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**Методические рекомендации по выполнению внеаудиторных
самостоятельных работ для студентов, обучающихся
по специальности 43.02.10. Туризм**



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Методические рекомендации по выполнению внеаудиторных самостоятельных работ для студентов, обучающихся по специальности 43.02.10. Туризм

В сборнике представлены внеаудиторные самостоятельные работы по иностранному языку (английский). Необходимые для совершенствования

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Пояснительная записка

Самостоятельная работа студентов является одной из важнейших составляющих образовательного процесса. Независимо от полученной профессии и характера работы любой начинающий специалист должен обладать фундаментальными знаниями, профессиональными умениями и навыками деятельности своего профиля. Все эти составляющие образования формируются именно в процессе самостоятельной работы студентов, так как она предполагает максимальную индивидуализацию деятельности каждого студента и может рассматриваться одновременно и как средство совершенствования творческой индивидуальности.

Основным принципом организации самостоятельной работы студентов является комплексный подход, направленный на формирование навыков репродуктивной и творческой деятельности студента в аудитории, при внеаудиторных контактах с преподавателем на консультациях и домашней подготовке.

Среди основных видов самостоятельной работы студентов традиционно выделяют:

- подготовка к зачетам и экзаменам
- презентациям и докладам;
- написание рефератов
- написание эссе;
- решение кейсов и ситуационных задач;
- проведение деловых игр;
- участие в научной работе.

В учебном процессе выделяют два вида самостоятельной работы:

- аудиторная – самостоятельная работа выполняется на учебных занятиях под непосредственным руководством преподавателя и по его заданию;
- внеаудиторная – самостоятельная работа выполняется студентом по заданию преподавателя, но без его непосредственного участия.

Содержание аудиторной и внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студентов определяется в соответствии с рекомендуемыми видами учебных заданий, представленными в рабочей программе учебной дисциплины.

Самостоятельная работа помогает студентам:

1) овладеть знаниями: - чтение текста (учебника, первоисточника, дополнительной литературы и т.д.); - составление плана текста, графическое изображение структуры текста, конспектирование текста, выписки из текста и т.д.; - работа со справочниками и др. справочной литературой; - ознакомление с нормативными и правовыми документами; - учебно-

методическая и научно-исследовательская работа; - использование компьютерной техники и Интернета и др.;

2) закреплять и систематизировать знания: - обработка текста, повторная работа над учебным материалом учебника, первоисточника, дополнительной литературы, аудио и видеозаписей; - подготовка плана; - составление таблиц для систематизации учебного материала; - подготовка ответов на контрольные вопросы; - заполнение рабочей тетради; - аналитическая обработка текста; - подготовка мультимедиа презентации и докладов к выступлению на семинаре (конференции, круглом столе и т.п.); - подготовка реферата; - составление библиографии использованных литературных источников; - разработка тематических кроссвордов и ребусов; - тестирование и др.;

3) формировать умения: - решение ситуационных задач и упражнений по образцу; - выполнение расчетов (графические и расчетные работы); - решение профессиональных кейсов и вариативных задач; - подготовка к контрольным работам; - подготовка к тестированию; - подготовка к деловым играм; - проектирование и моделирование разных видов и компонентов профессиональной деятельности; - опытно-экспериментальная работа; - анализ профессиональных умений с использованием аудио- и видеотехники и др.

Самостоятельная работа может осуществляться индивидуально или группами студентов в зависимости от цели, объема, конкретной тематики самостоятельной работы, уровня сложности и уровня умений студентов. Контроль результатов самостоятельной работы студентов должен осуществляться в пределах времени, отведенного на обязательные учебные занятия и внеаудиторную самостоятельную работу студентов по дисциплине, может проходить в письменной, устной или смешанной форме.

1. Подготовка презентации

Презентация, согласно толковому словарю русского языка Д.Н. Ушакова: «... способ подачи информации, в котором присутствуют рисунки, фотографии, анимация и звук». Для подготовки презентации рекомендуется использовать: PowerPoint, MS Word, Acrobat Reader, LaTeX-овский пакет beamer. Самая простая программа для создания презентаций – Microsoft PowerPoint. Для подготовки презентации необходимо собрать и обработать начальную информацию. Последовательность подготовки презентации:

1. Четко сформулировать цель презентации: вы хотите свою аудиторию мотивировать, убедить, заразить какой-то идеей или просто формально отчитаться.

2. Определить каков будет формат презентации: живое выступление (тогда, сколько будет его продолжительность) или электронная рассылка (каков будет контекст презентации).

3. Отобрать всю содержательную часть для презентации и выстроить логическую цепочку представления.

4. Определить ключевые моменты в содержании текста и выделить их.

5. Определить виды визуализации (картинки) для отображения их на слайдах в соответствии с логикой, целью и спецификой материала.

6. Подобрать дизайн и форматировать слайды (количество картинок и текста, их расположение, цвет и размер).

7. Проверить визуальное восприятие презентации.

К видам визуализации относятся иллюстрации, образы, диаграммы, таблицы.

Иллюстрация – представление реально существующего зрительного ряда. Образы – в отличие от иллюстраций – метафора. Их назначение – вызвать эмоцию и создать отношение к ней, воздействовать на аудиторию. С помощью хорошо продуманных и представляемых образов, информация может надолго остаться в памяти человека.

Диаграмма – визуализация количественных и качественных связей. Их используют для убедительной демонстрации данных, для пространственного мышления в дополнение к логическому.

Таблица – конкретный, наглядный и точный показ данных. Ее основное назначение – структурировать информацию, что порой облегчает восприятие данных аудиторией. Практические советы по подготовке презентации готовьте отдельно: печатный текст + слайды + раздаточный материал; слайды – визуальная подача информации, которая должна содержать минимум текста, максимум изображений, несущих смысловую нагрузку, выглядеть наглядно и просто; текстовое содержание презентации – устная речь или чтение, которая должна включать аргументы, факты, доказательства и эмоции; рекомендуемое число слайдов 17-22; обязательная информация для презентации: тема, фамилия и инициалы выступающего; план сообщения; краткие выводы из всего сказанного; список использованных источников; раздаточный материал – должен обеспечивать ту же глубину и охват, что и живое выступление: люди больше доверяют тому, что они могут унести с собой, чем исчезающим изображениям, слова и слайды забываются, а раздаточный материал остается постоянным осязаемым напоминанием; раздаточный материал важно раздавать в конце презентации; раздаточный материалы должны отличаться от слайдов, должны быть более информативными.

2. Подготовка к зачету и экзамену

Каждый учебный семестр заканчивается зачетно-экзаменационной сессией. Подготовка к зачетно-экзаменационной сессии, сдача зачетов и экзаменов является также самостоятельной работой студента. Основное в подготовке к сессии – повторение всего учебного материала дисциплины, по которому необходимо сдавать зачет или экзамен. Только тот студент успевает, кто хорошо усвоил учебный материал.

3. Требования к студентам при подготовке письменных работ

Подготовка эссе

Эссе – вид самостоятельной исследовательской работы студентов, с целью углубления и закрепления теоретических знаний и освоения практических навыков. Цель эссе состоит в развитии самостоятельного творческого мышления и письменного изложения собственных мыслей.

В зависимости от темы формы эссе могут быть различными. Это может быть анализ имеющихся статистических данных по изучаемой проблеме, анализ материалов из средств массовой информации и подробный разбор проблемной ситуации с развернутыми мнениями, подбором и детальным анализом примеров, иллюстрирующих проблему и т.п. В процессе выполнения эссе студенту предстоит выполнить следующие виды работ:

- составить план эссе;
- отобрать источники,
- собрать и проанализировать информацию по проблеме;
- систематизировать и проанализировать собранную информацию по проблеме;
- представить проведенный анализ с собственными выводами и

Структура эссе

1. Титульный лист.
2. План.
3. Введение с обоснованием выбора темы.
4. Текстовое изложение материала (основная часть).
5. Заключение с выводами по всей работе.
6. Список использованной литературы.

Титульный лист является первой страницей и заполняется по строго определенным правилам.

Введение (вводная часть) – суть и обоснование выбора данной темы, состоит из ряда компонентов, связанных логически и стилистически. На этом этапе очень важно правильно сформулировать вопрос, на который Вы

собираетесь найти ответ в ходе своего исследования. При работе над введением могут помочь ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. Надо ли давать определения терминам, прозвучавшим в теме эссе?
2. Почему тема, которую я раскрываю, является важной в настоящий момент?
3. Какие понятия будут вовлечены в мои рассуждения по теме?
4. Могу ли я разделить тему на несколько составных частей?

Таким образом, в водной части автор определяет проблему и показывает умение выявлять причинно-следственные связи, отражая их в методологии решения поставленной проблемы через систему целей, задач и т.д.

Текстовое изложение материала (основная часть) – теоретические основы выбранной проблемы и изложение основного вопроса. Данная часть предполагает развитие аргументации и анализа, а также обоснование их, исходя из имеющихся данных, других аргументов и позиций по этому вопросу. В этом заключается основное содержание эссе и главную трудность при его написании. Поэтому большое значение имеют подзаголовки, на основе которых осуществляется выстраивание аргументации.

В процессе построения эссе надо помнить, что один параграф должен содержать только одно утверждение и соответствующее доказательство, подкрепленное графическим или иллюстративным материалом. Хорошо проверенный способ построения любого эссе – использование подзаголовков для обозначения ключевых моментов аргументированного изложения: это помогает посмотреть на то, что предполагается сделать и ответить на вопрос, хорош ли замысел. При этом последовательность свидетельствует также о наличии или отсутствии логики в освещении темы эссе.

Заключение (заключительная часть) – обобщения и аргументированные выводы по теме эссе с указанием области ее применения и т.д. Оно подытоживает эссе или еще раз вносит пояснения, подкрепляет смысл и значение изложенного в основной части. Методы, рекомендуемые для составления заключения: повторение, иллюстрация, цитата, утверждение. Заключение может содержать такой очень важный, дополняющий эссе элемент, как указание на применение исследования, не исключая взаимосвязи с другими проблемами.

Таким образом, в заключительной части эссе должны быть сформулированы выводы и определено их приложение к практической области деятельности.

Список использованной литературы составляет одну из частей работы, отражающей самостоятельную творческую работу автора и позволяющей

судить о степени фундаментальности данной работы. При составлении списка литературы в перечень включаются только те источники, которые действительно были использованы при подготовке эссе. Список использованной литературы составляется строго в алфавитном порядке в следующей последовательности:

- законы РФ и другие официальные материалы (указы, постановления, решения министерств и ведомств);
- печатные работы (книги, монографии, сборники), периодика.

Интернет-сайты.

По возможности список должен содержать современную литературу по теме.

Приложения могут включать иллюстративный материал (схемы, диаграммы, рисунки, таблицы и др.). При этом приложения являются продолжением самой работы, т.е. на них продолжается сквозная нумерация, но в общем объеме эссе они не учитываются.

Требования к оформлению эссе

Эссе выполняется на компьютере (гарнитура Times New Roman, шрифт 14) через 1,5 интервала с полями: верхнее, нижнее – 2; правое – 3; левое – 1,5. Отступ первой строки абзаца – 1,25. Сноски – постраничные. Таблицы и рисунки встраиваются в текст работы. При этом обязательный заголовок таблицы надо размещать над табличным полем, а рисунки сопровождать подрисуночными подписями. При включении в эссе нескольких таблиц и/или рисунков их нумерация обязательна. Обязательна и нумерация страниц. Их целесообразно проставлять внизу страницы – посередине или в правом углу. Номер страницы не ставится на титульном листе, но в общее число страниц он включается. Объем эссе, без учета приложений, не должен превышать 5 страниц.

Самостоятельная работа № 1. Прочитать и перевести текст из сборника

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст из сборника № 15.

The History of Moscow

Moscow traces its history back to 1147, when it was mentioned in the Chronicles for the first time. The early 12th century saw Kievan Rus disintegrate into many separate principalities. During this period Prince Yury Dolgoruky of Rostov and Suzdal (1090–1157) began to build new towns and communities. Pereslavl Zalessky, Yuriev Polsky and Dmitrov were just a few of his early projects. Eventually, the prince set his sights on a group of villages sitting on the banks of the Moskva River — a perfect location for a frontier town. The lands all belonged to one boyar (a high-ranking noble), Kuchka by name. According to the chronicles, outraged by Kuchka's refusal to yield the area, Yury put him to death and had his villages united into a single population centre, fortified with a wooden wall. Initially, the community was known as Kuchkov, but was later renamed Muscovy (Moskva in Russian, after the local river).

On the square outside City Hall, on Tverskaya Street, there is a statue of a medieval soldier on a horse. The imposing Soviet-era monument honors Moscow's founder, Yuri Dolgoruky. As a matter of fact, we have no credible historical evidence of what the prince really looked like. Like many other places in central Moscow, this spot is an amalgamation of legend, real facts, individual life stories and varying ideologies.

According to archeologists, unknown pre-Slavic tribes lived on the high Borovitsky Hill (now the site of St Basil's Cathedral) as early as the 2nd millennium B.C. The settlements developed, and in the medieval era, in line with the evolutionary laws of any town of that period, they were soon fenced off to protect the population. The fence was later replaced with a fortified wall, to give rise to what became known in Russian as a "kremlin", or fortress. Roads were built to link Muscovy with other population centers in Rus, historical routes which have now become motorways. History likes to have its little joke every now and again. One sad example of this is the infamous Vladimirsky Trakt route, along which convicts were used to be sent to labor camps in the Russian heartland. In the Soviet era, it was renamed Shosse Entuziastov (Enthusiasts' Motorway).

Artisans and craftsmen gradually came to settle on the lands outside the Kremlin walls. Their trade-specific boroughs expanded over time and the city developed several new belt walls as a result. The Kitaigorod wall was the first to emerge; Bely Gorod (nowadays the Boulevard Ring Road) came second, to be followed by Zemlyanoi Val, originally a ditch protected with a 16-kilometre fence (now the Garden Ring Road). In 1742, Kamerkollezhsy Val was designated as Moscow's customs border. This wall, stretching for 37 kilometers, could only be passed through special checkpoints, some of which have become part of the city's topography. For example, a surviving milestone from that period can still be found on Rogozhskaya Zastava Square.

Самостоятельная работа № 2. Прочитать и перевести текст из сборника № 15.

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст из сборника № 15.

Toponymy

Toponymy is the study of place names (toponyms), their origins, meanings, use, and typology.

The word "toponymy" is derived from the Greek words *tópos* (τόπος) ("place") and *ónoma* (ὄνομα) ("name"). Toponymy is itself a branch of onomastics, the study of names of all kinds.

Meaning and history

Toponym is the general name for any place or geographical entity. Related, more specific types of toponym include hydronym for a body of water and oronym for a mountain or hill. A toponymist is one who studies toponymy.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word "toponymy" first appeared in English in 1876; since then, toponym has come to replace "place-name" in professional discourse among geographers. It can be argued that the first toponymists were the storytellers and poets who explained the origin of specific place names as part of their tales; sometimes place-names served as the basis for the etiological legends.

Place names provide the most useful geographical reference system in the world. Consistency and accuracy are essential in referring to a place to prevent confusion in everyday business and recreation.

Scholars have found that toponyms provide valuable insight into the historical geography of a particular region.

Toponymists are responsible for the active preservation of their region's culture through its toponymy.

The origin of the name "Moscow"

Oikonym "Moscow" comes from the name of the river. Etymology of the hydronym Moscow is uncertain. Recently widely disseminated to professionals received the hypothesis that Baltic and Slavic origin of the name of the river. In both versions, the original meaning of the word was "liquid, muddy, rainy, and slushy". According to the version of S. K. Kuznetsov, toponym Moscow - Mari origin.

Самостоятельная работа № 3. Подготовить сообщение на тему «Архитектурные ансамбли мира».

Задание 1. Подготовить сообщение на тему «Архитектурные ансамбли мира».

Задание 2. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

What is the architectural ensemble?

This term is integrity and unity of engineering structures, monumental works and landscape art. In other words, is the harmony between built bridges, embankments, sculptures, ponds, etc. Architectural ensembles there are two types – created at a time and built years or hundreds of years through the efforts of many architects. Such ensembles carefully add to the existing composition so that the new items not only do not conflict with previously erected, and complement and continue the ensemble. Illustrative of this "complex" ensemble are the Palace square in St. Petersburg and St. Mark's Square in Venice.

St. Mark's square in Venice

St Mark's square is the famous architectural ensemble of the most romantic cities of Italy – Venice. The story of this remarkable construction began in the ninth century – it was then laid area as the area in front of the Cathedral of St. Mark. The main square of Venice consists of two parts – the Piazzetta (the area located between the Grand Canal and the bell tower) and Piazza (the square). Appeared in the ninth century, in 1777, the square was expanded to modern sizes. The main building of St. Mark's square is the Doge's Palace, built in 1309-1424 years. The architect of the first embodiment of the Palace is considered Philippe Calendario. During the construction of the Palace was used as granite, marble and other natural stone. The Palace Created as a residence for meetings of the Grand Council and the Senate. Also in the Palace was done by a justice of the Supreme Court, and worked the Venetian secret police.

In addition to the Doge's Palace, the architectural ensemble at various times included: Mark's Basilica, the Columns of San Marco, the Clock tower of St. Marco, Old and New Procuratie. Also complement the ensemble of Ala Napoleonica and the library of San Marco. All these monuments of Italian culture were built in different years and even centuries, but harmoniously complement each other, and together are now one of the most beautiful architectural ensembles in the world.



Palace square in St. Petersburg is not inferior in beauty and wealth of history.

This square is the main of the Northern capital of Russia. The beginning of the construction of the square, it is considered 1754, when the main element of the ensemble was built – fifth of the Winter Palace. In 1819-1829 years, around the perimeter of the southern border of the square an arch-shaped building of the General staff was erected. In the years 1837-43 Guards corps headquarters was built. At the same time the Alexander column was built, by the French architect Auguste de Montferrand, which is the main attraction of the Palace square. In 1986-1901 years, was built Palace square with a fountain, but the fountain was demolished, and it was restored only in 2007-2008.



Each of these architectural ensembles is a masterpiece, man-made granite and marble. Each carries the history of his country and people, and is worthy of hundreds of tourists come to enjoy their splendor and beauty.

Самостоятельная работа № 4. Самостоятельно подобрать материал на тему «Красная площадь: легенды и вымыслы», оформить в виде устного сообщения.

