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WELCOME TO KAZAN

Учебно-методическое пособие
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

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Пособие предназначено для студентов высших учебных заведений дневной, вечерней и заочной форм обучения всех специальностей. Целью данной работы является обучение чтению и переводу литературы по страноведению и развитию навыков устной речи на этой основе. Пособие строится по тематическому принципу, тексты отражают современные данные о Казани. В данной работе представлены основные сведения о культуре, искусстве, спорте, национальных традициях народов проживающих в столице Татарстана – Казани. Каждый урок содержит систему упражнений для закрепления лексического материала и тренировки в переводе адаптированных текстов.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие предназначено для студентов высших учебных заведений дневной, вечерней и заочной форм обучения всех специальностей, и может быть использовано для рассмотрения страноведческих вопросов языкового курса, обучения чтению и переводу на аудиторных занятиях, а также для самостоятельной работы.

Цель пособия – взаимосвязанное развитие у студентов коммуникативной компетенции, достаточной для осуществления общения на английском языке в устной и письменной форме (чтение и устная речь) в соответствии с программой.

Данное пособие посвящено столице Республике Татарстан – Казани. Языковой материал курса должен служить не только решению дидактических задач, но и обладать самостоятельной познавательной ценностью. Учитывая региональный компонент в содержании учебного материала, пособие строится по тематическому принципу, тексты отражают современные данные о Казани. В работе представлены основные сведения о культуре, искусстве, спорте, национальных традициях народов проживающих в столице Татарстана – Казани.

Предлагаемые тексты, несмотря на небольшой объем, несут значительную смысловую нагрузку, изобилуют фактическим материалом и позволяют представить Казань во всем ее многообразии.

Пособие состоит из 10 уроков (Units), посвященных отдельным областям общественной жизни Казани. Каждый урок содержит базовый текст с необходимым тематическим словарем, а также ряд лексических упражнений. Лексические упражнения подобраны для иллюстрации и тренировки в употреблении лексики и конструкций, встречающихся в текстах.

Всесторонняя работа с текстовым материалом и активное ситуативно-речевое общение призваны обеспечить практическое владение разговорным английским языком, а также узнать и понять уникальную историю, культуру и современную жизнь Казани.

Unit 1

The Republic of Tatarstan

The Republic of Tatarstan is a subject of the Russian Federation. The Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Republic was signed on the 30th of August, 1990. The names “Republic of Tatarstan” and “Tatarstan” are equivalent.

The climate of Tatarstan is mild continental with long, warm and sometimes hot and droughty summer and moderately cold winter.

The population of the Republic of Tatarstan numbers 3.772.900 and comprises representatives of 115 ethnic groups including the Tatars (52.9%), the Russians (39.5%), the Chuvashes (3.4%), the Ukrainians, the Udmurts, the Mari, the Bashkirs, the Jews, and others. Russian population prevails in large cities and adjacent regions, while Tatar population dominates in rural areas.

The official languages are Tatar and Russian.

Tatarstan is one of the largest socio-economic, scientific and political centres of the Volga Region. It is located at the centre of the Russian Federation. It connects East and West, North and South of the country. The republic has rich natural resources and a developed industry. The industrial complex is very important in the republic.

Tatarstan is a multireligious republic. During its history Tatarstan has accumulated the richest experience of peoples of various nationalities, ethnic and religious groups. More than 100 nationalities live friendly in the republic. The most widely-spread religions are Islam and Orthodox Christianity. There are small communities of other Christian confessions: Old Believers, Catholics, Lutherans, Baptists. The important national values are tolerance, consensus and compromise.

Tatarstan is rich in oil. The most well-known oil fields are Romashkinskoye, Novo-Velkhovskoye, Pervomaiskoye and Bondyuzhskoye. Tatarstan is also rich in brown and black coal, copper, gypsum, dolomites, clays, mineral waters and medical muds.

The republic has huge water resources. The Volga river system is of great importance to Russia and Tatarstan. The Volga, the Kama, the Vyatka and the Belaya rivers are the four longest rivers, but there are also a lot of smaller rivers: the Zai, the Myosha, the Cheremshan, the Kazanka, etc. and a lot of beautiful lakes, such as Lake Kaban, Swan Lake, Blue Lake, Deep Lake and others.

The geographical position of Tatarstan is favourable for the development of industry, trade and other socio-economic fields.

Vocabulary

to be signed
mild

быть подписанным
умеренный

droughty	засушливый
moderately	умеренно
adjacent regions	соседние регионы
consensus	консенсус
compromise	компромисс
copper	медь
gypsum	гипс
dolomites	доломиты
clay	глина
medical mud	лечебная грязь
favourable	благоприятный

Exercices

1. Answer the questions.

1. Where is the Republic of Tatarstan situated?
2. What are the official languages of Tatarstan?
3. What Declaration was signed on the 30th of August, 1990?
4. What can you say about the climate of Tatarstan?
5. Why Tatarstan is considered to be a multireligious republic?
6. What kind of natural resources can be found in Tatarstan? Name the most well-known oil fields.
7. What is the population of the Republic of Tatarstan?
8. What important sport event took place in Kazan in 2013?

2. Correct the spelling mistakes.

Populetion	sientific	languge
rish in oil	favorable	well-noun
adgacent regeons	maild climat	oficial
sabject	recources	riligios

3. Match.

mild climate	благоприятный
multireligious republic	природные ископаемые
rural area	известный
favourable	быть богатым нефтью
natural resources	сельская местность
scientific centre	соседние регионы
to be rich in oil	многорелигиозная республика
well-known	умеренный климат

adjacent regions	научный центр
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4. Complete the words in each sentence.

