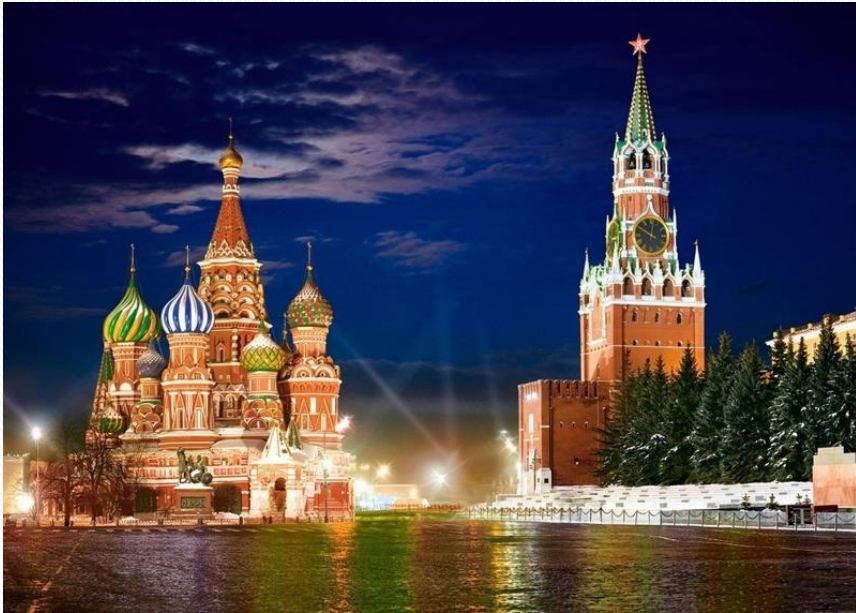


# Project Work

## WELCOME TO RUSSIA



Pupils: 8 D

Teacher: E.V. Doeva

Vladikavkaz

2019

# Паспорт проекта

- Название проекта: Welcome to Russia
- Учебный предмет: Английский язык
- Возраст учащихся: 8 класс
- Тип проекта: информационный, краткосрочный, групповой
- Срок реализации: октябрь 2019
- Цель проекта: расширить знания о России
- Задачи проекта: закрепить знания учащихся о географическом положении России, символами, населением, знаменитыми людьми, интересные факты, 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

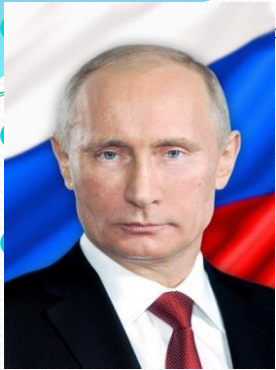
There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all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

**legislative**



- **the Federal Assembly**

**executive**

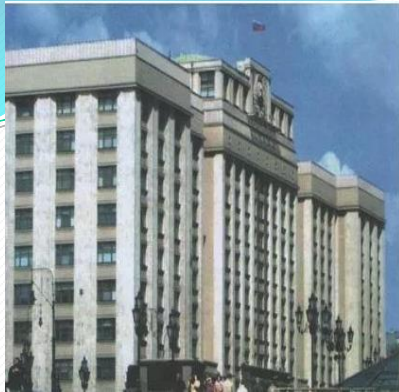


- **the Cabinet of Ministers**

**judicial**



- **the system of Courts**



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.

# The Bolshoi theatre.





Rebuilt theatre architect Beauvais was significantly greater than the former, therefore, it is immediately attached to the definition of "Large".



# Fire

Cloudy frosty morning March 11, 1853, for some unknown reason, the theatre started a fire. The flame instantly engulfed the entire building, but with the greatest force, the fire raged on the stage and in the auditorium. Two days fought Muscovites with flames, and on the third building of the theatre was reminiscent of the ruins of the Roman Colosseum



## Alabaster group

Alabaster group of Apollo that adorned the theatre of Beauvais, died in a fire. To create a new Kavos invited the famous Russian sculptor Peter Klodt (1805-1867), author of the famous four horse groups on the Anichkov bridge across the Fontanka river in St. Petersburg. Klodt has created the now famous the world-sculptural group with Apollo



## The auditorium

The size of the auditorium became almost equal depth and a width of about 30 meters, height - about 20 meters. The auditorium began to accommodate over 2,000 spectators. In this form, the Bolshoi theatre has survived to the present day, with the exception of small internal and external alterations.



# The war

1941 was very difficult for the Bolshoi theatre. The theater building in Moscow was empty... In the evacuation team spent a year and nine months



## Reconstruction

The Bolshoi theatre was closed for reconstruction on July 2, 2005. Re-opened in October 2011. After the reconstruction of the theatre has increased more than doubled to 80 thousand square meters, and gained a large underground space.





