oblast does not have large economic mineral reserves; therefore, it has developed mainly on the basis of sub-industries associated with processing of agricultural production and assembly and packaging of finished products. The food industry is well developed here, with meat-packing plants, mills, creameries, and powdered milk factories. At present uranium, different types of clay, sand and

mineral water are the main resources extracted in the region. There are also deposits of iron ore, titanium, zircon and peat.

Modern large-scale industry began developing during World War II, when a number of enterprises from western regions of the country were evacuated here in 1941–1942. Now quite a few enterprises of metal industry as well as machine-building industry work here.

### **Nature**

The relief is mainly flat. There are 2943 lakes (3000 square km) in Kurgan oblast, which makes 4 % of its area. 88.5% of the lakes contain fresh water, 9% are salty, and 2.5% are bitter-salty. The main rivers are the Tobol, the Iset, the Miass and the Uy.

The oblast lies in the North Temperate Zone and has a severe continental climate with long cold winters and warm summers with regular droughts. The average January temperature is  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $0^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), and the average temperature in the warmest month (July) is  $+19^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $66^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). In recent years heat waves have become quite common with temperatures above  $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Annual precipitation is about 400 millimeters (16 in).

There are 1250 species of wild plants in Kurgan oblast. Forests cover 21% of the oblast's territory. Birch forests prevail (60%), 30% are pine forests and about 10% are small aspen forests.

In the oblast one can find 2500 species of invertebrate, 67 species of mammals, about 250 species of birds, 7 species of reptiles, 9 species of amphibians and 30 species of fish. Russian Desman is the species listed in the Red Book of Russia.

**2. Fill in the table about our oblast using key words. Find the information missing from the text and add it into the table.**

Foundation date	
Size	
Population	
Number of cities and towns	
Political system & government	
Industries	
Heavy industry enterprises (names)	
Enterprises evacuated to Kurgan oblast during the Great Patriotic war	
Food industry enterprises (names)	
Other enterprises	
Resources	
Climate	
Plants (names)	
Animals (names)	
Endangered species	

**3. Looking at the information in the table, give a brief report on Kurgan oblast.**



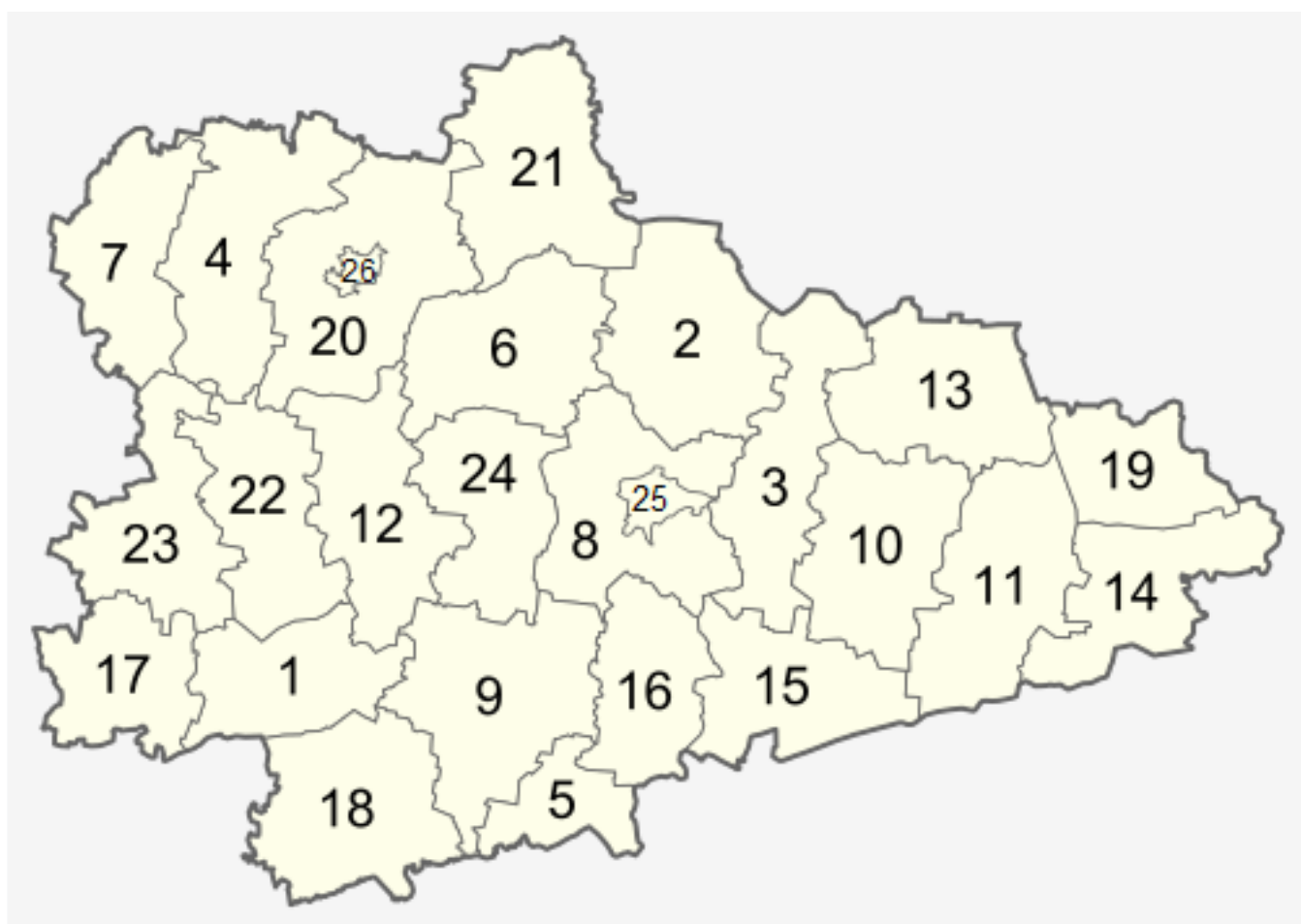
**4. Match the names of the municipal districts with numbers on the map.**

Kurgan (city)  
Shadrinsk (city)  
Almenevsky  
Belozersky  
Chastoozersky  
Dalmatovsky  
Kargapolsky

Kataysky  
Ketovsky  
Kurtamyshsky  
Lebyazhyevsky  
Makushinsky  
Mishkinsky

Mokrousovsky  
Petukhovsky  
Polovinsky  
Pritobolny  
Safakulevsky  
Shadrinsky

Shatrovsky  
Shchuchansky  
Shumikhinsky  
Tselinny  
Vargashinsky  
Zverinogolovsky



Kurgan Oblast	
Oblast	
Курганская область	
	
Flag	Coat of arms
	
Coordinates:  <span><span><span><span><span>55°34′N</span> <span>64°45′E</span></span></span></span></span>	
<b>Country</b>	<span><span></span></span> Russia
<b>Federal district</b>	Ural <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Economic region</b>	Ural <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Administrative center</b>	Kurgan <sup>[3]</sup>
<b>Government</b>	
• <b>Body</b>	Oblast Duma <sup>[4]</sup>
• <b>Governor</b> <sup>[5]</sup>	Vadim Shumkov
<b>Area</b> <sup>[6]</sup>	
• <b>Total</b>	71,488 km <sup>2</sup> (27,602 sq mi)
• <b>Rank</b>	43rd
<b>Population</b> (2021 census) <sup>[7]</sup>	
• <b>Total</b>	776,661
• <b>Estimate</b> (2018) <sup>[8]</sup>	845,537
• <b>Rank</b>	59th
• <b>Density</b>	11/km <sup>2</sup> (28/sq mi)
• <b>Urban</b>	63.9%
• <b>Rural</b>	36.1%
<b>Time zone</b>	UTC+5 (MSK+2  <sup>[9]</sup> )
<b>ISO 3166 code</b>	RU-KGN
<b>License plates</b>	45
<b>OKTMO ID</b>	37000000
<b>Official languages</b>	Russian <sup>[10]</sup>
<b>Website</b>	<span>http://www.kurganobl.ru/</span> 

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurgan\\_Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurgan_Oblast)



## Урок домашнего чтения "Official symbols of the Kurgan region" (10-11 класс)

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учитель английского языка МБОУ «Гимназия № 27» города Кургана  
*Before you start...*

- 1) Which coat of arms belongs to the Kurgan region?



- 2) Think of three questions you would like to ask about official symbols of the Kurgan region. Read and see if you can answer them.

Every country in the world has its specific culture and peculiarities which are reflected in its symbols (official and non-official). The official symbols are: the flag, the coat of arms (emblem) and the national anthem. A long rich history and cultural heritage of our country is expressed in its symbols.

Each region of the Russian Federation has its symbols too. Our Kurgan region is not an exception. The official and non-official symbols play an important role in the formation of the regional image and build up its recognition. The regional flag can be seen in official places. The regional emblems are used on official documents, publications and various objects pointing out which region they belong to. The coat of arms can be seen on the uniform of the local sportsmen.

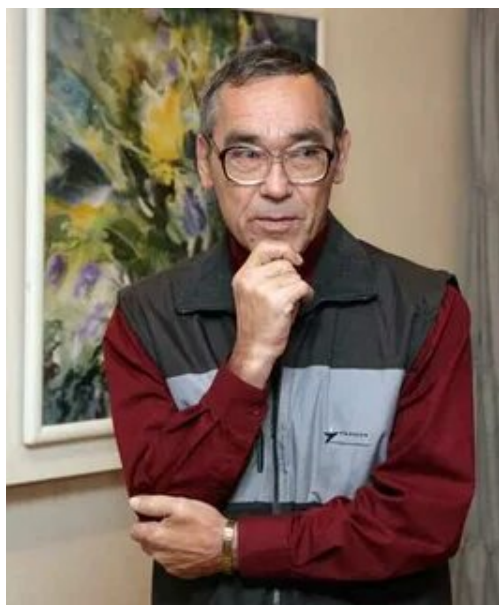
The anthem is a very solemn song performed at official ceremonial events. The Kurgan region Anthem Writing Competition was announced on August 16, 2014. The selection criteria were: the solemn patriotic character of the composition, the expression of the past and the present of our region and the contribution to the history of the country. Three variants were published and the winner was selected by on-line voting.

On June 28, 2016 the anthem was approved by deputies of the Kurgan Regional Duma. The authors of the anthem were our countrymen. The music was composed by Alexander Fadeev and the lyrics were written by Anatoly Lvov.

Alexander Fadeev (1941-2016) was a composer, a music critic, a teacher of Kurgan regional Musical College named after Dmitry Shostakovich. He was one of the founders of the musical theoretical school in our region. Alexander Fadeev composed music for many performances of the Kurgan and Shadrinsk Drama theatres, Puppet Theatre "Gulliver".

For some years (1987-2000) the composer worked at the Kurgan Regional Philharmonic Hall. As an artistic director and a music lecturer he introduced the listeners to the world of music. The composer's music still sounds at the local radio news programs. Alexander Fadeev's son Maxim inherited his talent and became a famous Russian composer, producer,

singer and a song arranger.



The author of the words of the anthem Anatoly Lvov (1949- 2008) is our famous countryman too. He was a many-sided personality; a poet, a journalist, an artist, an art critic, a traveler, an educator (teacher).

The regional anthem is performed during the official ceremonies: inauguration of the Governor, raising the flag of the region, unveiling monuments, the first and the last meeting of the regional Duma of the year. It can also be heard at the official meetings of foreign delegations and representatives of international delegations.

All citizens of our region must know the symbols of our native land and show respect to them.

I. ***Find in the text words formed from the following verbs:***

To form, to write, to select, to sing, to travel, to compose, to found, to listen, to express, to contribute, to perform, to recognize, to represent.

II. ***Think of ten new words/phrases you have learnt in this text.*** Make your own sentences using them.

III. ***Tell your partner*** five interesting facts about the regional official symbols

IV. ***Project:*** Do some research about **the regional coat of arms**, then write a short article about it. Write: *the author and some facts from his biography, what objects are depicted and their meanings, when it was adopted, where it can be seen.*

## **Travelling around my native land**

### ***1. Read the text.***

Kurgan is a Russian city in the Ural Federal district. The city is the administrative centre of the Kurgan region.

On the territory of Kurgan region there are many birch and aspen groves which are full of berries, mushrooms and medicinal plants. Also there are several nature reserves with rare species of plants and animals.

The nature in Kurgan is fairly beautiful; it fascinates visitors and leaves a pleasant impression. Kurgan region is a great place of hunting, fishing and sightseeing. On the territory of the region there are many rivers and streams. There are a lot of beautiful lakes here too. Many of them contain medicinal mineral waters.

One of the most beautiful and unique places is Lake Medvezhye. According to the legend a bear healed its wounded paw in this water and in return gave this beautiful place the shape of its body.

Every summer thousands of tourists visit this Lake.

### ***2. Answer the questions.***

1. Where is Kurgan situated?
2. What is the administrative centre of the Kurgan region?
3. There are a lot of beautiful lakes, aren't there?
4. What do lakes contain?
5. What is the most beautiful place in Kurgan region)?
6. What animal healed a wounded paw in this lake?

### ***3. Decide whether the sentences are true or false.***

1. Kurgan is a Russian city in the Central Federal district.
2. The city is the administrative centre of the Kurgan region.
3. On the territory of the region there aren't rivers.
4. There are a lot of waterfalls.
5. Many of the lakes contain medicinal mineral waters.
6. According to the legend the wolf healed a wounded paw in the Lake.



#### 4. Match the pictures with their descriptions.

A) Kurgan's Israel

B) Two bears

C) Medicinal mineral water



№1



№2



№3

## WELCOME TO ZAURALYE

Kurgan region is a small area behind the Ural Mountains, at the very beginning of Siberia. Kurgan region is a storage area of unique places, provincial antiquity, the memory of the Decembrists, masterpieces of temple architecture and shrines.

### Forest "Lenin is 100 years old"

One of the most original sights of the Kurgan region is the forest planted in the form of a huge inscription "Lenin is 100 years old". This inscription can be seen even from space. Actually, it was discovered on satellite images thanks to which this place became known to the general public. Before that, only locals knew about this unique forest.



### Prosvetsky Arboretum

There is a small arboretum in the Ketovskiy district. The area of the natural monument is about 10 hectares. The history of the arboretum began in 1893, when a Forest school was opened in Kurgan. The idea of the forest nursery for plants was proposed by the local forester Viktor Angelfeld. Teachers bought various exotic plants in other provinces and countries and together with the students grew them in the arboretum. In 2001, a unique collection of plants received the status of a natural monument.



### The tract (urochishche) "Okhoniny Brows"

On the bank of the Sinara River there is a beautiful tract with an unusual name - Okhoniny Brows. The locals called two coastal bends "eyebrows". The river washed away the banks and bared the layers of marl and diatomites. The hillsides are covered with small-leaved forest. Among the plants there are rare for Zauralye petrophytes growing on stones and rocks. The tract is beautiful in any time of the year and has success with tourists.



## Erokhinskie kvashni

Near the village of Erokhino in the Yurgamysh district you can admire the unique attraction of the region – dozens of mud wells. The grey-green bubbling mud looks like pastry. That is why the locals called the wells “kvashni”. Sometimes yellow or blue liquid splashes out of bottomless pits onto the surface of the earth. In 1936 mud volcanoes woke up and threw a fountain of dirty water into the air for about two hours. An unusual place is best visited in spring because the summer heat dries the pits out, turning them into yellow circles. Tourists should keep a safe distance from volcanoes not to be sucked down in them: liquid mud sucks like mire.



## Miracle Tree

In the Ozerninsky forest on the shores of Lake Gorky there is one curious tree. It stands out among thousands of pine trees. A small spreading pine is the oldest "inhabitant" of the forest; its age is about 300 years. The old pine tree is much smaller than its young neighbours. Its height is about 20 metres. The gift of nature is included in the register of old-age trees of Russia and is protected by the state.



## Ivanov Stone

The monument of nature Ivanov Stone is a unique rock coming out to the surface of the earth. The largest block is a rock 50 meters long and 20 meters high and is named Ivanov Stone. The rock covered with colorful lichens is often used as an observation deck for viewing the surroundings. Around the Stone you can collect beautiful stones, such as jasper, agate, chalcedony, amethyst and carnelian. The flora of this attraction is also very interesting. There you can find such mountain plants as white lupine and rock fern. 33 plant species are included into the Red Book.



### ***Exercise 1***

***Find the English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations.***

1. святилище
2. храм
3. надпись
4. дендрарий
5. брови
6. изгиб
7. известняк
8. кондитерское изделие
9. всплеск
10. житель, обитатель
11. лишайник
12. вид

### ***Exercise 2***

***Agree or disagree with the statements. Say something additional.***

1. One of the most original sights of the Kurgan region is the forest planted in the form of a huge triangle.
2. The history of the arboretum began in 1893, when a Chemistry school was opened in Kurgan.
3. The locals called two coastal bends eyebrows.
4. Sometimes yellow or blue liquid splashes out of bottomless pits onto the surface of the earth.
5. A small spreading pine is the oldest "inhabitant" of the forest, its age is about 200 years.
6. The largest block is a rock 50 meters long and 50 meters high and is named Ivanov Stone.

### ***Exercise 3***

***Match the parts of the sentences.***

1. This inscription can be seen	a. rare for Zauralye petrophytes growing on stones and rocks.
2. The idea of the forest nursery was proposed	b. of dirty water into the air for about two hours.
3. Among the plants there are	c. as an observation deck for viewing the surroundings.
4. In 1936 mud volcanoes woke up and threw a fountain	d. even from space.
5. The old pine tree is much smaller	e. than its young neighbours.
6. The rock covered with colorful lichens is often used	f. by the local forester Viktor Angelfeld.



#### ***Exercise 4***

***Match the names with their descriptions.***

1. Forest "Lenin is 100 years old"	a. is two coastal bends of marl and diatomites covered with small-leaved forest.
2. Prosvetsky Arboretum	b. is a small three-hundred-year-old spreading pine.
3. The tract (urochishche) "Okhoniny Brows"	c. are dozens of grey-green bubbling mud.
4. Erokhinskie kvashni	d. is a unique rock coming out to the surface of the earth.
5. Miracle Tree	e. is a unique collection of plants.
6. Ivanov Stone	f. is the forest planted in the form of a huge inscription.

#### ***Exercise 5***

***Answer the questions.***

1. How did people learn about the inscription "Lenin is 100 years old"?
2. What is the area of Prosvetsky Arboretum?
3. Who was the idea of the arboretum proposed by?
4. Why did the locals call two coastal bends "eyebrows"?
5. What are the hillsides covered with?
6. Why do the locals call grey-green bubbling mud wells "kvashni"?
7. Why are Erokhinskie kvashni best visited in spring?
8. How old is the Miracle Tree?
9. What is its height?
10. What is the length and height of Ivanov Stone?
11. What stones can you collect around the Stone?

## CREATIVE REGION

My region is famous for its craftsmen. Many folk crafts are represented on the territory of Zauralye.

### Production of ceramic products



The term "ceramics" includes the variety of burnt clay products with various additives - from simple pottery vessels and clay toys to thin-walled porcelain with beautiful paintings. Folk ceramics are often very simple, a little rough dishes and figurines. Clay is used for producing pots, bowls, jugs, and lids of different quantities and sizes. Many potters live in Uval, in Shepotki, Belozerskoye, Vvedenskoye, Shatrovo.

### Cooperage

Cooperage appeared more than 300 years ago. Only high-quality pine (thick-layer and without knots) was used for the manufacture of cooperage products (barrels, kegs). Wood for products was sold at markets in Kurgan, in the villages of Dolgaya and Mokhovaya. Some cooperage products were often decorated with carvings, burning and paintings. Nowadays there are a lot of factories, producing cooperage products. But still a lot of people prefer having barrels made with love by our craftsmen.



### Willow vine weaving



Willow twigs are a miracle material. People have learned to weave many different products from twigs: baskets for picking berries and mushrooms, for harvesting potatoes. Masters wove children's sledges, baby beds and other household items. Nowadays this type of craft is also widely used. Our craftsmen weave little baskets for bread, vases for cookies and sweets and braid flower pots. They make lightweight furniture for country houses. Various products fit into the modern interior – padded stools and laundry baskets, paper baskets, bird cages, frames for mirrors, lampshades and floor vases.

### **Wood carving**

Wood is the most favorite decorative material among people of my region. Richness of the forests makes it available. For wood products craftsmen use birch, pine, aspen, birch bark. Folk craftsmen turn boards into household items that become works of art.

Until now the decoration of huts with carved ornaments is developed in Zauralye. Our region is rich in wooden lace and golden hands of the masters who created them. Craftsmen came and brightened the houses even the whole villages.



### **Embroidery**



For many centuries embroidery has been widely used in everyday life. In Zauralye it was used both in home clothing and in decoration. It was used to decorate curtains, bedspreads, bedsheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, aprons, towels, men's shirts and women's sweatshirts. Every year, Kurgan hosts exhibitions of our craftswomen, where everyone can enjoy real works of art.

### **Metal forging**

Metalworking on the territory of the Kurgan region began at the beginning of the second century BC. In 1895 530 people were engaged in blacksmithing. Blacksmiths of the village Chimeevo sold "Iron goods" at the fair - cast irons, dampers, nails. Blacksmiths created artworks: patterned grilles, brackets for the roofs and handles to the gates. An example of modern forging – the village of Brylino in Kargapolsky district. Pensioner Akulovsky decorated his house and the house of his relatives with iron craftworks. In Shatrovsky district, you can find weather vanes in the form of birds or animals.



### **Patchwork**



Products made of rags appeared many centuries ago. Now it is a kind of decorative art. Its revival began at the end of the 20th century. And now this traditional Russian sewing technique is called patchwork in the English manner. In our region patchwork is practiced in the folk art center "Lad". Craftsmen are trying to reconstruct and revive native Russian technologies.

### ***Exercise 1***

***Find the English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations.***

1. керамика
2. глина
3. сосуд
4. фарфор
5. грубый
6. фигурки
7. бондарное ремесло
8. бочка
9. ива
10. лоза, ветка
11. осина
12. береста
13. вышивка
14. покрывало
15. наволочка
16. ковка
17. кузнечное дело
18. узорчатый
19. тряпка, лоскут
20. флюгер

***Exercise 2***

***Sort the words from the list according to the kind of work.***

<b>Ceramic products</b>	<b>Cooperage</b>	<b>Willow vine weaving</b>	<b>Embroidery</b>	<b>Metal forging</b>

pots, bowls, jugs, lids, barrels, kegs, baskets, children's sledges, baby beds, vases, flower pots, padded, laundry baskets, paper baskets, bird cages, frames for mirrors, lampshades, floor vases, curtains, bedspreads, bedsheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, aprons, towels, men's shirts, women's sweatshirts, cast irons, dampers, nails, patterned grilles, brackets for the roofs, handles to the gates.

***Exercise 3***

***Agree or disagree with the statements. Say something additional.***

1. Clay is used for producing dampers, nails, grilles.
2. Some cooperage products were often decorated with embroidery.
3. People have learned to weave many different products from twigs: bedspreads,



bedsheets, pillowcases, tablecloths.

4. For wood products craftsmen use oaks, pines, poplars, maples.

5. Embroidery was used to decorate laundry baskets, paper baskets, bird cages.

6. Blacksmiths created artworks: patterned grilles, brackets for the roofs and handles to the gates.

7. Now this traditional Russian sewing technique is called patchwork in the English manner.

#### ***Exercise 4***

***Match the parts of the sentences.***

1. The term "ceramics" includes the variety	a. with carvings, burning and paintings.
2. Some cooperage products were often decorated	b. little baskets for breadcrumbs, vases for cookies and sweets and braid flower pots.
3. Our craftsmen weave	c. is called patchwork in the English manner.
4. For wood products craftsmen use	d. our craftswomen, where everyone can enjoy real works of art.
5. Every year, Kurgan hosts exhibitions of	e. of burnt clay products with various additives.
6. Blacksmiths created artworks:	f. birch, pine, aspen, birch bark.
7. And now this traditional Russian sewing technique	g. patterned grilles, brackets for the roofs and handles to the gates.

#### ***Exercise 5***

***Answer the questions.***

1. What does the term “ceramics” describe?

2. What is used for producing ceramics?

3. What are some cooperage products decorated with?

4. Nowadays there are a lot of factories, producing cooperage products, are there?

5. What do our craftsmen weave from the willow twigs?

6. Masters wove children's sledges, baby beds and other household items, didn't they?

7. What do craftsmen use for wood products?

8. Folk craftsmen turn boards into household items that become works of art, don't they?

9. What is embroidery used for?

10. Every year, Kurgan hosts exhibitions of our craftswomen, doesn't it?

11. When does metalworking on the territory of the Kurgan region begin?

12. What artworks did blacksmiths create?

13. How is the traditional Russian sewing technique called?

14. Craftsmen are trying to reconstruct and revive native Russian technologies, aren't they?

**1. Complete the text with the appropriate forms of words on the right.**



**Ecological trail**

Kurgan region is a nice place for Ecotourism. 1) \_\_\_\_\_ natural areas are home to unique ecosystems that attract tourists who want to observe plant and animal species in their natural habitats. Ecological trail (eco-trail) is a special route through a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ area made with minim influence to the surrounding wildlife habitats.