1. The Republic of Tatarstan is a ... of the Russian Federation.
2. Tatar population dominates in ... areas.
3. Tatarstan is one of the largest ... and ... centres of the Volga Region.
4. There are different ethnic groups in Tatarstan including the..., the ..., the ..., the... and many others.
5. The official languages are ... and ...
6. Tatarstan is rich in...
7. The republic has rich natural ... and a developed ...
8. The geographical position of Tatarstan is ... for the ... of industry and trade.
9. Tatarstan is a ... republic.
10. The most ... oil fields are Romashkinskoye, Novo-Velkhovskoye, and Pervomaiskoye.

5. Write the sentences in correct order.

1. of, a subject, The Republic of Tatarstan, the Russian Federation, is.
2. is, The climate of Tatarstan, with droughty summer, and, mild, cold winter.
3. for, favourable, the development, The geographical position of Tatarstan, of industry, and, is, trade.
4. dominates, Tatar population, rural areas, in.
5. live, 100 nationalities, friendly, in the republic, More than.
6. has, and, The republic, rich natural resources, a developed industry.
7. of great importance, The Volga river system, to Russia and Tatarstan, is.
8. in, Tatarstan, oil, brown and black coal, and copper, rich, is.
9. on the 30th of August, The Declaration of State Sovereignty, was signed, 1990.

6. Translate into English.

1. Республика Татарстан – это объект Российской Федерации.
2. Татарстан находится в центре Российской Федерации.
3. Климат Татарстана – умеренный: лето жаркое и засушливое, зима – не очень холодная.
3. Население Татарстана сосредоточено в больших городах, таких как Казань, Набережные Челны, Альметьевск, Чистополь, Бугульма.
4. Татарстан – это многонациональная республика.
5. Официальные языки Татарстана – русский и татарский.
6. Татарстан богат природными ископаемыми, такими как нефть, газ, уголь, медь и др.

Unit 2

Kazan

The capital of the Republic of Tatarstan, the city of Kazan, is situated on the left bank of the Volga in the estuary of the Kazanka and has the largest population and economic potential among the cities of the republic.

The area of Kazan is 425.16 square kilometres, and its population is 1.2 million. Young people at the age of up to 30 constitute 40.7 per cent of the city population. Citizens of Kazan represent over 100 nationalities.

Kazan is one of the oldest and most beautiful cities in the Volga region. Kazan is a thousand-year-old city with rich and unique history. In 2005 the people of Tatarstan, Russia and the whole world celebrated its millennium anniversary.

Kazan is located in a very picturesque place. Two rivers - the Volga river and the Kazanka river which played an important role in the history of the peoples of the country - meet here.

Thick forests with lots of animals, vast fields, big and small rivers and deep lakes with lots of fish make the nature of the Kazan area beautiful.

Lake Kaban, unique in its nature, “a mirror of clear water”, is in the centre of Kazan. There are a lot of legends and mysteries connected with this lake. Some of them are sad. The Bulak river (known as the Bulak canal) is very short. It is only 2 km long and stretches from Lake Kaban to the Kazanka river.

Archaeologists are trying to find out more about the past and reconstruct the picture of the great city, to find out the information about the ways the people lived, about their customs and traditions.

Kazan is one of the most important economic centres of the Russian Federation. Large enterprises produce planes, helicopters, compressors, computer systems, optic, chemicals, clothes, consumer goods and so on. It is one of the largest river ports on the Volga and also a large railroad, an automobile road and an air route centre.

Kazan is the centre of culture and education of Tatarstan. It has 30 higher educational institutions, including the world-known Kazan State University. Development of science is also supported by the Academy of Sciences of Tatarstan, Kazan Scientific Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, National Library of the Republic of Tatarstan (book-stock of 2.8 million), and Scientific Library of Kazan University (book-stock of 4.8 million).

Kazan is open to guests from all over the world. It's great fun to visit Kazan.

Vocabulary

an estuary

устье реки

to constitute

составлять, насчитывать

millennium anniversary	тысячелетняя годовщина
to be located	находиться, располагаться
a picturesque place	живописное место
a vast field	широкое поле
to stretch	простирается
an enterprise	предприятие
consumer goods	товары широкого потребления
higher educational institution	высшее учебное заведение

Exercices

1. Answer the questions.

1. What's the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What's the population of Kazan? How many nationalities live here?
4. Kazan is a large and old city, isn't it? How old is it?
5. What legends about lake Kaban do you know?
6. What kinds of goods are produced in Kazan?
7. Why can Kazan be named "a students' city"?
8. What famous educational institutions brought glory to Kazan city?

2. True or false? Write T or F.

1. If the city plays an important role in the economy of the republic, it's its capital_____.
2. Thick forests, vast fields, big rivers and deep lakes make the nature beautiful_____.
3. Every republic is multireligious _____.
4. Large enterprises produce only consumer goods _____.
5. Lake Kaban in Kazan is connected with the Bulak river _____.
6. The Volga river always played an important role in the Tatar history _____.
7. The development of science is always supported by the government _____.

3. Circle the correct answer.

1. Kazan is located in a very *picturesque* / *unique* place.
2. Kazan is situated on the *right* / *left* bank of the Volga in the *estuary/delta* of the Kazanka.
3. In 2005 the city of Kazan celebrated its *hundredth* / *millennium* anniversary.
4. Lake Kaban, unique in its nature, is in the *centre* / *suburbs* of Kazan.
5. Kazan is *open* / *closed* to guests from all over the world.
6. The Bulak river known as the Bulak canal is very *long* / *short*.

7. Citizens of Kazan represent over *100 / 40* nationalities.
8. Archaeologists are trying to find out more about *the past / the architecture* of the great city.

4. Complete the tables.

<i>adjective</i>	<i>opposite</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>noun</i>
young	old	national	nation
important		educational	
thick		natural	
vast		scientific	
small		mysterious	
picturesque		economic	
deep		beautiful	
beautiful		cultural	
great		airy	

5. Complete the sentence with a suitable word.

1. The city of Kazan is the _____ of the Republic of Tatarstan.
2. The city has the _____ population among the cities of the republic.
3. Citizens of Kazan represent over 100 _____.
4. Kazan is a _____-old city with rich and unique _____.
5. Kazan is located in a very _____ place.
6. Kazan is one of the most _____ centres of the Russian Federation.
7. The city has 30 higher educational institutions, including the world-known _____.
8. There are a lot of legends and _____ connected with lake Kaban.