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

St. Basil's Cathedral on the Red square

In 1554, near the protective moat, on the site of an earlier wooden Trinity Church, was buried Basil the Blessed. He is the most revered whacky in Russia. And here began the construction of a stone Church. Legend of the Red square talks that Basil independently collecting funds for the construction of the temple. He's in the square threw coins, and even the thieves did not dare to take them.

St. Basil's Cathedral was erected by decree of Ivan the terrible to commemorate the capture of Kazan khanate. The temple was built by Russian architects. And there is an ancient legend that, after seeing this temple, Ivan the terrible found it so beautiful that he commanded to blind masters, that they no longer were able to build such a miracle. At first, the Cathedral was called the Church of the Intercession of the Mother of God, but then the greatest Church of St. Basil the blessed, built later on the Saint's tomb in Moscow, gave the temple the name of St. Basil's Cathedral.

Place of skull on the Red square

To the left of the Cathedral is the place of the skull. This is a high court, paved with white stone, which is located behind a wrought iron fence. In Orthodox Moscow this elevation symbolized Jerusalem Golgotha, where they crucified Jesus Christ. It appeared in the early XVI century and served as a platform on which resounded Royal decrees, and announced the sentences to the attackers.

On Calvary was also exhibited relics for the national honor, exaltation turned to his people Ivan the terrible, here's Boris Godunov was proclaimed king. According to custom, less than 14 years of age of heirs to the throne carried to the place of the skull on the hands, so the people actually saw a future king and did not allow imposters to take the Russian throne. Contrary to the opinion about the conduct of the executions, the history of the Red square confirm that they were on Calvary was not made. The scaffold was raised most often – on Vasilevsky descent.

Задание 2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.

- 1) In which year Basil the Blessed was buried?
- 2) What the legend talks about Basil the Blessed?

- 3) In honor of what event was St. Basil's Cathedral built?
- 4) What the ancient legend connected with St. Basil's Cathedral?
- 5) What is the place of the skull? And where it is located?
- 6) When and for what purposes appeared a place of skull?
- 7) What events happened on Calvary?
- 8) What is confirmed by the history of the Red square?
- 9) Where the scaffold was raised most often?



Самостоятельная работа № 5. Самостоятельно подобрать материал на тему «Красная площадь: легенды и вымыслы», оформить в виде устного сообщения.

Задание 1. Подготовьте сообщение на тему «Красная площадь: легенды и вымыслы».

№ 6. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15. Ответить на вопросы.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника № 15.

Around the Kremlin

If you want to know Moscow better, it's a must for you to visit Red Square and take a walk around the Moscow Kremlin. As you leave the Okhotny Ryad Metro Station, you find yourself in Manege Square right in front of the State Historical Museum and Iberian Gate opening the way into the main square of Moscow and Russia – Red Square.

To your right is the oldest tower of the Moscow Kremlin called the Savior Tower. Altogether 20 towers stand along the Kremlin wall. The existing walls and towers were constructed in 1485 – 1495. The overall length of the walls is 2,235 meters; their height is from 5 to 20 meters with the width ranging between 3.5 to 6.5 meters. The walls are decorated with 1,045 battlements of the swallow tail shape.

The Spasskaya (Savior) Tower was erected in 1491 by an Italian architect Pietro Antonio Solari, the builder of the Kremlin's Palace of Facets. Initially, it was named the Frolovskaya Tower. Later, the tower was crowned with a tall hipped roof and the icon of Spas Nerukotvorny (Divine Savior) was placed above the gate, which had given the name to the tower. It was then that an English clockmaker Christopher Galloway installed a one-handed clock on the tower. The single hand stood still while the clock-face was rotating. In the course of time the tower clock was replaced several times. The present day clock is over a hundred years of age. It is really huge: the hour-hand alone is 3 meters long.

Take a walk downhill along Vassilyevsky Spusk (St. Basil's Descent) towards the Moskva River embankment. In the 1930s a city quarter located here was removed to open access to new Moskvoretsky (Moskva River) Bridge.

You are passing by the Vodovzvodnaya (Water-lifting) Tower. It was here that Christopher Galloway mentioned above built the first water delivery system. The water was pumped from the tower to tsar's palaces. Lower down the flow of the river one could find so called "pant-washing" rafts used by washwomen to do the laundry from the Kremlin. In 1937 a red ruby star was installed on top of the tower.

As you turn to the right passing by the Lower Alexandrovsky Garden, you would come to the Borovitskaya Tower. According to the legend, its name was derived from a coniferous forest (bor) that grew on the Kremlin hill.

Meanwhile, you walk down towards the Middle Alexandrovsky Garden. The garden was planted here in the place of the Neglinka riverbed put in a tube in the

beginning of the 1820s. Ahead of you is Trinity Bridge which leads the way inside the Kremlin. Erected in 1516, the bridge was reconstructed time and again. In old days it spanned the Neglinka River, at present the alley of the Alexandrovsky Garden lies underneath it. Both ends of the bridge are marked by towers – the Trinity and the Kutafya. The Trinity Tower is the tallest one of all the Moscow Kremlin towers with the height of 79.3 meters. The name of the other tower – Kutafya – must have been derived from an old-Russian word “kutafya” meaning a clumsy woman. The ticket offices of the Moscow Kremlin are located nearby.

The Upper Alexandrovsky Garden starts right after Trinity Bridge. This part of the garden accommodates the memorial of military glory with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and Eternal Flame. Lining the walkway are dark red porphyry blocks with encapsulated soils of the hero cities. It is here by the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier that Post No. One of the Guard of Honor of the Kremlin Regiment is to be found. Changing of the Guard Ceremony takes place every hour.

From the Alexandrovsky Garden you can clearly see the beautiful edifice of the Manege. It was built in 1817 by a Spanish architect Agustin de Betancourt on the order of the emperor Alexander I to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the victory over Napoleon. Contemporaries were astonished with the Manege’s internal design. The roof spanned a huge space without a single internal support. The structure was used first for military parades but as of 1831 various exhibitions, ballroom parties and sports competitions had been held here. The present-day Manege is an exhibition hall.

In front of the Manege is Manege Square. It appeared here no so long ago. Before the 1930s there was a city district in the place of the square with shops, hotels and apartment houses. The present day Manege Square accommodates an underground trade centre with shops and numerous cafes offering a good opportunity for snack and rest.

You are back at the Okhotny Ryad Metro Station. This is where we started our walking tour and this is where it may be finished.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту из сборника № 15.

- 1) What is must for you, if you want to know Moscow better?
- 2) What tower is the oldest tower of the Moscow Kremlin?
- 3) When the Spasskaya Tower was erected?
- 4) What is the Spasskaya Tower famous for?
- 5) What happened on Vasilevsky Spusk t in the 1930-s? And why?
- 6) What is the Vodovzvodnaya Tower famous for?
- 7) What bridge does lead inside the Kremlin?
- 8) What tower is the tallest of all the Moscow Kremlin towers?
- 9) How often does the changing of the guard take place?
- 10) When and why the edifice of the Manege was built?
- 11) What is the Manege today?
- 12) That there was in the place of the Manezhnaya square in the beginning of the last century?

Самостоятельная работа № 7. Подготовить презентацию об одном из музеев Кремля.

Задание 1. Подготовьте презентацию на тему «Один из музеев Кремля».

Задание 2. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

The Kremlin

The Kremlin is the symbol of first Russian and later Soviet power and authority. Its crenellated red brick walls and 20 towers were built at the end of the 15th century, when a host of Italian builders arrived in Moscow at the invitation of Ivan III the Great. Of the most important towers, the Saviour (Spasskaya) Tower leading to Red Square was built in 1491 by Pietro Solario, who designed most of the main towers; its belfry was added in 1624-25. The chimes of its clock are broadcast by radio as a time signal to the whole nation. Also on the Red Square front is the St. Nicholas (Nikolskaya) Tower, built originally in 1491 and rebuilt in 1806. The two other principal gate towers - the Trinity (Troitskaya) Tower, with a bridge and outer barbican (the Kutafya Tower), and the Borovitskaya Tower - lie on the western wall.



Within the Kremlin walls is one of the most striking and beautiful architectural ensembles in the world: a combination of churches and palaces, which are open to the public and are among the city's most popular tourist attractions, and the highest offices of the state, which are surrounded by strict security. Around the central Cathedral Square (Sobornaya Ploshchad) are grouped three magnificent cathedrals, superb examples of Russian church architecture at its height in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. These and the other churches in the Kremlin ceased functioning as places of worship after the Revolution and are now museums. The white stone Cathedral of the Assumption (Uspensky Sobor) is the oldest, built in 1475-79 in the Italianate-Byzantine style. Its pure, simple, and beautifully proportioned lines and elegant arches are crowned by five golden domes. The Orthodox metropolitans and patriarchs of the 14th to the 18th century are buried there. Across the square is the Cathedral of the Annunciation (Blagoveshchensky Sobor), built in 1484-89 by craftsmen from Pskov; though burned in 1547, it was rebuilt in 1562-64. Its cluster of chapels is topped by golden

roofs and domes. Inside are a number of early 15th-century icons attributed to Theophanes the Greek and to Andrey Rublyov, considered by many to be the greatest of all Russian icon painters. The third cathedral, the Archangel (Arkhangelsky), was rebuilt in 1505-08; in it are buried the princes of Moscow and tsars of Russia (except Boris Godunov) up to the founding of St. Petersburg.



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

On the west of Cathedral Square is a group of palaces of various periods; the Palace of Facets (Granovitaya Palata)--so called from the exterior finish of faceted, white stone squares--was built in 1487-91. Behind it is the Terem Palace of 1635-36, which incorporates several older churches, including the Resurrection of Lazarus (Voskreseniye Lazarya), dating from 1393. Both became part of the Kremlin Great Palace, built as a royal residence in 1838-49 and formerly used for sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; its long, yellow-washed facade dominates the riverfront. It is connected to the Armoury Palace (Oruzheynaya Palata), built in 1844-51 and now the Armoury Museum, housing a large collection of treasures of the tsars. Along the northeast wall of the Kremlin are the Arsenal (1702-36), the former Senate building (1776-88), and the School for Red Commanders (1932-34).



**Самостоятельная работа № 8. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.
Ответить на вопросы.**

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника № 15.

Having been in Moscow, it is impossible not to notice the abundance of churches and cathedrals. They are one of the main parts of the architecture of the city. Let's start our tour with Nikolo-Perervinsky Monastery.

The male monastery was mentioned for the first time in sources from 1623, and another version says it was founded in the 15th century. It was ruined during the Polish-Lithuanian intervention in the early 17th century and restored by Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich. In 1775, a Perervinskaya seminary was opened in the monastery, primarily for students from poor families. There is evidence that Catherine II stayed here during her famous Tavrichesky voyage (travels to Crimea in 1787). The monastery was assigned famous Moscow chapels, including the Iveron chapel at the Voskresensky Gates of Kitai Gorod, destroyed together with the gates in the 1930s and restored in 1994-1995. The monastery was abolished during the Soviet era, and it has currently been returned to the congregation, but monastic life has not been revived. The Perervinskaya Orthodox Clergy Seminary operates here.

The Cathedral of the Iveron Icon of Our Lady is located on the monastery's territory, as well as the Church of Saint Nikolai the Miracle Worker, with the church of Venerable Sergius of Radonezh and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (in the belfry), the gate church of the Theotokos of Tolga, and several buildings from the 18th to 19th centuries.

The next is the Ioann the Baptist Women's Monastery.

Ivanovsky Convent was founded in the late 15th century. It was completely destroyed by fire in 1812 and dismantled, but later restored. It gave its name to the Moscow district of Ivanovskaya Hill. It was closed during the Soviet era and restored in 2002. The architectural ensemble of the monastery consists of the Cathedral of the Beheading of Ioann the Baptist, the Church of Elizabeth the Martyr, and the chapel of Ioann the Baptist, gateway bell towers, cells with refectory, a fence, gates and some other buildings from the 19th century are also located in the monastery.

The next monastery, which you'll see is the Novospassky monastery.

Founded in the 13th century at the site of the present day Danilovsky Monastery (near metro station Tul'skaya), but after several decades in 1330, Ivan Kalita transferred the cloister to Borovitskiy Hill in the Kremlin. However, in the 15th century, Savior Monastery was transferred to a more spacious site, receiving the name Novospasskiy (New Savior).

And the last place for today is a Svyato-Pokrovsky Stavropegiyal Convent. The Church of the Protection of the Holy Mary

The Monastery "Protection of the poor houses" was founded by Tsar Michael Feodorovich on the burial place of the homeless, tramps, wanderers suddenly died in 1635. On territory of the monastery are the temple of the Resurrection (rebuilt in the XIX century.), the temple of the Holy Virgin (rebuilt in the XIX century.) and a bell tower. In the necropolis of the monastery are buried the representatives of the Moscow merchants and the nobility of the Georgian royal and princely houses of XIX century, the clergy. The shrines: since 1998 in the monastery are the relics of Blessed Matrona of Moscow aged women, where come to venerate many pilgrims from all over the world, Mother of God "Perishing", was written with the blessing of St. Matron.

Well here our tour comes to an end. Now you can ask me your questions.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту из сборника № 15.

- 1) What is impossible not to notice, having been in Moscow?
- 2) Where and when was first mentioned the male monastery?
- 3) What was opened in the Nikolo-Perervinsky monastery in 1775?
- 4) What operates in the Nikolo-Perervinsky monastery now?
- 5) When the Novospassky monastery was founded?
- 6) What happened with the Novospassky monastery in the 15th century?
- 7) Who ordered to build the Svyato-Pokrovsky Stavropegial Convent monastery?
- 8) Who was buried in the necropolis of the monastery?
- 9) Why pilgrims from all over the world come in this monastery?

Самостоятельная работа № 9. Составить диалог по заданной ситуации.

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный диалог и переведите его.

-So, dear visitors, we are in the territory of the Red square. Does anybody know what the architectural ensemble of the Red square is?

-Yeah, I know. The architectural ensemble of the Red square consists of Lenin's Mausoleum, St. Basil's Cathedral, the Place of skull, the GUM Department store, Kazan Cathedral and Necropolis.

-You are almost right.

- I forgot something?

-Yes, dear tourist. You forgot the Monument to Minin and Pozharsky.

-And I didn't know about it. Tell us about it, please in detail.

-The monument to Kuzma Minin and Dmitry Pozharsky was opened to the public in 1818. This monument is dedicated to Minin and Pozharsky, who helped to liberate Moscow from Polish invaders, thus putting an end to the time of troubles. Originally, the monument stood in the center of the square. However, in the middle of the last century it was moved close to the Cathedral, where it remains to the present day.

-Do you have any questions?

-Yes, I have a question.

-I listen to you.

-I would like to know more about the mausoleum.

-So, it contains the embalmed body of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the Soviet Union. His embalmed body has been on public display here since shortly after his death in 1924.

-It is true that Lenin's body was evacuated from Moscow during the war?

-Absolutely true. The body was removed in October 1941 and evacuated to Tyumen in Siberia. After the war it was returned and the tomb reopened.

- I heard that a place of skull was intended as a scaffold for criminals.

- I'm afraid you are not right. The platform, believed to have been constructed in the 1530s and was first mentioned in 1547, when Ivan the Terrible addressed the Muscovites from there. Subsequently, it was primarily used for announcing the tsar's ukases and for religious ceremonies.

- Well, any more questions?

-No, thanks for the tour!

-Not at all!

Задание 2. Составьте диалог на тему «Экскурсия по архитектурному ансамблю», на примере диалога, приведенного выше.

Самостоятельная работа № 10. Составить диалог по заданной ситуации.

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный диалог и переведите его.

-Hi John.

-Hello Pete.

-I wanted to ask you, have you ever been in the Kremlin?

-No. And you?

-And I was.

-Tell me, please, what you know about it.

-Well, the Kremlin is the main symbol of Moscow.

-And how many towers in the Kremlin?

-The Kremlin has 20 towers.

-What is the most famous of them?

-I think the Spasskaya tower is the most famous of the Kremlin towers.

-And why?

-That's why it has the most important watch of Russia - Chimes.

-Ah, Yes. I heard about it. Is it true that during the New Year, all Russians drink champagne under the chiming Clock?

-Sure. This is their New Year's tradition.

-And I want to know, is it true that the Kremlin was white earlier?

-Absolutely true. Until the middle of last century, the Kremlin was white.

-And what interesting places there are in the Kremlin?

-There are very many interesting places, such as Cathedral Square, with its cathedrals, the Tsar Cannon, the Tsar Bell, Kremlin Armory chamber and so on.

-I'd love to go there!

-Yes, I would like to visit this great place once again too!

Задание 2. Составьте диалог на тему «Что бы я хотел посетить в Москве», на примере диалога, приведенного выше.

**Самостоятельная работа № 11. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.
Составить вопросы к тексту.**

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника №15.

Novodevichy Convent

Novodevichy Convent, also known as Bogoroditse-Smolensky Monastery is probably the best-known cloister of Moscow. Its name, sometimes translated as the New Maidens' Monastery, was devised to differ from an ancient maidens' convent within the Moscow Kremlin. Unlike other Moscow cloisters, it has remained virtually intact since the 17th century. In 2004, it was proclaimed a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Convent is situated in the south-western part of the historic town of Moscow. The Convent territory is enclosed within walls and surrounded by a park, which forms the buffer zone. The park is limited by the urban fabric of the city on the north and east sides. On the west side, it is limited by the Moscow River, and on the south side there is an urban freeway. The buildings are surrounded by a high masonry wall with 12 towers. The entrances are from the north (town side) and the south. The layout of the convent territory is an irregular rectangle stretching from the west to east.

The oldest structure in the convent is the six-pillared five-domed Smolensky Cathedral, dedicated to the icon Our Lady of Smolensk. It is situated in the centre of the axes between the two entrance gates. Extant documents date its construction to 1524–1525; yet its lofty ground floor, magisterial proportions, and projecting central gable are typical of monastery cathedrals built at the behest of Ivan the Terrible. Most scholars agree that the cathedral was rebuilt in the 1550s or 1560s. It was formerly ringed by four smaller chapels, in an arrangement reminiscent of the Annunciation Cathedral in the Kremlin. Its frescos are among the finest in Moscow.

The cathedral may be a focal point of the convent, but there are many other churches. Most date from the 1680s, when the convent was thoroughly renovated at the behest of the regent Sofia Alexeyevna (who, ironically, would be incarcerated there later). The blood-red walls and crown-towers, two lofty over-the-gates churches, a refectory, and residential quarters were all designed in the Muscovite Baroque style, supposedly by a certain Peter Potapov. In the old cathedral, a new bowl for holy water and gilded carved iconostasis were installed in 1685. Its four tiers contain 16th-century icons endowed by Boris Godunov; the fifth tier displays icons by leading 17th-century painters, Simeon Ushakov and Fyodor Zubov.