One of them is located on the territory of the Belozerskiy national zoological reserve. It runs along the river Borovaya from west to east. The 3) \_\_\_\_\_ of the route is 2.5km.

Here you can see feeding tables for birds, salt for wild ungulates and hares, shed hay feeders and many other things. Eco-trail winds through 4) \_\_\_\_\_ landscapes and you can admire the sceneries of pine forest and take part in a photo hunt and watch the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the forest. During the excursion you will get acquainted with the basic types of pine forest communities and know about habitats of protected animals. A two-hour walk allows you to enjoy the cleanest air, which has a 6) \_\_\_\_\_ effect of centennial pine forest.

Hiking shoes and clothing 7) \_\_\_\_\_, it is good to have a cape in case the weather gets out of hand. There is a rest stop at the end of the trail and a pavilion with a picnic area.

To sum it up, ecological routes aim to combine recreation and 8) \_\_\_\_\_. You can study nature and learn to appreciate the beauty of 9) \_\_\_\_\_ fragile world.

protect

nature

long

picture

inhabit

heal

recommend

educate

we



**2. Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a - f) below.**

- a) mammals and birds that live in the forests of Trans-Urals
- b) to inform visitors about a forest as long as it's really a very important element of biosphere
- c) a rich herbarium of plants growing in the forests
- d) learn about sustainable forest management and forest exploitation
- e) the outdoor space in the woods a lot as well as
- f) possible medical use will open a new viewpoint of the richness and diversity of the local flora

**Forest Museum**

Opened in 2010, the Forest Museum is located in the settlement of Stariy Prosvet near Kurgan. This museum was created (1) \_\_\_\_\_. The exhibition tells the story about foresters, their way of life and work and about modern woodworking industry products.

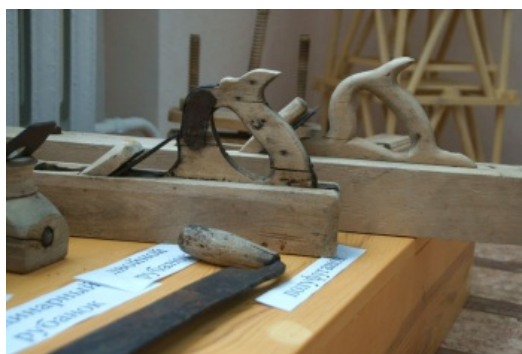
Today the museum has become the cultural and educational center. One can (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The museum brings up a careful attitude towards our green wealth. The museum shows (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

The museum has (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of our region. The collection of medicinal herbs presented at the exhibition will be interesting for naturalists. Beautiful pictures of plants, the description of the medicinal properties and (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

A wide variety of excursions will give a unique experience and soulful atmosphere to all forest lovers. Everyone will enjoy (6) \_\_\_\_\_ indoor exhibition!

**Discuss**

- Do you think visiting museums should be a part of the curriculum for school children?
- What benefits do children get from visiting museums?
- What school subjects would museums help to study?



## Урок домашнего чтения "The book by a local writer" (7-9 класс)

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### I. *Warming-up*

Ask students about their associations with the expression Shadrinsk goose (What do you know about Shadrinsk? What kind of goose can it be?)

### II. *Read the text to find more information*

INTRODUCTION: Zauralye is my homeland. It is known for its beautiful nature, unique history, and strong, talented people. Many famous writers come from here, like L. Kulikov, S. Vasilyev, and V. Potanin.

THE AUTHOR: I want to tell you about the writer Evgeniy Fedorov, who was connected with Ural and Siberia. As a child, he was amazed by Siberia's history and the strong people living there, so he often wrote about it in his books. Evgeniy Fyodorov became famous for his historical novels like "Ermak," "Stone Belt," and "The Demidovs," which mix real and fictional characters. His war stories and funny writings are also impressive. In 1936, he published a satirical story called "Shadrinsk Goose" about Shadrinsk during Katherine the Great's time.

THE PLOT: Back then, Shadrinsk was a provincial town with wooden houses that often caught fire. The town leader was scared of getting in trouble for not stopping the fires, so he sent reports to St. Petersburg with mystic reasons for the fires, making Katherine the



Great laugh. She once said, "I want to see this 'Shadrinsk goose'!" The Voivode acted silly and sent her real geese instead. Luckily, the cooked geese were tasty, and the English ambassador loved them. They became a popular export from Shadrinsk.

THE COMMENT: In this story, Evgeniy Fyodorov shows his skill as a storyteller, creating memorable characters and details. Since then, "Shadrinsk Goose" means a clever, quirky person.



THE CONCLUSION: If you visit Shadrinsk, you'll find monuments to the Shadrinsk Goose. A local legend says touching the Shadrinsk Goose brings luck, and many people do it happily. A goose is a true symbol of Shadrinsk, seen on the city's coat of arms. Festivals named "Shadrinsk Goose" happen every year. This is how our history and unforgettable book character stay alive.



**III. Match the following word combinations with their Russian equivalents**

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. a true symbol                        | 1. Уникальная история            |
| 2. unique history,                      | 2. Ушлый человек                 |
| 3. strong, talented people              | 3. Смешивать персонажей          |
| 4. a clever, quirky person              | 4. Продолжать жить               |
| 5. to mix real and fictional characters | 5. Сильные, талантливые люди     |
| 6. funny writings                       | 6. Создать запоминающихся героев |
| 7. to create memorable characters       | 7. Опасаться неприятностей       |
| 8. to be scared of getting in trouble   | 8. Настоящий символ              |
| 9. to act silly                         | 9. Юмористические произведения   |
| 10. to stay alive                       | 10. Прикинуться глупцом          |

**IV. Complete the gaps with the following words:**

*historical novels, memorable, homeland, mystic, wooden, satirical, provincial, unforgettable, real, export*

Zauralye is my \_\_\_\_\_ (1). Evgeniy Fyodorov became famous for his \_\_\_\_\_ (2) In 1936 he published his \_\_\_\_\_ (3) tale "Shadrinsk Goose". In those days Shadrinsk was a little \_\_\_\_\_ (4) town with tiny \_\_\_\_\_ (5) houses where fires often happened. The Voivode sent to St. Petersburg reports about \_\_\_\_\_ (6) causes of fires. The Voivode acted silly and sent the empress a flock of \_\_\_\_\_ (7) geese. The geese became the traditional \_\_\_\_\_ (8) from Shadrinsk. In his book the writer created some very bright and \_\_\_\_\_ (9) characters. Thanks for the folk festivals in Shadrinsk our history and \_\_\_\_\_ (10) book character stay alive.

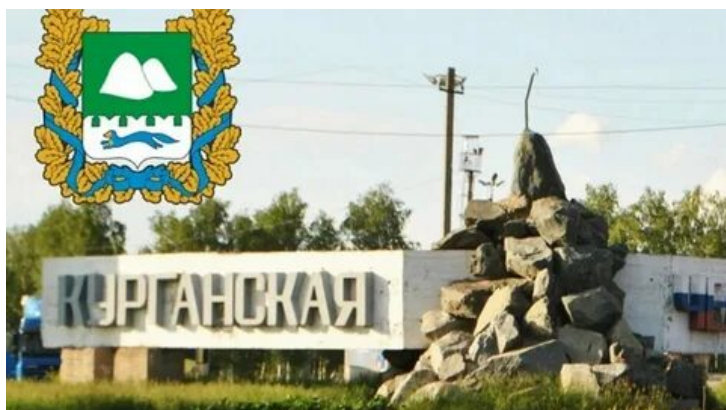
**V. Decide if the following statements are TRUE/ FALSE:**

1. The author is from a place called Zauralye.
2. Evgeniy Fedorov wrote only serious books.
3. The town of Shadrinsk had many wooden houses.
4. The Shadrinsk Goose is a symbol of luck for the people.
5. Festivals named after the Shadrinsk Goose happen every month.

**VI. Find the sentences in the text which illustrate the pictures you've seen on the previous Page.**

**VII. Use the information from the text to answer the following questions:**

1. What is Zauralye known for?
2. What famous writers come from Zauralye?
3. What are some of Evgeniy Fedorov's famous historical novels?
4. What was the story "Shadrinsk Goose" about?
5. How has the "Shadrinsk Goose" story and character become a symbol of the city?



### **Kurgan region**

Our region is situated in Asia, in the west of Siberia. It borders on Ekaterinburg, Chelyabinsk and Tyumen regions and the Republic of Kazakhstan. Its area is more than 11 thousand square kilometers. The length from west to east is 430 km, from north to south is 290 km. More than 800 000 inhabitants live in our region. They are of different nationalities but live in great friendship with each other. All of them speak Russian and use their own languages too.

Our region has 9 towns and 24 agricultural districts. Kurgan region is the youngest in Siberia. It was formed on the 6th of February in 1943. There are many rivers in our region. The largest and the most important is the Tobol. Our town is situated on the left bank of the river Tobol. Our region is rich in lakes and forests. There are 3000 lakes. The water in some of them is very good for health. Such republican health resorts are situated here as “Sosnovaya Roshcha” (meaning “pine grove”) and “Ozero Gorkoye” (meaning “bitter lake”).

Our forests are rich in mushrooms, berries and animals. The climate of our region is continental. Winter is cold and it is the longest season. As for summer, it is warm with a lot of hot sunny days.

Such famous people as surgeon-magician G.A.Ilisarov, agronomist T.S.Maltsev, doctor J.D.Vitebsky lived and worked in our region.



***Answer the questions:***

1. Which is the biggest animal in our region?
2. Which is the oldest factory in our region?
3. Which is the longest season in our region?

***Fill in the gaps:***

1. There are ..... towns in our region.
2. The production of our region goes to ... countries of the world.
3. ... decembrists live in our town.

***Guess who this person is:***

1. This man was born in 1870 in Kurgan. He was an engineer. Being a student he took part in revolutionary movement and helped to prepare the revolution. Since 1919 he was a diplomat in France and Great Britain. He died in 1926. In our town we have a street and a monument devoted to him.
2. This man was born in 1921. He is our famous doctor. Many people in others countries know our town due to him. He was the director of a scientific institute and helped thousands of people. He died in 1992.
3. He was born in 1895. He is our famous countryman. He devoted all his life to agriculture, to our native land.
4. This man was born in 1859 in Dalmatovo. He is our famous physicist. Later he lived and worked in Petersburg. He is an inventor of radio.



**Answers:** 1. Krasin, 2. Ilizarov, 3. Maltsev, 4. Popov

### Administrative-territorial division of Kurgan oblast



Kurgan oblast is the subject of the Russian Federation, located in the south-eastern part of the West Siberian Plane, the Urals Federal District. Kurgan oblast was formed **on February 6 in 1943**. It borders on Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk, Tyumen oblasts and the Republic of Kazakhstan. The territory of Kurgan oblast is 71.5 thousand square kilometers. The length from the west to the east is 430 kilometers, from the north to the south is 290 kilometers. The population of the oblast is 745780 thousand people (01.11.24).

The administrative-territorial division of Kurgan oblast is defined by the law № 316 “on the administrative-territorial structure of the Kurgan oblast” of December 27, 2007.

Kurgan oblast has **2** cities of oblast subordination: Kurgan (302354 people) and Shadrinsk (68609 people). City of oblast subordination is an administrative and territorial unit, which is an economic and cultural center with a developed industry and a developed social infrastructure with a population of at least 50 000 people.

Kurgan oblast includes **24** districts: Almenevsky, Belozersky, Vargashinsky, Dalmatovsky, Zverinogolovsky, Kargapolsky, Kataisk, Ketovsky, Kurtamyshsky, Lebyazhevsky, Makushinsky, Mishkinsky, Mokrousovsky, Petuhovsky, Polovinsky, Pritobolny, Safakulevsky, Tselinny, Shadrinsky, Shatrovsky, Shumikhinsky, Shchuchansky, Yurgamyshsky districts. District is a territorial unit in an oblast of a state.

There are **7** towns of district subordination: Dalmatovo, Kataisk, Kurtamysh, Makushino, Petuhovo, Shumikha, Shchuchye. Town of district subordination is a settlement with a population of at least 6 thousand people, having industrial enterprises, a network of institutions of social, cultural and domestic use.

There are **6** urban-type settlements: Vargashi, Kargapolye, Krasniy Ochyabr, Lebyazhye, Mishkino, Yurgamysh. Urban settlement is another type of settlement. By population, it occupies an intermediate position between town and rural settlement.

There are **223** rural settlements in Kurgan oblast. Rural settlement is an administrative-territorial unit, which includes one or several rural settlements or villages united by common territory.

There are **1220** rural settlements, villages, and stations in Kurgan oblast. Rural settlements are settlements with a population of at least 4 thousand people, in the territory of which there may be organizations for the production of agricultural products and other economically important objects, or historically having the status of rural settlements

Villages are settlements with a population of at least 300 people or historically having a village status. Stations are settlements formed to serve the railways.

**Let's check your knowledge about Kurgan oblast!**

*Choose the right variant.*

**1. How do you say in English Курганская область?**

Kurgan district      Kurgan oblast      Kurgan area

**2. Kurgan oblast was formed...**

On February 6 in 1943      On January 7 in 1953      On March 8 in 1963

**3. The territory of Kurgan oblast is**

71.5 thousand square kilometers;  
60.3 thousand square kilometers;  
50.2 thousand square kilometers

**4. Kurgan oblast includes...**

24 districts      26 districts      29 districts

*Name and count them:*

1. Name our neighbor oblasts.
2. Name the cities of oblast subordination.
3. Name the towns of district subordination of Kurgan.
4. In Russian *urban-type settlements* are посёлки городского типа. Name them
5. *Rural settlement* is сельское поселение. How many rural settlements are there in Kurgan oblast?
6. How many rural settlements, villages and stations are there in Kurgan oblast?



## National holiday Sabantuy

Many nationalities live in the Kurgan region. Russians, Tatars, Bashkirs, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Armenians, Azerbaijanis and many others live in peace and harmony, maintaining customs and traditions, celebrating their national holidays. Let's get acquainted with the national holiday Sabantuy.

Sabantuy is an ancient holiday of the Tatars and Bashkirs. Its name means "the feast of the plough". To make the harvest rich, our ancestors brought gifts to the spirits of the earth. Sabantuy is a wonderful national holiday of the Turkic peoples, which is celebrated annually after the end of field work. National tents – yurts are erected in a sunny clearing near the village. Hostesses treat guests to national dishes. Beshbarmak, a thick noodle soup, is especially loved by everyone. Guests enjoy drinking tea with chak-chak.

Everyone can find something to do - listen to the performances of artists, dance, buy souvenirs, play folk games or cheer for the fighters of the folk game koresh. Horse racing is the most long-awaited sight!

In 2018, the 9th All-Russian Sabantuy was held in the village of Almenevo, which united many nationalities living in the Kurgan region. The main guest of the holiday was the President of the Republic of Tatarstan Rustam Minnikhanov. Guests from Tyumen, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Omsk, Voronezh regions and the Republics of Tatarstan and Bashkortostan gathered in the village of Almenevo. It was a wonderful celebration of the friendship of peoples.

### ***Vocabulary. Repeat after the teacher.***

ancient	[ˈeɪnfənt]	древний
annual	[ˈænjuəl]	ежегодный
feast	[fiːst]	праздник
plough	[plau]	плуг
ancestors	[ˈænsestər]	предки
earth	[ɜːθ]	земля
performance	[pəˈfɔːməns]	выступление
cheer	[tʃiər]	поболеть, поддержать
yurt	[jɜːt]	юрта

### ***1. Match words with their definitions:***

1	annual	A	a relative who lived a long time ago
2	ancestor	B	from a long time ago
3	to cheer	C	acting, singing, dancing, or playing music to entertain people
4	performance	D	to shout loudly in order to encourage someone
5	ancient	E	happening or produced once a year

2. *In the text find the words describing the following pictures:*



3. *Answer the questions:*

1. What does the word «Sabantuy» mean?
2. What did our ancestors do to get rich harvest?
3. When does Sabantuy take place?
4. What are national dishes of the Tatars and Bashkirs?
5. Have you ever visited this feast?
6. Would you like to become a guest of this celebration?

*Фото из открытых источников:*



<https://oblast45.ru/uploads/userfiles/pubs/00022215/d63b28f06f3d894981d56202867918d581bb9487.jpg>



[https://avatars.mds.yandex.net/i?id=7479f002ebba357bd0ca182d1dd3c6cd\\_1-5234679-images-thumbs&n=13](https://avatars.mds.yandex.net/i?id=7479f002ebba357bd0ca182d1dd3c6cd_1-5234679-images-thumbs&n=13)



<https://static.mk.ru/upload/entities/2018/07/16/articlesImages/image/0d/bf/1b/a1/176e2b9365eab8b0334d5f185437f6c1.jpg>



<https://realnoevremya.ru/uploads/news/81/32/08b9d9113b88fbb4.jpg>

## IT'S MY TOWN

*Read the text about Kurgan and do the exercises after it.*



### **A small town on the river Tobol**

Behind the Ural Mountains, at the very beginning of Siberia, there is the town of Kurgan.

The history of the town began in 1679 when the peasant from Tumen Timofey Nevezhin built a small fortress with the Kremlin on the steep bank of the river Tobol and named it Tsarevo Gorodishche. The settlement grew and soon became a town. In 1872 by order of Ekaterina the 2<sup>nd</sup> it was renamed into Kurgan. In tsarist Russia Kurgan was the place of exile for 13 Decembrists. These well-educated and clever people influenced greatly upon cultural and economic life of our town. Before the Great October Revolution Kurgan was a backward merchant town with some private enterprises. After the Revolution the town began to develop at a very rapid rate.

Now Kurgan is a big industrial, educational and cultural centre of the region.

The largest enterprises of the town are the Machine-Building Plant, the Road-Building Machinery Plant, the Production Association "Synthesis", the Plant of Metallic Constructions and others.

The town is a large cultural centre of Western Siberia. We have many secondary schools, some colleges, one university and one high military school. There is a drama theatre and the puppet theatre "Gulliver", a concert hall, some modern cinemas and museums (the Art Museum, the Decembrists Museum), a TV-centre and an exhibition hall in Kurgan.

Our town is known all over the world due to the Ilizarov Orthopedic Research Centre. People from many countries come to Kurgan to be treated there.

The population of our town is about 350000 people. The citizens of Kurgan like their town and are proud of it.

### **Exercise 1**

**Find the English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations.**

1. отвесный
2. ссылка
3. быстрый темп
4. купеческий
5. кукла
6. выставка
7. отсталый
8. благодаря
9. исследовательский
10. гордиться
11. оказали влияние

### **Exercise 2**

**Agree or disagree with the statements. Say something additional.**

1. Kurgan was founded in 1662 by the peasant Timofey Nevezhin.
2. In 1872 by order of Ekaterina the 2<sup>nd</sup> it was renamed into Kurgan.
3. In tsarist Russia Kurgan was the place of exile for 13 Communists.
4. The town is a large cultural centre of Western Siberia.
5. Our town is known all over the world due to the Ilizarov Psychological Centre.

### **Exercise 3**

**In the list of adjectives find synonyms to the following words:  
steep, well-educated, backward, modern.**

Abrupt, cultured, behindhand, present, contemporary, square, literate, tough, back, current, informed, sheer, read, plumb, behind the times, new, recent, vertical, bluff.

### **Exercise 4**

**Match the parts of the sentences.**

1. The history of the town began in 1679	a. the place of exile for 13 Decembrists.
2. In 1872 by order of Ekaterina the 2 <sup>nd</sup>	b. large cultural centre of Western Siberia.
3. In tsarist Russia Kurgan was	c. their town and are proud of it.
4. Now Kurgan is a big	d. when the peasant Timofey Nevezhin built a small fortress on the river Tobol and named it Tsarevo Gorodishche.
5. The town is a	e. industrial, educational and cultural centre of the region.
6. People from many countries	f. come to Kurgan to be treated there.
7. The citizens of Kurgan like	g. it was renamed into Kurgan.



### ***Exercise 5***

***Answer the questions.***

1. Where is Kurgan situated?
2. When did the history of Kurgan begin?
3. Who was the founder of our town?
4. What was the first name of Kurgan?
5. When and by whose order was Tsarevo Gorodishche renamed into Kurgan?
6. How did the Decembrists influence our town?
7. How can we prove that Kurgan is a big industrial centre of the region?
8. How can we prove that Kurgan is a big cultural centre of the region?
9. Why is our town known all over the world?
10. What is the population of our town?

### ***Exercise 6***

***Additional tasks***

- Have you ever visited Kurgan?
- Would you like to visit it after reading this story?
- What information about Kurgan is the most interesting for you?
- Imagine that you are a guide. Tell the tourists why Kurgan is considered to be a big cultural centre of the region.
- In pairs talk about important landmarks in the history of Kurgan.



## Kurgan

Kurgan is situated on the left bank of the river Tobol. The first name of our town was Tsaryovo Gorodishche. It was founded by T. Nevezhin in 1662. In 1782 Tsaryovo Gorodishche was renamed Kurgan. Now the population of our town is more than 300.000 inhabitants. Kurgan is a political, cultural, industrial and transport centre of our region. There are more than 140 enterprises in our town. They produce food, sweets, buses, tools, different machines, medicine, clothes and many other things. The production goes to 60 countries of the world.

Of course, the history of our town is closely connected with the history of our country. After the uprising of Decembrists in 1825, 13 of them were sent into exile in our town. They played a very important part in the life of the city. Now we have a museum of Decembrists in the former house of Naryshkin. And nowadays it is the centre of cultural life of our town. Not far from the museum there is a concert hall, where the citizens of our town can listen to concerts of popular singers and groups. It is a beautiful modern building.

Gogol street is the main street of our town. The central square is situated in it. There you can see a drama theatre, banks, cinema “Rossiya”, a post-office, different shops and administrative buildings. The square is fine and cosy.

There are 6 parks in our town. The favourite place of rest for grown-ups and children is the Central Park. An airport, a railway station, and a bus station connect our town with the towns and cities of our region and other regions. My native town is not big, but beautiful.



***Answer the questions:***

1. What was the first name of our town?
2. When was our town founded?
3. Who was a founder of it?
4. When was our town renamed Kurgan?
5. How many districts have we got in our town?
6. What are they?
7. What is the population in our town?
8. Where is Kurgan situated?
9. Has our town got any orders?
10. How many enterprises are there in it?
11. How many countries does the production go to?
12. Which is the oldest factory in Kurgan?
13. How many cinemas do we have in it?
14. How many parks are there in Kurgan?
15. Do you know the distance from Kurgan to Moscow?

## RAILWAY STATION IN KURGAN: NOW AND THEN

### *1. Scan the text below and choose what it is mostly about:*



1. The construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway
2. Timofey Nevezhin, the founder of the city
3. History of the railway station in Kurgan
4. Anatoly Kozyrev, a famous sculptor

The construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway in Kurgan began in 1892. The citizens welcomed the first locomotive on October 4, 1893. Then a large number of people gathered at the station, everyone wanted to see the train.

A wooden station building and a locomotive depot were built a year later. After a short time two water towers appeared which supplied water to technical services. In 1910, a new one-story stone station building appeared at the Kurgan station. Unfortunately, nine years later the station building was destroyed by shells during the bombing of the city. Only in the late 1930s the destroyed building was repaired.

In 1958 a new two-story station was built. There were ticket offices and waiting rooms, a baggage compartment and a restaurant.

In 1964 a monument to the founder of the city Timofey Nevezhin was erected on the station square. The author of the monument was a famous sculptor Anatoly Kozyrev. The first monument to Nevezhin was made of temporary materials, and as a result, by the mid-1990s it had fallen into disrepair. In 2013 a new project for the monument was approved, which was erected near the station 4 years later.

It should be noted that near the railway station there is a monument-locomotive FD20-2697, a monument to railway workers - Heroes of Socialist Labor and a monument to twice honored railway worker Veniamin Slosman.

Currently, passengers depart from the railway station in the direction of Moscow, Chelyabinsk, Novosibirsk and Vladivostok. Every day, up to 600 passengers pass through the station building.



**2. Read the text again and answer the questions.**

- 1) When did the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway in Kurgan begin?
- 2) When did the citizens welcome the first locomotive?
- 3) What was built a year later?
- 4) When did a new one-story stone station building appear at the Kurgan station?
- 5) What happened nine years later?
- 6) When was a new two-story station built?
- 7) What was erected on the station square in 1964?
- 8) Who was the author of the monument?
- 9) What other monuments are located near the station?
- 10) How many passengers pass through the station building every day?