6. Translate into English.

1. Казань – это столица республика Татарстан. Она находится на левом берегу реки Волги.
2. Казань расположена в очень живописном месте, в устье реки Казанки.
3. Территория Казани – 425 км², население – 1,2 миллиона людей ста национальностей.
4. В 2005 году Казань отмечала свою тысячелетнюю годовщину.
5. В центре Казани расположено уникальное озеро Кaban, с которым связано множество легенд.
6. Археологи пытаются воссоздать историю нашего великого города.
7. Крупнейшие казанские предприятия производят самолеты, вертолеты, компрессоры и медицинское оборудование.
8. Ежегодно Казань принимает сотни туристов и гостей со всего мира

Unit 3

The History of Kazan

The life of the Kazan Province was one of struggles between various parties. In summer and autumn 1552 Ivan the Terrible, the Russian tsar, attacked Kazan. A 150-thousand army, led by Ivan the Terrible, took Kazan by storm. It became part of Muscovy.

Tsar Ivan asked his people to rebuild the town. The life became more peaceful and Kazan became a trading and administrative centre of the region. In the middle of the 17th century Kazan was one of the biggest cities in Russia. Its population was 20 000 people.

His reforms effected the life of the city greatly. Since 1708 it became the centre of one of the biggest provinces. The reforms in the economic and cultural life began.

In July 1774 clouds of dust appeared from the side of Arskoye Pole. They were parts of Emeliyan Pugachev's army. In the early morning of the 12th of July, 1774, Pugachev's people divided into 4 groups and attacked the city. They couldn't take the Kremlin, and then they started to rob and kill. 2200 buildings were burnt. The last fight was on the 15th of July, 1774, near the village Czariczino. The fight lasted the whole day, Pugachev's army lost 2000 people and went away along Kokshayskaya street to the forest. They crossed to the right bank of the Volga. So in summer, 1774, ended Pugachev's invasion of Kazan.

In the early 19th century there were many big and small enterprises and handicraft shops. Kazan merchants sent their goods to Russian cities, China, Bukhara, Khiva and Persia as well.

In 1874 the water supply system began to work. The streets were lit with gas. There was electricity in some houses.

In 1875 the first line of the horse railway was built. In 1899 the first electric train appeared in the streets. There were more than 5 000 houses and 237 streets in Kazan. The population grew greatly.

At the end of the 19th century Kazan was one of the first five Russian cities in industry and business. In the new century there were 300 different enterprises in Kazan.

At the beginning of the 20th century Kazan became the capital of the Tatar Soviet Republic. The life of the city at that time was difficult. The problems of food and medicine were very important. In 1919-1920 an epidemic of typhus began. Many people died, thousands of people migrated from the city.

Later the enterprises were reconstructed, a new bridge across the Kazanka river was built. The city radio started working. New clinics were opened. New parks and workers' clubs were organized. There were great changes in the cultural

life. Famous Tatar composers, painters, architects began their work. With the beginning of the Second World War life in the city changed. Kazan gave a great support to the Soviet Army. In 1941 more than 32 000 people went to make fortifications on the right banks of the Volga and the Kama.

In the 1950s new public buildings appeared: the Opera and Ballet Theatre, lots of houses of culture and cinemas: Druzhba, Pobeda, Mir, Zvezda. In 1959 the Kazan television centre began its work.

At the end of the 20th century together with the whole country Kazan experienced a rapid change. By the mid-1980s Kazan had become a major industrial centre. The city produced a range of goods. The population of the republic increased greatly. In 2011 there lived 3 787 400 people.

In the 21st century great investment projects are to be introduced in Kazan. Life in the city is changing too. The city is becoming more comfortable, cleaner and nicer. The celebrations of the 1000th anniversary in 2005 became a symbol of the rich history of the city.

Vocabulary

struggle	борьба
Ivan the Terrible	Иван Грозный
by storm	штурм
clouds of dust	облака пыли
to appear	появляться
to divide	делить, разделять
invasion	завоевание, захват
merchant	купец
to be lit with	быть освещенным чем-либо (<i>напр.</i> газом)
to give a support	оказывать поддержку
to make fortifications	делать укрепления
to experience a change	претерпевать изменения

Exercices

1. Answer the questions.

1. Who attacked Kazan in 1552?
2. How many people lived in Kazan city in the middle of the 17th century?
3. What Russian tsars stayed in Kazan?
4. Do you know who Emel'yan Pugachev was? What role did his invasion play in the history of Kazan?
5. Did Emel'yan Pugachev manage to take the Kazan Kremlin?
6. When was the first line of the horse railway built?

7. When did the first electric train appear in the streets of the city?
8. When did Kazan become the capital of the Tatar Republic?
9. What kind of problems did the citizens have at the beginning of the 20th century?
10. What famous Tatar composers and painters lived and worked in Kazan?
11. In what way did Kazan help to the Soviet Army during the Second World War?
12. What changes can you see nowadays? What's the population of the republic?

2. True or false? Write T or F.

1. Ivan the Terrible, the Russian tsar, attacked Kazan and took it by storm in 1774.
2. Emelian Pugachev's army took the Kazan Kremlin and then reconstructed it.
3. Kazan merchants sent their goods only to China, Bukhara and Persia.
4. The problems of food and medicine made many people migrate from the city at the beginning of the 20th century.
5. Nowadays Kazan is a major industrial centre in the Volga region.

