

Project Work

WELCOME TO RUSSIA



Pupils: 10 «B»
Teacher: E.V. Doeva

Vladikavkaz
2021

Паспорт проекта

- Название проекта: Welcome to Russia
- Учебный предмет: Английский язык
- Возраст учащихся: 10 класс
- Тип проекта: информационный, краткосрочный, групповой
- Срок реализации: февраль 2021
- Цель проекта: расширить знания о России
- Задачи проекта: закрепить знания учащихся о географическом положении России, символами,, интересные факты, проблемы экологии, составить викторину по теме и провести ее

Geographical position of Russia

- **The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about the sixth part of the Earth surface. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. Its area is over 17 million square km.**



Climate of Russia

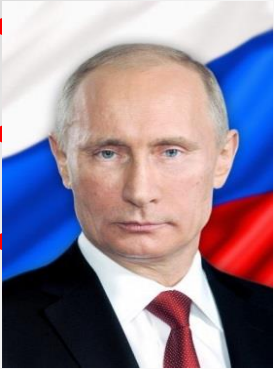
There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all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



The population of Russia

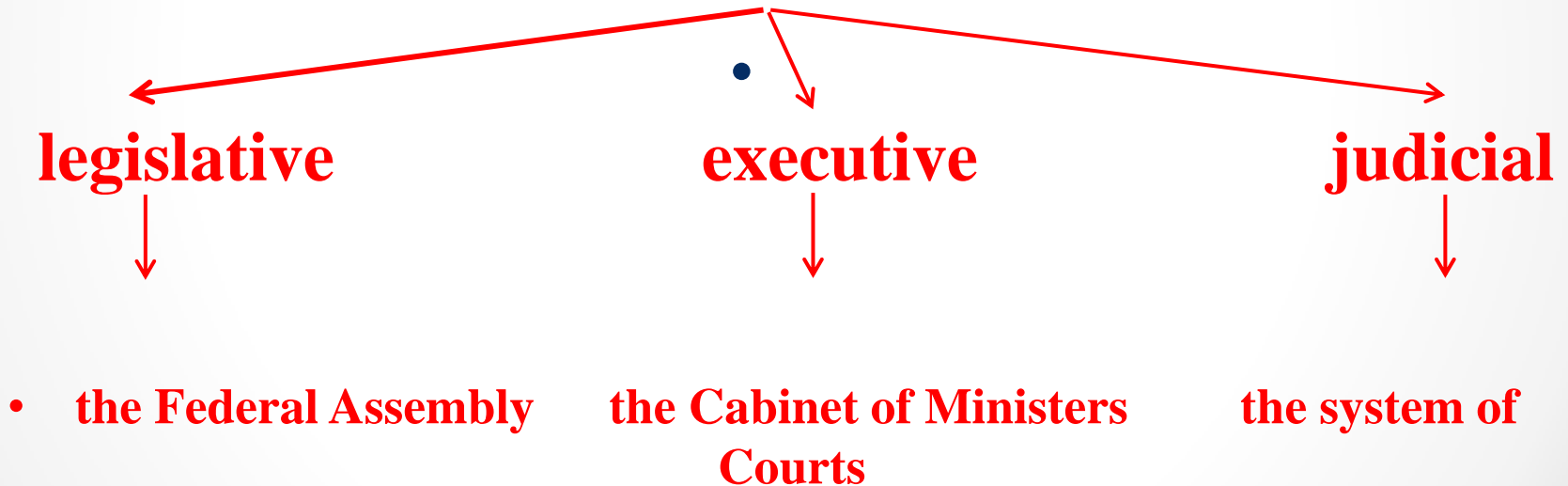
- The population of the country is about 150 million people. Moscow is the capital of our Motherland. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red banner and a double-headed eagle





The Russian Federation is a constitutional republic headed by the President.

- The Russian National Government consists of three branches:**





The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly consisting of two houses:

the Federal Council (the upper House) and the State Duma (the lower House).



The executive power belongs to the Cabinet of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.