**3. Find the information in the text and complete the table.**

1892	
	The citizens welcomed the first locomotive
	A wooden station building and a locomotive depot were built
1910	
	The station building was destroyed by shells
late 1930s	
1958	
	A monument to the founder of the city Timofey Nevezhin was erected on the station square
2013	
FD20-2697	
600	

**4. Use the information on the Internet to complete the table following the example.**

Railway stations	Period of construction	Architect	Main direction(s)	Some features of the design
Manchester Railway Station, UK	opened in 1830, the earliest station survived	unknown	Liverpool	a modest house--like building with a ticket office and an office for handling goods, a waiting room for passengers, and accommodation for a station master and other employees
Kazansky (Ryazan- sky until 1894), Railway Station, Moscow, RF	Constructed in 1862-1864; the first train to Kolumna - July 20, 1862	Matvey Levestam Rebuilt several times; Alexei Shchusev: 1913-1940 reconstruction	Ryazan, Kazan	At first: uncomfortable, no platforms, the passengers had to jump off the train. Now: a beautiful building, with frescoes and other decor. The tower looks like the tower of Kazan Kremlin, decorated with a dragon on the top, which is the ancient emblem of Kazan.

Kurgan Railway Station				
Your choice				

**5. Compare the photos and discuss the changes in Kurgan Railway Station.**

1906	 <p><a href="https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e8/Siberie_%E2%84%96_92_Station_Kourgan.jpg">https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e8/Siberie_%E2%84%96_92_Station_Kourgan.jpg</a></p>	
1957	 <p><a href="https://www.parovoz.com/newgallery/pg_view.php?ID=306049&amp;LNG=RU#picture">https://www.parovoz.com/newgallery/pg_view.php?ID=306049&amp;LNG=RU#picture</a> Photo from private collection</p>	
Nowadays	 <p><a href="https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=36193422">https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=36193422</a> Author: LxAndrew, CC BY-SA 4.0,</p>	

**6. Think about railway stations of the future. Share your ideas.**

Демина Элла Витальевна, учитель МБОУ г. Кургана «СОШ №22»

*Read the text and complete it with the phrases that follow (a - h). There is one phrase you don't have to use.*

### Keepers of Culture

There is a Centre of Tatar culture in Kurgan. It is located in Uralskaya Street (1) ... . In the Centre one can see a museum exposition with many exhibits, (2) ... , toys, household items, paintings and much more. Among them there is a 19<sup>th</sup> century “kalfak”, (3) ... . Such headdresses are sewn and embroidered by hand and are an integral part of the Tatar woman's wardrobe. All the exhibits were donated to the museum by residents of the Kurgan region. Besides, in a separate room you can see a huge loom that was transported from Kazan.



Today, about thirty thousand Tatars live in our multinational region. They are hardworking, sincere and friendly people with their own history, traditions and customs. They honor their ancestors, (4) ... and live the dream of a better future.

Every year the Centre hosts days of Tatar culture, national holidays, contests, and (5) ... . In June 2024, a monument to the Tatar poet Musa Jalil appeared in Kurgan - and it is also the merit of the specialists of the Centre. Their main aims as they say are (6) ... of traditional national culture, the formation of a culture of international communication, as well as collection, study, storage and exhibition of objects of national history, material and spiritual culture.



Those who come on excursions are always dear guests here. Visitors are (7) ... , Tatar and Russian. And they are treated to two national dishes: kalach and chak-chak.



- a) welcomed in two languages
- b) attract the attention of everyone
- c) other cultural events
- d) in a nice old mansion
- e) the preservation and development
- f) including national clothes and shoes
- g) respect their contemporaries
- h) a national hat of Tatar women

## The House Museum of Decembrists



in Kurgan



**Look at the picture. What do you think these people are doing in this picture? Who were these people?**

**Why are they famous?**

**And how is Kurgan connected with the rebellion of Decembrists?**

**Let's find out more**

**You can talk about a museum and a historical event.**

Among the museums of our town there is one that attracts everybody's attention. Surprising though it may seem, our provincial town is connected with the rebellion of Decembrists in 1825. In those old days Kurgan with its countryside was the place of exile of 13 Decembrists: Rosen, Likharev, Naryshkin, Lorer, Kuchelbeker and some others. Decembrists had lived in Kurgan for 27 years and during those years they built churches and hospitals, treated and educated people. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of December 1975 a museum was opened in the house of Decembrist Naryshkin.

It is a wooden house on the bank of the river Tobol, built on a stone foundation, not big but very cosy. The museum consists of 8 halls that contain 1300 exhibits. Among them visitors can see antique luxurious furniture, pictures, Tula guns and pistols, medals and coins. Most people are attracted by the carved armchair, the old piano which is allowed to be played. The drawing room is of great interest. It is here the Decembrists read poetry, sang songs and spoke about art, history and philosophy.



**1. CAN YOU TELL WHICH SENTENCES ARE TRUE AND WHICH ARE FALSE?**

1. The museum is located in a large stone building.
2. The Decembrists contributed to the local community during their exile.
3. The museum has more than a thousand exhibits on display.
4. Visitors are not allowed to play the old piano in the museum.
5. The Decembrists spent a short time in Kurgan before moving elsewhere.
6. The drawing room was a place for discussions about various topics.
7. The museum was established in the house of Decembrist Likharev.

**2. HAVE A LOOK AT THESE AWESOME COLLOCATIONS!**

1. to attract everybody's attention
2. to be the place of exile
3. to treat and to educate people
4. a wooden house
5. built on a stone foundation
6. to contain 1300 exhibits
7. antique luxurious furniture
8. to see carved armchairs
9. the drawing room is of great interest
10. to read poetry
11. to be connected with the rebellion

**3. LET'S MATCH THESE HALVES!**

Left:

1. to be the place
2. built on a stone
3. to read
4. a wooden
5. to see carved
6. to contain 1300
7. antique
8. the drawing
9. to be connected

Right:

- a. foundation
- b. house
- c. armchairs
- d. poetry
- e. exhibits
- f. luxurious furniture
- g. room is of great interest
- h. with the rebellion
- i. of exile

**Correct answers:**

1. False - The text states that the museum is in a wooden house, not a large stone building.
2. True - The text mentions that the Decembrists built churches and hospitals and helped educate people.
3. True - The text states that the museum contains 1300 exhibits.
4. False - The text indicates that visitors are allowed to play the old piano.
5. False - The text states that the Decembrists lived in Kurgan for 27 years, not a short time.
6. True - The text describes the drawing room as a place where the Decembrists discussed art, history, and philosophy.
7. False - The text specifies that the museum was opened in the house of Decembrist Naryshkin, not Likharev.

**Correct answers:**

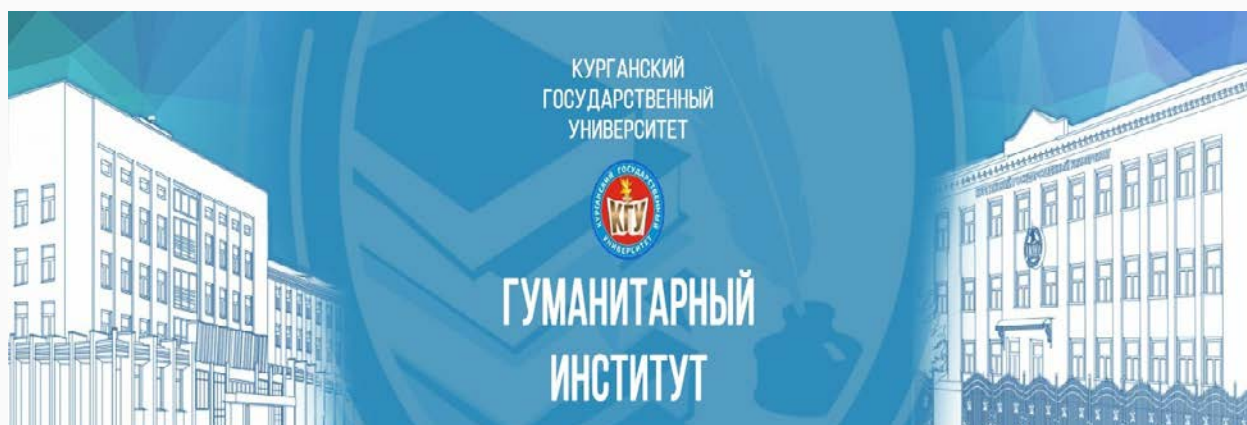
1. i
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. e
7. f
8. g
9. h



**KURGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**



Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education “Kurgan State University” is a unitary non-profit organization. The main task is the implementation of educational, scientific, social, cultural and managerial functions to meet the spiritual and other non-material needs of citizens in education. It was established in 1995 in accordance with presidential decree № 990 on 30 September 1995, merging Kurgan Engineering Institute, dating from 1959, with Kurgan State Pedagogical Institute, dating from 1951. The university prepares students in humanitarian, socio-economic and technical specialties.



## **DEPARTMENTS**

- **Natural Sciences**
- **History**
- **Psychology (psychology, defectology and sports)**
- **Education**
- **Technology**
- **Transport Systems**
- **Economics**
- **Philology**
- **Law**

## STUDENT SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The Student Scientific Society is a scientific association of students and undergraduates as well as young researchers from a number of doctoral students and teachers of the University, who are actively involved in scientific, organizational, and research activities.



## ACCOMMODATION

For non-resident and international students in need of housing, University provides places in student residence halls that comprise four large buildings that can house about 900 students. It is like a real home with very comfortable and clean bedrooms, sitting rooms and green open spaces in a quiet area.

All four buildings have excellent living conditions and superb sanitary services. The buildings and residence sections include some bedrooms for undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral students.

### FACILITIES:

**24-HOURS SECURITY:** All the student housing spots are under CCTV surveillance cameras with security personnel. Each building has its own entrance card non-identical to the others.

**WI-FI:** Rooms have Internet cables and wi-fi is everywhere around the campus.

**LIBRARY:** A library and separate reading rooms with a variety of literature and periodicals are available.

**INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES:** A gym and on-campus football fields are available for students' sports activities.

**MEDICAL ROOMS:** In case a student needs help medical rooms are equipped with everything necessary to get it on time.

## Tasks

**Match the words with their definitions:**

1. library	a) a place where people can live, stay or work
2. accommodation	b) the people of a particular country, area, time, etc., thought of especially as an organized community
3. society	c) a place where books and magazines are available for people to use or borrow
4. department	d) a place, often a building or structure, designed or used for a particular activity, function or service
5. university	e) a division of a large organization dealing with a specific area of activity
6. facility	f) an educational institution where people study for degrees

**Answer the questions:**

1. Which is the most prestigious university in our region? Why is it so respected?
2. Why do people go to Kurgan State University?
3. How many departments are there in Kurgan State University? What are they?
4. What facilities does Kurgan State University have?



### The symbols of Dalmatovo district



The first coat of arms of Dalmatovo was designed in 1781. In the top there was a bear with the Gospel on its back. The background was red. In the bottom there were three golden bells on the blue.



Another coat of arms was designed in 1980. There was a tower in the centre. It symbolized our town's rich history. A gear emphasized the industrial development. The golden ears of wheat setting off the coat of arms stood as the symbol of the grain-producing area.



In 2004 the town celebrated its 360th anniversary. A new emblem was designed at that time. It has three golden bells in blue.

The coat of arms of Dalmatovo district has a red field. In the bottom there are silver merlons, two golden wheat sheaves and a golden bell at the top. It also has a three-cog golden crown. The coat of arms can be imprinted without the crown as well.



Our flag was also confirmed in 2004. The flag is the official symbol of our district. It symbolizes its dignity and administrative importance. It is the red cloth on which silver merlons, a golden bell and two golden wheat sheaves are depicted.

### Activities

**I. Write 3-5 sentences to describe your associations with our flag and its colors.**

**II. Complete the sentences:**

My town is...

The symbols of our district are...

The flag is...

The coat of arms has...

**III. Give Russian equivalents to the words in bold from the text**

administrative importance	...	dignity	...
cogs		golden bell	...
coat of arms	...	silver merlons	...
crown	...	wheat sheaves	...

***IV. Answer the questions:***

1. What can you see on our coat of arms? What do these elements stand for?
2. What symbols is our district known for?
3. What symbols does every region have?
4. What do colours of the flag symbolize?
5. What can you see on Dalmatovo coat of arms? What do these elements stand for?

## The Church of John the Baptist



Photo of 2006



Photo of 2024

### 1. *Read the words. Memorise them*

**dome** [dəʊm] купол

**gold-plated** [gəʊldpleitɪd] позолоченный

**altar cross** [krɒs] напестольный крест

**iconostasis** [aɪkəˈnɒstəsis] иконостас

**gospel** [ˈɡɒspəl] евангелие

**censer** [ˈsensə] кадило

**lamp** [læmp] лампада

**candlestick** [ˈkændlstɪk] подсвечник

**tomb** [tu:m] гробница

**priest** [pri:st] священник

**font** [fɒnt] купель

**chapel** [ˈtʃæpəl] часовня

**fence** [fens] изгородь

**service** [ˈsɜ:vɪs] (церковная) служба

**wedding** [ˈwedɪŋ] венчание

**christening** [ˈkrɪsnɪŋ] крещение

**funeral service** [ˈfju:nərəl ˈsɜ:vɪs] отпевание

**warehouse** [ˈweəhaʊs] склад

**educational** [ədju:ˈkeɪʃənl] образовательный

**Church Diploma** [tʃɜ:ʃ dɪˈpləʊmə] Закон Божий

**heritage** [ˈherɪtɪdʒ] наследие

**parishioner** [ˈpærɪʃnə] прихожанин

**siege** [si:dʒ] осада

**riot** [ˈraɪət] восстание

### 2. *Translate the sentences with the words in bold into Russian.*

### 3. *Read the text. Choose the title.*

- a) Foundation of the church
- b) History of the church
- c) Restoration of the church

The **Church of John the Baptist** is in the village of Shirokovo (Dalmatovo district). It was built in 1737. Before that the villagers of Shirokovskoje (founded in 1683) had to go to the church which was 15 km far away. First it was a **wooden**

building. And in 1786 it was rebuilt in **stone**. People of all nearby villages took part in the building and donated money to it.

There were five **domes** and sixteen **crosses**. All of them were gold-plated. Inside the church there were three **altar crosses**, a rich **iconostasis** with sixteen icons, five **gospels**, four **censers**, nine **lamps**, four **candlesticks**, two tombs, nineteen dresses for **priests** and a **font**. The church library contained 120 books.

In 1868 a **stone fence** was put around it. The **chapel** was also built to the south of the church. The church was reconstructed in 1846 and in 1910.

Sounds of church bells were heard far away from the village. That was not surprising. The biggest bell weighed 1.7 tons. Different services (**weddings**, **christenings** and **funeral services**) were held in the church up to 1929. In 1920s the hospital was situated in it.

Parishioners of the church took part in the siege of Dalmatovo Monastery during the Pugachev's riot. The events of those times were described in the works of the famous Russian writer D.N. Mamin-Sibiryak.

The church was not only a **religious** centre. It was an **educational** centre too. The church school was opened in 1890. Boys from 7 to 11 years old studied for three years there. The school was free. The subjects they studied were **Church Diploma**, Russian language, Spelling, Arithmetic and Singing. In 1930 our church like many others in the Soviet Union was destroyed. For a long time it was a **warehouse** for wheat.

A new page in the history of the church started in 1961. It was recognized as an item of cultural **heritage**. It became the monument of Federal significance. The restoration was started only in 2006 and is still lasting today. The first service was held in March 2013.

#### **4.     *Answer the questions***

- 1)     Where is the Church of John the Baptist situated?
- 2)     When was it built in stone?
- 3)     Who took part in the building?
- 4)     How many books did the church library contain?
- 5)     When was it reconstructed?
- 6)     How much did the biggest bell weigh?
- 7)     What was situated in the church in 1920s?
- 8)     When was the church school opened?
- 9)     What subjects did the boys study at school?
- 10)    When was the church recognized as the monument of Federal significance?
- 11)    Who described the Pugachev's riot?

**5. Match the parts to make sentences. There is one extra ending in column B.**

**A**

- 1) The Church of John the Baptist is...
- 2) It was built...
- 3) First it was a....
- 4) And in 1786 it was rebuilt....
- 5) In 1868 a stone fence...
- 6) The chapel was also built...
- 7) In 1920s...
- 8) After 1929 the church was used as...
- 9) The restoration was started...
- 10) The first service....

**B**

- a) in 1737.
- b) in the village of Shirokovo (Dalmatovo district).
- c) was put around it
- d) in 2006
- e) the hospital was situated in it.
- f) a warehouse for wheat.
- g) a wooden building.
- h) to the south of the church.
- i) in march 2013
- j) in stone
- k) in 1961.



## **School Education in Dalmatovo in the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

The monastery in Dalmatovo is known not only in our region but also beyond its borders. It's a pride of Kurgan region. The monastery has a long history.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the monastery in Dalmatovo opened the school.

In 1714 Peter the Great issued a decree about the establishment of schools. One of those schools was opened in Dalmatovo, in the monastery. It was the first school in the Urals where pupils studied reading, writing and counting. According to that decree the pupils of all social classes at the ages from 10 to 15 could study in those schools. The first teacher was Phalaley Leontyev.

In 1735 the monastery opened a Slavic-Russian school. The teacher was Pyotr Kiryanov. He gave primary education to priests' children.

In 1761 a Slavic-Latin seminary school was established in the monastery. 32 pupils studied in the seminary in 1762; in 1763 they were 83. The first teacher was Dorofey Krivitsky. On Krivitsky's initiative in 1763 a new type of school was introduced in Dalmatovo. It was characterized by harsh regime and strict demands to the pupils. Many children from the neighboring territories were taught there.

A Russian school was opened in 1779 to teach the priests' children. 93 boys were the pupils in that school.

There were 4 seminary schools in the Urals in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They were in Perm, Solikamsk, Yekaterinburg and Dalmatovo.

Some famous people got the education in the monastery in Dalmatovo:

1. Konstantin Dmitrievich Nosilov - a traveller and an explorer.
2. Alexander Stepanovich Popov - a great Russian scientist, the inventor of the radio.
3. Vasily Markovich Phlorinsky - the founder of Tomsk University, a professor, a Doctor of Medical Sciences.
4. Ivan Pavlovich Ladyzhnikov - a publicist, a publisher.
5. Alexander Nikiforovich Zyryanov – a local historian.

So, the monastery in Dalmatovo was not only a religious place but also an educational one.

## Tasks

**1. What have you learnt about the school education in Dalmatovo in the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries?**

- 1) The first monastery school was opened in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Pupils studied \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The pupils were ages from \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_.
- 4) Later there were opened schools: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The new type of school was opened in \_\_\_\_\_ and it had \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) The priests' children studied in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) These famous people studied in Dalmatovo: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Make up and write down the questions your foreign friends could ask you about the schools in the monastery. Use different types of questions: general, special, alternative and tag-questions.**

**3. Look at the pictures.**



A.S. Popov



K.D. Nosilov



A.N. Zyryanov

**Use the Internet, newspapers and books to find information about these famous people and write short texts about each of them.**

## My native place

Zverinogolovsky district was formed on March 9, 1992. The area is 1359 km<sup>2</sup>. The population is 6855 people. Russians, Kazakhs, and Ukrainians live on its territory. There are 18 settlements in the district. The Village of Zverinogolovskoye is the main settlement, the administrative centre of the district. There are 3194 people living here.



Zverinogolovsky district is one of the most beautiful areas of Kurgan region. It is located in the south of the region. A well-known local landmark is the inscription “Lenin is 100 years old” formed with 40,000 pine trees planted in 1970. The author of this natural monument is Honored forester of Russia Alexander Kanschchikov. Each letter is about 80 meters

high, 50 meters wide. The length of the inscription is 600 meters.

The best-known place of the district is the Pine Grove sanatorium with its mighty pines and clear air. Here there is a miracle tree, a 250-year-old pine tree, as well as the spring from which tsar Nikolai II drank during his journey. The sanatorium is located on the shore of Lake Gorkoye. There are a lot of vacationers here in summer. The nature of Zverinogolovsky district is amazing. The famous Abuginsky forest is a natural monument. It is included in the "Green Book of Siberia" as a standard of dry pine. About 20 desman families live in the Proryvinsky reserve. Siberian roe deer, squirrels, and badgers live on its territory. The kingfisher, European bee-eater and hoopoe are considered the most exotic species.

### 1. Fill the gaps

- Zverinogolovsky district was founded in .....
- The territory of the district is ..... sq km.
- The population of the district is about .....thousand people.
- The best-known place of Zverinogolovsky district is .....

### 2. Answer the questions

- Is Zverinogolovskoye a town or a small settlement?
- Is Zverinogolovsky district situated in the South or the North of the Kurgan region?
- What is the territory of the settlement?
- Is the population of the settlement more than three thousand people?

### 3. Find these sentences in English

- Звериноголовский район - один из красивейших уголков Курганской области.
- Местная достопримечательность – надпись «Ленину 100 лет», образованная из 40000 сосен, посаженных в 1970 году.
- Знаменитый Абугинский бор - памятник природы.
- Самыми экзотичными считается зимородок, золотистая щурка и удод.

### 4. Finish the sentences

- It is located in the south of the Kurgan...
- The sanatorium is located on the shore of Lake...
- The businesscard of the district is the Pine Grove...
- The nature of Zverinogolovsky district is ...



The miracle tree, a 250-year-old pine tree.



The shore of Lake Gorkoye



Russian desman

*A. Read the text and say what you know about the history of your village and what new things you have learned.*

### **Zverinogolovsky district**

Zverinogolovsky district was established in 1924. The center of the district was the large village of Zverinogolovskoye which had well-developed agriculture. The population of the village was 4,034 people.

Earlier it was a fortress, which was built by soldiers. There are several legends about the origin of its name. One of them tells that while digging wells and laying the first church, as well as after floods, in the high banks of the Tobol River people found the bones of large wonderful animals, among which were the bones of a mammoth. This may have been the reason for the name.

The convenient location of the village determined its importance as a major trading center. Three large fairs were held in the year: Prokopievskaya, Nikolskaya and Vozdvizhenskaya. They were associated with the local holidays of the village. These were the Tatars who were mainly engaged in trade. In memory of this, there are many ancient two-storey buildings and stone storehouses in the village. Their architecture makes the village especially beautiful. Buyers came from Kurgan, Shadrinsk and from all over the mountainous Urals. Russians, Tatars, Kazakhs, Ukrainians, Belarusians live in the area, there are 14 nationalities in total. There is a church in the center of the village.

The main waterway is the Tobol River. There is a lot of fish in the numerous lakes. The animal world is diverse. There are mooses, roe deer, wolves, lynxes, hares.

But the main wealth of our area is people. More than 60 people of different professions have received high government awards.

The village of Zverinogolovskoye gratefully remembers the wonderful people who glorified the Zverinogolovskaya land. One of them is Grigory Panteleevich Kravchenko. He is the first twice Hero of the Soviet Union. He was born on October 12, 1912 in the family of a poor peasant. Grigory Panteleevich was a test pilot and fighter pilot. In



1938, he participated in the war with Japan. He was a participant in the Great Patriotic War, a division commander. At the age of 30 he became a major general. Grigory Panteleevich made his last ascent into the sky on February 23, 1943. In that battle, the commander shot down 4 enemy planes. But his plane was also damaged, and the pilot was forced to leave the plane. However, the parachute did not open and the famous Soviet ace died heroically. Now the district school bears his name. The guys honor the memory of their countryman. Every year, second graders join the ranks of the Kravchenkovites. They are tied with blue ties, which symbolize the color of the sky.

The continuity of generations allows us to hope that the current and future generations will continue the military and labor glory of their grandfathers and fathers.

***B. Read the text again and say which facts in the sentences after it are true, false or not stated.***

1. People found the bones of large wonderful animals, among which were the bones of a mammoth.
2. Three large fairs were associated with the name of famous people.
3. Many ancient buildings and stone warehouses decorate the village.
4. The church was built in 18<sup>th</sup> century.
5. Many people of different professions have high government awards.
6. Grigory Panteleevich Kravchenko studied at Zverinogolovskaya secondary school.
7. Grigory Panteleevich Kravchenko is the first twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

## Estate "Russian Izba"

"Little house, Russian stove,  
Wooden floor, bench, and candle,..."

The village of Tagilskoye is situated not far from Kargapolye. In our region and beyond, it is currently known thanks to the project of Tatyana Alekseevna Kolchedantseva "Russian Izba." Tatyana Alekseevna organized a museum in a traditional Russian village house (izba) built in 1922. This izba has remained in good condition to this day. And if something looks a bit outdated, that's even better. The izba hosts theatrical excursions that completely immerse visitors in the atmosphere of the early 20th century. Here, one can vividly imagine or perhaps even lose oneself in those distant times.



No peasant hut can be imagined without this cozy home hearth — the Russian stove. The main purpose of the stove is to cook food. People boiled, steamed, fried, and baked in it. The Russian stove, having served faithfully for no less than 3,000 years, has now completely disappeared from urban life and is gradually leaving rural homes as well. However, in the village of Tagilskoye you can not only see a Russian stove but also get acquainted with Russian customs and traditions, hold household items and tools of our ancestors in your hands, and taste some dishes cooked in a Russian stove.