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# Famous people of Russia



# Valery Gergiev



Gergiev, born in Moscow, is the son of Marina Lagkueva and Abisal Zaurbekovich Gergiev. He and his brother were grown in Vladikavkaz in North Ossetia in the Caucasus. In 1999 Gergiev married the musician Natalya Dzebisova, who is 27 years his junior and a native Ossetian. He is famous in Russia, Rome and in London

# Peter Tchaikovsky



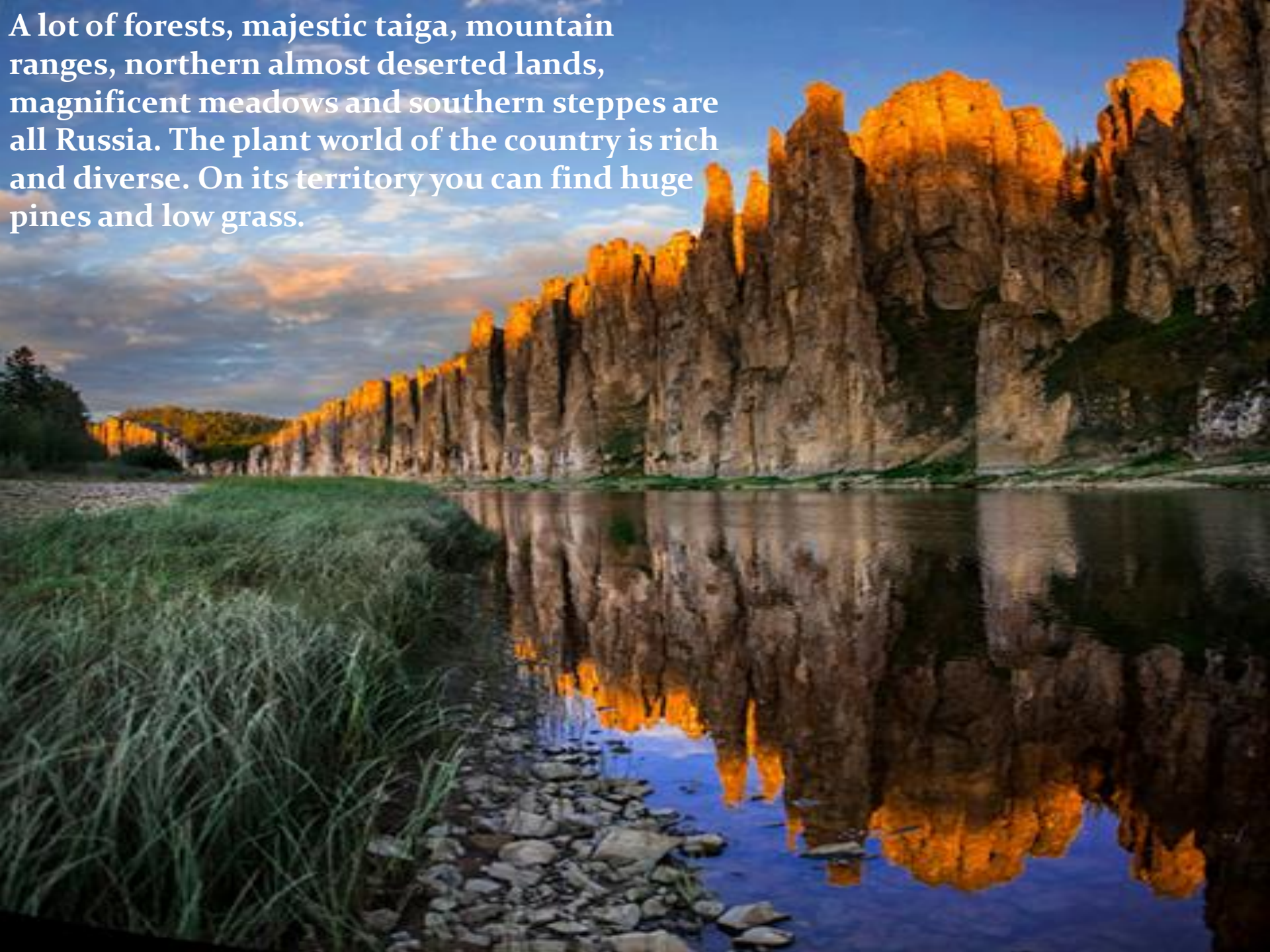
Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, an outstanding Russian composer, was born in Votkinsk in 1840. He was fond of music since his early childhood. His mother sang him beautiful songs and taught him to play the piano. He graduated from the Petersburg Conservatoire only in 1866 because of his poor living conditions. He was the best pupil of Anton Rubinstein. When the Moscow Conservatoire was founded, Pyotr Ilyich became a professor there. He died 1893.