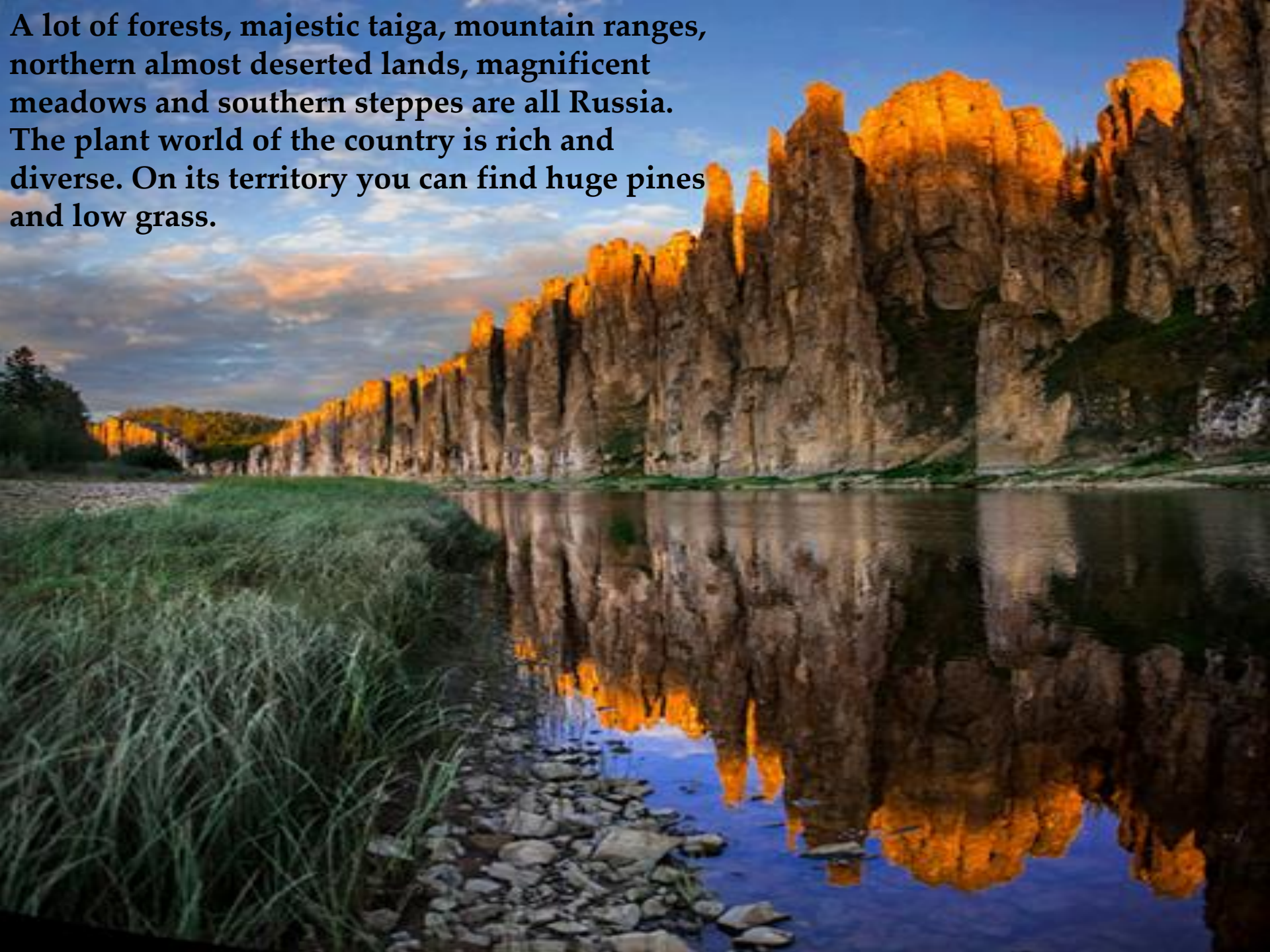
The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts.

Natural world, hobbies, food and drink in Russia



Russia, a huge country, located in several time zones, a variety of geographical areas. Many kinds of plants grow on its territory. Thanks to the fact that Russia has huge territories, its flora is diverse and amazing

A lot of forests, majestic taiga, mountain ranges, northern almost deserted lands, magnificent meadows and southern steppes are all Russia. The plant world of the country is rich and diverse. On its territory you can find huge pines and low grass.





In different parts of Russia are different climatic conditions, and accordingly people have absolutely different hobbies. Widespread are such hobbies as hunting, fishing, horse riding, snowboarding and skiing, tennis, football and other ball games. There are still a lot of different hobbies for Russians.