### *Answer the questions:*

1. Where is "Russian Izba" situated?
2. Who organised this museum?
3. What have you learnt about the Russian stove?
4. What dishes can Russian people cook in the Russian stove?
5. Did you recognise the epigraph?  
Where is it from?

## The Historical Museum in Kargapolye

Every museum has its own face, its unique appearance. It is in museums that the most extensive information about the history of our region, culture, and the fates of people over the centuries can be found.



The history of museum work in our district dates back to the 1960s. On October 26, 1965, the executive committee of the district council of workers' deputies made a decision "On the establishment of a local history museum in Kargapolye." In 1980, in honor of the 110th anniversary of the

birth of V.I. Lenin, a museum of revolutionary, military, and labor glory was opened. In 1986, the museum became a branch of the Kurgan Regional Local History Museum. Since 2002, the museum has been a municipal cultural institution.

The foundation of the museum is its collections. If we trace the dynamics of the growth of the museum's collections since it gained official status, we will see that the number of exhibits increased more than ninefold. As of January 1, 1987, there were 1,050 items in the main collection and 750 items in the auxiliary scientific collection. As of January 1, 2018, the number of items in the main collection reached 10,873, and the auxiliary scientific collection had 5,695 items.

Today, the activities of the Museum involve extensive, meticulous, and profound scientific-educational and research work. The forms of work are diverse: meetings with interesting people, opening thematic exhibitions, creating new displays, organizing mass events and museum campaigns, and working on projects. For several years now, one of the main areas of activity for the district historical museum has been patriotic education for the residents of the district, especially for the younger generation. The history of the native land, biographies of local veterans of the Great Patriotic War, workers on the home front, and remarkable masters of decorative and applied arts contribute to fostering patriotism and civic responsibility among young people.



***Say true or false and prove from the text:***

1. The history of museum work in our district dates back to the 1950s.
2. It became a branch of the Kurgan Regional Local History Museum.
3. The forms of work are diverse.
4. One of the main areas of activity for the district historical museum is patriotic education.



### Interesting Facts about Ust-Miasskoe

Ust-Miasskoe is the oldest settlement on the territory of Kargapolye District. The village takes its name from the river Miass in the mouth of which it is situated. It was founded in 1650 as a Cossack ostrog to guard the Russian borders in the south.

Ust-Miasskoe is located in a picturesque place. It is surrounded by Lake Karaulnoe, the river Miass and the Pine Forest.

Karaulnoe is a nice place to have a rest and go fishing. The fishermen all over the region come to the lake any time of the year. It is also known as a meeting place of the Ural bards. Every two years they come here to take part in the festival “Karaulka”. The event usually gathers lots of guitar song lovers.

The Miass is the largest tributary of the river Iset. It is 658 km long. The river is rich in pikes, perches, breams, crucian carps and other fish. There was even sterlet here earlier. One more interesting fact is that the largest golden nugget in Russia was found in the river Miass in 1842. It weighs 36 kg and is kept in the Diamond Fund of Russia now.

The Pine Forest is a natural landmark of Federal importance. The age of the pine trees there is 100-120 years. Most of the trees are 18 m high. In summer the forest is rich in mushrooms and berries.

The greatest sight of Ust-Miasskoe is the Church of Epiphany. It was founded as a little wooden church in 1837. Now it's a big stone church with a bell tower. Some miraculous icons are kept here. The church is so magnificent that it is considered to be one of the most beautiful churches in Kurgan Region.

Every visitor to Ust-Miasskoe will find something interesting to see and explore.

#### 1. Read the text and make captions to the pictures.



#### 2. Read the statements and define if they are true or false. Correct the false statements.

1. The village of Ust-Miasskoe is situated in Kurgan Region.
2. Ust-Miasskoe is more than 300 years old.
3. The village was named after the river.
4. The festival “Karaulka” is held yearly.
5. You can fish on Lake Karaulnoe only in summer.
6. The river Miass is nearly 700 km long.
7. You can catch sterlet in the river Miass.
8. The Pine Forest is a nature reserve.
9. The Church of Epiphany was founded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
10. The Church of Epiphany is made of wood.

#### List of words

- a mouth** – устье (реки)  
**a tributary** – приток (реки)  
**a pike** – щука  
**a perch** – окунь  
**a bream** – лещ  
**a crucian carp** – карась  
**a sterlet** – стерлядь  
**a nugget** – самородок  
**a pine tree** – сосна

**1. Look at the title of the text and the pictures. Think of three questions about the name of the town of Kurtamysh. Read through the text and see if you can answer them.**

### **The history of the name of the town of Kurtamysh**



The founder of Kurtamysh settlement was a peasant named Anton Loskutnikov who received a charter from the authorities of the Iset Province to establish a settlement on the Kurtamysh River. Thus, on July 15, 1745, the town of Kurtamysh was founded.

The word "Kurtamysh" is of Turkic origin and means "bee place." In 1756, the settlement of Kurtamysh became the administrative center of its district, forming the Kurtamyshsky district. In 1781 a commissariat was established, which was part of the Orenburg province.



By the end of the eighteenth century the territory of the district was almost fully settled. Throughout the nineteenth century, the population increased. In 1900, 53866 people lived in the territory of the modern district. There were a lot of villages in the county. They were Dolgovskoe, Obaninskoe, Nizhnevskoe, Kaminskoe, Kosulinskoe, Kostylevo, and Stanovskoe, but Kurtamysh was the biggest. Becoming a volost center, it was the residence of the district chief, the bailiff, the tax inspector, the forester and his assistant, the doctor, and the veterinarian. At that time Kurtamysh had 585 houses, most of them were made of stone. Peasants, merchants, clergy, and merchants were the main inhabitants of the town at that time. The main



occupations were agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as crafts, which contributed to the transformation of Kurtamysh into a center of trade. Before the revolution, there were 148 merchants in Kurtamysh, with 94 shops under their control.

The merchants influenced the spiritual, cultural, and business life of the residents greatly. With their funds a cinema was opened in Kurtamysh, and before the First World War there were serious plans to build a railway from Shadrinsk to Mishkino to Kurtamysh to Zverinogolovskoye. In 1914 a monument to Alexander II was opened in Kurtamysh with their funds.

During the Great Patriotic War 10,240 residents of the district fought on the fronts, with 8,194 of them not returning from the battlefield showing examples of courage and heroism.

After the war the appearance and life of the district changed significantly. Kurtamysh itself also changed. On July 5, 1956, it was granted the status of a city.

***2. How are the following related to Kurtamysh? Tell your partner.***

- Turkic origin
- a peasant
- the district chief
- the bailiff
- a center of trade
- a merchant

***3. Project: Do some research about the history of the name of your native town/village. Then write a short article about it.***

**Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. Monuments serve as reminders of the sacrifices made by national heroes.
2. The monument in Stepnoye village was erected in 1978.
3. The monument was funded entirely by the government.
4. Schoolchildren maintain a garden near the monument.
5. The monument is a place for commemorating those who fought in the Great Patriotic War.
6. Only adults participate in the Victory Day events at the monument.
7. The location of the monument is significant because it is near a school.



### THE MONUMENT

In metal, stone and marble monuments, statues and memorial slabs people have imprinted the memory of great fighters who became the symbol of our nation. Visiting such places allows one to feel the connection with the exploits of your ancestors, to express respect for their bravery and selflessness shown in battles with enemies.

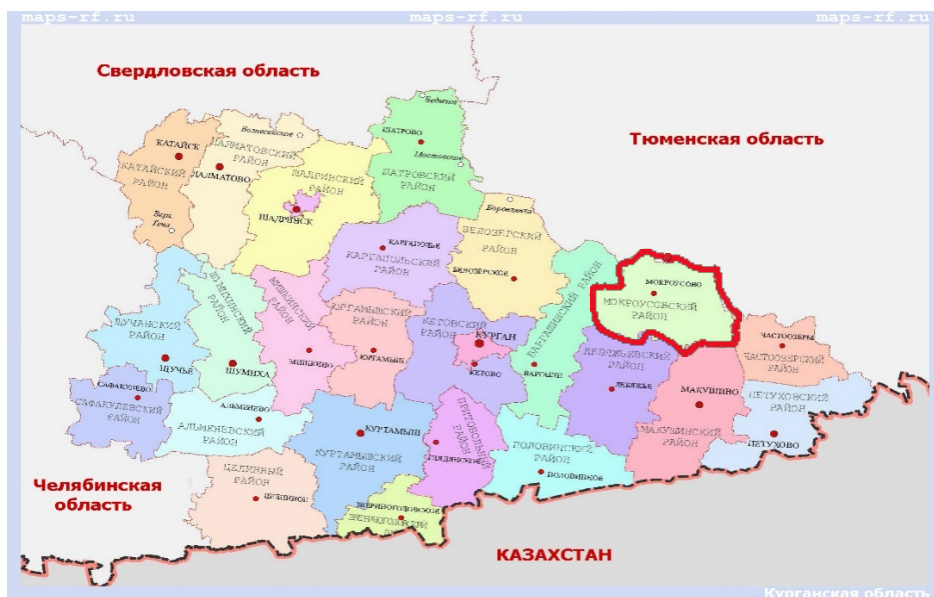
In 1979 a significant and exciting event took place - in Makushinsky district, in the center of Stepnoye village, opposite the school, a monument to the Liberator was opened.

Galina Fyodorovna Zamiralova, who worked as the chairman of the village council, put a lot of effort and energy into the creation of the place of memory. She found sculptors, and Kurgan artists - Alexander

Leonidovich Shmyryov and Valery Pavlovich Sidorov - helped to transform the sketch into granite. This monument was built thanks to donations from villagers. Around the Monument to the Liberator there is a flower garden, which is cared for by schoolchildren.

On Victory Day, meetings are held here. Villagers come to honor the memory of the fellow villagers - participants of the Great Patriotic War. School students lay wreaths and flowers on holidays and memorable dates. Class teachers hold lessons of courage in this place.

## The nature of Mokrousovo district



Mokrousovo district was founded in 1924. It is situated in the north-east of Kurgan region. It is on the border with Tyumen region. There are a lot of birch forests on its territory.

The climate is continental and dry; the average temperature is +2.3 degrees. The coldest month is January (-17.4 C), the warmest is July (+18.9).

The territory of the district is situated in the western part of the Western-Siberian Lowland, that's why there are more than a hundred lakes and a lot of swamps here.

There are 2 main rivers in the district: the Suer and the Kizak, which flow into the Tobol. 113 lakes are on the territory of the district. The largest are Lake Chyornoye, Lake Stekleney, Lake Schuchye, and Lake Kurtan. The Stekleney and the Semiskul are situated on the territory of the state nature reserve.

Lake Gorkoye-Voskresenskoye with its mineral water is a natural phenomenon. People like resting here.

More than 10% of the district territory is swamps. Some of them are called Ryam: Semiskulskiy, Krasniy, Odinskoy, Mnogopolskiy. They are covered with wild rosemary thickets and dwarf birches. Cranberries, lingonberries and blueberries grow over the moss. In the centre of such swamps there are small lakes with fish. These sphagnum swamps are wonderful creations of nature.

Forests are represented mostly by birches, aspen trees and pines. People pick up a huge amount of berries there: wild strawberries, stone berries, wild raspberries, bird cherries,

wild cherries. A lot of medicinal plants grow there: wild rosemary, black henbane, hawthorn, knapweed, oregano, St. John's wort herb, coltsfoot and others. Some of the plants are listed in the Red Book of Kurgan region: feather grass thyrus, leuzea serpiginosa, downy birch and dark-barked birch, sundew roundleaf, veronica dubrovnik, sheuchzeria marsh.

The animal world of Mokrousovo district is various. Roes, wild boars, mooses, white hares, martens, Siberian weasels, ermines live here. Animals listed in the Red Book inhabit the forests too: dalmatian pelican (Lake Schuchye, Lake Stekleney), squeaker (Lake Chyornoye), pratincola, white partridge, owl, white-tailed eagle, big-white heron, greater spotted eagle, black-throated loon and others.

The main commercial fish types are crucian carp, peled fish and carp.

Nature protection areas in Mokrousovo district are:

- Schigrovskaya Sogra – a complex object of nature (deeply embedded Maliy Manayriver valley);
- Odinskoy Ryam – a swamp complex;
- Krasniy Ryam- a swamp complex;
- Mnogopolskiy Ryam – a swamp complex.

These areas are situated on the way of flyby of water-swamp birds. During their migration more than 20 000 waterfowl birds stay together here at the same time.

Unusual combination of various landscapes and comfortable living conditions for rare birds and animals make Mokrousovo district unique.

***Task: Find equivalents in the text***







***Answer the questions:***

1. Where is Mokrousovo district situated?
2. When was it founded?
3. What rivers are there?
4. How many lakes are there in the district?
5. What is it rich in?

Источники информации: Информация и фотографии из архивов Мокроусовского краеведческого музея.



## The museum of the village of Mokrousovo



Mokrousovo Museum of Local History is located in the center of Mokrousovo in the old mansion of the merchant-woman Ketova Praskovya Martynovna. It is an architectural monument of the beginning of the XX century. This house was built before 1904. Bricks for the building were transported from Chelyabinsk. The building has two floors; on the basement floor there were goods, and some servants lived there too. Maids, grooms and stockmen lived in the neighbouring buildings, there was a kitchen and a laundry. Praskovya Martynovna and her family lived on the first floor. She had 2 daughters and a son.



In 1918, during the Civil War, the building was occupied by the White Army soldiers. Behind the modern building of the museum there is a firing wall, where they shot revolutionary activists in 1918. During that difficult time, merchant Ketova was forced to leave her estate.

Today the museum looks like this.

There are 12 halls where the history of the district is presented in different eras. The themes of the expositions are: "Nature", "The Development of Siberia", "The life of peasants before the Revolution", "The Civil War and the formation of Soviet power in the region", "The Great Patriotic War", "The Post-War period". A lot of authentic exhibits are presented in the halls.



There is a monument to the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War and the Eternal Flame near the museum. At the base of the monument there is a capsule with the earth from five battlefields, where the soldiers of Mokrousovo district died.

The exhibits of the museum were collected by the people of the district: dishes, toys, household items, coins, watches, documents, medals and orders, and many others.

The ground floor is stylized as an old-fashioned Russian house; there are many items of Slavic life, a collection of ancient coins and samovars.



On the first floor there are historical documents, awards and photos about the history of the district, and a unique collection of dolls in folk costumes. You can find a dwelling of an ancient man here too and the remains of ancient animals that previously lived on the territory of Mokrousovo district.



There are beautiful old stoves with pale blue tiles and a Russian stove in the mansion. The old gates of iron casting are in excellent condition. They seem to remember the time when their hostess lived there.





In the museum you can see a lot of kitchen utensils, old tea sets and samovars. Next to the house there is a summer terrace with old furniture, which is still carefully preserved.



The grand opening of the museum took place on December 29, 1977. Over the years, the museum has been visited by prominent statesmen, scientists from Moscow and other cities and various delegations. If you are in Mokrousovo, have a look at the local museum. You are welcome!



Sources:

1. <https://mobile.kurganobl.ru/content/gubernator-aleksey-kokorin-kazhdyy-kto-pobyvaet-v-mokrousovskom-rayonnom-istoriko>
2. <https://www.culture.ru/institutes/2092/mokrousovskii-raionnyi-istoriko-kraevedcheskii-muzei>
3. <https://vk.com/@upravleniekultury45-mokrousovskii-raionnyi-istoriko-kraevedcheskii-muzei>
4. <https://izi.travel/en/033f-municipalnoe-kazennoe-uchrezhdenie-mokrousovskiy-rayonnyy-istoriko-kraevedcheskiy-muzej/ru>

**1. Read the story again and mark the sentences TRUE or FALSE.**

		True	False
1	The Mokrousovsky Museum is located in the mansion of merchant Praskovya Martynovna Ketova		
2	This house was built in the 17th century.		
3	Praskovya Martynovna and her family lived on the ground floor.		
4	In 1918, during the Civil War, the building was occupied by the White Army soldiers		
5	The museum has 15 halls, which showcases the history of the area in different eras.		

**2. Answer the questions**

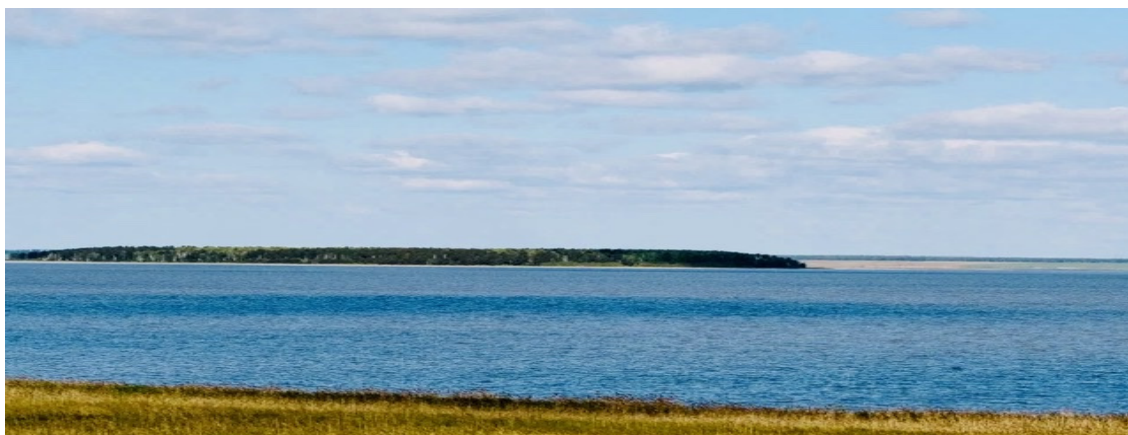
1. When was the museum founded and by whom?
2. What exhibitions can you see in the museum?
3. Where is Mokrousovo?
4. When was it founded and who is the founder?
5. What do you know about Mokrousovo Kurgan region?

**3. Write a short story describing the museum. (When I was in Mokrousovo, I visited the museum).**

**4. What's this? Give a definition of the word. Explain how to use this device.**



## **The nature of my native region (Petukhovsky District)**



Petukhovsky District is located in the east of Kurgan Region. The landscape of the district is flat, with many small lakes and swamps. There are more than 250 of them in the area. The water in the lakes varies in composition, from fresh to saline.

The main territory of the district is covered with fields and steppes. Forests in the region are mainly deciduous, consisting of small birch and aspen groves, with mixed and coniferous forests being rare.

This area is attractive to many migratory birds, with large birds such as pelicans, swans, cranes, and numerous ducks nesting here. The district is home to a natural zoological reserve, where wild boars, Siberian roe deer, foxes, and badgers live.

The best-known natural attraction of the district is Lake Medvezhye, also known as the “Dead Sea of Trans-Urals”. The lake is famous for its mineral water and mud baths, which are used for treatment at the “Medvezhye Lake” sanatorium. The water mineralization can reach up to 360 grams per liter, exceeding the salt concentration in the Dead Sea in Israel. The lake is located in an ancient depression with a diameter of over 60 kilometers, and is a specially protected natural area.

Lake Medvezhye is the unique natural complex with a diverse ecosystem. It is the only lake in Western Siberia that almost never freezes. The main inhabitant



of the lake is a small pink crustacean called artemia, as fish are absent in the lake. The vegetation consists of a small group of microalgae.

The lake's shape resembles the number “8” from above, divided by two peninsulas. The peninsulas have elevations known as “islands” by the locals, with a unique pine-linden forest, the only one in Trans-Urals remaining from the pre-glacial period. The forests are filled with unusually large and sweet wild cherry, currant, honeysuckle, hawthorn, and raspberry. This area is part of the natural monument “Cherry-Island Dacha”.

The unique nature of the Petukhovsky District requires careful treatment, which is why a cluster of the first national park in Trans-Urals is planned to be created around Lake Medvezhye.

### **Tasks for the text:**

- 1. Find and learn new words and phrases related to nature in the text. Translate them. Group them in the table:***

Plants	Animals	Landscape	Other

Make your own sentences with the new words.

- 2. Read the text and answer the following questions:***

- What natural beauties are there in Petukhovsky District?
  - What is special about Lake Medvezhye?
  - Why are there no fish in Lake Medvezhye?
  - What are the advantages of living in the city compared to rural areas?
  - Do you prefer city hustle and bustle or a peaceful natural landscape? Give reasons.
2. Prepare a presentation on the wildlife of your native region.
  3. Discuss what is more important for people: nature or the cities. Give your reasons.
  4. Prepare an outline for retelling.

### *My native place*



The history of the town leaves its roots in the prerevolutionary time. It was the village of Yudino and was founded in 1779. Then the population grew, the number of the enterprises also increased. On the 16<sup>th</sup> of March 1944 the village was transformed into town and it was named Petukhovo. Petukhovo is situated on the south-east of Zauralie on the Ishimskaya plain. Our town borders with Kazakhstan.

Many people like to live in the very center of big cities, others prefer to live in the suburbs or even on the farms in the country. Our town is not large. Its population is 8340 people. Petukhovo is in some way a cultural and administrative center of the district.

Our town has two schools, a railway, a museum, an arts school, a technical college and a sport school.

There is a monument to the Unknown Soldier in the central square. People come here to lay the flowers. Nobody is forgotten, nothing is forgotten.

The technical college was opened in 1930. It is one of the oldest in Kurgan region. More than 11 thousand specialists studied here: mechanics, electricians, accountants and managers. Its graduates work in workshops and fields not only of our region; they are leaders of farms, enterprises and institutions all over the county.

One of the schools is named after the USSR Hero Ya.S. Kulishev. During 120 years the school has taught thousands of students. They have become workers, doctors, teachers, pilots, scientists, writers... One of the Governors of Kurgan region – Oleg Alexeevich Bogomolov – is the graduate of this school.

There is a local library in Petukhovo. The citizens of our town borrow books to their taste here.

The arts school and musical school, which became cultural centers, were opened in 1958.

A cinema was opened in 1970. The citizens of our town visited it with pleasure. In 2007 the cinema was reconstructed and became the best in the eastern zone.

The inhabitants of Petukhovo save their past with care. That's why such institutions as The Registry office and the Museum of Local Lore, situated in the buildings of wooden architecture, are very popular among the people. And the most favourite place of young people is the Bench of Lovers, where everybody hopes to find his or her love.

Our town is a nice place to live in. If you come to our town you'll find people there warm and friendly. The life there is quiet and peaceful. New houses, shops and offices are appeared every year.

Petukhovo is our native town and we like it.




**Task 1. Complete the sentences with words from the text.**





1. It was the village of .....
2. Petukhovo is situated on ..... of Zauralie.
3. Our town is not .....
4. There is a monument to the .... in the central square.
5. In 2007 the cinema was ....

**Task 2. Answer the questions.**




1. When was Yudino transformed into the town?
2. Where is Petukhovo situated?
3. Is Petukhovo a cultural and administrative center of the district?
4. How many people live in Petukhovo?
5. Where is the monument to the Unknown Soldier situated?
6. How old is school named after the USSR Hero Ya. S. Kulishev?

**Task 3. What are these places? Match place and its name.**

<p>1</p> 	<p>A. school named after the USSR Hero Ya. S. Kulishev</p>
<p>2</p> 	<p>B. a railway</p>
<p>3</p> 	<p>C. a museum</p>

<p>4</p> 	<p>D. an arts school</p>
<p>5</p> 	<p>E. a technical college</p>
<p>6</p> 	<p>F. a sport school</p>
<p>7</p> 	<p>G. a monument to the unknown soldier</p>



<p>8</p>  <p>8</p>	<p>H. a cinema</p>
<p>9</p>  <p>9</p>	<p>I. a plant</p>
<p>10</p>  <p>10</p>	<p>J. a Registry office</p>



## **KEYS**

### **Task 1.**

1. Yudino
2. south-east
3. large
4. unknown soldier
5. reconstructed

### **Task 2.**

1. On the 16<sup>th</sup> of March 1944 the village was transformed into the town.
2. Petukhovo is situated on the south-east of Zauralie on the Ishimskaya plain.
3. Yes, it is. Petukhovo is in some way a cultural and administrative center of the district.
4. Its population is 8340 people.
5. The monument is situated in the central square.
6. School is 120 years old.

### **Task 3.**

- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| 1 – E | 6 – G  |
| 2 – I | 7 – F  |
| 3 – B | 8 – H  |
| 4 – C | 9 – A  |
| 5 – J | 10 – D |

### The history of my native town (Petukhovo)



Cities, like people, have their own unique face, their own biography. The town of Petukhovo is one of the ancient towns in Kurgan region, located in its eastern part. The area is flat. The land of Petukhovo is rich and beautiful. The lives of many remarkable people are connected with this town. My native town is small but beautiful in all seasons.

How did my native town, praised in poems and songs, appear?

- In 1779 the village of Yudino was founded by Pavel Fyodorovich Yudin who was exiled from Yaroslavl province to Siberia.
- In 1892 Petukhovo station was established during the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway.
- In 1896 the first train came to the station.

Forty-six families from Poltava province settled along the railway on the southern side, naming their street Voznesenskaya. The second group, consisting of forty-two families, settled on the other side of the railway line, close to their fellow countrymen, and named their street Port-Artur.