# 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.



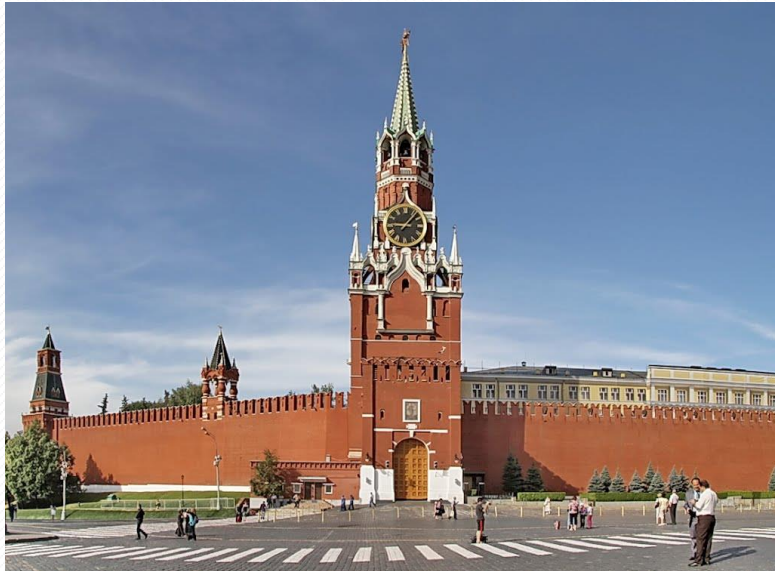


In different parts of Russia are different climatic conditions, and accordingly people have absolutely different hobbies. Widespread are such hobbies as hunting, fishing, horse riding, snowboarding and skiing, tennis, football and other ball games. There are still a lot of different hobbies for Russians.

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.*

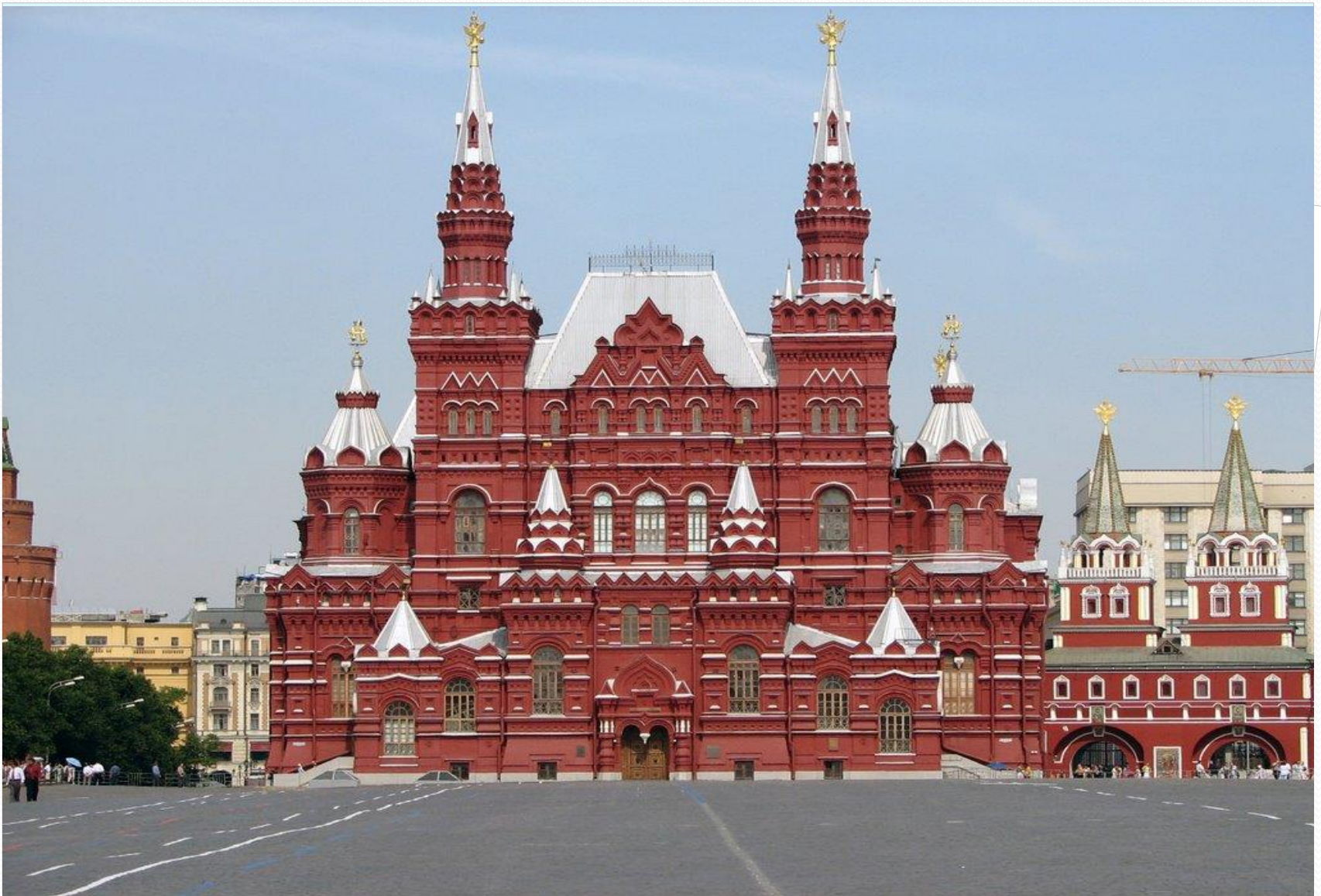




***The Lenin Mausoleum (Mavzoley Lenina) - in the centre of Red Square by the Kremlin wall; built in 1924; the architect – Alexey Victorovich Shchusev; rebuilt in 1930: at first was made of wood; now built of stone, brick, and marble and granite.***



***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.***

# 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, сыти, 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.