Russian kitchen is widely spread all over the world. Even in countries like America and Italy, people are interested in Russian cuisine. It's not strange, their favorite Russian drink is vodka. Also known are such drinks as: «айран, тархун, квас, морс.» From the traditional kitchen of Russia known : «пряники , сельдь под шубой , уха , окрошка , котлеты , блины, также молочные продукты : творог , сметана».



Places of Interests



The Spasskaya Tower- the tallest tower of the Kremlin: 67.3 metres tall; one of the symbols of Moscow; the Kremlin clock made in the 16th century strikes on the hour, the half hour and the quarter; the minute hand is 3.28 metres long.

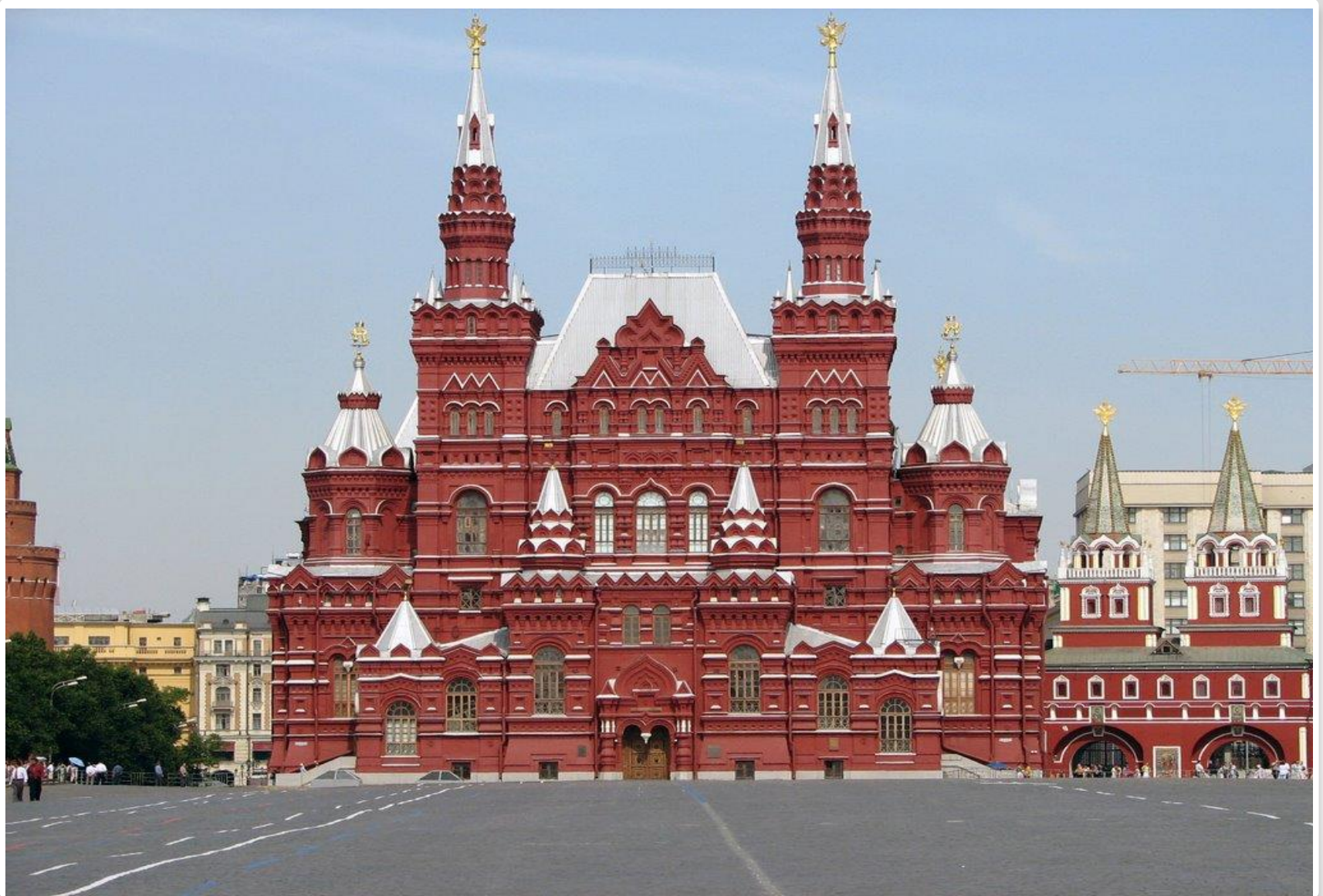


The Lenin Mausoleum (Mavzoley Lenina) - in the centre of Red Square by the Kremlin wall; built in 1924; the architect – Alexey Victorovich Shchusev; rebuilt in 1930: at first was made of wood; now built of stone, brick, and marble and granite.