- On October 2, 1942 the village was given the status of a working settlement.
- On March 16, 1944 the settlement was given the status of a town renamed as Petukhovo.

There are three versions of the name of Petukhovo.

The first one: Roosters were the only birds that survived the way and were brought by settlers to Petukhovo.

The second one: the settlers brought loud-voiced singing roosters along with the hens and they were crowing in different ways.

The third one: the village was named after the exiled Cossack settler Petukhov.

We will never know which of the versions is true. This has faded into the centuries of the town's existence. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century Petukhovo played a significant role during the Second World War. Here was a plant producing artillery shells for the front. Now Petukhovo is a peaceful town with the population of about 9 000 people. People preserve their rich history. In the town there are many museums, monuments and cultural events.

### ***Tasks for the text***

1. Read the text "History of the native town" and describe the main events that led to the appearance of this town.
2. Find words and phrases related to the town's history in the text. Make a list of these words and translate them into your native language.
3. What historical figures are mentioned in the text in the context of the town's foundation? Write a brief story about each of them.
4. Write down or underline the main names, geographical names and descriptions.

## OBELISKS OF OUR MEMORY



In Safakulevsky municipal district, after the liquidation of village councils, 4 united territorial departments were created on their basis - municipal state institutions (MSI) “Tzentralnoe” (“Central”), “Zapadnoe” (“Western”), “Yuzhnoe” (“Southern”) and “Vostochnoe” (“Eastern”). These departments have a common work schedule and responsibilities.

In our district there are 33 settlements. In 27 of them, marked with red stars on the map, there are 32 monuments dedicated to fellow countrymen-participants of the Great Patriotic war (five of the settlements have got two monuments).

Yalanskaya School is situated in the municipal state institutions (MSI) “Vostochnoe” (“Eastern”).

On the territory of the municipal state institution (MSI) “Vostochnoe” (“Eastern”) there are nine settlements and eleven monuments to fellow countrymen, defenders of the Motherland during the Great Patriotic war: Yalanskoye, Kalmyk-Abdrashevo, Beloe Ozero, Maximovka, Borovichi, Bakharevo, Subbotino, Murzabaeva and Bugui.

### There are 2 monuments and an Alley of Glory in the village of Yalanskoye



In 1965, in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Soviet government, the first obelisk was opened to fellow soldiers who died during the Great Patriotic

War of 1941-1945.



360 pine trees were planted on May 4-5, 1979 in memory of 360 people who went to the front during the Great Patriotic War.



A stele with a bas-relief of a soldier is located in the heart of the village. On the monument, we can find the names of 270 fellow citizens who never returned from the Great Patriotic War.

Guzheva E.K., an English teacher, wrote a poem.



<p>❖ <u>Памяти земляков</u></p> <p><i>В центре нашего села обелиск стоит. Виден он издалека, хоть и невелик. Это память землякам, тем, кто пал в бою, Защищая от врагов Родину свою. В День Победы каждый год здесь проходит митинг, Собирается народ, чтоб почтить их, Тех, кто отдал жизнь свою много лет назад За своих односельчан. Вспомним тех солдат...</i></p>	<p><i>To memory of the countrymen</i></p> <p><i>In the centre of the village there's an obelisk. It is visible from afar, though it's not so big. It's memory to the countrymen, who fell in the war, Defending from the enemies their Native land and door. On the Day of Victory there's a meeting every year, People gather to honor them, Those who gave their lives for their fellow villagers So many years ago. Remember those soldiers...</i></p> <p><i>Translated by Khabibullina D.G.</i></p>
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### Village Kalmyk-Abdrashevo



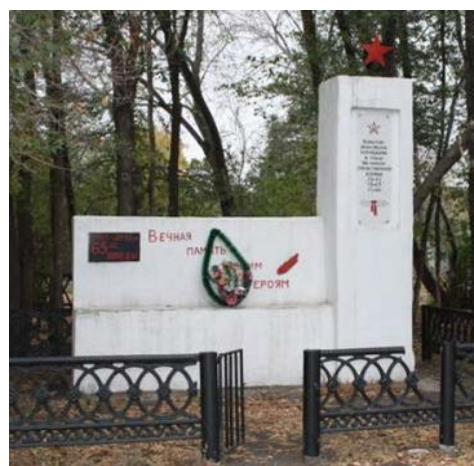
The Obelisk was opened in 1985 in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Victory and is dedicated to the participants of the Great Patriotic War, buried in the cemetery of the village of Kalmyk-Abdrashevo of the Yalansky state farm.  
Author: Anatoly Alekseev

### There are 2 monuments in the village of Beloe Ozero



A brick stele dedicated to fellow countrymen who participated in the Great Patriotic War. The year of the monument's

creation: 1989. Author: A. Khusamov.



A brick stele dedicated to fellow countrymen who participated in the Great Patriotic War.

#### Discuss

Do you know E. K. Guzheva?  
Are you familiar with her work?  
Do you participate in Obelisk campaigns?

#### Activities

Take a collection of poems by E. K. Guzheva from the school library and learn by heart what you like.



## Chastoozerye – our lake district



Hello! Today we are going on a trip to the Kurgan region. How many districts are there in our region? Please, look at the map and say what districts are in the east of the region.

### ***1. Read these words***

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| [e]  | centre temple bell pelican heron fell      |
| [ɜ:] | first church turned curly birch early      |
| [i]  | built live rich district crystal split     |
| [dʒ] | large project village huge region sausages |
| [ɔ:] | shore border formed water store author     |
| [eɪ] | ancient date located situated crane lake   |
| [ɒ]  | hot flock got forests bronze strong        |
| [æ]  | swan exact aspen swamp inhabitant gather   |
| [aɪ] | white kite behind wild light types         |

***2. Read the texts and match them with the names. You don't need to use one of the names.***

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) A beautiful legend    | d) Historical facts   |
| b) Industrial production | e) Picturesque nature |
| c) Popular attractions   | f) Famous people      |

1. In the centre of the village of Chastoozerye you can admire a beautiful white stone temple and the monument to St. George the Victorious. It is the first church in the Kurgan region built in the last 100 years. There are 11 bells on the bell tower, the largest one weighs 3.5 tons. The author of the project is Igor Akimov, a sculptor from Yekaterinburg.

2. There is a two-meter bronze monument to Sergei Yesenin on the shore of Lake Martynovo. It was opened on the poet's birthday on October 3, 2016. The poet stands with his arms outstretched to the vast forests, fields and lakes of Russia. The sculptor is Olga Krasnosheina.

3. The Chastoozersky district was founded on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March in 1924. The district is located in the east of the Kurgan region, near the border with the Tyumen region. The exact date of the founding of the village of Chastoozerye is still unknown. The settlement became known under the name of Chastoozerye in the early 1820s. It is situated near Lake Martynovo.

4. In ancient times, when the first inhabitants appeared at Kabanye Lake, a huge dark thundercloud gathered over our area in the hot summer. A flock of swans was flying past. One pair fell behind the pack. Suddenly, a kite appeared. He attacked a straggling couple from behind. Defending his mate, the male swan bravely fought the enemy, but the forces were unequal, and with a loud death cry, he flew like a stone to the ground. The female swan rushed like lightning from the kite into a thundercloud. There was a strong rolling thunder. The cloud split into large and small fragments, which fell to the ground like crystal ice. And many blue lakes were formed from them. Those that got the swan's tears turned salty. And where the feathers of the kite fell, swamps formed. We have a lot of both – 360. That's why the settlement was called Chastoozerny.

5. The main company of the village is the Veles meat processing plant. It is one of the largest meat processing plants in the Urals and Western Siberia. Its history began in 1995. Now the company produces more than 300 types of sausages, meat delicacies and other products. There are a lot of Veles stores in many cities of the Urals.

6. There are more than 350 lakes in the Chastoozersky district. On the lakes you can admire the white water lily. There are a lot of birch and aspen forests, meadows and fields in the area. Roe deer, wild boars and a lot of other animals live here. The area is rich in wild birds; here you can see cranes, swans, herons and even curly pelicans.

***3. Have you ever heard about the Lake District in England? Where is it situated? Find out about it. What is in common and what is different about the English Lake District and ours?***

<https://zaural.pro/chastoozerskij-rajon/istoriya/>

<https://tourism-kurgan.ru/>

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

<https://uraloved.ru/chastoozerye>



## Shadrinsk Hot Mineral Spring

A few years ago a new attraction appeared in Shadrinsk, which is located on the banks of the Iset River - a hot spring with a swimming pool. Since then, it has become a place of attraction not only for citizens and residents of the district, but also for residents of neighboring cities such as Yekaterinburg, Chelyabinsk, Tyumen and Kurgan. There is a locker room, a shower, a hammam, a steam room and an ice room inside the complex. There is a pool with warm mineral water, a little pool in which the much hotter water is bubbling and a tap with mineral water outdoors. Currently, the complex continues to improve its infrastructure, a cafe with a delicious menu has appeared there. And in the near future there will be holiday homes for families. The reconstruction of the adjacent territory is being carried out intensively.

Why is this wellness complex so attractive? The answer is simple - the reason is the properties of its mineral water, which heals, rejuvenates and its composition of minerals is similar to the water in Essentuki. It is worth mentioning that this complex is open year-round. You can book tickets in advance, which is very convenient. Kurgan region cares for families!



***I. Read the questions and choose the correct answers according to the text***

1. What appeared in Shadrinsk a few years ago on the banks of the Iset River?
  - a) A hot spring with a swimming pool;
  - b) A new shopping mall;
  - c) A movie theater.
2. Who is attracted to the wellness complex in Shadrinsk?
  - a) Only citizens of Shadrinsk;
  - b) Residents of neighboring cities such as Yekaterinburg, Chelyabinsk, Tyumen, and Kurgan;
  - c) Tourists from other countries.
3. What is the main reason for the attractiveness of the wellness complex?
  - a) Its location on the banks of the Iset River;
  - b) The properties of its healing water;
  - c) The variety of activities available.

***II. Find antonyms for the following words***

hot, inside, intensively, citizens, delicious, warm, convenient, infrastructure, year-round, adjacent.

***III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs***

1. A few years ago, a hot spring with a swimming pool (appear) in Shadrinsk.
2. The complex (continue) to improve its infrastructure.
3. There (be) a cafe with a delicious menu inside the complex.
4. The reconstruction of the adjacent territory (carry out) intensively.
5. The mineral water (heal) and (rejuvenate).

***IV. Match the following adjectives with the corresponding nouns from the text above.***

1. hot
2. delicious
4. adjacent
5. convenient
6. year-round



The nature of the native land	Can you appreciate the beauty of the world around you? The nature of Russia is incredibly rich and various. It is amazing at any time of the year. Join us to visit our flourishing corner in the village of Ichkino, not far from the city of Shadrinsk, Kurgan region.	
	Vocabulary	
	Look at the pictures. Match the words from the list below (a-m) with the pictures and describe them. One word is extra.	
	A - forget-me-not; B – daffodil; C – zinnia; D – tulip; E – aster; F – iris; G – rose; H – petunia; I – marigold; J – fuchsia; K – wisteria; L – daisy; M – pelargonium;	
		
1	2	3
		
4	5	6
		
7	8	9
		
10	11	12



## Blooming yard



### DISCUSS

**Read the text. Answer the questions.**

1. Why did the students decide to decorate the school yard?
2. How many years have students been decorating the school yard?
3. Describe their actions on the plot.
4. What kinds of flowers were grown on the school plot?
5. What flowers would you plant on your plot?
6. Why is it important to do everything with your own hands?
7. Do you have the same tradition at school?

Everyone wants to decorate their home. School is the place where we come every day and we want to see it beautiful and well-groomed. For many years we have been taking care of the school flowerbeds. For 10 years we have been decorating flowerbeds in the same style. This is one of our traditions.

We decided to form the flowerbeds at the main entrance to make the main entrance really grand. We, the students of Ichkinskaya secondary school all together with teachers, staff and parents grew seedlings of flowers, prepared the ground for planting them in flowerbeds, planted flowers and took care of them ourselves.

We planted pale blue forget-me-nots, bright yellow daffodils, white daisies, asters from pink, white to purple, bright red tulips and roses, unpretentious petunia, marigolds yellow and burgundy, irises from blue to lilac, colorful zinnias, pelargonium.

Everyone can see flowerbeds blooming in spring, summer and autumn. These were flowerbeds in the shape of a butterfly, a star. The school received prizes for the design of flowerbeds. The territory of our plot is 5 acres.

We've been practicing decorating the school yard and have learnt a lot of new things. This knowledge can be applied in later life. This project allowed us to appreciate the beauty of the world around us, to see that we can create this beauty with our own hands. It is very important that at the final stage we received satisfaction from the results of our labor.

**Read the text and mark the sentences T (true), F (false) or DS (doesn't say).**

1. Children have been participating in the project for 10 years \_\_\_\_\_
2. Children have been decorating the school plot for many years \_\_\_\_\_
3. The students worked alone on the plot \_\_\_\_\_
4. The students worked all together with teachers, staff and parents \_\_\_\_\_
5. 11 types of flowers were planted on the plot \_\_\_\_\_
6. The school has been receiving prizes for 5 years for the design of the plot \_\_\_\_\_
7. The children couldn't appreciate the beauty of the world around them \_\_\_\_\_
8. They decorated the school yard every day with their own hands in spring, summer and autumn \_\_\_\_\_



### ACTIVITY PROJECT



Look at the photo. Here is a bouquet grown on the school plot. The students presented a bouquet to the teacher. Share your ideas how to grow flowers on a school plot and make a flower arrangement.

## OUTSTANDING PERSON OF MY REGION

### 1. *Read the text*



Grigory Kravchenko was born on September 21 (October 12), 1912 in a large family of a poor peasant in the village of Golubovka. Since 1914 he lived in the village of Pakhomovka of Pavlodar district of Semipalatinsk region.

In May 1923, the Kravchenko family moved to the village of Zverinogolovskoe, Chelyuabinsk region. Here Grisha went to study in the first grade and then graduated from primary school. In May 1925 he was admitted to the pioneer organisation. In 1927 he entered the Zverinogolovskaya School of peasant youth.

Since 1928, he lived in a boarding school, as his parents moved to the village of Mochalovo and then to Kurgan. While studying there, he joined the Komsomol. In December 1929 he was elected a member of the Komsomol district Committee. In 1930 he graduated from the school of peasant youth and entered the Perm agricultural College, which was soon transferred in Moscow. In 1931 he was drafted into Red Army. In May 1931, he was sent to the 1st military school of pilots. In 1932, after graduating from the Kachin military aviation school, he started to work there as a pilot instructor.

From March to August 1938 Senior Lieutenant Kravchenko participated in the fighting in China. He shot down about 10 enemy aircraft and was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. On February 22, 1939 he was awarded the order of Lenin and the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Kravchenko arrived in Mongolia and was appointed Advisor to the 22<sup>nd</sup> fighter aviation regiment. For the battle in Khalkhin Gol he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for the second time.

In June, 1941 the Great Patriotic War began and he was appointed commander of the air division. In July-August 1941, he participated in the battle of Smolensk. In February, 1943 he flew at the head of a group of aircrafts, but his plane was damaged. Having flown over the front line, Kravchenko could not hold on to his airfield and was forced to leave the plane, but the parachute did not open. General Kravchenko died. He was buried in the Kremlin wall on February 28, 1943.

The name of the hero was given to Zverinogolovskaya secondary school (Zverinogolovskiy district, Kurgan region). In November, 2017 the monument to twice Hero of the Soviet Union G.P. Kravchenko was set up in Zverinogolovskoe.

## **2. Answer the questions**

1. When and where was G.P. Kravchenko born?
2. What do you know about his family?
3. He graduated from school in Zverinogolovskoe, didn't he?
4. In what events did he participate in Mongolia?
5. Where did he die?
6. How did people honor G.P. Kravchenko?
7. Are you proud of our countryman?

## **3. True or False**

1. G.P. Kravchenko was born on September 21, 1923.
2. He was born in a family of rural intellectuals.
3. He took part in the Civil War.
4. He participated in the battle in Khalkhin Gol.
5. During the Great Patriotic War, he took part in the battle of Smolensk.
6. He was buried in the Kremlin wall on February 28, 1943.

## **4. Fill in the table and tell us about G.P. Kravchenko with the help of the data in the table**

Date	Event



## Outstanding people of Yurgamysh district

### Ivan Stepanovich Kudrin

(21.11.1921 - 4.09.1994)



Ivan Stepanovich Kudrin was a tank mechanic of the 46th Tank Regiment of the 46th Tank Brigade of the 7th Separate Army, a junior driver mechanic.

He was born on November 21, 1921 in the village of Kolupayevka in the Yurgamyshsky district of the Kurgan region in a peasant family. After graduating from three grades of elementary school, he worked at the collective farm "The First of May". In 1937, he graduated from tractor driver courses and worked at the Kislyanskaya MTS of the Yurgamyshsky district.

In May 1941, he was called up for active service in the Red Army and sent to a tank unit as a driver.

In the early days of the Great Patriotic War, it was difficult to get to the front. The tank unit where Private Kudrin served left for the front. But he and a group of fighters were sent to Leningrad to receive new tanks.

On October 1, 1941, during an attack near the village of Ozerki in the Leningrad region, Second Lieutenant Golitsyn's tank, whose driver was Kudrin, separated from the main force and got stuck in a deep swamp. The Nazis tried to capture a stationary vehicle, but the crew repelled the attack by destroying an enemy gun and several soldiers.

At that time, the commander and the turret gunner were killed by a direct hit of a shell into the tower. Kudrin was wounded, but returned to the tank. For another 5 days the tank man, severely wounded and exhausted by hunger and thirst, resisted the enemy. With machine gun fire and grenades, he repelled all attempts by the Nazis to take over the stationary vehicle or burn it.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated November 20, 1941, for exemplary performance of combat missions of the command at the front of the struggle against the German invaders and the bravery and heroism shown at the same time, Ivan Stepanovich Kudrin, a junior driver, was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the





award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

Ivan Stepanovich was demobilized in August 1945. He returned to his homeland.

In 1968, he retired and moved to the city of Kurgan. He died on May 4, 1994. He was buried in the village of Maloe Beloe in the Yurgamyshsky district.

He was awarded the Order of Lenin (11/20/1941), the Order of Great Patriotic War of the 1st degree (03/11/1985) and several medals.

In Kurgan there is a memorial plaque on the house where the Hero lived. A secondary school and a street in the Yurgamysh settlement in the Kurgan region are named after him.

***Task 1. Find English equivalents in the text:***

1. младший механик-водитель
2. работал в колхозе
3. был призван на действительную службу в Красную Армию
4. тыловой Ленинград
5. завяз в глубоком болоте
6. отбил атаку, уничтожив вражеское орудие
7. Кудрин был ранен, но вернулся в танк.
8. отразил все попытки гитлеровцев
9. демобилизован в августе
10. присвоено звание Героя Советского Союза

***Task 2. Answer the questions:***

1. Where and when was Ivan Stepanovich Kudrin born?
2. How many grades did he finish at school?
3. When was he called up for active service in the Red Army?
4. What happened to the tank on October 1, 1941?
5. How many days did Kudrin hold the fort?
6. What title was Kudrin awarded in 1941?

## Decembrists in Kurgan

Being exiled to Kurgan against their will, these highly educated people contributed significantly to the spiritual and cultural development of the city. Throughout the 19th century, Kurgan was a place of political exile. From 1830 to 1857, thirteen participants of the armed uprising against autocracy in December 1825 and early January 1826, known as Decembrists, were exiled there at different times. These included Ivan Focht, Vladimir Likharev, Mikhail Nazimov, Andrey Rozen, Nikolay Lorer, Mikhail Naryshkin, Alexander Briggen, Petr Svistunov, Nikolay Basargin, Flegont Bashmakov, Dmitry Shchepin-Rostovsky, Ivan Povalo-Shveikovsky, and Wilhelm Kuchelbecker.

After forced labor in Siberian factories and mines, Kurgan was considered a better place due to its natural and climatic conditions and proximity to European Russia. However, even there, the exiled Decembrists were officially regarded as "state criminals." According to the "Rules on the Order of Supervision" for the Decembrists, each could receive up to 2,000 rubles in banknotes from relatives for the initial setup through the civil governor. Those without wealthy relatives were given a soldier's ration and peasant clothing by the treasury. Local administration helped them at its discretion at the expense of the residents, but this barely provided daily sustenance. The arrival, departure, and movement of the Decembrists were all monitored by central and local authorities.



The first to arrive was Ivan Focht, a member of the Southern Society of Decembrists and a staff captain of the Azov Infantry Regiment, on March 10, 1830. Due to his severe illnesses (scurvy, tuberculosis), he focused on reading medical literature, opened a pharmacy, and began providing medical assistance to the townspeople and surrounding residents, free of charge for the poor. His health worsened, and he died on February 1, 1842, being buried in the parish cemetery. Today, his memory, along with that of another Decembrist, Ivan Poval-Shveikovsky (who also died in Kurgan five years after settling there), is commemorated with memorial plaques in the city garden near the Alexander Nevsky Church.



On August 29, 1830, another Decembrist, Mikhail Nazimov, a staff captain and member of the Northern Society, arrived in Kurgan. In the fall of 1831, he bought a house from a Kurgan townsman, Yakovlev, and established a garden and flower beds. As a knowledgeable and experienced engineer, Nazimov made significant contributions to the improvement of Kurgan, drawing plans for houses being built and for new churches in the villages.

The house of Andrey Rozen has survived to this day. Baron Rozen engaged in horticulture enthusiastically, which was a novelty for provincial Kurgan, establishing a large garden with an alley of acacias, birches, and linden trees, and flower beds.



**Andrey Rozen**

He attempted to crossbreed local wild fruit tree varieties with cultivated ones, achieving good results with local wild cherries.

During their five-year stay in Kurgan, in addition to their two older sons, the Rozens had two more children. Baroness Anna Rozen dedicated much time to caring for and educating her children, establishing a good home pharmacy and successfully treating many townspeople for fevers and other severe illnesses. In September 1837, Andrey Rozen was ordered to leave Kurgan for the active army in the Caucasus, and his family was allowed to return to European Russia. The Rozens sold their home and donated the money

to their impoverished comrades exiled elsewhere in Siberia, while part of their books was given to the library of the Kurgan district school. The garden established by Baron Rozen remained a favorite leisure spot for Kurgan residents until the end of the 19th century.

### ***Answer the questions***

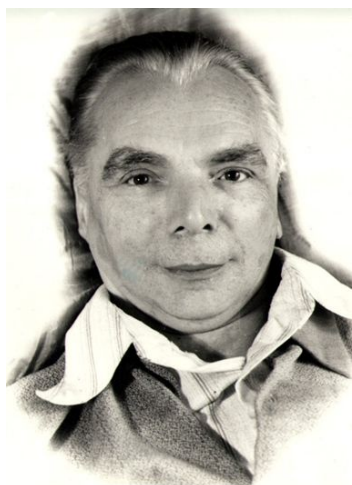
1. What significant contributions did the Decembrists make to Kurgan?
2. Why was Kurgan considered a better place for exile compared to Siberia?
3. Who was the first Decembrist to arrive in Kurgan?
4. What kind of assistance did Ivan Focht provide to the residents of Kurgan?
5. When did Ivan Focht die and where was he buried?
6. Who followed Ivan Focht to Kurgan on August 29, 1830?
7. What improvements did Mikhail Nazimov make in Kurgan?
8. Which Decembrist bought a house from Yakovlev in 1831?
9. How did Baron Andrey Rozen contribute to horticulture in Kurgan?
10. What happened to the Rozens after Andrey Rozen was ordered to leave Kurgan in 1837?

## Answers

1. They contributed to the spiritual and cultural development of the city.
2. Due to better natural and climatic conditions and proximity to European Russia.
3. Ivan Focht arrived on March 10, 1830.
4. He provided medical assistance and opened a pharmacy.
5. He died on February 1, 1842, and was buried in the parish cemetery.
6. Mikhail Nazimov arrived on August 29, 1830.
7. He drew plans for houses and new churches and worked on improving the town.
8. Mikhail Nazimov.
9. He established a large garden and crossbred local wild fruit trees with cultivated varieties.
10. Andrey Rozen was ordered to join the active army in the Caucasus, and his family returned to European Russia.



## Leonid Kulikov



Leonid Ivanovich was born on August 7, 1924, in the city of Ivanovo. As a child, his family moved to Gatchina, where his father worked as a lawyer, and his mother taught history and was a school principal. In 1940, when Leonid was in the eighth grade, he fell seriously ill. The disease progressed, and soon he was completely paralyzed. The outbreak of the Great Patriotic War worsened the situation: the evacuation of the family beyond the Urals turned out to be a difficult test for the sick young man.

The Kulikov family settled first in the village of Dudinka, and then in Polovinnoye. These places became a source of inspiration for Leonid. Despite his illness, he began writing poems and stories. The first publications appeared in the local press as early as 1946. Gradually, his talent attracted the attention of readers and critics, and in 1951, his first book of poems, «Soon to School», was published.