An arresting slender belltower, also commissioned by tsarevna Sofia, was built in six tiers to a height of 72 metres (236 ft), making it the tallest structure in 18th-century Moscow (after the Ivan the Great Bell Tower in the Kremlin). This light octagonal column seems to unite all major elements of the ensemble into one harmonious whole.

In 2004, the Novodevichy Convent was proclaimed a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In the UNESCO team evaluation, it was affirmed that the convent is the most outstanding example of the so-called "Moscow Baroque".

Задание 2. Составьте вопросы к тексту из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 12. Прочитать и пересказать текст из сборника № 15.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника № 15.

A tour of the monastery

The Archangel Cathedral is one of the most old-time Russian cathedrals which are located in the very heart of the Moscow Kremlin, on Sobornaya Square. The cathedral was made holy in honor of Archangel Mikhail, a protector of Russian princes, and is placed in the Southern part of the square — “which belonged to feudal lords” — against the Cathedral of the Annunciation.

In the reign of the Great Prince Simeon the Proud, a son of Ivan Kalita, the cathedral was painted, according to the chronicle, by an association of Russian icon painters, the eldest of which were Zacharias, Joseph, and Nikolai. In 1399, it was newly painted by Theophanes the Greek with his scholars. In spring of 1505, by command of the Grand Prince Johannes III the Archangel Cathedral was disassembled due to its disrepair. In the same year the Italian architect, known in Russia as Aleviz the New, laid the contemporary cathedral construction of which was completed in the reign of the Great Prince Vasily III Johannovich in 1508. Aleviz the New raised the five-domed six-columned cross-domed cathedral. This was the first experience of the interpretation of the architecture of the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Moscow Kremlin in the history of the Russian architecture. Primarily, the cathedral walls were painted to look “like brick”, and order details were white-washed. Both the arrangement of front elections and the interpretation of the interior space were made in accordance with the Venetian architectural tradition: for the first time ever Aleviz the New introduced the order decoration into interior space of the Russian cathedral. The ranks of the iconostasis and the tiers of the mural painting corresponded to the horizontal division of the architectural stucco.

The building of the cathedral was not rebuilt, although, it was on fire and repaired for several times. The main changes to its image happened in the XVIII century. During that century the western and the northern porches were disassembled (1749—1750), the southern side-altar was completely rebuilt in honour of Finding of the head of Johannes the Forerunner. In the middle of the XVIII century there were attached piers in the southern part of the cathedral, in the end of the century the brick porch with white stone details was built near the northern doorway. In 1826, the currently existing building for churchmen of the Archangel Cathedral was built.

From 1540 till 1700 the cathedral was the burial vault for great princes and tsars; Ivan Kalita, Dmitry Donskoy, Ivan the Terrible are buried here — in total, more than 50 depositions. Depositions in the Archangel Cathedral which did not have a basement or an underground floor were made under the floor of the cathedral, at the small depth. Since the end of the XVI century brick gravestones could have been laid above some of them, in the XVII century they were laid

above all the depositions, in the beginning of the XX century they were covered with copper cases.

Obviously, for the first time the cathedral was painted during the lordship of Ivan IV the Great in 1564—1565 — frescoes of those days have been partially preserved. The existing paintings are mainly related to the middle of the XVII century (they were completed in 1666). 92 painters worked on them, including Simon Ushakov, Stepan Rezanets, Feodor Zubov, Feodor Kozlov, Ivan Filatov, Gurias Nikitin. Except for several subjects, the painters completely repeated the unique iconography of frescoes of 60-s years of the XVI century. The remarkable part of the mural painting is the gallery of conventional portraits of great and appanage princes buried in the cathedral and their forefathers — great princes of Vladimir. The paintings of the Archangel Cathedral express the power concept of an Orthodox tsar, in particular, ideas of help of Mikhail the Archangel for Russian princes, acts of prince bravery for the faith protection, a tsar genealogy.

The currently existing iconostasis of the cathedral was made by tsar cutters in 1679—1680, the majority of icons are related to the same period. The most old-time icon is the cathedral image of Mikhail the Archangel “with deeds” dated the eve of the XIV—XV centuries. During the Patriotic War of 1812 icons of the first 2 tiers were broken out and used by French soldiers as benches and beds, casings and adornments of icons were stolen. After the liberation of Moscow the decoration of the cathedral was renovated, smooth columns in the bottom tier of the iconostasis and in the medium part of other tiers were replaced with carved ones, carved holy dates were made.

In 1918, the altar part of the cathedral which suffered from strafing of the Kremlin by revolutionary troops was restored. In Soviet times, the cathedral was used for museum purposes, archeological and restoration works were conducted. In 1955, the free access to the museum of the Archangel Cathedral was open. On May 28, 1991, the first act of worship in the Archangel Cathedral was made by the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Alexis II.

Задание 2. Перескажите прочитанный вами текст из сборника № 15.

**Самостоятельная работа № 13. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.
Составить план пересказа текста.**

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника № 15.

Legends of Moscow

Khovrinskaya Abandoned Hospital (KZB)

The Khovrinskaya abandoned hospital is on a list of “creepiest places on the planet.” Chernobyl ranks only a few slots ahead of it. Large-scale construction on KZB started in 1981.

The structure was originally to include 1,500 beds, a polyclinic, laboratories and helicopter landing pads. However, it turned out that the site was a poor choice.

The pavement did not hold up, and the nearly completed hospital the size of a city started slowly sinking into the groundwater. Consequently, construction was halted.

The city authorities still have not been able to decide what to do with all of this. On the other hand, Satanists quickly started gravitating to the site.

One sect claimed responsibility for the disappearance of people and animals in Khovrin. Cult followers allegedly used dogs and beggars for blood rituals.

A legend arose in Moscow saying that the police launched a raid on sect members and chased them into a tunnel and then shot the Satanists, who were unspeakably glad about this, for they went straight from the tunnel into the arms of the prince of darkness. To this day, on dark winter nights one can hear a chorus of them singing in the tunnel.

Every year, dozens drawn to the place in search of adventures inevitably break legs, arms and necks. It has become a pilgrimage destination for goths, punks, emos and others.

The hospital is full of holes, depressions, open elevator shafts and protruding fittings. The police regularly pull adventure seekers out of air shafts in the basement or from the attics, where they hide from security guards.

The main ghost of the hospital is considered to be Alexey Krayushkin, who jumped off the roof because of an unrequited love. One floor of the building houses a sort of memorial: an entire wall is covered with graffiti whose overall message (in both poetry and prose) is, “We will remember and mourn.”



Ostankino

The name of this district comes from the word “ostanki” (remains): the television station building was erected here on the site of an old cemetery.

About 500 years ago, the notorious Old Woman of Ostankino first appeared here, when she came to the ruler of the Ostankino village, the boyar Satin, and forbade him to till the land because it agitated the dead. The old woman was chased out and the villagers tilled the land; after this, the boyar fell into disgrace and was executed.

The Old Woman of Ostankino also appeared to:

The Tsar Paul, who came to Ostankino. She said that Paul would not survive until spring, and she was telling the truth—he did not survive.

Alexander II, who was passing through Ostankino. She said he would perish at the hands of an infidel. The emperor was killed by a member of the leftist group, Narodnaya Volya.

In October 1993, a few days before the assault on the TV station, the old woman again appeared in Ostankino and said that it would smell of blood there. Soon after that, it did indeed smell of blood.

The old woman was also spotted before the 2000 fire at the Ostankino television tower, when four people were killed.



Maly Ivanovsky Lane. John the Baptist Convent

Darya Saltykova, who is popularly known as Saltychikha, spent 30 years in confinement here for the particularly gruesome murder of 74 serfs (counting only the proven cases!). Catherine II said that Saltychikha did not deserve to be called a woman and could be called only a monstrosity of humanity.

Even in prison, Saltychikha held on to her wicked tastes, and being unable to torture, burn and kill living people, she yelled at and spit on them from behind bars.

She died in prison. People say that Saltychikha's ghost still appears in the vicinity of the convent. Encountering her presages an impending death.

Golosov Ravine in Kolomensky Park

Some people think that the name “Golosov” comes from Volos (Veles)—a pagan deity that ruled over the world of the afterlife. According to another version, the Golosov ravine has this name because the voices (“golosa”) of people who have entered the ravine and not returned can be heard from there.

During excavations in the vicinity of the ravine, workers uncovered the remains of ancient settlements. After that, the ravine became even more popular among enthusiasts of the afterlife and the occult.

The ravine has always been considered a wicked place. In the 17th century, according to some sources, an entire squadron of Tatar horsemen came out of the ravine and went to the gates of the Kolomensky palace.

The riders were arrested and interrogated. The Tatars demonstrated that they belonged to the army of the khan Devlet Girey. There was just one problem: This khan had gone to Moscow around a hundred years earlier, in the mid-16th century.

In the 19th century, newspapers wrote about numerous citizens who had mysteriously disappeared around the ravine.

In 1832, Moskovskie Vedomosti reported on a peasant who at the bottom of the ravine had encountered uncommonly tall people dressed in hides, which emerged from the deep fog and then quickly disappeared.



Задание 2. Составьте план пересказа прочитанного вами текста из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 14. Прочитать и перевести текст из сборника № 15.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника № 15.

The concept of «excursion»

An excursion is a trip by a group of people, usually made for leisure, education, or physical purposes. It is often an adjunct to a longer journey or visit to a place, sometimes for other (typically work-related) purposes.

Public transportation companies issue reduced price excursion tickets to attract business of this type. Often these tickets are restricted to off-peak days or times for the destination concerned.

A field trip or excursion is a journey by a group of people to a place away from their normal environment. When done for students, it is also known as school trip in the UK, New Zealand, Philippines; and school tour in Ireland.

The purpose of the trip is usually observation for education, non-experimental research or to provide students with experiences outside their everyday activities, such as going camping with teachers and their classmates. The aim of this research is to observe the subject in its natural state and possibly collect samples. Field trips are also used to produce civilized young men and women who appreciate culture and the arts. It is seen that more-advantaged children may have already experienced cultural institutions outside of school, and field trips provide a common ground with more-advantaged and less-advantaged children to have some of the same cultural experiences in the arts.

Field trips are most often done in 3 steps: preparation, activities and follow-up activity. Preparation applies to both the student and the teacher. Teachers often take the time to learn about the destination and the subject before the trip. Activities that happen on the field trips often include: lectures, tours, worksheets, videos and demonstrations. Follow-up activities are generally discussions that occur in the classroom once the field trip is completed.

In Western culture people first come across this method during school years when classes are taken on school trips to visit a geological or geographical feature of the landscape, for example. Much of the early research into the natural sciences was of this form. Charles Darwin is an important example of someone who has contributed to science through the use of field trips.

Popular field trip sites include zoos, nature centers, community agencies such as fire stations and hospitals, government agencies, local businesses and science museums. Not only do field trips provide alternative educational opportunities for children, they can also benefit the community if they include some type of community service. Field trips also provide students the opportunity to take a break from their normal routine and experience more hands on learning. Places like zoos and nature centers often have interactive displays that allow children to touch plants or animals.

Today, culturally enriching field trips are in decline. Museums across the country report a steep drop in school tours. For example, the Field Museum in Chicago at one time welcomed more than 300,000 students every year.

Задание 2. Переведите прочитанный вами текст из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 15. Составить диалог по заданной ситуации.

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

- Hey Victoria. Do you remember when you told me that you lived in Moscow until age 14?
- Of course I remember. And what happens?
- I was asked to write a report on "World capitals". And I chose Moscow.
- You want me to help you write the report?
- Yes, if you don't mind.
- Not at all. What exactly do you want to know?
- I already wrote a lot about Moscow in General. But I don't have enough interesting places that can be described in my report. Will you help me?
- With pleasure! There are many interesting places in this city. For example, the Old and New Arbat, Stalin skyscrapers, clean ponds, Neskuchny garden...
- Please wait. Tell in detail about Stalin skyscrapers.
- Stalin's skyscrapers in Moscow are seven high-rise buildings, built to celebrate the 800th anniversary of the capital, representing the power and greatness of the Soviet Union and its peoples. The construction of Stalin's skyscrapers in Moscow became the epitome of style Soviet monumental classicism.
- I got it. Keep going.
- There are such unique and interesting homes in Moscow, as waterfront home or a house-ring.
- What kind of house ring?
- Two unusual apartment buildings in the shape of a ring built in Moscow, which became the ornament of the capital of 1980-s. By the way, these houses were built for the Olympics in 1980.
- Thank you very much. I learned a lot of useful information.
- I hope your report will be the best!
- I hope so too

Задание 2. Составьте диалог на тему «Достопримечательности Москвы», на примере диалога, приведенного выше.

Самостоятельная работа № 16. Подготовить эссе на тему «Лучшие музеи мира».

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

Museums

There are many interesting museums, exhibition halls and art galleries in the world and people love visiting them. They are especially popular among art lovers and people who prefer food for thought. Apart from art museums, there are many other types of exhibitions, such as historical, scientific, zoological, ethnographic, armory, naval, etc. Museums of local lore are also interesting. They show how people lived and worked in this region. The most famous Russian museums are the State Tretyakov Art Gallery and the Museum of Fine Arts named after Pushkin in Moscow, and the State Hermitage in Saint-Petersburg. The Hermitage houses more than 350 exhibition halls with a very rich collection of art works.



The largest Museum of Great Britain is the British Museum, which is famous for its huge library. The most famous museum in France is the Louvre. I have once visited the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and it was an unforgettable experience. There I understood that art reflects life and appeals to our hearts and minds. This museum has one of the largest collections of the ancient, oriental and classical art in the world. Apart from paintings, I saw some outstanding sculptures there. The Pushkin Museum also holds one of the biggest collections of Ancient Egyptian Art. The Tretyakov Gallery is also huge and it contains mainly the works of famous Russian artists.



One day isn't enough to see all of its masterpieces. The museum has seven departments with portraits, seascapes, landscapes and other genres of painting. To sum up, I'd like to say that all museums are interesting and they give us an opportunity to learn something new about different nations and countries.

Самостоятельная работа № 17. Подготовить эссе на тему «Лучшие музеи мира».

Задание 1. Напишите эссе на тему «Лучшие музеи мира».

Самостоятельная работа № 18. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15. Ответить на вопросы.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника № 15.

Museums

A museum is an institution that cares for a collection of artifacts and other objects of artistic, cultural, historical, or scientific importance and makes them available for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary. Most large museums are located in major cities throughout the world and more local ones exist in smaller cities, towns and even the countryside. Museums have varying aims, ranging from serving researchers and specialists to serving the general public. The English "museum" comes from the Latin word, and is pluralized as "museums" (or rarely, "musea"). The purpose of modern museums is to collect, preserve, interpret, and display items of artistic, cultural, or scientific significance for the education of the public.

Types of museums vary, from large institutions, covering many of the categories below, to very small institutions focusing on a specific subject, location, or a notable person. Categories include: fine arts, applied arts, craft, archaeology, anthropology and ethnology, biography, history, cultural history, science, technology, children's museums, natural history, botanical and zoological gardens. Within these categories many museums specialize further, e.g. museums of modern art, folk art, local history, military history, aviation history, philately, agriculture or geology.

Architectural museums are institutions dedicated to educating visitors about architecture and a variety of related fields, often including urban design, landscape design, interior decoration, engineering, and historic preservation. Additionally, museums of art or history sometimes dedicate a portion of the museum or a permanent exhibit to a particular facet or era of architecture and design, though this does not technically constitute a proper museum of architecture.

Archaeology museums specialize in the display of archaeological artifacts. Many are in the open air, such as the Agora of Athens and the Roman Forum. Others display artifacts found in archaeological sites inside buildings.

An art museum, also known as an art gallery, is a space for the exhibition of art, usually in the form of art objects from the visual arts, primarily paintings, illustrations, and sculpture. Collections of drawings and old master prints are often not displayed on the walls, but kept in a print room. There may be collections of applied art, including ceramics, metalwork, furniture, artist's books and other types of object. Video art is often screened.

Biographical museums are dedicated to items relating to the life of a single person or group of people, and may also display the items collected by their subjects during their lifetimes. Some biographical museums are located in a house or other site associated with the lives of their subjects.

Children's museums are institutions that provide exhibits and programs to stimulate informal learning experiences for children. In contrast with traditional museums that typically have a hands-off policy regarding exhibits, children's museums feature interactive exhibits that are designed to be manipulated by children.

Ethnology museums are a type of museum that focus on studying, collecting, preserving and displaying artifacts and objects concerning ethnology and anthropology. These types of museum usually were built in countries possessing diverse ethnic groups or significant numbers of ethnic minorities.

History museums cover the knowledge of history and its relevance to the present and future.

Living history museums recreate historical settings to simulate past time periods, providing visitors with an experiential interpretation of history.

Maritime museums are museums that specialize in the presentation of maritime history, culture or archaeology. They explore the relationship between societies and certain bodies of water.

Memorial museums are museums dedicated both to educating the public about and commemorating a specific historic event, usually involving mass suffering.

Military museums specialize in military histories; they are often organized from a national point of view, where a museum in a particular country will have displays organized around conflicts in which that country has taken part.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы по прочитанному вами тексту из сборника № 15.

- 1) What is a Museum?
- 2) Where are located the most large museums?
- 3) What is the purpose of modern museums?
- 4) What do categories include?
- 5) Tell about architectural museums?
- 6) In what do archaeological museums specialize?
- 7) What is an art museum?
- 8) What do children's museums provide?
- 9) In what countries were usually built ethnology museums?
- 10) What do historical museums cover?
- 11) What do Maritime museums explore?
- 12) In what do military museums specialize?

Самостоятельная работа № 19. Прочитать и перевести текст из сборника № 15.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника № 15.

Cruising

Cruising by boat is a lifestyle that involves living for extended time on a vessel while traveling from place to place for pleasure. Cruising generally refers to trips of a few days or more, and can extend to round-the-world voyages.

Boats were almost exclusively used for working purposes prior to the nineteenth century. In 1857, the philosopher Henry David Thoreau, with his book *Canoeing in Wilderness* chronicling his canoe voyaging in the wilderness of Maine, was the first to convey the enjoyment of spiritual and lifestyle aspects of cruising.