Lobnoye Mesto- a platform of white stone constructed in the 16th century; the tsar's orders were read from it; also used as a place for execution.





The State History Museum opened in 1883; a rich collection of documents, drawings, pictures, maps showing the country's past; materials about Russia's great people.



The State Department Store (GUM) - in the 16th century this place was occupied by the first stone shops; one of the largest department stores in the country; an impressive building with a glass roof; hundreds of small shops inside; just about anything to buy.

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ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS



Ecological problems



**AIR
POLLUTION**

**SOIL
POLLUTION**

**WATER
POLLUTION**

**PLASTIC
POLLUTION**

**GLOBAL
WARMING**

**RADIOACTIVE
POLLUTION**

**OZONE
DEPLETION**

- **Since ancient times nature has served man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises have appeared all over the world today. The byproduct of their activity pollutes the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables.**



- Not only nuclear power plants but many of our «peaceful» factories and towns cause a great damage to the environment. Dangerous dust and blow-outs of the enterprises are being carried out by winds for long distances destroying the life around. People all over the world are worried about what is happening to the environment. They understand that the earth is their home, a big green home. The environment protection should be our universal concern.



- **Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of lakes and rivers dry up. The pollution of air and the world's ocean destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of ecological crises.**



Siberian Tigers are on the verge of extinction.

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Global Warming

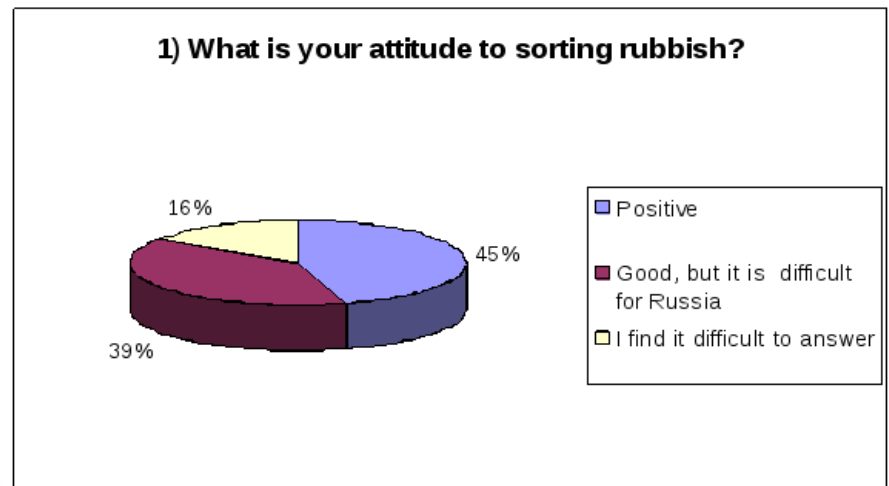
- Global warming process of the gradual increase fair-annual temperature of the atmosphere of the Land and World ocean.
- The Scientists were defined: uncontrolled surges in atmosphere and other thoughtless behaviour of the person was a reason of the steady change the climate, capable completely to change the planet. The Danger of the global catastrophe has acknowledged the government and folk of the developed countries of the world.