Leonid Kulikov created dozens of fairy tales, poems, stories and fables. His works are distinguished by their lightness, vivid images and deep morals. One of his most famous works was the fairy tale «Belochka-Umelochka» (“skilful little squirrel”), which was translated into several languages and gained wide popularity. In total, the circulation of his books exceeded four million copies.

Leonid Kulikov's talent and tenacity were recognized with various awards. In 1959, he became a member of the Union of Writers of the USSR. For his contribution to Soviet literature and in honor of his 50th birthday, he was awarded the Order “Badge of Honor” and the Medal “For Valiant Labor”. Numerous radio programs, television programs, and even amateur films have been dedicated to his work.



Children occupied a special place in Leonid Kulikov's work. He actively communicated with them, received letters from different parts of the country, and participated in school events. His fairy tales and poems became the basis for theatrical productions and literary evenings. For his work with children, he was awarded the badges «For Excellence in Public Education» and «For Active Work with Pioneers».

An important role in the life and work of Leonid Kulikov was played by his mother, Antonina Semenovna. She was not only his support, but also his first critic and mentor. Her influence on the formation of her son's worldview and creative style cannot be overestimated.

Leonid Ivanovich Kulikov passed away on September 5, 1980. However, his works continue to live and inspire new generations of readers. His poems and fairy tales remain a vivid example of how strength of spirit and faith in goodness can overcome any obstacles.

The book "Belochka-Umelochka", published in 1960, became a real bestseller and a favorite reading for several generations of children. This is a story about a little squirrel who, thanks to her hard work and ingenuity, copes with all difficulties and becomes really skillful and handy. The book teaches children to value work, help each other and not be afraid of difficulties.

There is a Museum named after Leonid Kulikov, located in Secondary School No. 26. It was opened on February 20, 1986, and tells about the poet's life. You can see by a bust of the poet there. There is also a memorial plaque on the house at No. 62 in Gogol Street. It states that the poet Leonid Ivanovich Kulikov lived in this house from 1961 to 1980. And there is a library in Kurgan named after Leonid Kulikov.

***Task 1. Answer the questions***

1. Where was Leonid Kulikov born?
2. What illness did Leonid suffer from in 1940?
3. What city was the first place where the Kulikov family settled after evacuation?
4. When was Leonid Kulikov's first book of poems published?
5. How many copies of Kulikov's books were sold in total?
6. What award did Kulikov receive on his 50th birthday?
7. What role did Leonid's mother play in his life?
8. Which of Kulikov's works was translated into several languages?
9. When was the Leonid Kulikov Museum opened?
10. Where is the library named after Leonid Kulikov?

***Task 2. Fill in the gaps in the sentences based on the given text***

1. Leonid Kulikov was born in \_\_\_\_\_ (city).
2. Kulikov's first book of poems is called "\_\_\_\_\_ to School."
3. One of Kulikov's most famous works is "\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_."
4. In 1959, Kulikov became a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Writers of the USSR.
5. Kulikov received the \_\_\_\_\_ badge for active work with pioneers.
6. His mother's name was \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Kulikov Museum was opened in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
8. Kulikov wrote a total of \_\_\_\_\_ (number) fairy tales, poems, and stories.
9. Throughout his life, Kulikov received \_\_\_\_\_ awards.
10. Kulikov's works were used for \_\_\_\_\_ (group of people) events.

***Task 3. Are the statements true or false?***

1. Leonid Kulikov was born in 1924.
2. Kulikov's first publication was in 1950.
3. Kulikov was a well-known artist.
4. He wrote only for children.
5. Leonid Kulikov won the Nobel Prize.
6. Kulikov's works were based on folktales and fairy tales.
7. He dedicated much time to communicating with children.
8. The Kulikov Museum was opened in 1986.
9. Kulikov died on September 5, 1981.
10. There is a memorial plaque on the house where Kulikov lived.

## ОТВЕТЫ

### Задание 1.

- 1.He was born in Ivanovo.
- 2.He became seriously ill and was completely paralyzed.
- 3.They first settled in the village of Dudinka.
- 4.It was published in 1951.
- 5.The total circulation exceeded four million copies.
- 6.He was awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor.
- 7.She was his support, first critic, and mentor.
- 8.The fairy tale “The Belochka-Umelochka”.
- 9.The museum was opened in 1986.
10. It is located in Kurgan.

### Задание 2.

1. Ivanovo.
- 2.Soon.
- 3.The Belochka-Umelochka.
- 4.Union.
- 5.For Active Work with Pioneers.
- 6.Antonina Semenovna.
- 7.1986.
- 8.Dozens.
- 9.Various.
- 10.Theatrical productions and literary evenings.

### Задание 3.

- 1.True.
- 2.False.
- 3.False.
- 4.False.
- 5.False.
- 6.True.
- 7.True.
- 8.True.
- 9.False.
- 10.True.



## WE ARE PROUD

*Read the short biography of G.A. Ilizarov and do exercises after the text.*



### Doctor Ilizarov

Gavriil Abramovich Ilizarov was born on June 15, 1921 in the city of Belovezh in Belarus in a poor peasant family. In search of work and food, the family moved to Azerbaijan. Little Gavriil worked as a shepherd on the farm. He went to school only at the age of 11.



In 1939 Ilizarov entered the medical Institute in Simferopol. In 1944 Gavril was graduated and received his appointment in Dolgovskaya regional hospital in Kurgan region. In 1950 Gavriil Abramovich was appointed as a traumatologist-orthopedist of the Kurgan regional hospital. In 1951 he developed a universal external fixation device for the treatment of bone fractures and deformations. Later, he developed methods of replacing defects of tubular bones with the help of his apparatus. Thanks to this method, it is possible to restore the missing parts of the limbs, including the foot, fingers, and extend the limbs.



In 1971 the Kurgan Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Orthopedics and Traumatology (now it is the Ilizarov National Medical Research Centre of Traumatology and Orthopaedics) was founded. The "Ilizarov method" has become widespread all over the world. Ilizarov is the author of more than 600 scientific works, 194 inventions and 13 foreign patents. For his outstanding discovery in the field of medicine, the unique results of the treatment of patients Ilizarov was awarded many titles, orders and medals.

A talented surgeon died and was buried in 1992 in Kurgan.

### ***Exercise 1***

***Find the English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations.***

1. крестьянская семья
2. в поисках
3. пастух
4. получил назначение
5. областная больница
6. приспособление для лечения
7. методы замены
8. был основан
9. научные труды
10. выдающийся

### ***Exercise 2***

***Agree or disagree with the statements. Say something additional.***

1. Gavriil Abramovich Ilizarov was born in the city of Belovezh in Belarus in a rich peasant family.
2. Little Gavriil worked as a shepherd on the farm.
3. In 1939 Ilizarov entered the medical Institute in Simferopol.
4. In 1960 he developed a universal external fixation device.
5. Ilizarov is the author of more than 600 scientific works.

### ***Exercise 3***

***Match the parts of the sentences.***

1. Gavriil Abramovich Ilizarov was born on June 15, 1921	a. the medical Institute in Simferopol.
2. He went to school	b. for the treatment of bone fractures and deformations.
3. In 1939 Ilizarov entered	c. in the city of Belovezh in Belarus in a poor peasant family.
4. In 1950 Gavriil Abramovich was appointed	d. as a traumatologist-orthopedist of the Kurgan regional hospital.
5. In 1951 he developed a universal external fixation device	e. only at the age of 11.
6. In 1971 the Kurgan Research Institute of	f. Ilizarov was awarded many titles, orders and medals.
7. For his outstanding discovery in the field of medicine	g. Experimental and Clinical Orthopedics and Traumatology was founded.

### ***Exercise 4***

***Put the sentences in the correct order.***

1. He went to school only at the age of 11.
2. Ilizarov entered the medical Institute in Simferopol.
3. Gavriil Abramovich Ilizarov was born on June 15, 1921.
4. He developed a universal external fixation device for the treatment of bone fractures and deformations.
5. The Kurgan Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Orthopedics and Traumatology was founded.
6. Gavriil Abramovich was appointed as a traumatologist-orthopedist of the Kurgan regional hospital.
7. Ilizarov is the author of more than 600 scientific works, 194 inventions, and 13 foreign patents.

### ***Exercise 5***

***Answer the questions.***

1. When and where was G.A. Ilizarov born?
2. At what age did he go to school?
3. When did he enter the Institute?
4. Where was he appointed after graduation from the Institute?
5. When did he move to Kurgan?
6. Why is his method so important for patients?
7. When was the Kurgan Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Orthopedics and Traumatology founded?
8. What is G.A. Ilizarov famous for?

### ***Exercise 6***

***Additional tasks***

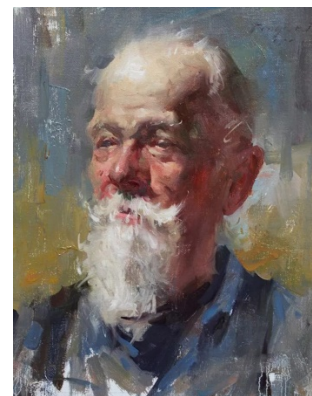
- What qualities should a person have to become Doctor Ilizarov?
- On behalf of the relatives of the patient write a letter of thanks to the staff of the Ilizarov Institute.
- Tell about the main stages of the great scientist's life.

Лукьянчикова Ирина Владимировна,

учитель английского языка МБОУ «Гимназия №27» города Кургана

*Before you start...*

- 1) Look at the pictures below, try to describe them to your classmates and define their genre (a portrait, a landscape, a still life)



- 2) Which picture was painted with oil, watercolor, and pastels?
- 3) Which technique and genre do you like most? Why?

**I. Look at the photo, what place in Kurgan is shown? Where is it located? What is it? Do you know who German Travnikov is?**



**II. One of the pupils reports a fact file on G. Travnikov**

German Travnikov was born in 1937 in the small village Mekhonskoye, the Kurgan region. He studied in Sverdlovsk Art School in 1950s. Since 1964 German Travnikov participated in art exhibitions and joined the Union of Artists in 1967. His first one-man show was held in Kurgan in 1970 and there were about 20 one-man shows in total - in Chelyabinsk and Sverdlovsk, Tyumen and Moscow,

abroad. The artist also participated in more than 100 all-Russia, republican and international exhibitions. In 1982 German Travnikov got the title of Honored Artist of the Russian Federation. The Regional Art Museum is named after him.

His works of art are kept in the collections of many museums and picture galleries of Russia, in the funds of State Museums of Poland and Bulgaria, in galleries and private collections of other countries.

**III. Read the interview with German Travnikov to learn more about our famous countryman:**

- When did you first start painting?

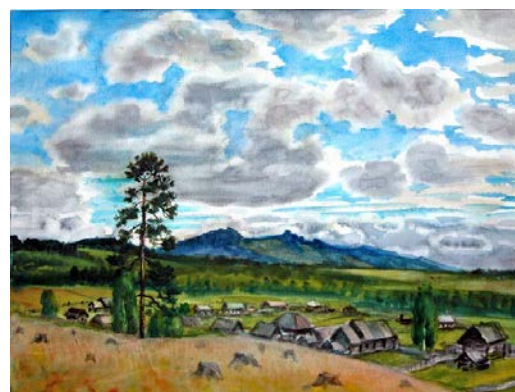
- I was 3,5 years old when in spring 1941 my father surprised me by a pencil sketch of a bird sitting on a tree right outside the window. Art is magic, I thought, it can help you capture the moment and



then share your impressions with other people. I started drawing with pencils and later was presented with watercolors. That was a life-time fascination!

- *Why do you prefer watercolor landscapes?*

- I work in different techniques but watercolors seem to be the most sympathetic and sensitive to the motions of human heart. I believe that watercolor landscapes help me express what I value in art — truth and beauty. And the key element is the sky; nothing is more expressive than that.



- *What is your biggest dream?*

- I have been dreaming about the Museum of Watercolor Painting in Kurgan for so many years. The Regional Art Museum holds a unique collection of watercolors (more than 3000 exhibits) which should be available to visitors. Kurgan is considered 'the watercolor capital' of Russia, attracting numerous artists and art lovers from different parts of the world.



- *Do you have any hobbies besides art?*

- Travelling is like a festival. It takes us up above routine, widens our knowledge, gives a chance to meet other people and learn a foreign culture. It lets us look at our land from a different angle and see its unique peculiarity and beauty more acutely. I've been to Armenia recently, dream of visiting the Antarctic.

- *Where do you get your inspiration?*

- Inspiration is hard work. I take a brush, start painting and here comes an inspiration!

#### **IV. Answer the questions:**

1. When and where was German Travnikov born?
2. When did German Travnikov start participating in art exhibitions?
3. Where are German Travnikov's works of art kept?
4. Why does he prefer to work with watercolor landscapes?
5. What is German Travnikov's biggest dream?

#### **V. Decide if the statements are True/ False**

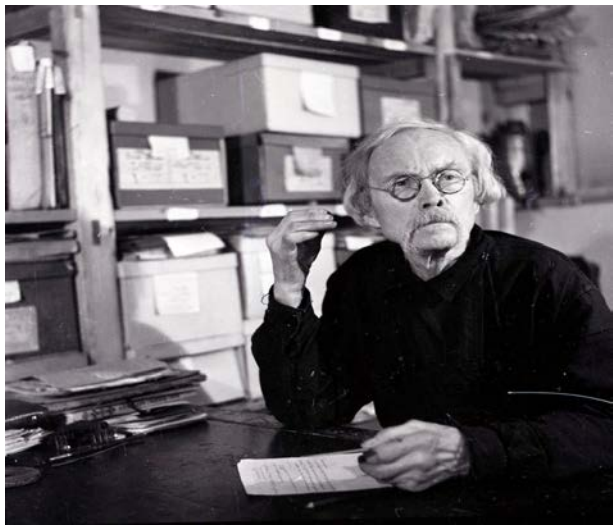
1. The author started painting when he was very young.
2. The author only uses watercolors for his art.
3. The author dreams of a museum for watercolor art in Kurgan.
4. The author believes traveling is boring.
5. The author has participated in many art exhibitions.

#### **VI. Try to list the arguments For/ Against creating the Museum of Watercolor Painting in Kurgan**

## Vladimir Pavlovich Biryukov

### 1. Read the text

Vladimir Pavlovich Biryukov was born on the 7<sup>th</sup> of October in 1888. His native village is Pershinskoye in Shadrinsk district.



Vladimir Pavlovich was an archaeologist, historian, collector, museum worker, researcher and explorer of the Ural culture, literature and dialects.

When Vladimir was 7, he began to form his first collections: numismatic, collections of postage stamps, rocks, bottle labels, packaging boxes from food and pharmacy products, books and antiques.

In 1910 he founded the first Rural Museum in the Trans-Urals. It was situated in the village of Pershinskoye. This museum became the basis for Shadrinsk Scientific Repository. On December 26, 1917, he organized a scientific repository in the city of Shadrinsk, which later became a Local History Museum and got the name of its creator, V. P. Biryukov. The Shadrinsk Scientific Repository was the storage of scientific materials about the nature, history, economy and culture of the Trans-Urals. In 1922, the museum funds contained more than 30 000 exhibits.

Biryukov paid great attention to collecting biographical materials about his contemporaries, describing the history of villages, crafts, customs and holidays of the local people.

Vladimir Pavlovich Biryukov worked in the Scientific Repository for 14 years. During that time 1,248 excursions were conducted. Vladimir Pavlovich Biryukov was a tireless person and a real professional.

The Biryukov Shadrinsky Museum of Local Lore continues the traditions of its founder and works under his motto "Collect, preserve, describe".

### 2. Give English equivalents. Check yourself (Russian-English)

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. внимание                 | 6. создатель           |
| 2. исследователь            | 7. современники        |
| 3. сельский музей           | 8. экспонаты           |
| 4. коллекция почтовых марок | 9. краеведческий музей |
| 5. хранилище                | 10. девиз              |

### ***3. Write True, False or I don't know***

1. Vladimir Pavlovich was an archaeologist, historian, collector, scientist and museum worker.
2. In 1920 he organized the first rural museum in the Trans-Urals in the village of Pershinskoye.
3. Vladimir Pavlovich Biryukov had worked in the scientific repository for 14 years.
4. He conducted many excursions.
5. Biryukov liked to describe the history of villages, crafts, customs and holidays of the population.

### ***4. Write Present Tense Form of each verb***

Born, begun, organized, became, contained, paid.

### Famous people of Kurgan and Kurgan region. Ivan Dmitrievich Ivanov (Shadr)



Ivan Dmitrievich was born on January 29, 1887 in the village of Taktashinskoye, Mishkinsky district, Kurgan region in the family of a carpenter.

His father lived in Shadrinsk, a small town in Kurgan region, in Taktashinskoye his father was in seasonal jobs.

Ivan attended parish school; he liked to draw very much. Soon he was put to work at Panfilov's cotton and wool factory in Yekaterinburg. There he cleaned up the garbage, washed workbenches, opened and closed the factory and made tea for the workers.

He dreamt of studying at the School of Arts and Industry. His dream came true. The school trained masters-cutters in the processing of Ural jewels. Soon a new dream appeared - to enter the Academy of Arts, to

become a sculptor.

In 1905, like other students of the school, Ivan participated in meetings and became a member of the people's squad.

He sent several caricatures ridiculing the autocracy to the satirical magazine "Gnome". The new school director refused to certify Ivan, citing that he was not studying according to the school's program. So, Ivan wasn't accepted into the Academy of Arts.

Left without money and a roof over his head, Ivan met an organ grinder with whom he walked the streets of St. Petersburg and sang songs.

The director of the Imperial Alexandrinsky Theater M.E. Darsky hearing Ivan's voice brought him straight from the street to the exams at the theater college. He was accepted to the college. He studied drama, singing and also participated in the design of plays. At the same time he began to attend classes at the school of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

In order to decide what to choose, Ivan Dmitrievich went to the great artist Ilya Repin for advice. Ilya Repin, having become acquainted with the drawings of Ivanov sent a letter in which he praised the abilities of the young artist, advised to engage in art and offered him support.

In 1910 Ivanov with this support and at the expense of the Shadrinsk City Council went to Paris where he attended the sculpture class of the sculptor Bourdel.

In 1912 Ivanov-Shadr lived in Rome, but in 1913 came back home.

From 1920 he worked in Omsk. Here he created sculptural portraits of German revolutionaries Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

In 1922 he came back in Shadrinsk. In the village of Kalganova, the sculptor found a prototype for his sculpture "The Sower". It was Kipriyan Kirillovich Avdeev. The "Sower" became a generalized image of the peasant in Soviet Russia. He is the owner of the land walking the expanse of fields. He's a slim, broad-shouldered man. He is looking far away.

In 1925, Shadr began work on "The cobblestone is the weapon of the Proletariat". The sculpture was finished for the All-Russian exhibition dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The sculptor found the image while reading M. Gorky's novel "Mother". He imagined a young worker who, having no other weapons, breaks stones from the sidewalk and bravely throws himself into the battle against the Cossack whips. This sculpture is considered a classic example of realism in art.

Shadr became the author of portraits of L.B. Krasin, M. Gorky and others. On April 3, 1941 Ivan Dmitrievich Shadr died.



## Vocabulary

Carpenter	['kɑ:pɪntə]	Плотник
Parish school	['pærɪʃ sku:l]	Приходская школа
Workbench	['wɜ:kbenʃ]	Верстак
Processing	['prəʊsesɪŋ]	Обработка
Squad	[skwɒd]	Отряд
Caricature	['kærɪkəʃʊə]	Карикатура
Autocracy	[ɔ:'tɒkrəsi]	Самодержавие
To certify	['sɜ:tɪfaɪ]	Аттестовать
Organ grinder	['ɔ:gən 'graɪndə]	Шарманщик
Praise	[preɪz]	Похвала
To engage	[ɪn'geɪdʒ]	Заниматься
Revolutionary	[revə'lʊ:ʃən(ə)rɪ]	Революционер
Peasant	['pezənt]	Крестьянин
Cobblestone	['kɒblstəʊn]	Булыжник
Exhibition	[eksɪ'bɪʃn]	Выставка
Weapon	['wepən]	Оружие
Sidewalk	['saɪdwɔ:k]	Тротуар
Cossack whips	['kɒsæk]	Казачьи нагайки

*Find the answers in the text.*



1. What school did Ivan Shadr attend?
2. Where did Ivan Dmitrievich work in his youth?
3. When did the student Ivan Ivanov become a member of the people's squad?
4. Why didn't the new director certify student Ivanov?
5. What was the name of the director of the Imperial Theater?
6. Who did Ivan Dmitrievich go to for advice when he was deciding what career to choose?
7. Which cities did Ivan Shadr live in?
8. What year did he return to Shadrinsk?
9. Who became the prototype of the "Sower" sculpture?
10. Where did Ivan Shadr find the image for the sculpture "Cobblestone is the weapon of the Proletariat"?

### Who was Ilizarov?



*Read the new words and try to remember:*

- **Illiterate** [ɪˈlɪtərɪt] неграмотный
- **A surgeon** [səˈdʒən] хирург
- **A fracture** [ˈfræktʃə] перелом
- **Circular external fixator** [ˈsəːkjulə ɛksˈtɜːnlfɪk ˈseɪtə] круговой внешний фиксатор
- **Tensile stress** [ˈtɛnsəl stres] растягивающее напряжение
- **Regeneration** [rɪˌdʒenəˈreɪʃən] регенерация
- **Obscurity** [əbˈskjuəriːti] неясность, неизвестность
- **Orthopedics** [ɔːθəˈpiːdɪks] ортопедия
- **Traumatology** [trəˈmæˈtɒlədʒɪ] травматология
- **Worldwide** [ˈwɜːldˈwaɪd] по всему миру

*Match the words with translations:*

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1) A surgeon    | a) Неясность          |
| 2) Traumatology | b) Регенерация        |
| 3) Illiterate   | c) Перелом            |
| 4) Worldwide    | d) Ортопедия          |
| 5) Orthopedics  | e) Всемирно известный |
| 6) Regeneration | f) Хирург             |
| 7) A fracture   | g) Травматология      |

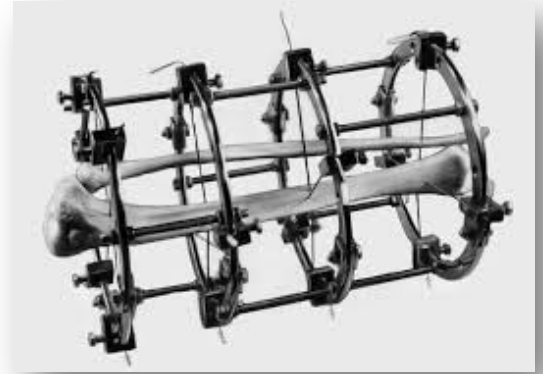
*Fill in the gaps:*

- 1) My mother is a doctor. She is a .....
- 2) Yesterday my brother broke his leg. He got a ...
- 3) A process of recovery is often called .....
- 4) A thousand years ago most people were....
- 5) ..... is a medical specialty that is focused on the study and treatment of trauma.
- 6) This singer is ..... famous

## Who was Ilizarov?

Professor Gavril Abramovich Ilizarov was born in the Caucasus, in the Soviet Union in 1921. Although of illiterate parents, and not beginning his formal education until he was 11, he advanced quickly through medical school, eventually going on to practice medicine in the Kurgan region of Siberia.

Although not formally trained as a surgeon, but being the only doctor in the area, he was regularly confronted with a wide variety of orthopedic problems. It was during this time that, in the 1950s, he devised and developed his revolutionary method for treating fractures, deformities and other bone defects. This involved the use of a circular external fixator. During the next decade his research led him to the techniques of physal distraction, corticotomy lengthening, bone transport and others. The common basis for all the procedures was what he called the theory of tensile stress. This was the method by which Ilizarov was able to show that controlled, mechanically applied tension stress produced reliable and reproducible regeneration of bone and soft tissue.



However, as was not uncommon for those days, he worked in relative obscurity until 1967. At this time, he successfully treated an infected, non-union fracture sustained by the Olympic high jump champion Valery Brumel.

Professor Ilizarov's methods were brought to the west in 1981 by an Italian doctor, Prof. A. Bianchi-Maiocchi.

Professor Ilizarov himself became the only orthopedic surgeon ever elected to the prestigious Soviet Academy of Medicine and he headed the world's largest orthopedic hospital. This is the Kurgan All-Union Scientific Centre for Restorative Orthopedics and Traumatology. Professor Ilizarov continued working in this field of orthopedics for 41 years until his death in 1992 at the age of 71. During this time, he developed countless clinical applications of bone and soft tissue regeneration.

More than 2000 publications have been issued by the Institute, describing the clinical results, biological studies, and technical considerations related to the use of the Ilizarov's technique. Professor Ilizarov himself authored over 500 of these papers and lectured worldwide on the technique that bears his name.

### ***Answer the questions:***

- 1) When and where was G. A. Ilizarov born?
- 2) What education did he get?
- 3) When and how did he devise developed his revolutionary method for treating fractures?
- 4) Who brought professor's methods to the west?
- 5) Tell about Ilizarov's discoveries in the fields of Orthopedics and Traumatology.