The modern conception of cruising for pleasure was first popularised by the Scottish explorer and sportsman John MacGregor. He was introduced to the canoes and kayaks of the Native Americans on a camping trip in 1858 and on his return to the United Kingdom constructed his own 'double-ended' canoe in Lambeth. The boat, nicknamed 'Rob Roy' after a famous relative of his, was built of lapstrake oak planking, decked in cedar covered with rubberized canvas with an open cockpit in the center. He cruised around the waterways of Britain, Europe and the Middle East and wrote a popular book about his experiences, *A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe*.

In 1866, Macgregor was a moving force behind the establishment of the Royal Canoe Club, the first club in the world to promote pleasure cruising. The first recorded regatta was held at on 27 April 1867, and it received Royal patronage in 1873. The latter part of the century saw cruising for leisure being enthusiastically taken up by the middle class.

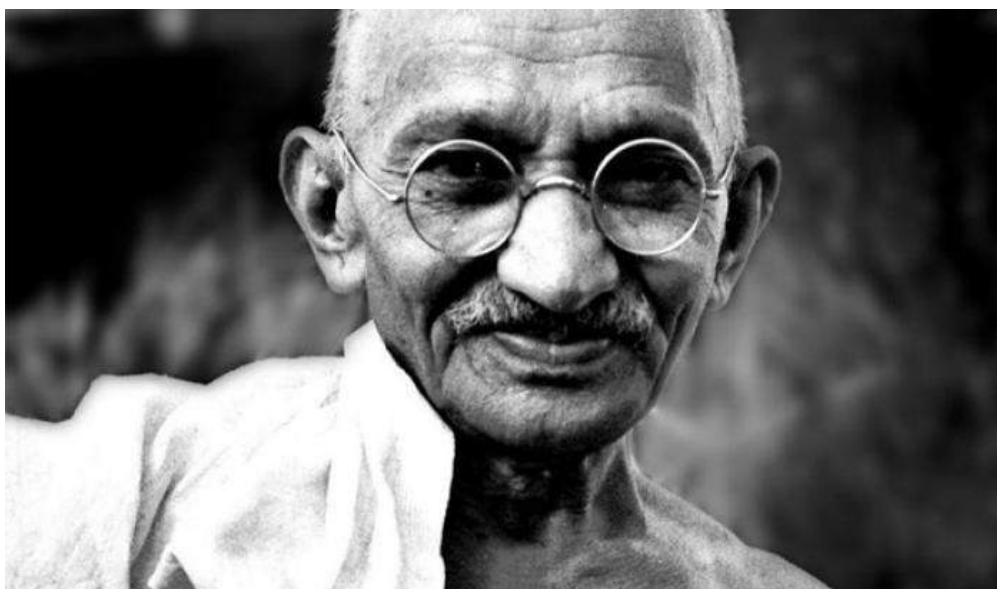
Задание 2. Переведите прочитанный вами текст из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 20. Подготовить презентацию на тему «Известные паломники мира».

Задание 1. Подготовьте презентацию на тему «Известные паломники мира».

Задание 2. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was the preeminent leader of Indian independence movement in British-ruled India. Employing nonviolent civil disobedience, Gandhi led India to independence and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. He is also called Bapu. Born and raised in a Hindu merchant caste family in coastal Gujarat, western India, and trained in law at the Inner Temple, London, Gandhi first employed nonviolent civil disobedience as an expatriate lawyer in South Africa, in the resident Indian community's struggle for civil rights. After his return to India in 1915, he set about organizing peasants, farmers, and urban laborers to protest against excessive land-tax and discrimination. Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending untouchability, but above all for achieving Swaraj or self-rule.



Gandhi famously led Indians in challenging the British-imposed salt tax with the 400 km Dandi Salt March in 1930, and later in calling for the British to Quit India in 1942. He was imprisoned for many years, upon many occasions, in both South Africa and India. Gandhi attempted to practice nonviolence and truth in all situations, and advocated that others do the same. He lived modestly in a self-sufficient residential community and wore the traditional Indian dhoti and shawl, woven with yarn hand-spun on a charkha. He ate simple vegetarian food, and also undertook long fasts as a means to both self-purification and social protest.

Gandhi's vision of a free India based on religious pluralism, however, was challenged in the early 1940s by a new Muslim nationalism which was demanding

a separate Muslim homeland carved out of India. Eventually, in August 1947, Britain granted independence, but the British Indian Empire was partitioned into two dominions, a Hindu-majority India and Muslim Pakistan. As many displaced Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs made their way to their new lands, religious violence broke out, especially in the Punjab and Bengal. Eschewing the official celebration of independence in Delhi, Gandhi visited the affected areas, attempting to provide solace. In the months following, he undertook several fasts unto death to promote religious harmony. The last of these, undertaken on 12 January 1948 at age 78, also had the indirect goal of pressuring India to pay out some cash assets owed to Pakistan. Some Indians thought Gandhi was too accommodating. Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist, assassinated Gandhi on 30 January 1948 by firing three bullets into his chest at point-blank range.

Indians widely describe Gandhi as the father of the nation. His birthday, 2 October, is commemorated as Gandhi Jayanti, a national holiday, and world-wide as the International Day of Nonviolence.

Самостоятельная работа № 21. Составить диалог по заданной ситуации.

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный диалог и переведите его.

- You know, Tom, today in College we studied the theme of pilgrimage.
- Oh, this should be interesting!
- I learned a lot of new interesting things.
- So, tell me about it.
- In General, a pilgrimage is a journey to Holy places or other places that have sacred significance for believers.
- So the traveler who commits such a journey is called a pilgrim?
- Absolutely. Such travelers are called pilgrims.
- What have you learned about the history of pilgrimage?
- You know, the walk of believers to the Holy places to worship is known from ancient times. Centers of pilgrimage in ancient times were the temples of Amun in Egyptian Thebes, Osiris in Abydos, of Apollo in Delphi, and others.
- How interesting! And what about a modern pilgrimage in our country?
- At the present time the pilgrimage to the Holy places in Russia began to revive. Active monasteries and churches play large role, organizing such events. Pilgrimage services appeared, specializing in the organization of pilgrimages around the world. Some travel companies also actively involved in this process.
- And what about you? Would you like go in pilgrimage tour?
- I'm a believer, that's why I would definitely go to this tour, at least once I think. And you should too.
- I think you're absolutely right!

Задание 2. Составьте диалог на тему «Паломничество», на примере диалога, приведенного выше.

Самостоятельная работа № 22. Прочитать и перевести текст из сборника № 15.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника № 15.

Russian folk crafts

Russian folk crafts — a form of folk art, which has distinctly Russian traditions that originated many centuries ago. Products Russian crafts combine the uniqueness of Russian traditional culture.

Gzhel Ceramics. Gzhel is from the XVII century and earlier, the centre of production of porcelain and ceramics on the territory of modern Ramensky district of Moscow region. Since the second half of the 20-ies of the XIX century, many products were only painted with blue paint. Currently it is this characteristic pattern defines the style of "Gzhel". Products produced in other places, but having a similar blue and white ornament, often called the products "Under Gzhel".



Khokhloma is a Nizhny Novgorod decorative painting wooden utensils and furniture, black and red (and sometimes green) color on a Golden background. On the tree when painting is applied silver tin powder, not gold. Subsequently, the product is varnished and three to four times is processed in the furnace, thus achieving a unique honey-Golden color, giving a light wooden ware effect of massiveness.



Pavlovo Posad shawls, printed woolen shawls traditionally black or red color, with three-dimensional floral pattern. Production was established in the mid-nineteenth century in city Pavlovsky Posad.



Matryoshka is Russian wooden toy in the form of a painted hollow doll, inside which are similar to her dolls smaller size. Traditionally, it is drawn a woman in a red dress and yellow shawl. In recent times, the possible range of the paintings is not restricted, ranging from fairy tale characters to Soviet leaders. This symbol of Russia was not born in ancient times, as is commonly believed, but only in 1891 in Abramtsevo. Today matryoshka is one of the most popular Souvenirs for foreign tourists in Russia.



Задание 2. Переведите прочитанный вами текст из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 23. Подготовить описание русского национального блюда.

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

Russian national cuisine

Russian cuisine is a collection of the different cooking traditions of the Russian people. The cuisine is diverse, as Russia is by area the largest country in the world. Russian cuisine derives its varied character from the vast and multi-cultural expanse of Russia. Moreover, it is necessary to divide Russian traditional cuisine and Soviet cuisine, which has its own peculiarity. Its foundations were laid by the peasant food of the rural population in an often harsh climate, with a combination of plentiful fish, pork, poultry, caviar, mushrooms, berries, and honey. Crops of rye, wheat, barley and millet provided the ingredients for a plethora of breads, pancakes, pies, cereals, beer and vodka. Soups and stews full of flavor are centered on seasonal or storable produce, fish and meats. This wholly native food remained the staple for the vast majority of Russians well into the 21st century.

Example of Russian national cuisine can serve the following dishes:

1) Okroshka is a cold soup based on kvass or sour milk. Okroshka is also a salad. The main ingredients are two types of vegetables that can be mixed with cold boiled meat or fish in a 1:1 proportion. Thus vegetable, meat, poultry, and fish varieties of okroshka are made.

There are typically two types of vegetables in okroshka. The first must have a neutral taste, such as boiled potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, carrots, or fresh cucumbers. The second must be spicy, consisting of mainly green onion as well as other herbs—greens of dill, parsley, chervil, celery, or tarragon. Different meat and poultry can be used in the same soup. The most common ingredient is beef alone or with poultry. If it is made with fish, the best choice would be tench, European perch, pike-perch, cod, or other neutral-tasting fish.

The kvass most commonly used in cooking is white okroshka kvass, which is much sourer than drinking kvass. Spices used include mustard, black pepper and pickled cucumber (specifically, the liquid from the pickles), solely or in combination. For the final touch, boiled eggs and smetana are added.

For sour milk based okroshka, well shaken up natural sour milk (often with the addition of seed oil) is used with the addition of pure water and ground garlic. Sometimes manufactured kefir is used instead of natural sour milk for time saving reasons, though some say it detracts from the original taste of okroshka.



2) Porridge is one of the most important dishes in the traditional Russian cuisine. Variety of cereals is based on variety of local crops. In Russian, the word kasha refers to any kind of porridge. Russian people have learned to do several varieties of cereals from whole grains to a variety of ways. The most popular cereals are buckwheat, millet, semolina, oats, barley, and rice. These cereals are traditionally cooked in milk, especially for breakfast. People add butter, salt, and sugar to taste.



3) Kholodets: Jellyed chopped pieces of pork or veal meat with some spices added (pepper, parsley, garlic, bay leaf) and minor amounts of vegetables (carrots, onions). The meat is boiled in large pieces for long periods of time, then chopped, boiled a few times again and finally chilled for 3–4 hours (hence the name) forming a jelly mass, though gelatine is not used because calves' feet, pigs' heads and other such offal is gelatinous enough on its own. It is served with horseradish, mustard, or ground garlic with smetana.



4) Pirozhki are small stuffed buns (pies) made of either yeast dough or short pastry. They are filled with one of many different fillings and are either baked (the ancient Slavic method) or shallow-fried. One feature of pirozhki that sets them apart from, for example, English pies is that the fillings used are almost invariably fully cooked. The use of chopped hard-boiled eggs in fillings is another interesting feature. Six typical fillings for traditional pirozhki are:



- 1.Chopped boiled meat mixed with sautéed onions
- 2.Rice and boiled eggs with dill
- 3.Fish sautéed with onions and mixed with hard-boiled chopped eggs and rice
- 4.Mashed potatoes mixed with dill and green onion
- 5.Sautéed cabbage
- 6.Sautéed mushrooms with onions and sometimes carrots

Задание 2. Подготовьте развернутое описание русского национального блюда.

Самостоятельная работа № 24. Прочитать и перевести текст из сборника № 15.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника № 15.

Ecotourism

Ecotourism is a form of tourism involving visiting fragile, pristine, and relatively undisturbed natural areas, intended as a low-impact and often small scale alternative to standard commercial (mass) tourism. Its purpose may be to educate the traveler, to provide funds for ecological conservation, to directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, or to foster respect for different cultures and for human rights. Since the 1980s ecotourism has been considered a critical endeavor by environmentalists, so that future generations may experience destinations relatively untouched by human intervention. Several university programs use this description as the working definition of ecotourism.

Generally, ecotourism deals with living parts of the natural environments. Ecotourism focuses on socially responsible travel, personal growth, and environmental sustainability. Ecotourism typically involves travel to destinations where flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. Ecotourism is intended to offer tourists insight into the impact of human beings on the environment, and to foster a greater appreciation of our natural habitats.

Responsible ecotourism programs include those that minimize the negative aspects of conventional tourism on the environment and enhance the cultural integrity of local people. Therefore, in addition to evaluating environmental and cultural factors, an integral part of ecotourism is the promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation, and creation of economic opportunities for local communities. For these reasons, ecotourism often appeals to advocates of environmental and social responsibility.

Задание 2. Переведите прочитанный вами текст из сборника № 15.

**Самостоятельная работа № 25. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.
Составить вопросы к тексту.**

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника № 15.

World religions in Moscow

Cathedral Mosque

The doors of the mosque have not been closed even for one day during the entire period of its existence.

There was no any Friday without public worship even during the heaviest time in the mosque history. The Cathedral Mosque had played an important role in history of the Muslims of not only Moscow, but the Soviet Union and Russia. Foundation of Cathedral Mosque was associated with increase of the Tatars population in the city. By the beginning of the XX century, the Tatars were resided not only in Zamoskvorechie, but in the streets of

Sretenka, Myasnitskaya and Trubnaya etc. Since 1894, the Muslim community has been repeatedly addressed to the Moscow authorities with a request to get permission for construction of second mosque in the city. However, it was refused permanently. Finally, in December 1903 the Moscow authorities headed by the Moscow Governor-General Grand Duke Sergey Aleksandrovich had approved the project. The project of the Cathedral Mosque had been executed by the architect Nickolay Alekseevich Zhukov in the Byzantine style with gallery for 2000 prayers. It was built for five months, and in the 27th

November 1904 the first imam of new mosque Badriddin khazrat Alimov had made are quest to the authorities to receive permission to start a public worship in the mosque. During the Soviet times, the mosques had been closing across the entire country, and the imams were suffered persecution, and religious literature destroyed. However, the Cathedral Mosque was one of few mosques of the country which had managed to escape closing.

During its long history, the Moscow Cathedral Mosque is not simply a place of praying, but the place which unites the Muslims across the territory of Russia.



Synagogue in Maryina Roscha (MJCC)

It is a unique synagogue constructed in the period of Soviet system. Then in 1926, it was a small log cabin. It stood almost seventy years, and Jewish life wasn't stopped there even for a day: prayers, circumcisions, weddings... The synagogue was burnt in the fire in 1993. Impressive seven-floor Moscow Jewish Community Center was built instead of burnt building and it was opened solemnly by main Russian rabbi Berl Lazar and Russian President Vladimir Putin in September 2000. Tel-Aviv chief architect Israel Godovich designed this building.

Program of the Community Center includes not only public prayers, but also different entertaining evenings and intellectual games. A unique library of MJCC, Internet-cafe, and art gallery were opened... Activities are performed in sports hall and weight room, and in interesting circles and clubs from evening to the late night.



Moscow Immaculate Conception Catholic Cathedral

Till the end of a XIX-th century in Moscow existed two Catholic temples – St. Louis (on Small Lubyanka) and St. Apostles Peter and Pavel (in the Miljutinsky lane it is nowadays closed). By then the number of parishioners has reached 30 thousand persons, and in 1894 the decision to erect a new filial temple of arrival St. was accepted. Apostles Peter and Pavel. When the building license approved by emperor Nikolay II, has been received, the huge community of the Moscow Poles has begun to collect means for construction. Money sent from all country and from abroad: many Russian, Byelorussians, and Poles (including exiled), sent the donations.



The Enlightenment Stupa at the territory of Museum by name of Nicholas Roerich

The opening of a museum exhibit devoted to the 80th anniversary of the Roerichs' Central Asian expedition had place on June 18, 2007. It was the first Buddhist stupa in Moscow – the Enlightenment Stupa. As of today, it is the only Buddhist stupa in Moscow, which is the centre of religious rites administration. According to Manfred Zegers' definition “Stupas – are the monuments promoting preservation of peace. These architectural structures express pure nature of intelligence – the Enlightenment, in the perfect form. First stupas had been built thousands years ago in Asia, and stile they impact positively on force field of the Universe.” The Enlightenment Stupa in the Museum by name of Nicholas Roerich was built by blessing of His Holiness Dudjoma Trulmingpy Sangie Pema Shepa Rinpoche – the head of Dujom Tersar line.



Задание 2. Составьте вопросы к прочитанному вами тексту из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 26. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15. Составить план пересказа текста.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст из сборника № 15.

Religious Russia

Religion in Russia is diverse, with a 1997 law naming Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Judaism as important in Russian history. Orthodox Christianity (Russian: Pravoslaviye) is Russia's traditional and largest religion, deemed a part of Russia's "historical heritage" in a law passed in 1997. Russian Orthodoxy is the dominant religion in Russia. About 95% of the registered Orthodox parishes belong to the Russian Orthodox Church while there are a number of smaller Orthodox Churches. However, the vast majority of Orthodox believers do not attend church on a regular basis.

Russian Orthodoxy

The ancestors of many of today's Russians adopted Orthodox Christianity in the 10th century. The Church claimed a membership of 80 million in 2005. According to a 2007 poll by the Russian Public Opinion Research Center, 63% of respondents considered themselves Russian Orthodox.

As of a 2012 sociological survey on religious adherence, 58,800,000 people or 41% of the total population of Russia adhere to the Russian Orthodox Church. It is the religion of 21% to 40% of the population in most of the federal subjects of Russia.

Islam

Islam is the second largest religion in Russia after Russian Orthodoxy. It is the traditional or predominant religion amongst some Caucasian ethnicities (notably the Chechens, the Ingush and the Adyghe), and amongst some Turkic peoples (notably the Tatars, the Bashkirs). Altogether, Muslims in Russia are 9,400,000 or 6.5% of the total population as of 2012.

Buddhism

Buddhism is practiced by 700,000 people in Russia, or 0.5% of the total federal population. It is the religion of the 62% of the total population of Tuva, 38% of Kalmykia and 20% of Buryatia.

Judaism

There are 140,000 practicing Jews in Russia as of 2012, with a larger ethnic Jewish population (205,000). They are mostly concentrated in Kamchatka Krai, Saint Petersburg, Kursk Oblast, Khabarovsk Krai, Stavropol Krai, Buryatia, the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Kalmykia and Kabardino-Balkaria.

Задание 2. Составьте план пересказа прочитанного вами текста из сборника № 15.