3. Match 1-10 with a-j.

1	to give	a	centre
2	to celebrate	b	the reforms
3	to take the city	c	a change
4	to begin	d	the life
5	to make	e	the town
6	administrative	f	the anniversary
7	to experience	g	goods
8	to effect	h	by storm
9	to rebuild	i	fortifications
10	to produce	j	a support

4. Associate the beginning and the end of the sentence.

Kazan is	to Russian cities and abroad.
Tsar Ivan the Terrible took Kazan by storm	lived and worked in Kazan.
Nowadays the city is becoming	in 1552.
During the Second World War Kazan citizens	at the beginning of the 20th century.
Many famous writers, composers, painters and architects	gave a great support to the Soviet Army.
Many big and small enterprises of Kazan send their goods	became a symbol of the rich history of the city.
Kazan became the capital of the Tatar	the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan.

Soviet Republic	
The 1000th anniversary of Kazan	more comfortable, cleaner and nicer.

5. Correct the spelling mistakes.

strugle	experiance	aniverssary
sentury	envasion	apear
suport	economik	architekt
selebration	efect	attacke

6. Complete the sentence with a suitable word.

1. The Russian tsar _____ Kazan in 1552.
2. In the middle of the 17th century Kazan was one of the _____ cities in Russia.
3. In 1899 the first _____ appeared in the streets of Kazan.
4. In 1919-1920 thousands of people migrated from the city because of the _____.
5. At the end of the 20th century the population of the republic _____ greatly.
6. Pugachev's _____ of Kazan ended in summer, 1774.
7. In 1941 more than 32 000 people went to make _____ on the banks of the Volga.
8. The celebrations of the 1000th anniversary in 2005 became _____ of the rich history of the city.

7. Translate into English.

1. Летом 1552 царь Иван Грозный штурмом взял Казань.
2. В 17 веке Казань становится одним из крупнейших городов России.
3. В 1774 году армия Емельяна Пугачева атаковала город. Пугачев не смог захватить Кремль и его армия начала грабить и убивать жителей Казани.
4. В 19 веке Казанские купцы посылали свои товары во многие города России, а также в Китай, Бухару и Персию.
5. В 1899 году на улицах города появился первый электрический трамвай.
6. В начале 20 века Казань становится столицей Советской Татарской Республики.
7. Во время Второй Мировой войны Казань оказывала огромную поддержку Советской Армии.
8. После войны Казань становится крупнейшим промышленным центром, население города растет.
9. Празднование тысячелетней годовщины города в 2005 году стало символом богатой истории Казани.

Unit 4

The Architecture of Kazan

The Kazan Kremlin

The Kazan Kremlin remains to this day the very heart of the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan – Kazan. The most unusual structure in the Kremlin complex is the Suyumbike Tower. It has become the architectural symbol of Kazan and is famous a long way from the Republic of Tatarstan.

The Kazan Kremlin is unique because historically it continually discovers the history, the interchange of values between several cultures and civilizations.

The Kazan Kremlin is not the only ancient urban fort on the bank of the Volga river. It is the only monument to the lost culture of the Kazan khanate. It is the only surviving Tatar fortress.

It is an example of the synthesis of Tatar and Russian architecture. It combines various styles and historical epochs. Inside the Kremlin complex we can clearly see the influences of Volga Bulgaria, the Golden Horde and the Kazan khanate. The Kremlin developed under the influence of two religions – Christianity and Islam.

Nowadays the Kazan Kremlin symbolizes the nation's history, its culture and traditions. In the course of many years Russian and Tatar cultures developed side by side. This can be easily seen in the Kazan Kremlin. Magnificent golden crosses of the Annunciation Cathedral harmonize with ornate minarets of Kul-Sharif Mosque.

In 2000 the Kazan Kremlin became a monument of UNESCO World Heritage.

Suyumbike Tower

Suyumbike Tower is the tallest leaning tower in Russia and in Europe. Often the image of the tower is used as an architectural emblem of Kazan. The height of the tower is about 58 meters and it rises above the river Kazanka, so it can be seen from both banks and various remote locations in Kazan. The tower has seven storeys, three of which are made in the lower rectangular shape. The four upper floors of the tower are in the shape of an octagon Suyumbike, and the sixth tier has truncated nature of the marquee cover, complete and octagonal lookout tower. The exact date of construction of this architectural monument is still not precisely known. According to one version it was built in 1552 after the conquest of Ivan the Terrible, and on the other in the late 17th – early 18th centuries. According to one legend, the tower was named in honor of the queen – Suyumbike who lived in the 16th. Around origin of the tower, there are several legends, but its popular name, but have no scientific basis.



According to a legend the tower was built to commemorate Queen Suyumbike and her husband Safa Giray, who died in 1549. According to another legend, it was built on the orders of Ivan the Terrible for seven days (representing its seven storeys), after the capture of Kazan in 1552 at the request of the queen-condition Suyumbike, who dropped from the seventh tier. In one version of the legend the Russian Tsar offered to marry her.

Kul-Sharif Mosque

Kul-Sharif Mosque is one of the main mosques of Tatarstan and Kazan and the largest mosque in Europe. This architectural monument was erected in 2005. The mosque was built in the likeness of an ancient mosque in Kazan, which was destroyed during the conquest of Ivan the Terrible. Kul-Sharif complex includes the building of the mosque, museum, library, publishing house, the management of the Imam.

The mosque is a domed building with four minarets at the corners. The dome of the Kul-Sharif mosque is decorated with forms associated with the images and the decorative details of “the Kazan cap” – the crown of Kazan khans, taken away to Moscow after the conquest of Kazan in the mid-16th century.

Cathedral of the Annunciation

Cathedral of the Annunciation is an Orthodox church, located on the territory of the Kazan Kremlin. The cathedral was built in 1562 by the famous architect Pskov Postnik Yakovlev. The same architect is considered the creator of St. Basil’s Cathedral in Moscow. Because of fire and repeated military operations in the territory of the Kremlin the Cathedral was badly damaged, but later recovered thanks to the work of skilled architects.