*Choose the appropriate participles to complete the sentences.*

**A talented person is talented in everything**

Who hasn't seen the sculpture 1) "(Reading/Read) Girls", 2) (locating/located) not far from the building of the Gulliver Theater in Kurgan? Its official name is "Girlfriends". The author of the sculpture 3) (loving/loved) by many people is Anatoly Ivanovich Kozyrev.



A.I. Kozyrev, 4) (inviting/invited) to Kurgan in 1953, was the first and the only professional sculptor in the city, a member of the Union of Artists of the USSR.

In the 50-s Kurgan, 5) (growing/grown) rapidly, needed decoration. The 6) (gifting/gifted) sculptor Anatoly Kozyrev, 7) (skilling/skilled) at all sculptural materials – gypsum, bronze, granite, marble, began to create. The monuments 8) (decorating/decorated) our city to this day are 9) (appreciating/appreciated) by the residents. 10) (Locating/located) in different parts of the city, they are dedicated to our 11) (well-knowing/well-known) citizens: Dmitry Pichugin, Natasha Argentovskaya, Kolya Myagotin, N. D. Tomin, General Karbyshev and Marshal F. I. Golikov. Residents of Kurgan still can't forget the 12) (replacing/replaced) from the railway station square monument to the peasant Timofey Nevezhin, who founded the settlement.



But Anatoly Kozyrev was not only a talented sculptor. His writing talent gave life to numerous short stories, novellas and plays. Fragments of literary works 13) (writing/written) by him were published in newspapers. Theatrical performances 14) (basing/based) on his plays were 15) (thought-provoking/thought-provoked) and original.

For his 16) (outstanding/outstood) contribution to the culture of our city, Anatoly Kozyrev, who glorified Kurgan along with other famous people, was awarded the title of Honorary Citizen of the Kurgan region.

## Урок домашнего чтения "A famous person of the Kurgan region" (7-9 класс)

Курганова Людмила Александровна,

учитель английского языка МБОУ «Гимназия № 27» города Кургана

### *Before you start...*

- What famous people do you admire? Why?
- What outstanding people of your region do you know?
- Do you know any local writers, poets, artists, journalist

Russia is a great multinational country and every region of it can be proud of its famous people. Our Kurgan region is rich in talented people as well.



Anatoly Dmitrievich Lvov (1949- 2008) is our famous countryman. He was a many-sided personality; a poet, a journalist, an artist, an art critic, a traveler, an educator (teacher).

Anatoly Lvov was born in Kurgan in 1949 and spent all his time in his native city. After finishing school № 38 he went to Leningrad and entered Academic Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture named after Ilya Repin (the faculty of Art theory and history). In 1973 Anatoly came back to Kurgan with a diploma of this Art Institute and began working at the local radio and TV broadcasting stations. He hosted programs about art and theatre where he spoke about fascinating world of art, thus developing the artistic taste of listeners and viewers.

For some years (1975-1982) Anatoly worked at the Kurgan Regional Museum of Local Lore and then at the Art Museum. As the director of that museum Anatoly made a great contribution to the cultural life of our region. He called Kurgan "the advanced place on the cultural map of Russia".

Anatoly Lvov was a devoted friend of many local poets, artists and creative people. They call him an enthusiastic, kind-hearted and brilliant personality with encyclopedia knowledge. Anatoly Lvov was a talented poet. In his poems he expressed the endless love to people, Russian nature and his own native land. Anatoly Lvov is the author of poetry collections "Echo of the Days" («Эхо дней»), "In a circle" («По кругу»), "Children's Park" («Детский парк»), the book "Artists of Zauralye" and others.





Anatoly Lvov liked to travel very much. He visited 6 countries, all 15 republics of the former Soviet Union, took part in archaeological expeditions to the Pamir Mountains and Crimea. Such an active life gave him



new impressions and inspired his creativity.

Since 1996 Anatoly Dmitrievich Lvov was a teacher of History of Art at Gymnasium № 27 in Kurgan. His bright and exciting stories full of personal experience are still remembered by the school leavers.

Anatoly Dmitrievich was a real patriot of Russia and his hometown. His work was noted by “The Governor’s Award” and “Recognition Award” (the city Of Kurgan). In 2016 the Anthem of the Kurgan region was approved and the author of the words is Anatoly Lvov. The Anthem is performed at the official ceremonial events.

Anatoly Dmitrievich Lvov died in 2008. His love for the motherland expressed in the poetic heritage still continues to inspire people of our region.

***I. Think of the most suitable title to the text and explain your choice.***

***II. Find in the text all the words related to Art and Literature.***

***III. Translate from Russian into English:***

- |                                |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Многонациональная страна    | 2) искусствовед                      | 3) быть ведущим программ      |
| 4) захватывающий мир искусства | 5) огромный вклад в культурную жизнь |                               |
| 6) энциклопедические знания    | 7) личный опыт                       | 8) археологические экспедиции |
| 9) Премия «Признание»          | 10) официальные церемонии            |                               |

***IV. Answer the questions:***

- 1) When and where was Anatoly Dmitrievich Lvov born?
- 2) What do you know about his education?
- 3) He was a very sociable person, was not he?
- 4) What can you say about his poetry?
- 5) How did his trips help him in the creation of new verses?
- 6) How was Anatoly Lvov’s work recognized by the authorities?
- 7) What events is the Anthem performed at? (Give the examples from your life).

***V. Express your viewpoints on the following items:***

1. The faces of Zauralye. 2. The man who gave his heart to poetry. 3. An extraordinary gifted person with widest horizons. 4. Opinions of people who knew Anatoly Lvov. 5. The real patriot of his Motherland.

## Famous People

*Look at the photos and the title of the text.*

**a) What is the text about? Do you know this person?**

**b) Read and learn.**

**c) The words can help you to understand the text:**

- *returning from the army* – *вернувшись из армии*
- *to be killed at the front* – *быть убитым на фронте*
- *to explore the country* – *исследовать страну*
- *to mine gold* – *добывать золото*
- *to be published* – *быть опубликованным*
- *«The Land by the Name of Dalmat»* - *«Край по имени Далмат»*
- *to be posted* – *быть размещенным*

### One interesting person from Dalmatovo district

Nicolai Semyonovich Dozmorov lives in the village of Krutikha. Every resident of the village knows him very well. He is famous for his poems and songs.

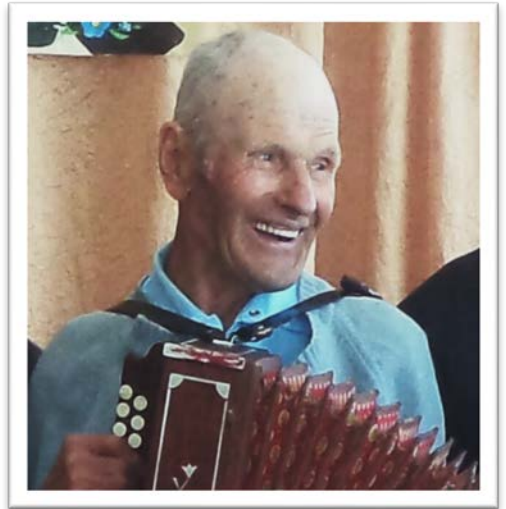
Nicolai Semyonovich Dozmorov was born on the 12 of December in 1931 in the village of Zagainovo. He attended elementary school there. At the age of thirteen he began working on the local collective farm "Flame". His father, Semyon Alekseyevich, was killed at the front in 1942. His mother, Anna Filippovna, stayed alone with three children. Nicolai's life was difficult. He had to help his mother. Returning from the army Nicolai and his friends went to Kolyma to mine gold. He liked travelling around his country. He explored the country from the Urals to Sakhalin. He met many interesting people, but he always thought about his native region.



Nikolai Semyonovich is a romantic man. His hobby is writing poems. His poems are lyrical. The famous Ural composer Vladimir Savin wrote music for the song “Yablon’ka” (“Apple-tree”) to his verses.

Four of his poems were published in the book «The Land by the Name of Dalmat». Nikolai Dozmorov was the only poet in Dalmatovo district whose poetry was posted on the sports pages of “Dalmatovski Vestnik”.

Nikolai Semyonovich Dozmorov loves sports. When he was young, he was good at wrestling, weightlifting and playing football. He is a passionate fan who goes to the stadium in any weather.



Nikolai Semyonovich can play the accordion and sing songs.

### *Discuss:*

1. What interesting facts have you learnt about N.S. Dozmorov?
2. What is your hobby? What do you enjoy doing at your pastime?

### *Activity:*

Do a project. Write and tell about a well-known person in your town/village.

### **Jacob Vitebsky**



#### ***1. Read and give a title to the text.***

Kurgan is a city of outstanding doctors and scientists. The name of Jacob Vitebsky is known all over the country for his new scientific direction «valvular gastroenterology».

Jacob Vitebsky was born on June 30th, 1919 in the town of Kremenchug in Poltava province (gubernia). In 1941 he graduated from Kharkiv Medical Institute. When the World War II began he was evacuated to Kurgan. Here he worked as a surgeon in a city hospital.

In 1943, at the age of 24, Vitebsky became a Head Doctor. Jacob Vitebsky held a position of a Chief Surgeon for 37 years.

Jacob freely operated on the abdominal cavity, chest, skull and spine. During his work Jacob suggested 50 variants of operations on the digestive organs. He published 300 scientific articles.

Vitebsky is famous for his pedagogical activity. He invented an effective system of advanced professional training.

Jacob Vitebsky got «Honoured Doctor of RSFSR» Award, a few orders and a Russian Society of Knowledge medal.

Vinebsky died on November 28th, 1992 in Kurgan. In 2014 he was awarded the title of «Kurgan Region Honorary Citizen» posthumously. One of the Kurgan streets and the Center of Gastroenterology were named after him.

#### ***2. What have you learnt about Jacob Vitebsky? Answer the questions.***

- 1) Who was Jacob Vitebsky?
- 2) When and where was he born?
- 3) What education did he receive?

- 4) In what field of medicine did he make his greatest contribution?  
5) How do people honour him?

### Vocabulary

1. valvular ['vælvjʊlə] – клапанный
2. gastroenterology [gæstrəʊentə'rɒlədʒɪ] – гастроэнтэрология
3. to hold (held) a position – занимать должность
4. abdominal cavity [æb'dɒmɪnl 'kævɪtɪ] – брюшная полость
5. chest [tʃest] – грудная клетка
6. skull [skʌl] – череп
7. spine [spain] – позвоночник
8. digestive organs [dɪ'dʒestɪv 'ɔ:gənz] – органы пищеварения
9. posthumously ['pɒstjʊməslɪ] - посмертно



## Nikolaj Glebov

Nikolaj Aleksandrovich Glebov wurde im Februar 1899 im Dorf Kosulino geboren. 1908 zog



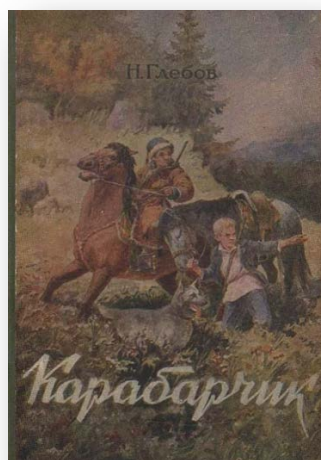
die Familie nach Kurtamysch um. Sie waren Bauern, lebten aber ziemlich wohlhabend, weil sie viel Land hatten.

Nikolaj besuchte 5 Jahre die Schule. Später, während des Bürgerkriegs, wurde er mobilisiert, kämpfte und wurde verwundet.

1922 kehrte der zukünftige Schriftsteller nach Kurtamysch zurück und heiratete. 1924 wurde Nikolai zum Dorfkorrespondenten in Glyadyanskoe ernannt. Ein Jahr darauf arbeitete er bereits in der Redaktion der Zeitung "Roter

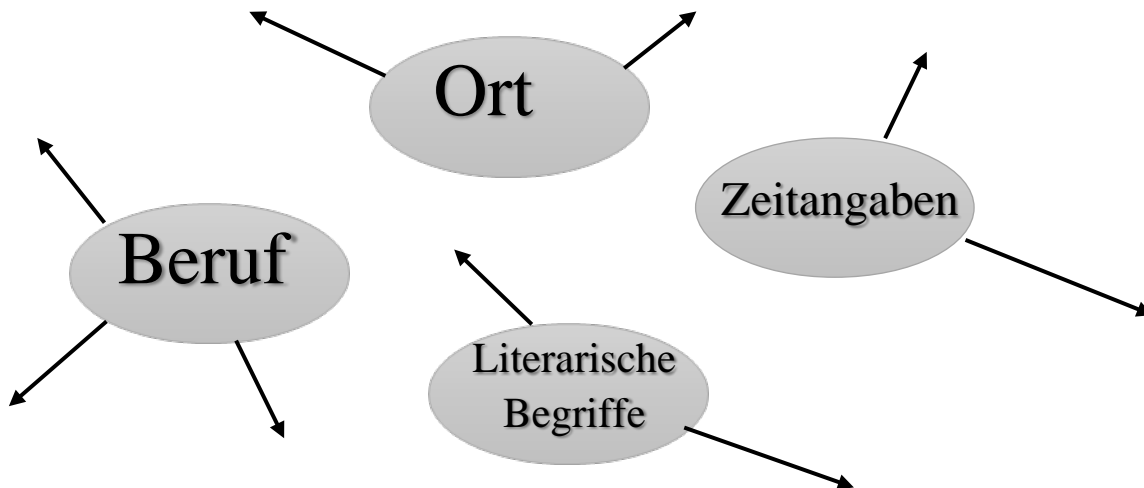
Kurgan". Dort begann N.A. Glebov seine literarische Tätigkeit. Auf den Seiten dieser Zeitung wurde seine erste Geschichte veröffentlicht.

Der Schriftsteller wurde durch solche Romane bekannt wie "In den Steppen des Urals", "Der Windbruch" und "Daniil Kaigorodov". Nikolaj Glebov schrieb auch Kinderwerke, wie zum Beispiel "Karabartschik", "Steppen-Adlerchen" und "Wikeschas Kindheit". 1949 wurde er in die Union der Schriftsteller der UdSSR aufgenommen. Nikolai Alexandrowitsch starb am 7. März 1984.



### Aufgabe 1. Wortschatz-Kategorisierung.

Ordnen Sie die Wörter aus dem Text den entsprechenden Kategorien zu und ergänzen Sie jede Kategorie um drei weitere thematisch passende Wörter.



### 2. Zeitformen-Analyse.

Finden Sie alle Verben im Text und bestimmen Sie ihre Zeitform. Füllen Sie die Tabelle aus:

Infinitiv	Präsens (er, sie, es)	Präteritum	Perfekt
umziehen	zieht um	zog um	ist umgezogen
leben			
		heiratete	
			hat aufgenommen

### Aufgabe 3. Beantworten Sie bitte die folgenden Fragen:

1. Wo wurde der Schriftsteller geboren?
2. Wann wurde Glebov N.A. geboren?
3. In welcher Zeitung fing er seine literarische Tätigkeit an?
4. Welche Werke haben den Autor berühmt gemacht?

**Aufgabe 4. Finden Sie im Text die Wörter oder Ausdrücke, die Folgendes bedeuten:**

- A) den Wohnort, die Wohnung wechseln
- B) Jemand, der auf dem Land arbeitet und Pflanzen anbaut oder Tiere züchtet
- C) Ein Wort, das ausdrückt, was später passiert
- D) Was später passiert

**Aufgabe 5. Medienwechsel-Projekt:**

Stellen Sie sich vor, dass Sie Glebovs Biografie in ein anderes Medium umsetzen (z.B. Podcast, Instagram-Story, Kurzfilm). Sie sollen ein Konzept auf Deutsch präsentieren, wie Sie die wichtigsten Stationen seines Lebens in diesem Format darstellen würden.

Источник фотографии Н. А. Глебова:

<https://www.liveinternet.ru/users/kakula/post509810841/>

### Die Geschichte meiner Heimatstadt (Petuchowo)



Städte, wie auch Menschen, haben ihr unverwechselbares Gesicht, ihre Biographie. Die Stadt Petukhovo ist eine der ältesten Städte des Kurganer Gebiets, und liegt im Osten der Region. Das Gelände ist flach. Das petukhovoer Land ist reich und schön. Das Schicksal vieler bemerkenswerter Menschen ist mit der Stadt verbunden. Meine Stadt! Obwohl sie klein ist, ist sie zu allen Jahreszeiten schön. Ruhige Straßen, kleine Höfe mit duftenden Akazien und Flieder, kleine Häuser, die im Grün versinken. Das ist heute, aber wie entstand meine Heimatstadt, die in Gedichten und Liedern gepriesen ist?

- Im Jahr 1779 wurde das Dorf Yudino von Pavel Fedorovich Yudin gegründet. Er wurde aus dem Jaroslawler Gouvernement ins ewige Exil nach Sibirien geschickt.
- Im Jahr 1892 wurde bei der Errichtung der Transsibirischen Eisenbahnstation Petukhovo gegründet.
- Im Jahr 1896 war der erste Zug zu der Station gekommen.

Sechshundvierzig Familien aus der Poltava-Gouvernement siedelten sich entlang der Eisenbahnlinie auf der Südseite an und nannten ihre Straße Voznesenskaya. Eine zweite Gruppe von zweihundvierzig Familien siedelte auf der anderen Seite der Linie, neben ihren Landsleuten, und nannte ihre Straße Port-Artur.

- Am 2. Oktober 1942 erhielt die Siedlung den Status einer Arbeitersiedlung.
- Am 16. März 1944 erhielt die Siedlung den Status einer Stadt und wurde in Petukhovo umbenannt. Es gibt drei Versionen zur Herkunft des Namens des Dorfes Petukhovo.

Erstens: Die Siedler brachten nur Hähne lebend nach Petukhovo.

Zweitens: Die Siedler brachten zusammen mit den Hühnern krähende Hähne, die bei Sonnenaufgang auf unterschiedliche Weise krächten.

Drittens: Das Dorf wurde nach dem Nachnamen des Siedlers, dem verbannten Kosaken Petukhov, benannt.

Welche davon wahr ist, werden wir nie erfahren. Es ist in die Jahrhunderte der Existenz der Stadt zurückgegangen. Im 20. Jahrhundert spielte Petukhovo eine bedeutende Rolle während des Zweiten Weltkriegs. Hier befand sich eine Fabrik, die Munition für die Front produzierte. Heute ist Petukhovo eine friedliche Stadt mit einer Bevölkerung von etwa 9.000 Menschen. Hier wird ihre reiche Geschichte durch Museen, Denkmäler und kulturelle Veranstaltungen bewahrt.

### **Aufgaben zur Textbearbeitung**

1. Lest den Text „Die Geschichte der Heimatstadt“ und beschreibt die wichtigsten Ereignisse, die zur Gründung dieser Stadt geführt haben.
2. Bestimmt die wichtigsten geografischen Merkmale der Stadt, die im Text erwähnt werden. Wie beeinflussen diese Merkmale die Entwicklung der Stadt?
3. Welche historischen Persönlichkeiten werden im Text im Zusammenhang mit der Gründung der Stadt erwähnt? Schreibt eine kurze Geschichte über jede von ihnen.
4. Schreibt oder unterstreicht die wichtigsten Namen, geografischer Beschreibungen und Bezeichnungen.



### Natur der Heimatregion



Der Petuchowski Bezirk liegt im Osten der Region Kurgan. Die Landschaft des Bezirks ist eben, mit kleinen Senken, in denen sich in der Regel zahlreiche Seen und Sümpfe befinden. Es gibt mehr als 250 davon in der Region. Das Wasser in den Gewässern variiert in seiner Zusammensetzung – von Süßwasser bis Salzwasser. Der Hauptteil des Bezirks ist mit Feldern und Steppen bedeckt. Die Wälder in der Region sind hauptsächlich Laubwälder, bestehend aus kleinen Birken- und Espenwäldern; gemischte und Nadelwälder sind selten anzutreffen.

Diese Gegend ist attraktiv für viele Zugvögel; unter den größeren Arten nisten hier Pelikane, Schwäne, Kraniche und zahlreiche Enten. Auf dem Gebiet des Bezirks wurde ein zoologischer Naturreservat eingerichtet, in dem Wildschweine, sibirische Rehe, Füchse und Dachse leben.

Das Markenzeichen des Bezirks ist der „Bärensee“, auch bekannt als das „Tote Meer von Sibirien“. Der See ist berühmt für sein Mineralwasser und seinen Schlamm Boden, die zur Behandlung in dem Sanatorium „Bärensee“ verwendet werden. Die Mineralisierung des Wassers kann, abhängig von der Trockenheit des Jahres, bis zu 360 Gramm pro Liter erreichen, was die Salzkonzentration im Toten Meer in Israel übersteigt. Die Vorräte an Kochsalz werden hier auf Millionen von Tonnen geschätzt.

Der See befindet sich in einer alten Senke und hat einen Durchmesser von über 60 Kilometern. Der Bärensee ist ein besonders geschütztes Naturgebiet. Es handelt sich um einen ganzen Naturkomplex mit einem einzigartigen Ökosystem. An den See grenzen zahlreiche Lagunen, die bei trockenem Wetter austrocknen und eine dicke Schicht Salz auf der Erdoberfläche hinterlassen. Lagunen und Seen sind durch ein komplexes System natürlicher Kanäle miteinander verbunden. Dies ist der einzige See in Westsibirien, der praktisch nie gefriert.

Im Bärensee gibt es keinen Fisch; der Hauptbewohner dieser Gewässer ist der kleine rosafarbene Krebstier Artemia. Die Vegetation besteht nur aus einer kleinen Gruppe von Mikroalgen.

Von oben betrachtet erinnert der See in seiner Form an eine Acht, die durch zwei Halbinseln getrennt ist. Auf den Halbinseln gibt es Erhebungen, die die Einheimischen „Inseln“ nennen; dort wächst ein einzigartiger Kiefern-Lindenwald, der laut Experten der einzige in Sibirien ist und seit der letzten Eiszeit erhalten geblieben ist. Die Wälder sind gefüllt mit ungewöhnlich großen und süßen Wildkirschen, Johannisbeeren, Traubenkirschen, Weißdorn und Himbeeren. Dieses Gebiet gehört zum Naturdenkmal „Kirsch-Insel-Datscha“.

Die unverwechselbare Natur des Petuchowski Bezirks erfordert eine sorgfältige Behandlung, weshalb in der Umgebung des Bärensees geplant ist, eines der Cluster des ersten Nationalparks in Sibirien zu schaffen.

### **Aufgaben zur Textbearbeitung**

1. Lest den Text über die Natur euer Heimat und beantwortet die folgenden Fragen:
  - Welche natürlichen Schönheiten gibt es in euer Heimatregion?
  - Was gefällt euch besser: die Hektik der Stadt oder die friedliche Natur?
  - Wie verbringt ihr ihre Zeit, wenn ihr in der Natur seid?
  - Was sind die Vorteile des Lebens in der Stadt im Vergleich zum Landleben?
2. Schreibt einen Aufsatz über die Vor- und Nachteile des Lebens in der Stadt im Vergleich zum Landleben.
3. Findet im Text neue Wörter und Phrasen, die mit Natur und Stadt zu tun haben, und lernt die auswendig.
4. Bereitet eine Präsentation über die Tierwelt euer Heimatregion und die Tiere, die in der Stadt leben, vor. Beschreibt ihre Besonderheiten und fügt ihr Fotos hinzu.
5. Führt eine Diskussion über das Thema „Was ist wichtiger für den Menschen: die Natur oder die Stadt?“ und erklärt ihre Meinung.
6. Bereitet einen Plan für das Nacherzählen vor.

### Sehenswürdigkeiten der Stadt Petukhovo



Die Stadt ist berühmt für ihre fleißigen Bürger und Helden, Sportler, Ärzte und Lehrer, Künstler und Komponisten. Der Geschichte der Stadt ist das Gedicht „Die Legende von Petukhovo“ des Dichters Pavel Velikzhanin gewidmet, der lange Zeit in diesen Gegenden lebte.

Die Stadt Petukhovo ist berühmt für ihre reiche und interessante Geschichte, und verschiedene kulturelle Denkmäler sind sozusagen materielle Beweise dafür, dass wir die Geschichte nicht vergessen haben; wir ehren und bewahren das Andenken an unsere Vorfahren: dies sind Orte historischer Ereignisse, alte Kaufmannshäuser, die der Stadt einen besonderen Charakter verleihen, sowie Museen der Antike und der Moderne.

**Das Massengrab der Opfer des Bauernaufstands von 1921** (Massengrab der Rotarmisten, die während des Bürgerkriegs gefallen sind) befindet sich am Bahnhofsvorplatz.

**Kreisgeschichtliches Museum** (Haus des Kaufmanns A.O. Degtyarev)  
Adresse: Petukhovo, K. Marx Str., 20.

**Museum der Hahn-Gießerei - mechanische Fabrik**  
Adresse: Petukhovo, Eisenbahnstr., 2.

Zu großem Bedauern aller Bewohner der Stadt wurde das stadtbildende Unternehmen abgerissen, und die weitere Geschichte des Museums ist unbekannt.