**Самостоятельная работа № 27. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.
Составить вопросы к тексту.**

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

Architecture

Architecture is both the process and the product of planning, designing, and constructing buildings and other physical structures. Architectural works, in the material form of buildings, are often perceived as cultural symbols and as works of art. Historical civilizations are often identified with their surviving architectural achievements.

Architecture has to do with planning, designing and constructing form, space and ambience to reflect functional, technical, social, environmental and aesthetic considerations. It requires the creative manipulation and coordination of materials and technology, and of light and shadow. Often, conflicting requirements must be resolved. The practice of Architecture also encompasses the pragmatic aspects of realizing buildings and structures, including scheduling, cost estimation and construction administration. Documentation produced by architects, typically drawings, plans and technical specifications, defines the structure and/or behavior of a building or other kind of system that is to be or has been constructed.

The word "architecture" has also been adopted to describe other designed systems, especially in information technology.

An architectural style is characterized by the features that make a building or other structure notable and historically identifiable. A style may include such elements as form, method of construction, building materials, and regional character. Most architecture can be classified as a chronology of styles which changes over time reflecting changing fashions, beliefs and religions, or the emergence of new ideas, technology, or materials which make new styles possible.

Styles therefore emerge from the history of a society and are documented in the subject of architectural history. At any time several styles may be fashionable, and when a style changes it usually does so gradually, as architects learn and adapt to new ideas. The new style is sometimes only a rebellion against an existing style, such as post-modernism (means "after modernism") which has in recent years found its own language and split into a number of styles with other names.

Задание 2. Составьте вопросы к прочитанному вами тексту из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 28. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15, ответить на вопросы.

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

The history of Stalinist architecture

Stalinist architecture, also referred to as Stalinist Empire style, or Socialist Classicism, is a term given to architecture of the Soviet Union under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, between 1933, when Boris Iofan's draft for Palace of the Soviets was officially approved, and 1955, when Nikita Khrushchev condemned "excesses" of the past decades and disbanded the Soviet Academy of Architecture. Stalinist architecture is associated with the socialist realism school of art and architecture.

As part of the Soviet policy of rationalization of the country, all cities were built to a general development plan. Each was divided into districts, with allotments based on the city's geography. Projects would be designed for whole districts, visibly transforming a city's architectural image.

"Stalin's high-rises"

The Vyotki or Stalinskie Vyotki, "(Stalin's) high-rises" are a group of skyscrapers in Moscow designed in the Stalinist style. The English-language nickname for them is the "Seven Sisters". They were built officially from 1947 to 1953 in an elaborate combination of Russian Baroque and Gothic styles and the technology used in building American skyscrapers.

The seven are: Hotel Ukraina, Kotelnicheskaya Embankment Apartments, the Kudrinskaya Square Building, the Hotel Leningradskaya, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the main building of the Moscow State University, and the Red Gates Administrative Building.

Stalinist architecture does not equate to everything built during Stalin's era. It relied on labor-intensive and time-consuming masonry, and could not be scaled to the needs of mass construction. This inefficiency largely ended Stalinist architecture and resulted in mass construction methods which began while Stalin was still alive.

Although Stalin rejected Constructivism, completion of constructivist buildings extended through the 1930s. Industrial construction, endorsed by Albert Kahn and later supervised by Victor Vesnin, was influenced by modernist ideas. It was not as important to Stalin's urban plans, so most industrial buildings (excluding megaprojects like the Moscow Canal) are not part of the Stalinist category. Even the first stage of the Moscow Metro, completed during 1935, was not scrutinized by Stalin, and so included substantial constructivist influence.

Thus, the scope of Stalinist architecture is generally limited to urban public and residential buildings of good and middle quality, excluding mass housing, and selected infrastructure projects like the Moscow Canal, the Volga-Don Canal, and the latter stages of the Moscow Metro.

When Stalin was alive, Luxury Empire and mass construction coexisted. It changed in November 1954, when critics openly criticized the excesses and the will to build 10–14 story buildings.

Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы по прочитанному вами тексту из сборника № 15.

- 1) What is the Stalinist architecture?
- 2) What did Nikita Khrushchev in 1955?
- 3) What does the Stalinist architecture associated with?
- 4) What are "Stalin's high-rises"?
- 5) When Stalin's skyscrapers were built?
- 6) Give the names of the seven skyscrapers.
- 7) On what did the architecture of Stalin relied on?
- 8) When the situation of Luxury Empire and mass construction changed?

Самостоятельная работа № 29. Подготовить презентацию на тему «Храмовая архитектура».

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

Temple architecture

Sacred architecture (also known as religious architecture) is a religious architectural practice concerned with the design and construction of places of worship and/or sacred or intentional space, such as churches, mosques, stupas, synagogues, and temples. Many cultures devoted considerable resources to their sacred architecture and places of worship. Religious and sacred spaces are amongst the most impressive and permanent monolithic buildings created by humanity. Conversely, sacred architecture as a locale for meta-intimacy may also be non-monolithic, ephemeral and intensely private, personal and non-public.



Sacred, religious and holy structures often evolved over centuries and were the largest buildings in the world, prior to the modern skyscraper. While the various styles employed in sacred architecture sometimes reflected trends in other structures, these styles also remained unique from the contemporary architecture used in other structures. With the rise of Abrahamic monotheisms (particularly Christianity and Islam), religious buildings increasingly became centres of worship, prayer and meditation.

The Western scholarly discipline of the history of architecture itself closely follows the history of religious architecture from ancient times until the Baroque period, at least. Sacred geometry, iconography and the use of sophisticated semiotics such as signs, symbols and religious motifs are endemic to sacred architecture.

Ancient architecture

The interior of the ancient Egyptian Karnak Temple



Sacred architecture spans a number of ancient architectural styles including Neolithic architecture, ancient Egyptian architecture and Sumerian architecture. Ancient religious buildings, particularly temples, were often viewed as the dwelling place, the temenos, of the gods and were used as the site of various kinds of sacrifice. Ancient tombs and burial structures are also examples of architectural structures reflecting religious beliefs of their various societies. The Temple of Karnak at Thebes, Egypt was constructed across a period of 1300 years and its numerous temples comprise what may be the largest religious structure ever built. Ancient Egyptian religious architecture has fascinated archaeologists and captured the public imagination for millennia.

Classical architecture

Around 600 BCE the wooden columns of the Temple of Hera at Olympia were replaced by stone columns. With the spread of this process to other sanctuary structures a few stone buildings have survived through the ages. Greek architecture preceded Hellenistic and Roman periods (Roman architecture heavily copied Greek). Since temples are the only buildings which survive in numbers, most of our concept of classical architecture is based on religious structures. The Parthenon which served as a treasury building as well as a place for veneration of deity is widely regarded as the greatest example of classical architecture.



Самостоятельная работа № 30. Подготовить презентацию на тему «Храмовая архитектура».

Задание 1. Подготовить презентацию на тему «Храмовая культура».

Самостоятельная работа № 31. Прочитать и пересказать текст из сборника № 15.

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

Central House of Architect

The building of the present-day Central House of Architect was completed in 1896 by architect Adolf Erichson as a private estate for Anna-Louisa Lehman, wife of hereditary honorary citizen R. — A. Lehman. The house was later transferred to the leader of Moscow's nobility — Pyotr Bazilyevsky. After the Revolution, it housed the Revolutionary Military Council in 1919, a bureau for servicing foreigners in the 1920s, and a French Embassy in the 1930s. Starting from 1937, the mansion has been occupied by the Central House of Architect in accordance with the decision of Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.



The house on Granatny Pereulok is considered one of Moscow's best buildings in the neo-gothic style. The building's complex composition and intentional asymmetry of facades are elegantly combined with romanticized motifs of the late French Gothic style and elements of pseudo-Russian architecture. The two-storey estate adorned with high pointy roofs is a truly magnificent site with exquisite details on its facades.

The interior of the house was done in different styles — gothic, baroque, and eclectic. But a beautiful three flight wooden staircase leading to a gallery which

runs the length of the 2nd floor unites all rooms of the house. The white hall with a fireplace and exuberant molding is especially interesting, as well as the library with a bay window styled as carved wood.



Between 1939 and 1941, the building was expanded: an auditorium and a lobby were added on the 1st floor, and a restaurant designed by architect Miron Merzhanov in the basement. An add-on façade decoration with three vaulted portals was designed by famous Soviet architect Andrei Burov in the 15th century Italian architectural style. The façade (designed by Vladimir Favorsky) is finished with red ceramic tiles and decorated with light-gray marble, white artificial stones and golden smalt. It also features a cartouche with the scheme of Moscow's general plan. In 1975, yet another building was added (designed by Boris Tkhor) with a spacious lobby, conference and exhibition halls, and various administrative rooms.

Founded in 1932, the Central House of Architect is still a creative club uniting architects and construction workers of great professionalism. The house hosts conferences, exhibitions, lectures, scientific and methodology seminars in the sphere of architecture and construction, and it is home to meetings with prominent architects.

The Central House of Architect features several clubs, such as ArS, which organizes exhibitions and seminars, and one can also buy works of art and graphics here. There is also a women's club — One half.



The hospitable house in Granatny Pereulok has always been a centre of interesting meetings with famous scientists and people of the arts, and a home for concerts and movie demonstrations. Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Robert Rozhdestvensky presented their works here, while Bulat Okudzhava and Vladimir Vysotsky sang at the estate. This is the place where the famous ensemble of architects Kokhinor was founded. Keeping with the tradition of performances, the Central House of Architect now features Evenings at Granatny.

Architect restaurant, owned by famous restaurateur Anton Tabakov and located in the Central House of Architect, is widely popular with the public. Its large hall resembles a retro living room. A marble fireplace with crackling logs, comfortable armchairs and couches, original lamps and chandeliers, a small stage with a German piano — all of this creates an atmosphere of grandeur and comfort. The restaurant hosts live music, performers of Russian romance songs and art songs, as well as music and literature evenings. Beside the main hall, there are two banquet halls and two bars. The hall, equipped with a wide screen and a projector, features the world's cinematography masterpieces.

In the summertime, the restaurant opens its terrace in the backyard of the house.

Задание 2. Пересказать прочитанный вами текст из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 32. Подготовить сообщение на тему «Стиль в архитектуре».

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

Modern architecture

Modern architecture or modernist architecture is a term applied to an overarching movement, with its exact definition and scope varying widely. The term is often applied to modernist movements at the turn of the 20th century, with efforts to reconcile the principles underlying architectural design with rapid technological advancement and the modernization of society. It would take the form of numerous movements, schools of design, and architectural styles, some in tension with one another, and often equally defying such classification. The term Modern architecture may be used to differentiate from Classical architecture following Vitruvian ideals, while it is also applied to various contemporary architecture styles such as Postmodern, High-tech or even New Classical, depending on the context. In art history, the revolutionary and neoclassical styles that evolved around 1800 are also called modern.



The concept of modernism is a central theme in the efforts of 20th century modern architecture. Gaining global popularity especially after the Second World War, architectural modernism was adopted by many architects and architectural educators, and continued as a dominant architectural style for institutional and corporate buildings into the 21st century. Modernism eventually generated reactions, most notably Postmodernism which sought to preserve pre-modern elements, while "Neo-modernism" has emerged as a reaction to Post-modernism.



Notable architects important to the history and development of the modernist movement include Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Erich Mendelsohn, Frank Lloyd Wright, Louis Sullivan, Gerrit Rietveld, Bruno Taut, Arne Jacobsen, Oscar Niemeyer and Alvar Aalto.



Самостоятельная работа № 33. Подготовить сообщение на тему «Стиль в архитектуре».

Задание 1. Подготовьте сообщение на тему «Стиль в архитектуре», на примере текста, приведенного выше.

Самостоятельная работа № 34. Подготовить сообщение на тему «Архитектурные стили Москвы».

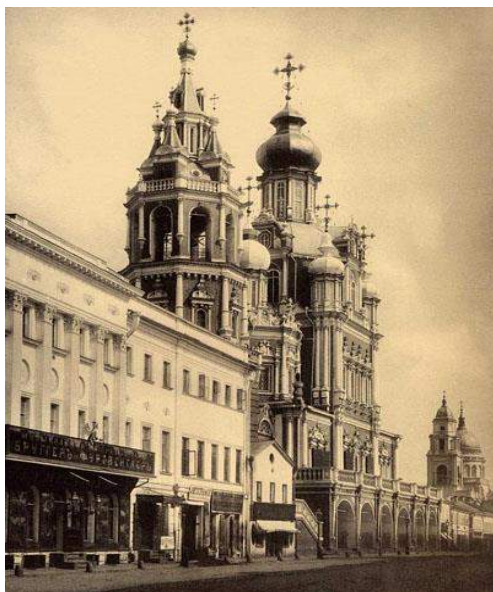
Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

Naryshkin Baroque

Naryshkin Baroque, also called Moscow Baroque, or Muscovite Baroque, is the name given to a particular style of Baroque architecture and decoration which was fashionable in Moscow from the turn of the 17th into the early 18th centuries.

Naryshkin baroque is essentially a fusion of traditional Russian architecture with baroque elements imported from Central Europe. It is in contrast to the more radical approach of Petrine baroque, exemplified by Cathedral of Ss. Peter and Paul in St. Petersburg and the Menshikov tower in Moscow.

The first baroque churches were built in the estates of the Naryshkin family of Moscow boyars. It was the family of Natalia Naryshkina, Peter the Great's mother. Most notable in this category of small suburban churches were the Intercession in Fili (1693–96), the Sign in Dubrovitsy (1690–97), and the Saviour in Ubory (1694–97). They were built in red brick with profuse detailed decoration in white stone. The belfry was not any more placed beside the church as was common in the 17th century, but on the facade itself, usually surmounting the octagonal central church and producing daring vertical compositions.



As the style gradually spread around Russia, many monasteries were remodeled after the latest fashion. The most delightful of these were the Novodevichy Convent and the Donskoy Monastery in Moscow, as well as Krutitsy metochion and Solotcha Cloister near Riazan. Civic architecture also sought to conform to the baroque aesthetics, e.g., the Sukharev Tower in Moscow and there is also a neo-form of this style like the Principal Medicine Store on Red Square. The most important architects associated with the Naryshkin Baroque were Yakov Bukhvostov and Peter Potapov.

In the 1730s the Moscow Baroque style gave way to the Rastrelliesque, or Elizabethan, Baroque.

Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы по прочитанному вами тексту.

- 1) How Naryshkin Baroque is also called?
- 2) When Naryshkin Baroque was fashionable in Moscow?
- 3) What is the style of Naryshkin Baroque?
- 4) Give an example of this architectural style in Moscow.
- 5) Where the first baroque churches were built?
- 6) Who was Natalia Naryshkina?
- 7) What buildings are the most delightful examples of this style?
- 8) What happened with the style of Moscow Baroque in the 1730s?

Самостоятельная работа № 35. Подготовить сообщение на тему «Архитектурные стили Москвы».

Задание 1. Подготовить сообщение на тему «Архитектурные стили Москвы», на примере текста, приведенного выше.

Самостоятельная работа № 36. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15, ответить на вопросы.

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

Soviet and modern architecture of Russia

Postwar Soviet Union

Stalinist architecture put a premium on conservative monumentalize. During the 1930s there was rapid urbanization as a result of Stalin's policies, and there was an international competition to build the Palace of the Soviets in Moscow at that time. After 1945, the focus was on both rebuilding structures destroyed in World War II and erecting new ones: seven high-rise buildings were built at symbolic points in the Moscow area. The construction of Moscow University (1948–1953), by Lev Rudnev and associates, is particularly notable for its use of space. Another example is the Exhibition Centre in Moscow, built for the second All-Union Agricultural Exhibition (VSKhV) in 1954. This featured a series of pavilions, each decorated in representative style. Other well-known examples are the stations of the Moscow and Saint Petersburg Metros built during the 1940s and 1950s, famous for their extravagant design and vivid decoration. In general, Stalinist architecture changed the appearance of many post-war cities; much survives to this day in central avenues and public buildings.



Following Stalin's death in 1953, social and political changes rocked the country; construction priorities and architecture were also affected. In 1955 Nikita

Khrushchev, faced with the slow pace of housing construction, called for drastic measures to accelerate the process. This involved developing new mass-production technology and removing "decorative extras" from buildings. On special plants that were built in every major city had launched production of special concrete blocks ready openings for doors and windows of which were built houses. These blocks were brought from the factory ready-made and installed on the steel frame of a house. Houses built in this way were called block houses. Projects for a buyout built schools, kindergartens and hospitals were also typical. This put an effective end to Stalinist architecture; however, the transition was slow. Most projects in the planning state or under construction by 1955 were directly affected; the result, at times, was entire areas becoming esthetically asymmetrical.



Nevertheless, as the buildings became squarer and simple they brought with them a new style fueled by the Space Age: functionality. The State Kremlin Palace is homage to an earlier attempt to bridge rapidly changing styles dictated by the state. The Ostankino Tower, by Nikolai Nikitin, symbolizes technological advances and the future. In addition to simpler buildings, the 1960s are remembered for massive housing plans. A typical project was developed using concrete panels to make a simple, five-story house. These Pyatietazhki became the dominant housing construction. Although rapidly built, their quality was poor compared with earlier housing; their monotonous appearance contributed to the grey and dull stereotype characteristic of socialist cities.

As the 1970s began, Leonid Brezhnev allowed architects more freedom; soon, housing of varied design was built. Blocks of flats were taller and more decorated; large mosaics on their sides became a feature. In nearly all cases, these were built not as standalone construction but as part of large estates which soon became a central feature of socialist cities. In contrast to the houses built in the 1950s-1960s, which had up to 5 floors, new residential buildings were higher and could have up to 9 or more floors, although the house with fewer floors continued to be built. Each complex includes an extensive area with a yard for walks, a playground with swings, a sandbox for the games and sites for parking vehicles, which are often supplemented by garages for cars, lined up separately from the

residential buildings. This principle remains today. Public buildings were built with a variety of themes. Some (like the White House of Russia) made direct connections to earlier 1950s architecture, with white marble-faced exterior and large bas-reliefs on the wings.



Modern Russia

As the Soviet Union fell apart many of its projects were put on hold, and some cancelled altogether. However, for the first time there was no longer any control over what theme a building should have or how high it should be. As a result, with generally improving financial conditions architecture grew at a high rate. For the first time modern methods of skyscraper construction were implemented; this resulted in an ambitious business centre in Moscow. In other cases, architects returned to successful designs of Stalinist architecture, which resulted in buildings like the Triumph Palace in Moscow. New Classical Architecture is also appearing more consistently throughout modern Russia, with a large complex being proposed for Saint Petersburg.



Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы по прочитанному вами тексту из сборника № 15.

- 1) What happened during the 1930s?
- 2) Where seven high-rise buildings were built?
- 3) When the stations of the Moscow and Saint Petersburg Metros were built?
- 4) What happened after Stalin's death?
- 5) What did made plants that were built in every major city?
- 6) What brought square and simple building?
- 7) What the Ostankino tower symbolizes?
- 8) What did Leonid Brezhnev for architects in the 1970-ies?
- 9) How many floors new buildings could have?
- 10) What happened when the Soviet Union fell apart?

Самостоятельная работа № 37. Составить диалог по заданной ситуации.

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный диалог и переведите его.

-So, ladies and gentlemen. Today's tour is dedicated to the theme of the Russian national cuisine. Does anybody know what the famous dishes of this cuisine are?

-I know a few Russian dishes.

-Then tell us. We're listening very attentively.

-I have been in Russia 7 years ago. I stayed at a friend's house.

- And what dishes did you tried at a friend's house?

- He cooked for me, for example, borscht, pelmeni, Solyanka, for dessert pancakes with jam.

-What kind of jam did you try?

-I tried strawberry and raspberry jam. And it was very tasty.

-I understand that you are a connoisseur of Russian cuisine.

-Yes, but I pretty much just haven't tried.

-It is not a problem. Today you will get a master class where you not only try the masterpieces of Russian cuisine, but also you will try to cook them.

- Sounds good! And what exactly are we going to cook?

-Meat meatballs and herring under a fur coat. Let's start with the meatballs. The cooking method is quite simple: 1. Meat to scroll in a meat grinder using the large grating or buy large scrolled stuffing. 2. Onions finely cut into cubes of about 4-5 mm. in any case, do not scroll onions, meatballs will be much worse. Add chopped onion to the stuffing. 3. The bread soaks in water, squeeze out all water and add to meat mixture. The main theme of the cutlets is in the bread. About kilogram of meat I put slightly more than a third baton rifled. If bread adds meatballs in small, they are hard and tasteless. 4. The egg into the mince — it will not allow the meatballs to fall apart in the pan. 5. Add salt and pepper to taste, and then knead the minced meat so that was a homogeneous mass. 6. Slightly heat the pan, pour sunflower oil or olive, and put preformed patties. Not worth doing burgers big and too thick, they will have longer to fry and from them will go all the juice; thickness

about 1.5 cm will be sufficient. When the cutlets are browned on one side, flip them. Burgers need a couple of time to turn. In any case, do not add water or cover with a lid — so you boil them. 7-8 minutes is enough to chop with a thickness of 1.5 cm were well done.

-Yes, it will be probably very tasty! And what burgers are served?

-Usually the meat patties served with mashed potatoes or pasta.

-And what about the herring under a fur coat?

- Here everything is also quite simple: 1. Potatoes and carrots boil until tender. 2. Boil Beetroot until tender. Then the vegetables are cool, peel. 3. Finely chop the Onion. 4. If you use a bitter bow, it should pour boiling water and leave for 10 minutes. Then drain the water, onions, rinse in cold water. 5. Herring Fillet cut into small pieces. 6. Grate the Beets on a fine grater. 7. Carrots to RUB on a small grater. 8. Potatoes RUB on a small grater. 9. Apple peel, grate on a medium grater. 10. At the bottom of a shallow dish put the potatoes over, brush with mayonnaise. 11. On the potatoes to lay out the herring, to grease with mayonnaise. 12. On herring to lay out the onions. 13. Put the onion carrots, brush with mayonnaise. 14. Put the carrot Apple, to grease with mayonnaise. 15. Arrange the beets, to level. Garnish with mayonnaise.

-Russian national cuisine is probably one of the most delicious in the world.

-Of course, you are right.

Задание 2. Составьте диалог на тему «Русская национальная кухня», на примере диалога, приведенного выше.

**Самостоятельная работа № 38. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.
Ответить на вопросы по тексту.**

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

Around the Kremlin

Being in Moscow without seeing the Kremlin is impossible to imagine. It is the most visited tourist attraction in the city. A walk around the walls of this ancient fortification is probably one of the most popular tours offering a chance to hear interesting stories and to enjoy stunning views.

The best place to start this walk is from Okhotny Ryad Metro Station. As you enter Manege Square, you can see the buildings of the State Historical Museum and the Iberian (Resurrection) Gate.

Mustering tourists toss coins over their shoulders trying to land them in the Kilometer Zero sign – a circle with a multi-pointed star ingrained into the stone pavement. The new belief has it that hitting the center of the sign would make one's dreams come true. Just keep in mind that the actual distance count starts from a different place. The true zero kilometer is located at the Main Post Office in Myasnitskaya Street.

To the left stands the branch of the State Historical Museum. This building used to house the Moscow City Duma (municipal parliament) between 1892 and 1917 and the Lenin Museum from 1924 till 1993.

Through the arch of the Iberian Gate you enter Red Square. Its name was derived from the Old-Russian word “red” meaning “main”, “beautiful”.

On the left you can see Kazan Cathedral which was built as a monument commemorating the liberation of Moscow from Polish invaders in 1612. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1993.

The building behind the cathedral is occupied by the Upper Trade Rows (GUM). It was erected more than one hundred years ago. Red Square had always been the venue of trade, thus its other name was Veliky Torg (Great Auction). GUM means not only numerous shops and cafes but also remarkable architecture. A skating-rink is set up in front of GUM every winter.

The opposite side of the square is dominated by the Cathedral of the Protection of Most Holy Theotokos on the Moat. Its name reminds of the stank dug out in the old times along the Kremlin wall where the Lenin's Tomb is presently located. After the great fire of 1812 the moat was filled during the reconstruction of the square to the design of Joseph (Osip) Bove. Most people refer to the cathedral as St. Basil's due to the name of one of its aisles. The cathedral was constructed on the order of the Russian tsar Ivan the Terrible in commemoration of his victories. The Cathedral is a UNESCO World Heritage site. At present it accommodates a museum which is worth visiting.

To your left is Lobnoye Mesto (Forehead Place, Place of Skulls). From this platform the tsars addressed muscovites, as well as “ukases” (tsar's decrees) were announced.

In front of St. Basil's Cathedral stands the monument to the liberators of Moscow in 1612 – K. Minin and D. Pozharsky. It is the oldest sculptural

monument in Moscow unveiled in 1818. The money for its construction was raised throughout the whole of Russia. Its original place was by the Upper Trade Rows; however in 1931 the monument was moved to a new location in order not to impede parades. The parades also caused the demolition of the Iberian Gate.

Take a walk downhill along Vassilyevsky Spusk (St. Basil's Descent) towards the Moskva River embankment.

The place is well-known among young Russians. Pop music shows are frequently staged here. The square appeared together with the construction of Big Moskvoretzky (Moskva River) Bridge. The bridge railing is adorned with images of the city's Soviet period coat of arms – a five-pointed star, a sickle, a hammer and the Freedom Obelisk. In 1993 the city has retrieved its original emblem with St. George the Victorious.

Turn to the right into the Kremlyovskaya (Kremlin) Embankment and take a walk along the wall of the ancient fortification.

The Alexandrovsky Garden offers a good view of the Manege, the structure erected by a Spanish architect Agustin de Betancourt on the order of the emperor Alexander I to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the victory over Napoleon. Contemporaries were astonished with the Manege's internal design. The roof spanned a huge space without a single internal support. Originally, the structure was used for military parades, but as of 1831 various exhibitions, ballroom parties and sports competitions had been held here. The present-day Manege is an exhibition hall.

In the 1990s an underground shopping center was built under Manege Square. Apart from numerous shops the place is full of various cafes offering a chance for snack and rest.

So, here we are back at Okhotny Ryad Metro Station – the starting and the terminal point of our tour.

Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы по прочитанному вами тексту из сборника № 15.

- 1) What is the best place to start the walk around the Kremlin?
- 2) What is one of the most popular tours offering a chance to hear interesting stories and to enjoy stunning views?
- 3) Where is the true zero kilometer?
- 4) How the building of the State Historical Museum was used before?
- 5) From what word the name of the red square was derived?
- 6) Why Kazan Cathedral which was built?
- 7) When the GUM was erected?
- 8) Tell a little about the Cathedral of the Protection of Most Holy Theotokos on the Moat.
- 9) What Lobnoye Mesto is famous for?
- 10) When the monument to Minin and Pozharsky was unveiled?
- 11) Why Vassilyevsky Spusk is well-known among young Russians?
- 12) Who was the architect of the Manege?
- 13) What was built under the Manege square In the 1990s?

Самостоятельная работа № 39. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15. Составить вопросы к тексту.

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

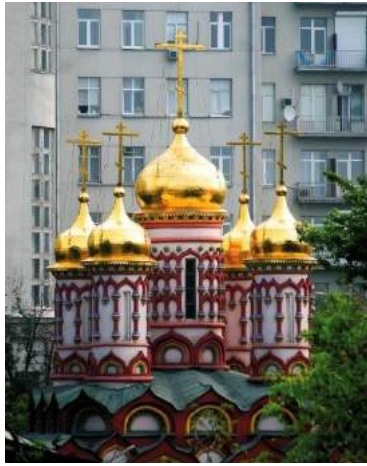
From the Cathedral of Christ the Savior to Bolotnaya Square

The best place to start this walking tour is Kropotkinskaya Metro Station. The station's project by the architect A. Dushkin was a Grand Prix winner at the 1937 Paris World Fair as well as at the World Fair in Brussels in 1958. For Muscovites Kropotkinskaya Station is an undisputable object of pride.

The station has two exits. Yours is towards the Cathedral of Christ the Savior. Leaving the station you find yourselves in Volkhonka Street. Several museums are to be found here. The best-known is the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts (to your left) founded one hundred years ago by I. Tzvetayev, the father of a prominent Russian poet Marina Tzvetayeva. The museum's collection boasts of 670 thousand pieces of West-European art. The collection of the works of French impressionists and post-impressionists displayed in the museum is considered to be one of the worlds most notable.



As for us, let's precede to the Cathedral of Christ the Savior. In the old times, the Moscow's oldest convent named Alexeyevsky was located here. In its memory the Cathedral's lower Church of Transfiguration was consecrated. It was already in December 1812 that the emperor Alexander I issued a decree by which he took oath to erect "a church in the name of Christ the Savior" in Moscow as a tribute to the memory of the Napoleonic war heroes. The place for the construction was chosen up on Sparrow Hills. By force of circumstances, the erection of the cathedral started only in 1839 under the reign of a new monarch, Nicolas I, in a new location at Volkhonka Street. In 1960 an open-air Moskva swimming pool was opened in the place of the demolished cathedral. Incidentally, the pool was a great attraction for Muscovites. The cathedral was re-erected in the 1990s. The first solemn liturgy was ministered here in 2000 on the Christmas night. The cathedral complex incorporates the museum of the history of the cathedral. An elevated observation platform was installed under the cathedral's dome.



As you walk around the cathedral, you'd find yourselves entering a pedestrian bridge across the Moskva River. It was officially called Patriarchy (Patriarch's) Bridge soon after Most Holy Patriarch Alexius II passed away. The view of the city center from the bridge is the most splendid. Looking to the right across Soymonovsky Passage you can notice a "fairy-tale" house with a saddle-back roof, "terem"-like (V-roofed) balconies and tiled facade panels depicting the magic Sirin Bird. The house was built in 1907 for a Russian engineer P. Pertzov in accordance with the drafts of the artist S. Maliutin – the creator of the Russian matryoshka doll. From 1908 till 1912 the basement of the house was used as premises of the "Bat" artistic cabaret, whose stage witnessed performances of the Moscow Art Theatre actors.

To the left you can see the soaring colossus of the House in the Embankment with crosses of the Church of St. Nikolas in Bersenevka in the foreground glittering behind the trees. The Chambers (Palaty) of Averky Kirillov are nearby. To the right is Krasny Oktyabr (Red October), the former "Einem" confectionary that has extended its workshops along the embankment. The odour of chocolate has always been here in the air. The "sweet" production was recently shifted to a new location, and the factory shops were rebuilt. Today, the factory comprises a whole range of galleries, photo shops, comparatively inexpensive hostels, restaurants, bars and night clubs frequented by young people.

Descend into Bersenevskaya Embankment and turn left towards the ancient "palaty" (palace, palazzo) of the XVI century. Its first owner is unknown, however, one hundred years later it was owned by the Kirillov family. Averky Kirillov, the Duma (old-Russian parliament) clerk was the best known family member.

To the left from the "palaty", further in the courtyard stands the Cathedral of St. Nicolas on Bersenevka. It was accomplished in 1657 raised with the funds of the mentioned Averky Kirillov. The cathedral is unusually exquisite – architraves, plaster tiles, "plummets" and "melons" garnish its facade. In Soviet times, it was turned into a warehouse and later was occupied by some scientific institutions. Since 1992 it has been an active church again.

Now, let's go back to the embankment. To your right is the famous "Government House" more often called "The House in the Embankment". The house got the name after Yuri Trifonov's book, published in 1976. Trifonov lived here in the pre-war period. The building was designed by B. Iofan. It took four years to build it. It was erected in the place of a former salt and liquor warehouse

where from the so called “monopoly vodka” was delivered to Moscow saloons. For a long time the house had been the biggest block of flats in Europe. In different periods of time its tenants had been six Politbureau members, sixteen Marshalls and Admirals, more than sixty Peoples’ Commissars (ministers) and their deputies as well as prominent workers of art. The façade of the house is faced with numerous memorial plaques. There is a museum of the House on the Embankment housed in the premises of the former commandant’s office.

Take a walk through the courtyards of the house towards Serafimovicha Street named after the Soviet writer Serafimovich in 1933, who once lived here. Cross the street by a pedestrian underpass towards a five-storey apartment house (5/16 Serafimovicha Street). This house was mentioned in a poem by a popular children’s author Agnia Barto: “ There was a house in this place, but it disappeared with all of its tenants overnight...” In fact the house did not disappear at all; however, in 1937 it was moved 74 meters aside to vacate the construction area of new Big Stone Bridge.



Passing by the “travelling” house you enter the park at Bolotnaya (Boggy) Square. The area around the place was marshy, hence the name of the square. The swampland was drained in the XVIII century on the order of Catherine II. The legend has it that fist fights were organized here in XVI – XVII centuries. They were so popular that even the tzar would attend the show once in a while. The bog was also the venue of public executions and festive fireworks. In the XIX century “The Bog” had finally acquired the status of a peaceful trading square. In winter, the main grain market in Moscow was operating here. From summer until late fall, fruits were sold in the square. In Soviet times the trading was stopped here. In 1940 a park was placed here. In commemoration of Moscow’s 800-th anniversary in 1947 lanterns were installed in the park, as well as flowers were planted, and a fountain was put in operation. In the course of time, a monument to the prominent Russian artist I. Repin was unveiled here. In 2001 another sculpture appeared in the park. It was a work by M. Shemyakin “The Children — victims of Adults Vices”.

There is a Luzhkov bridge spanning the Drainage Canal. Its popular name is Love Bridge. It is the place of newly-weds’ pilgrimage. The Canal’s embankment is always full of wedding limousines. The explanation for this notion is the fact that the first Tree of Love was installed in the bridge in 2007. Newly married

couples arrived here to hang a padlock on a branch of the tree and cast the key in the waters of the Canal.



It is here in Bolotnaya Square, that our tour comes to an end. The nearest Metro Station is Tretyakovskaya. To get there, you need to cross the Canal by Love Bridge and walk along Lavrushinsky Side-Street with the famous Tretyakov Art Gallery in it. A visit here may be a good final touch.

Задание 2. Составить вопросы к прочитанному вами тексту из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 40. Составить диалог по заданной ситуации.

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный диалог и переведите его.

-What style of architecture do you like more?

-I think this is functionalism.

-And I've never heard about it. Tell in more detail.

-Functionalism, in architecture, is the principle that architects should design a building based on the purpose of that building. This statement is less self-evident than it first appears, and is a matter of confusion and controversy within the profession, particularly in regard to modern architecture.

-In what countries this style spread?

-Functionalism had the strongest influence in Germany, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and the Netherlands.

-I got it. And what else do you know about functionalism?

-The place of functionalism in building can be traced back to the Vitruvian triad, where 'utilitas' stands alongside 'venustas' and 'firmitas' as one of three classic goals of architecture. Functionalist views were typical of some gothic revival architects, in particular Augustus Welby Pugin wrote that "there should be no features about a building which are not necessary for convenience, construction, or propriety" and "all ornament should consist of enrichment of the essential construction of the building".

-It is very interesting.

-And how about you? What style do you like?

-I think minimalism. It is architectural direction of the late 20th early 21st centuries.

-What is the difference between minimalism?

-The architecture of minimalism avoids decor and jewelry.

-I've heard that this style is one of the most popular today.

-Yes, it is.

-You are so well versed in architecture.

-Yes, architecture is my specialty!

Задание 2. Составьте диалог на тему «Стили архитектуры», на примере диалога, приведенного выше.

Самостоятельная работа № 41. Прочитать и перевести текст из сборника № 15.

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

Scenic route

A scenic route, tourist road, tourist route, tourist drive, holiday route, theme route, or scenic byway is a specially designated road or waterway that travels through an area of natural or cultural beauty. The designation is usually determined by a governmental body, such as a Department of Transportation or a Ministry of Transport.

Tourist highway

A tourist highway or holiday route is a road which is marketed as particularly suited for tourists. Tourist highways may be formed when existing roads are promoted with traffic signs and advertising material. Some tourist highways such as the Blue Ridge Parkway are built especially for tourism purposes. Others may be roadways enjoyed by local citizens in areas of unique or exceptional natural beauty. Still others, such as the Lincoln Highway in Illinois are former main roads, only designated as "scenic" after most traffic bypasses them. In the USA this type of roadway is commonly termed a scenic highway. In Europe and other countries around the world they are often marked with brown tourist signs with the individual route symbol and name.

United States

In the United States, a scenic route may also refer to a type of special route of the U.S. highway system that travels through a particularly beautiful area. These special routes, which boast "Scenic" banners, are typically longer than the "parent route". There are only two routes in the country that remain with the official scenic designation: U.S. Route 40 Scenic and U.S. Route 412 Scenic.

Scenic byways in the United States also include state, National Scenic Byway, National Forest Scenic Byways and Bureau of Land Management Back Country Byways programs which designate roads or routes as scenic byways due to some unique characteristics.

National Parkways are scenic roads in the National Park System built for recreational driving through scenic or historic areas. Unlike most scenic routes, National Parkways are built with a buffer of park land along both sides of the roadway. They also may have large satellite parks or recreation areas built periodically along their length.