Cathedral of the Annunciation is the most distant example of Pskov school of architecture and the oldest surviving historical and architectural monument in the ensemble of the Kremlin and the city.

Vocabulary

to remain	оставаться
the heart	сердце
the interchange of values	взаимное влияние ценностей
the ancient urban fort	древняя городская крепость
the Kazan khanate	Казанское ханство
to survive	выживать
Volga Bulgaria	Волжская Булгария
the Golden Horde	Золотая Орда
the influence	влияние
magnificent	великолепный

the ornate minaret	богато украшенный минарет
UNESCO World Heritage	Мировое наследие ЮНЕСКО
the leaning tower	падающая башня
the height	высота
the remote location	удаленная местность
the storey	этаж
the rectangular shape	прямоугольная форма
the upper floor	верхний этаж
in the shape of an octagon	в форме восьмиугольника
the tier	ярус
the truncated nature	усеченная форма
the marquee cover	купол шатра
the octagonal lookout tower	восьмиугольная смотровая башня
the conquest	завоевание
to be named in honor	быть названным в честь
to commemorate	сохранить в памяти (зд. в память)
on the order	по заказу
the capture	захват
to be erected	быть установленным
in the likeness	по подобию
the domed building	купольное здание
the crown of Kazan khans	корона Казанских ханов
Cathedral of the Annunciation	Благовещенский собор
the creator	создатель
St. Basil's Cathedral	Собор Святого Василия
to be damaged	быть поврежденным

Exercices






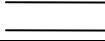





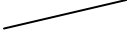
1. Answer the questions.

1. What can be considered the architectural symbol of Kazan?
2. Have you ever seen the Kazan Kremlin? Were you impressed? In what way?
3. What religions influenced the development of the Kazan Kremlin?
4. When did the Kazan Kremlin become a monument of UNESCO World Heritage?
5. Where is the Suyumbike Tower situated? When was it built?
6. Its floors have different forms, don't they? What are they?
7. What legends about the Suyumbike Tower do you know?
8. What is Kul-Sharif complex?
9. How is the dome of the Kul-Sharif mosque decorated?
10. Who is the creator of the Cathedral of the Annunciation? When was it built?

2. Associate the antonyms.

unusual	the straight tower
famous	nearby
ancient	release
urban	reconstructed
tall	usual
the leaning tower	miserable
magnificent	unknown
destroyed	rural
capture	modern
remote	low

3. Shapes and lines.

Shapes	Noun	Adjective	Lines	Adjective
	circle	Round, circular		straight
	square	square		curved
	rectangle	rectangular		parallel
	triangle	triangular		vertical
	oval	oval		horizontal
	point	pointed		diagonal

Complete the words:

strai___	verti___	horizon___
poin___	circu___	squ___
cur___	ro___	paral___
rectan___	trian___	diag___

4. Complete the sentences below with words from the box.

Square, round, oval, triangular, curved, diagonal, rectangular, straight, pointed

A diagonal line connects opposite corners in a square.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. An egg is _____. | 5. A shape with three sides is _____. |
| 2. A computer screen is usually _____. | 6. A knife is _____ at the end. |
| 3. A DVD is _____. | 7. A ball has a _____ surface. |
| 4. The box your CD comes in is _____. | 8. A ruler is _____, not curved. |

5. Complete the sentence with a suitable word. Use the correct form!

To remain, to decorate, to develop, to include, to marry, to commemorate, to harmonize, to locate.

1. According to one legend the Queen Suyumbike dropped from the seventh tier because she didn't want _____ the Russian tsar.
2. Magnificent golden crosses of the Annunciation Cathedral _____ with ornate minarets of Kul-Sharif Mosque.
3. The Kazan Kremlin _____ under the influence of two religions.
4. The dome of the Kul-Sharif mosque is _____ with the images and decorative details.
5. According to one legend the tower was built in order to _____ Queen Suyumbike.
6. Cathedral of the Annunciation is an Orthodox church _____ on the territory of the Kazan Kremlin.
7. Kul-Sharif complex _____ the building of the mosque, museum, library, publishing house, the management of the Imam.
8. The Kazan Kremlin _____ the heart of the capital of Tatarstan.

6. Write the sentences in correct order.

1. of Kazan / Suyumbike Tower / the architectural symbol / has become.
2. is / the ancient urban fort / the bank of / The Kazan Kremlin / the Volga river / on.
3. in Tatarstan / Russian and Tatar cultures / side by side / are developing.
4. one of the main / Kul-Sharif Mosque / in Europe / the largest mosque / mosques of Tatarstan / and / is.
5. by / the famous / The cathedral of the Annunciation / architect / was built / Postnik Yakovlev.
6. in / became / The Kazan Kremlin / of UNESCO World Heritage / a monument / 2000.
7. isn't known / The exact date / of this architectural monument / of the construction.
8. The mosque / during the conquest / was destroyed / of Ivan the Terrible.

7. Translate into English.

1. Казанский Кремль символизирует сердце столицы Республики Татарстан.
2. Казанский Кремль – это уникальная древняя городская крепость, расположенная на берегу реки Волги.
3. Кремль является примером синтеза русской и татарской культуры, это единственная сохранившаяся татарская крепость.

4. В 2000 году Казанский Кремль был внесен в список памятников Мирового наследия ЮНЕСКО.
5. Башня Сююмбике – это архитектурный символ города и самая высокая падающая башня в России и Европе.
6. Множество легенд связано с башней. Согласно одной из них башня была построена по приказу Ивана Грозного в честь царицы Сююмбике, жившей в 16 веке.
7. Мечеть Кул-Шариф, самая главная мечеть Татарстана, включает в себя мечеть, музей, библиотеку, управление имама.
8. Благовещенский Собор был построен в 1562 году известным псковским архитектором Постником Яковлевым. Именно он считается создателем Собора Святого Василия в Москве.