Water pollution



- We decided to make a research among students. We asked 64 students about their attitude to the problem of littering and rubbish. And what we can see:
- 1) What is your attitude to sorting rubbish?
- Normal – 29
- Good, but it is difficult for Russia -25
- 3) We find it difficult to answer- 10

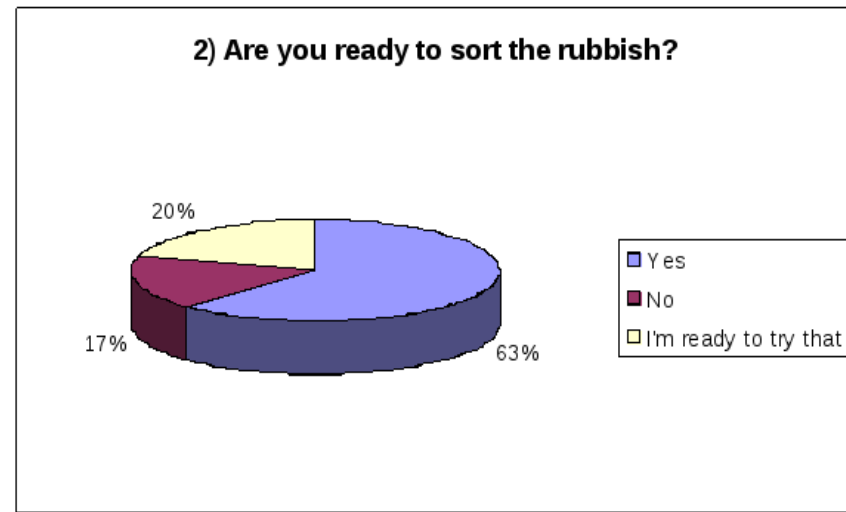


2) Are you ready to do it?

1) Yes- 40

2) No- 11

3) It is possible to try- 13



As we can see, the most part of our respondents are ready to sort rubbish, are against of littering. But why is it so dirty in the forest and in the streets? We think, we can give teenagers some recommendation:

Conclusion

- **Some recommendations to protect our environment**
- -Don't buy drinks in plastic bottles. These bottles can't be recycled, and plastic won't even degrade. If you throw this bottle, it will still litter the earth for ever. Only buy water and other drinks in aluminum cans or glass bottles. Buy milk and juice in cartons. Glass, aluminum and carton can be recycled.
- -The energy saved from one recycled aluminum can will operate a television set for three hours. If you throw an aluminum can out of the train window, it will still litter the earth up to 500 years later. If you throw the glass bottle you litter the earth for ever.
- -It takes 500,000 trees just to make the newspaper we read every Sunday.
- -Save your family newspapers. Find out how to recycle newspapers in your area. Most paper thrown away in the office just has printing on one side. Ask your parents to bring home some of this paper. So you can use the blank side for writing or drawing.

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Approximate Decomposition Times in a Landfill

Traffic ticket		1 month
Banana peel		Up to 6 month
Wool sock		1 year
Wood stakes		4 years
Wax paper cup		5 years
Painted wooden stake		13 years
Tin cans		100 years
Aluminium cans, plastic bottles		Up to 500 years
Glass containers		never

- **Literature:**

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- Тетиор А.Н. Городская экология

- **Internet data:**

- <http://www.euronews.net/>
- <http://www.euronews.com/>
- <http://www.foxnews.com/world>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/>
- <http://www.boston.com/bigpicture/>
- <http://www.latimes.com/>

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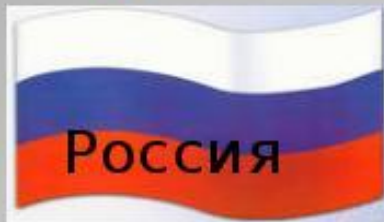
Can you describe our country?

Work in groups.

- Don't forget to mention:
- The continent
- The capital
- The cities
- Places of interest
- The population
- The official language
- Weather
- Famous people
- Interesting facts



Результаты сравнения традиций в русских и в английских семьях



- День матери- дети дарят цветы и открытки мамам.
- Пасха — выпекание кулича, крашение яиц.
- Новый год — украшение дома елкой, мишурой, подкладывание подарков под елку.
- Рождество- приготовление сочива, сыт, утки или гуся с яблоками.
- Традиция чаепития- самовар, калачи.



- Mother's day -дети выполняют всю домашнюю работу по дому.
- Easter — украшение ветками деревьев с набухшими почками, украшение нарциссами.
- New Year — обычай отцу семейства покидать дом через черный ход унося с собою старый, когда он возвращается его встречают криками и смехом.
- Christmas — приготовление индейки с соусом из крыжовника, рождественского пудинга и бренди.
- Традиция чаепития- чай со сливками по особому рецепту, и в строго определенное время.