Most National Historic Trails are commemorative motor routes which follow historic pathways.

Theme routes

Theme Routes are special theme-based tours, aimed at providing a visitor or tourist with a better insight on that theme. Being popular in Europe, they can cover

anything from an individual city, a wine growing region, Dutch bulb fields, Swiss Mountains, to Norwegian Fjords. Subjects can be architectural, historical, or cultural.

Examples of theme routes:

- Castle Road
- Cheese Route
- Deutsche Fährstraße
- European Route of Industrial Heritage
- German Wine Route
- Golden Ring of Russia
- Silver Ring of Russia
- Romantic Road
- Scotland's Malt Whisky Trail
- Silver Road
- Trail of the Eagles' Nests
- Wild Atlantic Way

Задание 2. Перевести прочитанный вами текст из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 42. Составить инструкцию по правилам техники безопасности и правилам поведения экскурсионной группы.

Задание 1. Внимательно прочитайте и изучите нижеприведенный текст. Переведите его.

Culture visiting temples

The temple is not only a house of prayer, but the special place of God's presence, and just as, if you are going to visit the guests, you try to look decent, and coming to the Church, we must remember to Whom we come, and Who look at us. The man who stares at the state of your soul, be sure to notice that from clothes depends on his behavior, thoughts, and wishes.

Women should not come to Church in pants, short skirts, blouses and sleeveless blouses (with open hands), with makeup on their face. Especially it is forbidden to come to Church with painted lips. The woman's head should be covered with a handkerchief, a kerchief or a scarf.

Men before entering the temple are required to remove their hat. Can not appear in the Church in t-shirts, shorts, sports unkempt clothing.

HOW TO DEAL WITH BEGGARS, LOCATED IN FRONT OF THE TEMPLE

Doing good to one's neighbor, everyone should remember that the God will not leave him. Maybe we look more terrifying and dismal than all those poor, living on alms, in the eyes of the God.

If you see that in front of you beggars, all funds spending on alcohol, don't give them money, and give them food: apple, biscuits, bread, etc.



ABOUT BEHAVIOR IN THE CHURCH

Coming to Church should be ten to fifteen minutes before the service starts. This time is usually enough to file briefs, to buy and put candles and venerate the icons.

Approaching the temple, pious Christians, regardless of Holy crosses and domes of the Church, make the sign of the cross and bowing. Lifting on to the porch, again three times overshadow the sign of the cross with a bow.

Entering the temple, you should stay near the door and do three prostrations with the prayer.

After that submit notes, venerate the icons and light candles and be seated.

According to ancient custom, men stand on the right side of the Church, women on the left, leaving a free passage to the main doors to the king's gate.

In addition, it is still possible to observe a godly rule, when women are pushing men during Leopoldinia, Communion, applying to the festive icon and to the Cross. After the service all are reading the same prayers, and at the entrance to the Church.

If you come to the temple during Worship, it is better to refrain from, squeezing through praying, to put candles in front of icons.

If it's possible, please refrain from comments, of course, if there is no obvious vandalism or blasphemous behavior. The errant comments permissible to do in a delicate manner, without irritability and arrogant admonition in voice.



Unacceptable walking in the temple during the service, the more one talks.

Parents, arriving at the temple with the kids, should watch their behavior and not be allowed to distract the congregation, played pranks, laughing. A crying baby should try to calm down, if this fails, you should go out of the temple with the child.

You cannot enter the temple with animals and birds.

You should venerate the icons, leaving aside the bulky bags.

To approach the Chalice during the Communion need with folded hands, right over left.

During the opening of the Royal doors you need to worship. Smokers do not smoke even on the street within the original enclosure.

Самостоятельная работа № 43. Составить инструкцию по правилам техники безопасности и правилам поведения экскурсионной группы.

Задание 1. Составить инструкцию по правилам техники безопасности и правилам поведения экскурсионной группы, на примере текста, приведенного выше.

Самостоятельная работа № 44. Составить диалог по заданной ситуации.

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный диалог и переведите его.

-So the tourists before the trip, I want to acquaint you with the rules of conduct in the Museum.

-Yeah it's simple!

-Well, it depends on which side you look. Rules of conduct in the museum are common to all museums. But there are exceptions. For example, almost all the museums photo and video recording is strictly prohibited. But there are museums, in which this rule does not apply.

-Then I understand why you want to introduce us to these rules.

-Excuse me?

-I mean that in this Museum we can take pictures, but we not knowing this, do not miss the chance to make a photo for memory.

-Yes, you are right. But that's not all.

-Then we listen to you attentively.

-This Museum has a specific set of rules. Among them: 1. the entrance to the halls of the Museum visitors on presentation of an entrance ticket. 2. Photo and video shooting in the exhibition rooms visitors with a special ticket. Visitors are prohibited from:

1. To bring in halls:

a) Firearms and cold weapons;

b) Large bags, packages and other carry-on baggage;

b) Food;

- d) Flammable, explosive and poisonous substances;
- 2. Be held at the Museum of animals;
- 3. Smoking in the premises of the Museum;
- 4. To be in the halls of the Museum:
 - a) In a condition of alcoholic or narcotic intoxication;
 - b) In outerwear;

-Is that all?

-No, there is one more rule. Visitors must observe the Rules, to fulfill the requirements of the Museum staff.

-What will happen with those who violated these rules?

-It's simple. Those who violate established rules of order may be removed by the security staff of the Museum from the Museum and its branches, and if there are reasons for it - arrested and taken to the internal Affairs bodies of the Russian Federation.

-It is clear. So we will try to follow all the rules of behavior in the Museum.

-I hope so!

Задание 2. Составить диалог на тему «Правила поведения экскурсионной группы», на примере диалога, приведенного выше.

Самостоятельная работа № 45. Составить описание должностной инструкции гида и руководителя тургруппы.

Задание 1. Внимательно прочитайте и изучите нижеприведенный текст. Переведите его.

JOB DESCRIPTION OF A TRAVEL AGENT

I. General provisions

1. The travel agent belongs to the category of technical artists.
2. For the position of travel agent is assigned to a person having higher, secondary, vocational education, additional training in tourism activities.
3. The travel agent needs to know:
 - 3.1. The law of the Russian Federation “About bases of tourist activity in the Russian Federation”, other normative legal documents regulating the implementation of tourism activities.
 - 3.2. The geography of the world.
 - 3.3. The procedure of registration of agreements and contracts for the implementation of tours.
 - 3.4. Rules for booking of tickets and services.
 - 3.5. Schemes of work with hotels, carriers (air, rail, bus, cruise, etc.), and other organizations.
 - 3.6. Fundamentals of tourism law.
 - 3.7. Foreign language.
 - 3.8. Rules of registration of tourist documentation (tourist vouchers, vouchers, insurance policies, etc.).
 - 3.9. Methods of processing information using modern means of communication, computers.
 - 3.10. Methods of reporting.
4. Appointment of agent for tourism and dismissal is the order of the head of the organization.
5. The travel agent reports directly to the Manager of tourism; and to another officer.

II. Job responsibilities

Travel agent:

1. Offers the client the available options, vacations, provides guidance and tips on choosing holiday destinations, advises the client about the features of the socio-demographic and climatic conditions destinations.
2. Conducted mini-ads selected locations, describes its advantages and benefits.

3. Provides guides, maps, diagrams, location plans.
4. Concludes the contract on rendering of tourist services.
5. Organizes interaction with transport companies, hotels and travel agencies.
6. Gives the necessary recommendations on the observance of safety rules in the country (region) of residence.
7. Prepares the necessary travel documents.

III. Right

The travel agent has the right:

1. To get acquainted with the documents defining its rights and duties under the position, criteria for evaluation of the quality of performance of official duties.
2. To submit for the consideration of management proposals on improvement of work related to this instruction duties.
3. Require the management to ensure organizational and technical conditions and design set of documents necessary for the performance of official duties.

IV. Responsibility

The travel agent is responsible:

1. For improper performance or nonperformance of their official duties as provided in this job description, — within the limits set by the labor legislation of the Russian Federation.
2. For offences committed in the course of its activities, the extent of current administrative, criminal and civil legislation of the Russian Federation.
3. For causing material damage to the organization — within the limits set by the labor legislation of the Russian Federation.

Самостоятельная работа № 46. Составить описание должностной инструкции гида и руководителя тургруппы.

Задание 1. Составить описание должностной инструкции гида и руководителя тургруппы, на примере текста, приведенного выше.

Самостоятельная работа № 47. Составить описание достопримечательностей по маршруту.

Задание 1. Внимательно прочитайте и изучите нижеприведенный текст. Переведите его.

Today's tour is dedicated to the main place of Moscow – Red square and its objects.

There are many interesting objects on the Red square. Among them, there is the Lenin Mausoleum, St. Basil's Cathedral, GUM Department store, Kazan Cathedral, State historical Museum, the monument to Minin and Pozharsky and the place of the skull. The unique architectural ensemble of the square is an architectural monument of world heritage by UNESCO.

So, the Red square is the main square in Moscow. It is located in the city centre, between the Kremlin and Kitay-Gorod. All the streets that overlook from the square branch out and merge with the main thoroughfares leading to different parts of the country.

The first object is the Lenin Mausoleum. It is a monument of the burial place, which contains the embalmed body of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Mausoleum was constructed in 1924.



The following object is St. Basil's Cathedral. This Orthodox Church is a monument of Russian architecture. It was built in 1561. Today, the building functions as a branch of the State historical Museum.



The next is the GUM (main universal store). This building is a large shopping Mall. GUM occupies a quarter of Kitay-Gorod, and façade overlooks the Red square. It is also a pseudo monument of architecture of Federal value.

The next object is the State historical Museum. It is the national historical Museum of Russia. The exposition of the Museum reflects the history and culture of the country from ancient times to the present day.

The next is the monument to Minin and Pozharsky. This monument dedicated to the liberators of Moscow from Polish invaders. The monument was opened to the public in 1818.

And the last object is the place of the skull. The place of the skull is a monument of ancient Russian architecture. It is a hill, surrounded by a stone wall. The monument was built in 1530.



Самостоятельная работа № 48. Составить описание достопримечательностей по маршруту.

Задание 1. Составить описание достопримечательностей по маршруту, на примере описания, приведенного выше.

Самостоятельная работа № 49. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15, составить план пересказа.

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

Literary Moscow

Count Lev Tolstoy, the author of *Anna Karenina* and *War and Peace*, lived in a delightful wooden house in the Khamovniki neighborhood that he bought for wife Sophia, who was very fond of city life. It is one of Moscow's most atmospheric house-museums. Tolstoy's house is at the center of a fascinating writers' trail around Moscow's Khamovniki neighborhood, and you can walk past art nouveau mansions and empire style mezzanines, discovering further reminders of Tolstoy and other writers and artists.

Exiting from the red line station at Park Kultury onto Ostozhenka, you emerge from one of the original 1935 metro pavilions. The huge pale green and white mansion nearby is the old Katkov Lyceum, now the Diplomatic Academy with a memorial plaque to 19th century diplomat Alexander Gorchakov, a schoolfellow of poet Alexander Pushkin. Cross under the flyover towards the white walls of the Proviantskie Sklady. These massive 1830s provisions warehouses now contain a branch of the Moscow History Museum.



Across the road, you can see more 19th century buildings, painted yellow and decorated with columns and friezes. The dilapidated and overgrown house at number 49 was home to the Slavophile Kireyevsky brothers. Pyotr Kireyevsky transcribed folk songs, insisting that they expressed the traditional "Russian soul."

Further along Ostozhenka, the dark grey block at number three Pomerantsev Pereulok was where poet Sergei Yesenin lived in 1925 with his fifth wife, Sophia

Tolstaya, granddaughter of Lev Tolstoy. By this stage of his young life, Yesenin's alcoholism was uncontrollable. Later in 1925, he wrote his last poem ("Goodbye, my friend, goodbye") in blood in a hotel in Leningrad before committing suicide aged 30.



The neoclassical palace set back from Ostozhenka by a small park with a war memorial is now the Moscow State Linguistic University (MGLU). The building was originally erected in 1771 for General Yeropkin, one of Catherine the Great's advisors, but became a school in 1805.

Ivan Goncharov, author of *Oblomov*, a classic Russian novel, studied here. The ornate neo-Russian building next door is also part of the university.



The pillared wooden house across the road is the Turgenev Museum. Ivan Turgenev's mother owned this house and her son joined her here in the early 1840s. Turgenev, who wrote novels, plays and short stories, spent many years abroad, where his works were translated and became popular, making fame in the West possible for later writers like Tolstoy.

You might like to detour further along Ostozhenka to visit the newly reopened House of Photography. Otherwise, turn left into Mansurovsky Pereulok. The wooden house with balconies on the corner is the rustic Tiflis restaurant. The turreted art nouveau building beyond is the Syrian Embassy. Further on at number nine, a small wooden house is thought to be the prototype for the Master's basement in Bulgakov's *The Master and Margarita*.



When you reach Prechistenka, glance right towards the palatial pink Academy of Artists and the yellow art nouveau building across from it and then turn left to the crossing. The 18th century palace opposite belonged to Pavel Okhotnikov, a handsome officer in the imperial guard.

In 1879, it became the Polivanov Gymnasium, where Lev Tolstoy's children went to school. If you detour right round the back you can admire the curved coach houses which survive in the courtyard.

This area has artistic and literary connections. The statue on the nearby pavement is of historical painter Vasily Surikov, and if you walk on along Prechistenka towards Sadovoye Koltso, you pass the apartment (in scaffolding on the corner) where artist Mikhail Vrubel lived. Across Sadovoye, the master of colourful abstraction, Vasily Kandinsky, lived in another art nouveau block.

Continue along Bolshaya Pirogovskaya Ulitsa, on the far side of Sadovoye Koltso. This busy street is lined with interesting buildings. For today, turn left at the Tolstoy monument a corner of "Maidens' Field". In War and Peace, Pierre sees Napoleon's army executing prisoners here. Walk along Ulitsa Lva Tolstogo, past Mosw's oldest brewery. Tolstoy used to get up when he heard the factory's morning whistle and also used to come here to make phone calls since there was no telephone in his house. Opposite the Tolstoy Estate-Museum a branch of the bistro-style Jean Jacques chain has just opened.

Задание 2. Составить план пересказа прочитанного вами текста из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 50. Составить описание объекта.

Задание 1. Внимательно прочитайте и изучите нижеприведенный текст. Переведите его.

Moscow Triumphal gate

Moscow Triumphal gate is a triumphal arch in Moscow. First built in 1829-1834 years by the architect Bove on the Tverskaya Zastava square to commemorate the victory of Russian people in the Patriotic war of 1812. It was dismantled in 1936. A copy of the gate built in 1966-1968 by the project of Libana on Kutuzovsky Prospekt, now Victory square in the near Poklonnaya Mountain. The nearest metro station is "Park Pobedy". Triumphal arch are classified as objects of cultural heritage of regional significance.

The idea of building in Moscow Triumphal gate as a memorial to the Victory belongs to the Emperor Nicholas I. In April 1826 during the coronation celebrations in Moscow, he expressed the desire to build in the capital Triumphal gates, such as those which were built at that time in St. Petersburg.

Drafting of the project was assigned the largest at that time of the Russian architect Osip Bove. He developed the project in the same year; however, the decision on the new planning of the parade square at the main entrance to Moscow from St. Petersburg led to the need for alteration of the project.



The new variant, which Bove worked for almost two years, was approved by the Emperor on April 26, 1829. On 17 August of the same year the stone-laying ceremony was held in the presence of the Moscow General-Governor Dmitry Golitsyn and Metropolitan Filaret. By the time the ceremonial laying of the Foundation have already been culled 3,000 piles, and the gates Foundation brought to ground level. The gates Foundation has laid down mortgage bronze plate and a handful of silver rubles coinage 1829 — "happiness".

For the gate was used stone from parse Gravity canal and white stone from the village of Tatariv Moscow district ("tatarovskaya "marble"") — they were faced with the wall of the arch. Columns and sculpture in cast iron. The sculptural decoration of the arches completed by the sculptor Ivan Petrovich Vitali and Ivan Timofeevich Timofeev, who worked on the drawings of Osip Bove.

Задание 2. Составить описание объекта, на примере вышеприведенного текста.

Самостоятельная работа № 51. Составить описание исторического события.

Задание 1. Внимательно прочитайте и изучите нижеприведенный текст. Переведите его.

Dissolution of the Soviet Union

The dissolution of the Soviet Union was formally enacted on December 26, 1991, as a result of the declaration no. 142-H of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, acknowledging the independence of the erstwhile Soviet republics and creating the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) – although five of the signatories ratified it much later or not at all. On the previous day, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, the eighth and last leader of the Soviet Union, resigned, declared his office extinct, and handed over its powers – including control of the Soviet nuclear missile launching codes – to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. That evening at 7:32 p.m., the Soviet flag was lowered from the Kremlin for the last time and replaced with the pre-revolutionary Russian Flag.



Previously, from August to December, all the individual republics, including Russia itself, had seceded from the union. The week before the union's formal dissolution, 11 republics – all except the Baltic States and Georgia – signed the Alma-Ata Protocol formally establishing the CIS and declaring that the Soviet Union had ceased to exist. The dissolution of the Soviet Union also signaled the end of the Cold War. The Revolutions of 1989 and the end of the Soviet Union led to the end of decades-long hostility between North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact, the defining feature of the Cold War.



Several of the more authoritarian former Soviet republics have retained close links with Russia and formed multilateral organizations such as the Eurasian

Economic Community, the Union State, the Eurasian Customs Union, and the Eurasian Economic Union, to enhance economic and security cooperation. Several of the more democratic former Soviet republics have joined NATO and the European Union or aspire to do so, to enhance their security and economic cooperation.



Задание 2. Составить описание исторического события, на примере описания, приведенного выше

Самостоятельная работа № 52. Прочитать и перевести текст из сборника № 15.

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

"The portfolio guide"

In a professional environment a set of visual AIDS for the tour, which should complement and restore the missing links of visual range, is called "The portfolio guide". This is especially important in cases where the objects have come down to us in a modified form or not preserved at all. Then photographs, drawings, blueprints will help restore the original appearance of the object. In "the portfolio guide" included photos of people who are relevant to the theme of the tour, reproductions of paintings, maps, card schemes, which show, for example, military events, samples of products of industrial enterprises, herbarium sheets, geological samples, tape recordings or other illustrative material, which helps to saturate a tour of the visual images.