**Ein altes Herrenhaus**, das früher einem wohlhabenden Kaufmann I.I. Isaev gehörte (Kaufmannshäuser sind größtenteils architektonische Denkmäler einer vergangenen Epoche), in dem die Petukhovo Kunstschule untergebracht war.

Adresse: Oktyabrskaya St., 15

**Automobilschule**, benannt nach A.P. Shvutajov.

Adresse: K.Marks St., 57

Der Stadtpark, in dem sich der Obelisk der Ehre befindet (den gefallenen Mitbürgern während des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges 1941-1945 gewidmet), das Denkmal für die verschwundenen

Dörfer (das uns und zukünftige Generationen an diejenigen erinnert, die dort einst lebten, arbeiteten, liebten und das Vaterland verteidigten), und die Gedenktafel (wo eine Kapsel mit Erde, die von den Orten blutiger Kämpfe des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges entnommen wurde, beigesetzt ist).

**Die Petukhovoer Landwirtschaftliche Fachschule**, gegründet im Jahr 1930, ist eine Ausbildungsstätte für Fachkräfte.

Adresse: Krasnaya St., 66

Was wäre eine Stadt ohne ihre Feste, Traditionen und ihrem Lebensstil? Eines der beliebtesten und geliebtesten Feste unter den Bewohnern von Petukhovo ist das Stadtfest. Dieses Fest wird normalerweise im Sommer gefeiert und ist mit verschiedenen Veranstaltungen, Konzerten, Ausstellungen und Märkten verbunden. An diesem Tag versammeln sich die Stadtbewohner an der Uferpromenade, um sich gegenseitig zu gratulieren und fröhliche Zeit miteinander zu verbringen.

In Petukhovo werden auch andere Feste gefeiert, wie Neujahr, Maslenitsa, Tag des Sieges und Tag Russlands. Zu diesen Festen versammeln sich die Stadtbewohner mit Familien und Freunden, organisieren Festessen, Tänze und Unterhaltungen.

Traditionen haben ebenfalls einen besonderen Platz im Leben der Stadt Petukhovo. Viele von ihnen sind mit Volksbräuchen und Glauben verbunden. Zum Beispiel bereiten die Stadtbewohner am Tag des Abschieds von Maslenitsa Pfannkuchen zu und bewirten sich gegenseitig, und sie organisieren verschiedene Wettbewerbe und Spiele.

### **Aufgaben zum Text:**

1. **Erstellt eine Liste:** Findet Information über Pavel Velikzhanin und erzählt kurz über ihn.
2. **Erstellt eine Karte:** Zeichnet basierend auf dem Text eine Karte der Stadt Petukhovo und markiert alle erwähnten Sehenswürdigkeiten und Denkmäler mit ihren Adressen.
3. **Schreibt einen Aufsatz:** Wählt eine der im Text beschriebenen Sehenswürdigkeiten aus und schreibt einen Aufsatz über ihre Bedeutung für die Stadt und ihre Bewohner.
4. **Bereitet eine Präsentation vor:** Erstellt eine Präsentation über die Feiertage und Traditionen der Stadt Petukhovo. Fügt Informationen hinzu, wie diese Feiertage gefeiert werden und welche Veranstaltungen stattfinden.
5. **Diskutiert in der Gruppe:** Führt eine Diskussion über das Thema: "Wie beeinflussen kulturelle Denkmäler die Identität einer Stadt?" Teilt eure Gedanken zur Bedeutung des historischen Erbes für Petukhovo.
6. **Formuliert Fragen:** Schreibt 5-7 Fragen zum Text, die ihr euren Klassenkameraden stellen können, um ihr Verständnis des Inhalts zu überprüfen.
7. **Schreibt eine Bewertung:** Stellt euch vor, ihr seid ein Tourist, der Petukhovo besucht hat. Schreibt eine Bewertung Ihres Besuchs und erwähnt, was euch am besten gefallen hat und was ihr beim nächsten Mal sehen möchten.

**Hier ist ein Projekt einer Schülerin. Sie schreibt über ihre kleine Heimat. Lest den Text, um das Wichtigste zu verstehen. Merkt euch aber zuerst die Bedeutung der folgenden Wörter.**

Der Einwohner (-) – житель;

das Reh (-e) – косуля;

das Wildschwein (-e) – кабан;

der Elch (-e) – лось;

der Reiher (-) – цапля;

die Wildente (-n) – дикая утка;

der Nonnenkranich (-e) - стерх (бел. журавль)

umliegend – окрестный;

der Kämpfer (-) – воин, боец;

entfliehen (o,o) – избегать



### Meine kleine Heimat

Ich heiße Warja und gehe in die 7. Klasse. Ab 2. Klasse lerne ich Deutsch. Besonders gefällt mir das Thema «Was nennen wir unsere Heimat?» Ich finde dieses Thema sehr unterhaltsam.

Womit beginnt die Heimat? Schwer zu sagen. Aber ich meine, dass sie mit dem Elternhaus, mit den Menschen ringsum anfängt. Das ist der Ort, wo wir leben... Und ich möchte über meine kleine Heimat erzählen.

Paratkul ist seit dem Ende des 17. Jahrhunderts bekannt. Es gibt keine genaue Etymologie für den Namen des Dorfes, aber viele glauben, dass er mit den Namen Parafim und Sarafim verbunden ist. Die Brüder Parafim und Sarafim waren die ersten Einwohner unserer Gegend. Sie haben neben den Seen ihre Häuser gebaut.

Das Dorf Paratkul liegt am See Paratkulskoje, es gibt ringsum auch die anderen Seen: Tschumaschewo, Berjosowo, Busan, Tschernyschko, Myltasowo, Gusewo, Lebjagje. Meine Heimat nennt man oft «das Seengebiet». Das sind Erholungsorte von vielen **Einwohnern** und Touristen. Die Gegend ist hier wunderschön. Ringsherum liegen Wälder, Felder, Wiesen. In unseren Wäldern leben viele wilde Tiere. Das sind Eichhörnchen, Hasen, Füchse, **Rehe**, **Wildschweine**, **Elche**. Unsere Gegend ist reich an Wildvögeln. Das sind Kuckucke, **Reiher**, **Wildenten**, Kräniche, Falken. Im vergangenen Herbst haben sich **die Nonnenkräniche** am See niedergelassen.

Im Dorf befindet sich die Schule. Unsere Schule ist nicht groß, aber hell und modern. Einige Schüler gehen in die Schule zu Fuss, die anderen fahren mit dem Bus aus den **umliegenden** Dörfern. Das Schulgebäude ist zweistöckig. Es ist 32 Jahre alt.

In der Mitte des Dorfes befindet sich ein Denkmal für die umgekommenen **Kämpfer** des Grossen Vaterländischen Krieges. In Tagen der Trauer und in Tagen der Freude bringen die Menschen Blumen zum Denkmal für gefallene Soldaten.



Im Dorf gibt es ein Kulturhaus. Das ist ein Spiegelbild des Dorflebens. Die Menschen kommen hierher, um sich zu erholen und dem Alltag zu **entfliehen**. Im Kulturhaus arbeiten kreative Menschen, die seinen Beruf lieben.

Ich schätze meine Heimat und denke, dass es in der Welt keinen schöneren und besten Ort gibt.

### 1. Wählt die Sätze aus dem Text zu den Bildern aus!



### 2. Welche Aussagen sind richtig, welche sind falsch und welche stehen nicht im Text?

	Richtig	Falsch	Steht nicht im Text
Neben dem Dorf Paratkul liegen viele Seen.			
Paratkul ist seit dem Ende des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts bekannt.			
Im Dorf befindet sich eine Kirche.			
Die Gegend ist malerisch und wunderschön.			
Es gibt im Dorf keine Bibliothek.			
Jeden Sommer baden hier die Kinder im See.			
Diese Gegend nennt man oft «das Seengebiet».			

### 3. Füllt die Lücken in der Tabelle aus!

???	...
	Die Brüder Parafim und Sarafim waren die ersten Einwohner unserer Gegend.
Wozu gehen die Menschen ins Kulturhaus?	
Warum nennt man oft die Gegend «das Seengebiet»?	
Wie verhält sich die Erzählerin zu ihrem Dorf?	

**4. Im "Magischen Quadrat" versteckten sich die Namen von wilden Tieren und Vögeln, die in unserer Gegend leben. Findet 10 Wörter!**

W	O	L	F	Ü	F	U	C	H	S
J	I	P	D	&	F	A	D	#	R
C	@	L	Q	G	L	L	K	L	E
S	D	L	D	E	N	T	E	9	H
K	M	G	C	S	X	W	P	+	Z
R	Ä	N	I	C	H	M	Z	A	Y
D	R	E	I	H	E	R	S	H	H
A	I	E	=	W	E	I	N	Q	A
F	G	D	V	B	Y	P	W	J	S
E	L	C	H	D	K	X	Z	D	E

### Elisawetinsky Bor

Elisawetinsky Bor im Jurgamyscher Bezirk ist ein Naturdenkmal von regionaler Bedeutung, durch die Resolution der Verwaltung (Regierung) der Region Kurgan von 2003 № 16 "Über Naturdenkmäler von regionaler Bedeutung" (in der Ausgabe der Resolution der Regierung der Region Kurgan vom 23.12.2013 № 662) genehmigt.

Elisawetinsky Bor ist ein alter Kiefernwald (über 170 Jahre alt), der sich in der Biegung des Flusses Jurgamysch an steilen Küstenhängen befindet. Der Höhenunterschied beträgt bis zu 30 Meter.

Das Wildschweine besteht aus drei Gebieten, die 200-500 Meter voneinander entfernt sind. Der vorherrschende Waldtyp ist der trockene Birkenwald, der in den Senken und an den Rändern in Birkenwald übergeht.

Im Wald gibt es eine organisierte Quelle zum Gedenken der Helden der Sowjetunion aus Jurgamysch.

Das Gebiet ist äußerst malerisch.

Der Bor befindet sich entlang des Flusses Jurgamysch in der Nähe des Dorfes Elisawetinka. Hier befindet sich auch die sogenannte "Elisawetinka-Lichtung". Die Lichtung und ihre Umgebung waren früher einer der beliebtesten Erholungsorte im Gebiet Kurgan. Der Fluss Jurgamysch ist hier von Kiefernwäldern und Birken umgeben. Die Lichtung befindet sich am Flussbett und ist von einem halbkreisförmigen Wald bedeckt, der einem Amphitheater gleicht. Lange Zeit wurden hier auf der Lichtung verschiedene kulturelle Veranstaltungen abgehalten. Noch heute gibt es Stümpfe, die einst als Stühle für die Zuschauer dienten, und einen Baumstamm, auf dem verschiedene Turniere abgehalten wurden.

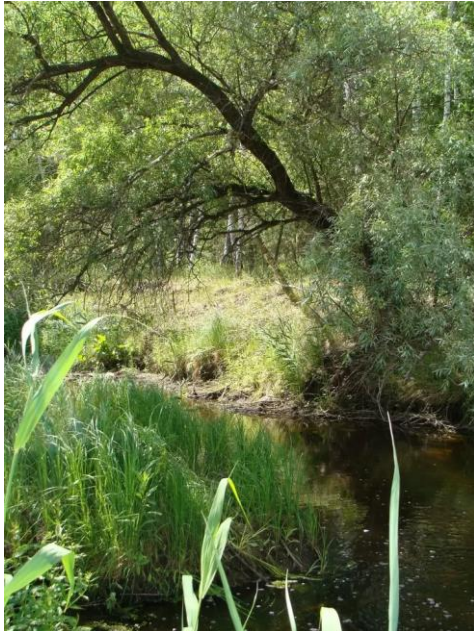
Im Kiefernwald, der die steilen Flusshänge bedeckt, gibt es viele langlebige Bäume, deren Alter 100 und sogar 170 Jahre übersteigt. Im unteren Teil des Hanges werden die Kiefern durch Birken ersetzt. Am Rande des Waldes befindet sich eine Quelle. Kürzlich wurde über ihr eine Kapelle zu Ehren des Heiligen Märtyrers Johannes des Kriegers errichtet (2011 eingeweiht). Am Fuße der Uferböschung des Flusses Jurgamysch gibt es eine Reihe von Grundwasserauslässen. An einigen Stellen haben sich dadurch ungewöhnliche Erdrutsche gebildet, auf denen man wie auf riesigen Stufen bis zum Flussbett hinabsteigen kann. Der Fluss selbst ist nicht breit und seicht. Jurgamysch offenbart Ablagerungen des alten Meeresbodens: Sandsteine, Muschelkalk. Nach ein wenig "Stochern" auf dem Grund kann man eine Sammlung von Muschelschalen (genauer gesagt, ihren versteinerten Inhalt) und - wenn man Glück hat - Haifischzähne und anderes paläontologisches "Zubehör" sammeln (31).

Man kann den Elisawetinsky Boron und die Quelle über die Straße R-254 (Kurgan-Tscheljabinsk) erreichen, nach Jurgamysch abbiegen, dann weiter auf der Straße nach Kurtamysch nach Elisawetinka fahren.

1. Beschreiben Sie, wo sich dieses Objekt der Natur befindet?
2. Wie alt sind die Bäume?
3. Wie ist die Natur im Elisawetinsky Bor?



4. Wenn Sie Ihr Parkprojekt erstellen würden, was würden Sie darin aufnehmen?
5. Überlegen Sie sich, was Sie als Regeln für die Sicherheit im Park vorschlagen würden?
6. Wie kann man nach Elizavetinsky Bor kommen?
7. Beschreiben Sie den auf den Fotos dargestellten Wald.





### **Meine ruhige Heimat**

Das Dorf Kipel befindet sich im Bezirk Jurgamysch am rechten Ufer des Flusses Kipel.

Es wurde nach den Erinnerungen der alten Einwohner von Kosaken-Streikposten oder Kordonen an der Grenze zwischen russischsprachigen Siedlungen und kasachischen Siedlungen gegründet. Dieser Ort war sehr günstig gelegen, um die Straße von Kasachstan nach Russland zu kontrollieren. Neben dieser Siedlung gab es einen kleinen Sumpf, der «Kipelko» genannt wird, weil immer langsam Gasblasen von seinem Boden auftauchen, was eine Illusion des Kochens von Wasser erzeugt.

Das Dorf Kipel wurde im Jahre 1744 gegründet. Es war Teil der Provinz Orenburg, die in der Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts gebildet wurde. Die Gründer waren Einwanderer aus Schadrinsk, dem MaslyanskyOstrog sowie Menschen, die aus dem Bezirk Cherdyn im Permer Gebiet des Dorfes Ostanino hierher kamen. Die ersten Siedler ließen sich in der Nähe des Kipelka-Sees nieder. Daher könnte der Name unseres Dorfes Kipel entstanden sein.

Im Jahre 1900 umfasste es Dörfer: Kipelskoye, Petrovskoye, Jerokhinskoye, Bacharewka, Vasilyewka, Gorochowa, Elisavetinka, Shdanova, Ilinskaya, Krasikowa, Oserskaya, Permyakowa, Rasbegaewa, Roshdestwenska, Tambowka, Tokarewa, Padunskaya. Das Dorf wurde an den Rändern gebaut. So wurde die Region Ostanin (Sareka) von Altgläubigen bewohnt. Sie hatten ihren eigenen Friedhof, auf dem die Kirche stand.

Im Jahre 1869 wurde im Dorf Kipel eine neue Kirche gebaut (die alte Holzkirche brannte bei einem Feuer aus) und die Kirchenschule begann an der Kirche zu funktionieren. Im Jahre 1930 wurde die Kirche geschlossen. Bis 1960 Jahre wurde das Kirchengebäude als Getreidespeicher genutzt. Im Jahre 1960 wurde beschlossen, die Kirche zu entfernen.

### **Sehenswürdigkeiten**

1. Die Quelle des Gedächtnisses der Helden der Sowjetunion ist Sergei Georgijewitsch Amelichkin, Alexei Pawlowitsch Krasilow, Kudrin Iwan Stepanowitsch, Iwan Iwanowitsch Mayurow, Alexander Grigorjewitsch Plotnikow gewidmet.

2. Am linken Ufer des Flusses Jurgamysch baute der reiche Bauer Dmitry Ivin eine Dampfmühle. Mehl aus der Mühle wurde an Städte im Ural verkauft (Tscheljabinsk, Perm, Chrysostomus), viel Mehl wurde nach Moskau geschickt. Die Mühle war eine Art kulturellen Zentrums der Region. Im Dorf ist das Steinhaus von Iwin aus fünf Zimmern erhalten geblieben, jetzt gibt es einen Klub und eine Dorfbibliothek. Das Steinlager ist auch erhalten geblieben, wurde von der Kolchose «Bolschewik» genutzt, um die Ernte von Gemüse- und Gartenkulturen zu erhalten, um Mehl und anderes zu lagern, wird es jetzt aber nicht mehr verwendet, und wird allmählich zerstört.

3. Molodkin Gerassim Iwanowitsch, Kaufmann der ersten Gilde, hielt einen Laden im Dorf, baute sich ein zweistöckiges Haus mit 15 Zimmern. Nach 1917 wurde das Haus an Kommunen übergeben, die es in die Gemeinde «Neue Welt» transportierten. Am Ende 1930 wurde es zerlegt und nach Jurgamysch transportiert, es befand sich in einem regionalen Kulturhaus. Am Anfang 1990 wurde das Haus kaputt gemacht. So starb das Denkmal der Holzkultur.

4. Gedenkensemble zur Erinnerung an die Landsleute, die während des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges 1941-1945 im Dorf Kipel ums Leben kamen.

5. Zum 60. Jahrestag der Wiederherstellung der sowjetischen Macht und zum 50. Jahrestag der Kolchose «Bolschewik» wurde das neue Denkmal für die Kämpfer um die sowjetische Macht im Jahre 1979 eröffnet.

### **Berühmte Leute des Dorfes**

Ostanin Alexander Kornilowitsch, Herrscher des Ordens des Ruhms der 4. Weltkriegsgrade.

Bormotina Antonida Dmitriewna, die Gleichaltrige des Bezirks, wurde für ihre hohen Leistungen mit der Roten Fahne der Arbeitsmedaille ausgezeichnet.

Popow Pawel Petrovitsch, Ehrenbürger des Bezirks Jurgamysch, Vorsitzender der Kolchose «Bolschewik».

Tschernoskulow Alsim Leonidowitsch ist ein hervorragender Sportler, einer der stärksten Sambisten der



Welt. Er ist mehrfacher russischer Meister, Gewinner der Weltmeisterschaften und Goldmedaillengewinner der Europäischen Spiele 2015. Im Jahr 2001 wurde er zum Militärdienst in den internen Truppen des Ministeriums für Innere Angelegenheiten der Russischen Föderation einberufen. Im Jahr 2018 gewann Major A.L. Tschernoskulow als Mitglied der Mannschaft der inneren Truppen den Pokal des Präsidenten Russlands, der erstmals als Turnier zwischen Mannschaften verschiedener Sicherheitsbehörden ausgetragen wurde.

Durch den Erlass des Präsidenten der Russischen Föderation Nr. 336 vom 2. Juli 2015 wurde er für seinen großen Beitrag zur Entwicklung der Körperkultur und des Sports mit der Medaille des Ordens „Für Verdienste um das Vaterland“, 2. Grades ausgezeichnet.

Wesnina Sinaida Alexandrowna ist Handwerkerin, Autorin von «Das Leben zu leben ist es nicht das Feld zu überqueren».

Washenina Dolores Alexandrowna ist Spitzenklöpplerin und Bastlerin.

Enow Nikolai Wassiljewitsch, Direktor des Kinderhauses, wurde mit der Medaille «Völkerfreundschaft» ausgezeichnet und wurde mit der Auszeichnung „Öffentliche Bildung“ geehrt.

Unsere Dichter: Viktor Telmanov, Tatyana Fedorovna Koltascheva, Anna Iwanowna Burundukowa, Natalia Fedorovna Klygina, Nadeshda Wladimirovna Bolschakowa, Nina Meseva, Ekaterina Meshutkina.

**Aufgaben** 1. Was bedeutet das Wort „Kipel“?

2. Wo liegt das Dorf Kipel?

2. Wofür ist Alsim Tschernoskulow berühmt?

3. In welchem Jahr wurde das Dorf gegründet?

4. Welche Dichter des Dorfes kennen Sie?

5. In welchem Jahr wurde die erste Kirche gebaut?

1. Nennen Sie die historischen Denkmäler des Dorfes Kipel.

2. Nennen Sie einen Einwohner unseres Dorfes, einen hervorragenden Sportler, einen der stärksten Sambo-Ringer der Welt.

3. Nennen Sie die Dichter des Dorfes.

4. Nennen Sie die Straßen des Dorfes.

5. Erzählen Sie über die Geschichte unseres Dorfes.





## La ville

### «Une promenade à travers ma ville natale Kourgan»



La ville où je suis née, c'est Kourgan. Elle n'est pas grande, mais elle est belle.

L'année prochaine (en 2025) Kourgan célébrera son 346-ème anniversaire. Kourgan, c'est ma ville natale. Je l'aime!

J'aime beaucoup ma ville natale!

Ses musées, ses cathédrales,

Ses usines et ses fabriques,

Ses collines magnifiques,

Ses héros et ses savants,

Son passé et son présent.

Kourgan est une ville ancienne. Ma ville a été fondée en 1679 par T. Névégine. Elle est située entre la Sibérie et les montagnes de l'Oural. Kourgan compte près de 309 milles d'habitants. Pour voir ma ville natale, il faut commencer par la gare. La gare de Kourgan se trouve à plus de deux milles kilomètres de Moscou. Elle dessert les trains de passagers et de marchandises avec quarante voies. Le premier bâtiment en bois de la gare a été construit en 1892.

J'aime marcher dans les rues centrales de Kourgan. Ce sont la rue Lénine, la rue Gorki, la rue Gogol. Il est agréable de se promener dans les petites rues pour admirer l'architecture des maisons anciennes. La place de Lénine est le cœur de Kourgan. Elle est située au centre de ma ville. La place est surtout très belle en hiver.

Kourgan est une jolie ville verte. Il y a plusieurs parcs ici : le Jardin de la ville, le Parc central de la culture et des loisirs, le Parc de la Victoire. J'aime particulièrement le Parc de la jeunesse car il a une rampe de skateboard.

La rivière Tobol traverse ma ville. Les habitants de Kourgan et les touristes aiment se promener sur le quai de Tobol. L'endroit est magnifique, n'est-ce pas?

Les habitants de Kourgan sont heureux de visiter la Philharmonie et le Théâtre.

Il existe de nombreux musées dans ma ville.

- ✓ Le musée des décembristes. Le décembriste M.M. Naryshkin et sa famille ont vécu dans cette maison de 1833 à 1837.
- ✓ Le musée d'histoire locale est le plus grand dépositaire de collections historiques, culturelles et de sciences naturelles de la région.
- ✓ Le musée de l'histoire de la ville.

- ✓ Le musée d'art.
- ✓ Le musée de l'aviation a été fondé en 1985. C'est un musée unique et intéressant.  
On peut mettre presque tous les avions et les regarder à l'extérieur mais aussi à l'intérieur.

Pour les enfants il y a des écoles, des jardins d'enfants, des écoles de musique et de peinture, des stades, des bibliothèques, des piscines, le Palais de la créativité des enfants.

Beaucoup de gens viennent dans ma ville pour se faire soigner. Le Centre national de recherche médicale d'Ilizarov pour la traumatologie et l'orthopédie se trouve ici.

Kourgan est une ville industrielle. Il existe des usines de construction mécanique et des industries alimentaires et pharmaceutiques.

La nature est très belle à Kourgan. La région compte un grand nombre de beaux lacs. De nombreux lacs contiennent des eaux minérales médicinales. L'un des endroits les plus beaux et les plus unique est le lac de l'Ours. Selon la légende, l'ours a guéri une patte blessée dans son eau et en retour il a donné à ce bel endroit la forme de son corps. C'est un lac très utile pour notre santé, mes amis!

Il y a des villes qui sont meilleures, mais j'aime Kourgan! Je suis très contente de m'y trouver. Bienvenue dans ma ville natale Kourgan! A bientôt!

### **1.Выделите правильный ответ (Vrai или Faux)**

**Lisez le texte puis dites si ces énoncés sont vrais ou faux.**

- ✓ Kourgan est une ville moderne.

**Vrai      Faux**

- ✓ La gare de Kourgan se trouve à plus de deux milles kilomètres de Moscou.

**Vrai      Faux**

- ✓ Le lac de l'Ours est très utile pour notre santé.

**Vrai      Faux**

### **2. Заполните таблицу. Remplissez le tableau!**

<b>Les rues centrales de Kourgan</b>	<b>Les musées de Kourgan</b>	<b>Les usines de Kourgan</b>	<b>Les parcs de Kourgan</b>