Unit 5

Theatres and museums in Kazan

Theatres

At present, there are 7 professional theatres in Kazan. Most popular in and outside the republic is the Tatar State Opera and Ballet Theatre named after Musa Jalil, functioning since 1939. It hosts the annual international opera festivals named after Fyodor Chaliapin and the classic ballet festivals named after Rudolf Nuriev with the participation of well-known masters of the world scene. Traditional tours of European countries, in particular of the Netherlands, have brought international fame and popularity to the theatre's troupe.



The Tatar State Academic Theatre named after Galiaskar Kamal is known by staging the works by classics of the Tatar dramatic art, such as Naki Isanbet, Galiaskar Kamal, Farid Yarullin, Tufan Minnullin, etc. Its tours to Moscow and countries with large Tatar communities have become traditional.

The Kazan Academic Russian Bolshoi Drama Theatre named after Vasily Kachalov is a constant participant of international drama festivals and enjoys wide popularity of Kazan residents and visitors.

Museums

There are 100 state museums and over 300 departmental museums in Tatarstan which help to learn the history and culture of this land.

The State United Museum of the Republic of Tatarstan was founded in 1894. Its exposition was based on the materials of 1890 Scientific and Industrial Exhibition and the collection of collector Andrei Likhachev. The museum provides information about the nature of the land and its history from ancient times.

The Fine Arts Museum founded in 1959 on the basis of the State Museum picture gallery displays over 21000 pieces of painting, graphics, sculpture and applied art. Among them are the works of Rembrandt, Durer, Bryullov, Aivazovsky, Perov, Kramskoy, Savrasov, Shishkin, Kuindzhi, Levitan, Repin, Vereshchagin, Serov, Roerich, Fechin, Urmanche, and many others.

The Museum of Geology under Kazan State University displays a rich collection of meteorites, minerals and crystalline soils of the Urals and Siberia.

The Museum of Ethnography under Kazan State University provides information about life of peoples in different corners of the world. It also contains materials collected by Ivan Simonov during the Antarctic expedition of Bellinshauzen and Lazarev.

Also of interest for visitors to Tatarstan can be memorial flats of Mousa Jalil and Nazib Zhiganov, museums of Yevgeny Baratynsky, Maxim Gorky, Baki Urmanche, Salikh Saidashev in Kazan.

Vocabulary

named after	названный в честь
it hosts	здесь проводятся
a participation	участие
in particular	в особенности
fame	известность, слава
to stage	ставить на сцене
to tour	зд. гастролить
a constant participant	постоянный участник
a departmental museum	ведомственный музей
an exhibition	выставка
to provide	обеспечивать, снабжать
applied art	прикладное искусство
crystalline soils	кристаллические почвы

to contain

содержать

Exercices

1. Answer the questions.

1. How many theatres are there in Kazan?
2. Which is the most popular among them?
3. What festivals take place there?
4. What outstanding masters do you know?
5. What Tatar dramatic actors have you ever heard about?
6. What countries are visited by the Tatar theatres' troupes?
7. How many museums are there in Tatarstan? Which of them have you already visited?
8. What kind of exhibitions can you find there?
9. Are you interested in the history and culture of your native land?
10. What famous painters do you know? Have you ever seen their masterpieces?
11. What do you like about the painting?
12. Do you do any painting or drawing yourself? If so, what do you do?

2. Agree or disagree.

1. Most people prefer to go to the theatres and cinemas, not to stay at home and watch TV.
2. The interior of the theatre and the seats are of no importance for real theatre-goers.
3. A good cast makes a good play.
4. Opera and ballet are equally popular in our country.
5. The role of producer is not very important.
6. Most people prefer sitting in the gallery.
7. It doesn't take many people to produce a play/ opera / ballet.
8. Amateur theatre is given much attention to in your country.
9. There are not many higher educational institutions to train actors, designers, directors, etc. in your country.
10. For most theatre-goers there is no problem in getting tickets for a good play/ opera / ballet.
11. In our country there are more theatres than opera houses.

3. Match.

Казанский академический русский Большой драматический театр им. В.И. Качалова.	Tatar Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre named after Musa Jalil.
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Татарский государственный академический театр имени Галиаскара Камала.	Drama and Comedy Theatre named after Karim Tinchurin.
Театр драмы и комедии им. Карима Тинчурина.	Kazan Academic Russian Bolshoi Drama Theater named after Kachalov.
Татарский академический театр оперы и балета им. Мусы Джалиля.	Theatre for Young People.
Казанский государственный театр кукол "Экият".	Tatar State Academic Theatre named after Galiaskar Kamal.
Театр юного зрителя.	Kazan State Puppet Theatre "Ekiyat".

4. Complete the tables below with words from the box.

Thriller, classical, opera, comedies, jazz, drawings, adventure, rhythm and blues, romantic, ballet, song, exhibits, horror, rock, musicals, paintings, folk, tragedies, pop, sculptures, aria, science-fiction, modern art, orchestra, cinema-goer, composer, ancient vases, puppet-show, gold and silver coins, soprano, tenor, bass.

cinema	theatre	music	museum
<i>thriller,</i> _____	<i>opera,</i> _____	<i>classical,</i> _____	<i>exhibits,</i> _____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

5. Put the words in order.

- Museums / the history / culture of this land / help to learn / and.
- pieces of painting, graphics, sculpture and applied art / The picture gallery / hundreds of / displays.
- life of peoples / provides / The Museum / in different corners of the world / information about.
- a constant participant / The theatre / of international drama festivals / is.
- to the theatre's troupe / have brought / The traditional European tours / international fame and popularity.
- the materials / This exposition / of the amateur collector / is based on.
- can / The Kazan visitors / enjoy / memorial flats and museums / the wide range of.