The criteria of selection of visual AIDS is as follows: — the need and the feasibility of their use — cognitive value, that is, how the proposed tool can enrich the tour, to make the show and story more visual and understandable; — the singularity; — expressiveness; — safety. Photos, card schemes, reproductions must have a cardboard base and not less than 18 x 24 cm, differ clarity and sharpness of the image. Visual AIDS intended for display in the bus, it is necessary to increase in size up to 24 x 30 cm, so they can be viewed with a long series of bus. The list of visual AIDS the guided tour does not remain unchanged during the life of the excursion it is being improved and supplemented.

Задание 2. Перевести прочитанный вами текст из сборника № 15.

**Самостоятельная работа № 53. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.
Составить вопросы к тексту.**

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

Tsaritsyno

The historic estate of Tsaritsyno is located in the Southern Administrative Okrug of Moscow stretching along the shores of the Tsaritsyno ponds. This is Moscow's largest museum-reserve, covering an area of 550 hectares, and also a national historic and cultural monument. The estate was built in the pseudo-Gothic style under designs by architects Vasily Bazhenov and Matvei Kazakov, with a landscape park revealing pavilions, gazeboes, grottoes and bridges.

The first references to the Chernaya Gryaz village (the original name of Tsaritsyno) date all the way back to the 16 century. A cascade of ponds 8 kilometers long enveloping the area was made in the time of Boris Godunov. According to the available sources, the village belonged to the noble family of the Streshnevs, princes Golitsyn. In 1713, Peter I gave the village to the "Moldavian lord" Prince Dmitry Kantemir. In 1775, Catherine II bought the estate from Kantemir's heirs with the intention of building a new retreat near Moscow, and hence the name of Tsaritsyno (literally, Tsarina's).

The Empress entrusted the brilliant Russian architect Vasily Bazhenov with the task. In just a year, a design for the palace ensemble in the "Moorish-Gothic" style was drafted. The estate's landscape parks were laid out with the help of two garden designers, I. Murno and F. Reed, both sent from Great Britain. Together, they produced a stunning result.

In 1785, as construction was nearing fruition, Catherine paid a visit to the estate and was dissatisfied with the architecture, ordering Bazhenov's buildings to be pulled down. Another outstanding architect, Matvei Kazakov, was then commissioned to build a new palace.

The palace was under construction for 10 years, until the demise of Catherine II in 1796, when the work was suspended for what turned out to be two long centuries. First, it served as a promenade, then a country area, an urban settlement and a Moscow district. In 1984, it was resolved to launch the restoration of the architectural ensemble and landscape parks of Tsaritsyno, which was to be transformed into the State Museum of Decorative and Applied Arts of the Peoples of the USSR (now the State Historic, Architectural, Art and Landscape Museum-Reserve Tsaritsyno). The great palace was not completed until 2005, and the Tsaritsyno ensemble welcomed its first guests at the September 2007 opening ceremony.

The architectural ensemble, with its bright combination of red brick walls and white stone decorations, fits in harmoniously with the natural landscape. The center of the composition is made up of two palaces linked by a gallery to which a patterned gate leads, and the Third Cavalier Building (servants' quarters), with the Bread House (the Kitchens, or the Kitchen Building) behind them. This makes one

of the largest and outstanding buildings of the Tsaritsyno ensemble — a two-storey square structure with rounded corners resting on a high basement and featuring a square courtyard, covered by ogee-shaped, rounded or double windows decorated with white stone architraves. On the island of the Sredne-Tsaritsynsky pond, a musical fountain has been installed that spouts water in sync with the music.

The museum now regularly houses various expositions built up mainly from the museum's collection of decorative and applied arts, and shows and performances are staged in the Bread House. The Tsaritsyno estate offers its guests tours of the grounds around the architectural ensemble and landscape, dubbed The Empress and the Architect, Architectural Mysteries of Tsaritsyno, Abundant Water — The Fascination of the Park, as well as the permanent expositions Tsaritsyno Antiquities, Tsaritsyno through the Ages and Catherine the Great.

Задание 2. Составить вопросы к прочитанному вами тексту из сборника № 15.

**Самостоятельная работа № 54. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.
Ответить на вопросы к тексту.**

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

Tour along Arbat Street

By right, the Arbat is considered the oldest of all official pedestrian zones in Moscow. The name of this street, at that time, referred to the vast countryside, first mentioned in 1475. Over the centuries, with the formation of urban development, Arbat has become a big, full-blooded Moscow street.

The project to turn Arbat into a pedestrian street first developed in 1974 and was not limited to the prohibition of vehicular traffic on the street. It included smaller projects on the street's beautification, reconstruction, and restoration of the buildings' facades. The first stage of the Arbat's reconstruction was completed by 1985, and by 1986 the street had fully transformed: to replace asphalt cobblestone was installed, along with retro street lamps, flowerpots and benches. On April 1st, 1986, the Arbat hosted the Day of Laughter and so many people attended, that they had to immediately block the street to avoid people crushing together. Soon the new pedestrian street began attracting artists, musicians, street actors and merchants, creating a special creative world within the Arbat.

It's possible to start your walk along the Arbat from either of two "Arbatskaya" metro stations, belonging to "Arbatsko-Pokrovskaya" or "Filevskaya" lines. At the beginning of your walk, pay attention to well-known restaurant "Prague" (Praga) and, before going deeper into the Old Arbat, don't overlook the "Khudozhestvenny" Cinema — one of the oldest cinemas in Moscow. In 1909 Alexandr Khanzhonkov opened the "Khudozhestvenny Elektro-Theater" on Arbat Square, which in 1931 hosted the premiere of the first Soviet film in sound "Road to Life" (Putyovka v Zhizn). Also, do not turn on accident to the right along the noisy New Arbat with its high-rise buildings.

Along the way, don't forget to have a peek down the numerous alleyways — here the Arbat's more curious guests can expect to see the Church of the Resurrection Slovisheye on Filippovsky Lane, the memorial wall to rock musician Viktor Tsoy on Krivoarbatsky Lane, and the Church of Athanasius and Cyril of Alexandria on Afanasyevsky Lane. Back on the Arbat you will see a monument glorifying the street and poet and musician Bulat Okudzhava, as well as the Evgeny Vakhtangov Theater.

The most defining feature of the Old Arbat is its abundance of old tenement houses. The street is home to, for example, the so-called "House with the Knights" (Home of A. T. Filatova—Y. M. Filatov, no. 35/5) and many others (O. S. Burgardt-Gvozdetsky, Joint Stock Company "Moscow Private Pawnshop", S. Y. Bobovich, home and hotel of Yechkin, V. P. Panyushev). The home of N. S. Khitrovo (no. 53, bldg. 1) now houses the Museum-Apartment of A. S. Pushkin. The Arbat is very reminiscent of the great poet — in addition to his memorial apartment; here you can see a monument depicting Pushkin and his wife, Natalia

Goncharova, created by sculptor A. Burganov. You will find the monument at the end of your route right across from the poet's apartment, approaching "Smolenskaya" metro station.

Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы по прочитанному вами тексту из сборника № 15.

- 1) What street is the Arbat?
- 2) When the name of this street was first mentioned?
- 3) What was developed in 1974?
- 4) When the first stage of reconstruction of the Arbat was completed?
- 5) What happened on April 1st, 1986 on the Arbat?
- 6) Where you can start your walk along the Arbat?
- 7) Tell a little about the "Khudozhestvenny" Cinema.
- 8) What sights you can see, walking on this street?
- 9) What is the most defining feature of the Old Arbat?
- 10) You will find the monument depicting Pushkin and his wife, Natalia Goncharova?

Самостоятельная работа № 55. Составить пакет экскурсовода по экскурсии «Тверская улица».

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

Tverskaya Street known as Gorky Street between 1935 and 1990 is the main and probably best-known radial street in Moscow. The street runs northwest from the central Manege Square in the direction of Saint Petersburg and terminates at the Garden Ring, giving the name to Tverskoy District. The route continues further as First Tverskaya-Yamskaya Street, Leningradsky Avenue and Leningradskoye Highway.

Tourists are told that Tverskaya Street existed as early as the 12th century. Its importance for the medieval city was immense, as it connected Moscow with its superior and later chief rival, Tver. At that time, the thoroughfare crossed the Neglinnaya River. The first stone bridge across the Neglinnaya was set up in 1595.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, Tverskaya Street was renowned as the centre of Moscow's social life. The nobility considered it fashionable to settle in this district. Among the Palladian mansions dating from the reign of Catherine the Great are the residence of the mayor of Moscow and the English Club. The mayor's residence among a number of other historic buildings was moved about 14 meters for the widening of the Gorky Street during Stalin's time. On the square before it stands a statue of the legendary founder of Moscow, Yuri Dolgoruky, erected for the city's 800th anniversary.



During the imperial period, the importance of the thoroughfare was highlighted by the fact that it was through this street that the tsars arrived from the Northern capital to stay at their Kremlin residence. Several triumphal arches were constructed to commemorate coronation ceremonies. In 1792, the Tverskaya Square was laid out before the residence of the governor of Moscow as a staging ground for mass processions and parades. In 1947, the square was decorated with an equestrian statue of Prince Yuri Dolgoruky, founder of Moscow.

Between the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the rise of Stalinist architecture in mid-1930s, the street acquired three modernist buildings - constructivist Izvestia, Central Telegraph Building, a modernist masterpiece by Ivan Rerberg, and a stern "black cube" of the Lenin Institute in Tverskaya Square.



Tverskaya Street runs from the Manege Square through the Tverskoy District and the crossing with the Boulevard Ring, known as Pushkin Square, to the Garden Ring. Its extension, First Tverskaya-Yamskaya Street, continues further on Northwest right up to Belorussky Rail Terminal (Tverskaya Zastava Square), changing its name again into Leningradsky Prospekt. It keeps the same direction before diverging into Volokolamskoye Shosse and Leningradskoye Shosse (Leningrad Highway).

Tverskaya Street is the most expensive shopping street in Moscow and Russia. According to an index published by global real estate company Colliers International in 2008, it is now the third most expensive street in the world, based on commercial rental fees. It is the center of the city's nightlife and entertainment.



Задание 2. Составить пакет экскурсовода по экскурсии «Тверская улица».

Самостоятельная работа № 56. Составить пакет экскурсовода по экскурсии «Бульварное кольцо Москвы».

Задание 1. Прочитайте нижеприведенный текст и переведите его.

Boulevard Ring

The Boulevard Ring is Moscow's second centermost ring road (the first is formed by the Central Squares of Moscow running along the former walls of Kitai-gorod). Boulevards form a semicircular chain along the western, northern and eastern sides of the historical White City of Moscow; in the south the incomplete ring is terminated by the embankments of Moskva River.



The first of the boulevards, Tverskoy Boulevard, emerged in 1796 but the whole ring was developed in 1820s, after the disastrous 1812 fire. The Ring replaced the medieval walls of the White City in the 1820s. The wall was razed in 1760, and despite the royal decrees to keep the site clear, the area was soon built over with private and state property. The Fire of Moscow destroyed many of those buildings, allowing the city planners to replace them with wide green boulevards.



In the 20th century, the width of the Boulevard Ring was expanded, as the formerly paved areas along the Pokrovsky Boulevard and Strastnoy Boulevard were planted with trees. Plans to complete the ring through Zamoskvorechye never materialized, however. These plans to properly terminate the ring through Yakimanka and Zamoskvorechye districts, proposed in 1935, periodically resurface in city planners' discussions.



Задание 2. Составить пакет экскурсовода по экскурсии «Бульварное кольцо Москвы».

Самостоятельная работа № 57. Прочитать и перевести текст из сборника № 15.

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

Square in Moscow

Moscow is a unique city. The most famous place of this city is undoubtedly the Red square. But few people know that there are 128 squares in Moscow. And the most interesting of them we will visit during our trip.

So the first square that you will see will be the size of Europe. It is square in Moscow, located between the Berezhkovskaya embankment, Kiev railway station and the Kiev square, outside the Garden ring, on the banks of the Moscow River. It is located in the Dorogomilovo district, Western Administrative area. The square was built from September 2001 to 15 September 2002 in the framework of the joint Russian-Belgian project as a symbol of European unity. The architect was the chief architect of the Russian Academy of Sciences Yu. Platonov. On the square there are 48 columns with the flags of European countries, the sculpture "Abduction of Europe" and the restaurant "Europe". The sculpture "Abduction of Europe" on the square is the largest of abstract sculptural buildings of Moscow.



The following is the Ilyinsky gates square. This is one of the Central squares of Moscow in the Kitay-gorod between Ilyinka, Lubyansky travel and the New and Old areas. It refers to the Tver region. The monument to the heroes of Plevna stands on the square. It was founded in 1934 in place of the demolished Ilyinsky gate, from which it got its name.

The area retains the name of former Ilyinsky gate wall of Kitay-gorod (built in 1535). Tower with a gate and an adjacent section of the wall was demolished in 1934. The square has long been known as Ilyinsky passing through.



The Red Gates square is a square on the Garden ring in Krasnoselsky and the Basmanny district of Moscow. It is located between Sadovaya-Spasskaya and Sadovaya-Chernogryazskaya streets of the Garden ring, as well as Butcher's passing, Boyarsky lane and Mansion impasse. Here is the metro station Krasnye Vorota. In 1709, at the so-called City's gates of the rampart was erected a triumphal arch-the gateway to the meeting of the Russian armies returning victorious after the battle of Poltava, which was based on the decisive turning point in the war of Russia with Sweden. The magnificent gates received the Muscovites informal name of "Red" that is beautiful, gradually established instead of the official "Triumphal arch on Myasnitskaya Street in Earthen cities". In another version of the gate was called Red because through them lay the path in Krasnoye Selo Palace (on the site of the present Krasnoselskikh streets and alleys). The wooden gates were damaged by fire in 1748, and were restored according to the project of D. V. Ukhtomsky in 1757 as already stone. In the nineteenth century they were painted red, which was the basis for many authors can say that their name was the color meaning (in fact, they were originally white, both in wood and in stone. In 1928, the gates were demolished; their symbolic image years later will be captured in the interior of the metro station "Red gate".



In 1941-1992, the square was called Lermontov, in memory of the poet Mikhail Lermontov (1814-1841), born in the house, which was located on the site of the present high-rise building on the square.

In 1994 the square was returned to the old name, which she received in the XVIII century by the name of Red Earthen gate of the city. Now the name of Lermontov's square was only for new, Northern part of the square located at the outer side of the Garden ring. So, here our tour comes to an end. I hope you enjoyed.



Задание 2. Перевести прочитанный вами текст из сборника № 15.

Самостоятельная работа № 58. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15, ответить на вопросы по тексту.

Задание 1. Прочитать текст из сборника № 15.

Moscow's Most Extraordinary Museums and Monuments

Everybody knows that the metro of Moscow is full of various monuments and sculptures. Many of them need no introduction, but there are some which are simply not known by everyone. And definitely there is only one, very unique, sculpture composition including a fountain. It is located at the Rimskaya metro station.

The name of the station sets its theme as well as its execution. Here, you may see Romulus and Remus, the legendary babies who later founded Rome as a city, and four medallions commemorating various attractions of Rome. It is a joint project of Italian architects G-P Imbrighi and A. Quattrocchi with the sculptor L.L. Berlin.



From here, you shall go to the Kievskaya station. The exit from the metro is dedicated to the friendship bond between Russia and France, and is a precise replica of the Paris Père Lachaise metro station.

Next, you have to arrive at the Europe Plaza, where one more point of our route the “Rape of Europe” sculpture, is located, a gift to the city of Moscow by the city authorities of Brussels.

Further, you shall move along the Berezhkovskaya embankment, cross over and continue going toward the Novodevichy convent. Not yet reaching it, on the opposite side of the pond, you shall see a funny and heartwarming sculpture: a mother duck leading her chicks across the street.

Those are not just some ordinary ducklings, mind you; they are from the book of Robert McCloskey’s “Make Way for Ducklings”. A set of identical fluffy babies, under watchful eye of their Mommy, is bravely waddling across the Central Park in Boston.



The next monument is located in front of the Russian Union of Circus Performers, and dedicated to the legendary clown Karandash (M.N. Rumyantsev), and his Scottish terrier Klyaksa.



The very last point of our journey is also the most unusual. It is the monument dedicated to... the band of Moebius! It is located near the “Gori-zont” movie theater, on Komsomolsky Prospekt, in house 21/10.

It is quite difficult to list here all of Moscow’s most extraordinary monuments, especially since new and in-teresting objects keep adding up here constantly. Here are just some more of them.

Perhaps the most hotly debated monument of Moscow is the giant Peter the Great, or the monu-ment dedicated to the “300th anni-versary of Russian Navy” by sculptor Z.K.Zereteli, is located on the artificial island separating Moskva River and the Vodootvodny channel. With its 98 me-ters, it is Russia’s highest monument.



Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы по прочитанному вами тексту из сборника № 15.

- 1) Where is the very unique, sculpture composition including a fountain?
- 2) What you can see on Rimskaya metro station?
- 3) Who were the architects of the sculpture project on Rimskaya metro station?
- 4) What does the exit from the metro station Kievskaya?
- 5) Who gave Moscow the “Rape of Europe” sculpture?
- 6) What you can see at the pond near the Novodevichy convent?
- 7) Where are ordinary ducklings from?
- 8) What is located in front of the Russian Union of Circus Performers?
- 9) What is the very last point of this journey?
- 10) What is the most hotly debated monument of Moscow? And where it is located?

Самостоятельная работа № 59. Составить пакет экскурсовода по экскурсии на выбор.

Задание 1. Изучите пакет экскурсовода на примере экскурсии по Красной площади. Переведите его на русский язык.

Monument to Minin and Pozharsky was in the middle of red square early. However, in the early 20th century it moved closer to St. Basil's Cathedral, where he stands to present day. In the photos you can see how the Red square looked like with a monument at its center.



The building of Gum (Main Department Store) was built during the reign of Catherine the second. But by the end of the 19th century, the building had fallen into disrepair. So it had to be reconstructed. In this photo you can see the original appearance of the Gum.



After Stalin's death, his body was embalmed and placed in the mausoleum next to Lenin's body. However, Stalin's body decided to rebury near the mausoleum through 8 years. And the mausoleum again was called "Lenin", instead of the past "Lenin and Stalin. In these photos you can see the look of a mausoleum in a time when there rested the body of the leader of the USSR.





Задание 2. Составьте Пакет экскурсовода по любой экскурсии на выбор, на примере пакета экскурсовода, приведенного выше.

**Методические рекомендации по выполнению внеаудиторных
самостоятельных работ для студентов,
обучающихся по специальности
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