6. Translate into English.

1. В настоящий момент в Казани насчитывается семь профессиональных театров.
2. Самый известный на сегодняшний день – это Татарский государственный театр оперы и балета имени Мусы Джалиля.
3. Здесь проводятся Международные фестивали имени Федора Шаляпина и Рудольфа Нуриева.
4. Татарский академический театр имени Галиаскара Камала известен постановками татарских классиков, среди которых Галиаскар Камал, Фарид Яруллин, Туфан Миннулин и др.
5. Музеи Татарстана помогают изучать историю и культуру этого края.
6. Государственный национальный музей Республики Татарстан предоставляет информацию о природе и культуре татарского края с древнейших времен до сегодняшнего дня.
7. В Музее изобразительных искусств представлены работы таких именитых мастеров как Рембрандт, Дюрер, Брюллов, Айвазовский, Серов, Шишкин, Урманче и многих других.
8. Геологический музей при Поволжском федеральном университете насчитывает богатую коллекцию метеоритов, минералов и кристаллических почв.

Unit 6

Higher educational institutions in Kazan

Tatarstan is known for a high level of development of the academic, high school and branch science. More than 200 years Kazan is one of leading scientific centers of Eastern Europe.

Kazan is one of the oldest educational centres in Russia. There are 84 institutions of higher education (including 24 state-run institutions), mostly in Kazan.

There are 44 higher educational institutions, including 19 branches and representations of nonresident higher education institutions in which more than 140 thousand students get education (on the end 2009). Kazan is a unique city in Russia, having at the same time a federal university and a national research university.

Kazan Federal University is a higher educational institution of Kazan; the oldest, after Moscow, continuously existing university of Russia. It was established

in 1804. Kazan federal university is included in the State arch of especially valuable objects of cultural heritage of the people of the Russian Federation.

The University carefully preserves the traditions of its world renowned scientific schools of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and linguistics. Over the last decade it has succeeded in promoting state-of-the art research in the areas of computing and environmental sciences, as well as social and cultural studies often taking advantage of interdisciplinary approaches.

Kazan State Technical University (KSTU) was established in 1932. The history of the University is closely related to the progress of Russian aeronautics. Fundamental education and profound scientific research are the distinguishing features of the university which make it very attractive for a great number of young people. Until the recent time, it was well known as Kazan Aviation Institute (KAI). In 1973, the Institute was named after Andrey N.Tupolev, the prominent aircraft designer. In 1992, it obtained the status of the State Technical University. The University was most recently accredited by the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation in 2008.

Today the University is one of the leading Russian institutions in aircraft engineering, engine- and instrument- design and manufacturing, computer science and radio- and telecommunications engineering. KSTU is the largest technical university in the Republic of Tatarstan and the Volga region.

Kazan National Research Technological University springs from the Integrated Industrial College. On July 14, 1890, the Ministry of Public Education of the Russian Empire enacted the resolution to establish the Integrated Secondary Technological and Chemical Sciences College and the Lower Technical College comprising chemical engineering, mechanical engineering and civil engineering departments.

In 1992 Kazan State Chemical Technological Institute obtained a new status and became Kazan State Technological University (KSTU).

The University is proud of its students, among them are: the famous Academician V.V. Kafarov, corresponding members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences P.A. Kirpichnikov, S.R. Rafikov, I.V Torgov, B.M. Mikhaylov, Y. S. Klyachkin.

In 2010 the university was given the status of national research university.

Kazan State Power Engineering University is a higher educational institution. It is one of the three specialized power higher education institutions in Russia. The university conducts training of specialists in the field of power, and also retraining of personnel and professional development.

The university carries out educational activities in four forms of education: intramural, extramural (evening), correspondence and distance. In higher education

institution a multilevel education system is established. Preparation of bachelors (in 16 directions of preparation) and masters (in 11 directions of preparation), and experts (on 32 specialties) is conducted. Also training in postgraduate study and doctoral study, professional development and training of teachers of higher education institutions and technical schools are carried out. At the university the process of receiving the second higher education is organized.

Kazan State Medical University - the multipurpose multilevel state higher medical educational institution meets requirements of society and personality in higher medical education and provides development of medico-biological sciences, scientific medical knowledge.

The university is included into the system of the higher education and scientific researches of Ministry of Health and the medical industry of Russia.

Vocabulary

leading scientific center	ведущий научный центр
higher education institution	высшее образовательное учреждение
continuously	непрерывно
cultural heritage	культурное наследие
to preserve	хранить
renowned	известный, знаменитый
interdisciplinary approach	междисциплинарный подход
aeronautics	аэронавтика
distinguishing feature	отличительная черта
attractive	привлекательный
aircraft engineering	авиастроение
engine- and instrument design	двигателестроение и
and manufacturing	приборостроение
radio- and telecommunications	радио и
engineering	телекоммуникационная техника
to spring	брать начало, происходить
to enact	предписывать, постановлять
to conduct	проводить
intramural	очный
extramural	вечерний
correspondence	заочный
bachelor	бакалавр
master	магистр
postgraduate study	аспирантура
doctoral study	докторантура

multipurpose
multilevel

многофункциональный
многоуровневый

Exercices

1. Answer the questions.

1. How many higher educational institutions are there in Kazan?
2. When was Kazan Federal University created?
3. What traditions does Kazan Federal University preserve?
4. When was Kazan State Technical University established?
5. Do you know the history of Kazan State Technical University?
6. What can you tell about the history of Kazan National Research Technological University?
7. Is Kazan National Research Technological University proud of its students? Name some of them.
8. How many forms of education are there in Kazan State Power Engineering University?
9. What degree do you want to get? Bachelor's degree or master's degree?
10. What do you know about Kazan Medical University?

2. Correct the spelling mistakes.

a resaerch	a bakelor	a hihgh level
an edukation	a tehcnical schoul	a specilist
a culturale heritag	the yougn people	fysics
atracteve	a midical indastry	a great namber

3. Match.

leading scientific center	получить статус
world renowned schools	хранить традиции
to be proud of	аспирантура
to obtain the status	в области энергетики
in the field of power	ведущий научный центр
to preserve the traditions	гордиться
aircraft engineering	всемирноизвестные школы
postgraduate study	авиастроение

4. Express your opinion.

1. Students' life is always rich in...
 - a) easy questions

- b) serious problems
 - c) various traditions and customs.
2. Great variety of new student activities and customs appeared now due to...
 - a) traditions of the past
 - b) popularization of higher education
 - c) modern examinations.
 3. Various youth clubs and organizations bring students together...
 - a) in accordance with their birthplaces
 - b) according to their interests
 - c) by their parents' wish.
 4. Numerous newspapers and other periodicals published by students...
 - a) interfere with their studies
 - b) force them to miss lectures and classes
 - c) develop their intellect and culture.
 5. In many countries there exists the students' love of...
 - a) sleeping at the lectures
 - b) their «Alma Mater»
 - c) failing at their exams.

5. Put the words in order.

1. of the oldest, Kazan, is, centres, one, educational, Russia, in.
2. in the State arch, The KFU, included, is, of the cultural heritage, of especially valuable objects.
3. the progress of Russian aeronautics, the University, The history of, closely related to, is.
4. the largest technical university, KSTU in the Republic of Tatarstan and the Volga region, is.
5. from the, springs, Kazan National Research Technological University, Integrated Industrial College.
6. in Russia, It, one, is, of the three specialized power higher education institutions
7. is, the process of, At the university, receiving second, organized, higher education.

6. Translate into English.

1. Более 200 лет Казань является одним из ведущих научных центров Восточной Европы.
2. Казань является единственным городом в России, имеющий одновременно федеральный университет и национальный исследовательский университет.
3. Казанский федеральный университет включен в Государственный свод особо ценных объектов культурного наследия народов Российской Федерации.
4. История Казанского государственного технического университета тесно связана с развитием русского воздухоплавания.
5. Сегодня университет является одним из ведущих учреждений в российском авиастроении, двигателе- и машиностроении, информационной и радио- телекоммуникационной техники.
6. Казанский национальный исследовательский технологический университет берет свое начало с казанского объединённого промышленного училища.
7. Университет гордится своими воспитанниками.
8. Казанский государственный энергетический университет является одним из трех специализированных энергетических высших образовательных учреждений в России.
9. В высшем образовательном учреждении установлена многоуровневая система обучения.
10. Казанский государственный медицинский университет включен в систему высшего образования и научных исследований Министерства здравоохранения и медицинской промышленности России.

Unit 7

National holidays

Sabantuy

Sabantuy is, perhaps, the most popular festival in Tatarstan. It is “a celebration of the plough” (in the Tatar language “saban” means “plough” and “tuy” means “festival”). This holiday takes place at the beginning of summer, after the first haymaking. During this festival there are a lot of spectacular competitions. The most exciting are horse races. (The Bulgars’ ancestors lived a nomadic life, had horses and were good riders.)

Another popular competition is national wrestling. At the end they choose a winner. He is usually given a good prize.

There are also a lot of funny competitions and sport games, for example, egg-races, “running-in-sacks” races. Climbing up a high pole is rather difficult, but very funny. The prize is a big cock, sitting on the top! In the villages young women usually make presents for the winners. Everyone tries to show his / her skills and talent.

Nauruz



“Nauruz” means the “New Year Day”. It is a very old festival.

This festival takes place on the 21st of March. On this day the daytime is as long as night. Days become longer and nights become shorter. This holiday symbolizes the end of darkness and the victory of the light over the evil. It is a bright and unforgettable festival. People choose the most beautiful girl. She is called “Nauruz-bikeh”. She drives throughout the town in a coach, decorated with flowers, bright ribbons and bells. Everywhere people greet her cheerfully. People sing songs and dance.

Maslennitsa

Maslennitsa is a traditional Russian holiday. Maslennitsa takes place at the end of winter. In old times Slavic people believed in different Gods and Yarilo was the main of them. In his honour people fried a lot of pancakes - hot and round like the sun and put much butter on them. The holiday lasted a week. During the holiday people played snowballs, made snow castles and rode a sledge. They visited each other and celebrated this holiday together.



Nowadays it is one of the most favourite holidays and it is very popular with people of all nationalities.

Vocabulary

celebration
plough
haymaking
ancestors
nomadic life

празднование
плуг
сенокос
предки
кочевой образ жизни

egg-race	бег наперегонки с яйцом в ложке
“running-in-sacks” race	бег в мешках
darkness	темнота
evil	зло
unforgettable	незабываемый
ribbon	лента
pancake	блин
to ride a sledge	кататься на санях

Exercices

1. Answer the questions.

1. What national holydays do you know? Which do you prefer?
2. What do people do these days? What do they eat? How do they feel?
4. When is Sabantuy celebrated?
5. What is Nauruz?
6. Why is Maslennitsa so popular in Russia?
7. Do you know any points of similarity and difference in traditional ways of celebrating different holidays in the UK, in your country and other countries?

2. Fill in: which, where, who, whose or when.

1. I like parties..... have a theme.
2. Rimma is the person.....I think throws the best parties.
3. The festival I like the most is Sabantuy.
4. Albina, brother is an actor, is getting married next week.
5. March 21st, Nauruz takes place, is also my birthday.
6. Mehmet,is Muslim, celebrates Ramadan.
7. Sarah,is six years old, loves Maslennitsa.
8. Carnival..... is celebratedan in many countries, is a popular festival.
9. November 5th,.....Bonfire Night is celebrated, is an important festival in England.

3. Match the expressions and the events.

Many happy returns!	Birthday
Happy anniversary!	Christmas
Congratulations!	Carnival
Season's greetings!	Sabantuy
All the best!	Nauruz
Happy New Year!	Maslennitsa

4. Complete the sentences. Use relative pronouns.

1. I like parties → *where* I can meet lots of people.
2. I prefer cakes →
3. I don't like costumes →
4. I can't stand people →
5. I like films →
6. I enjoy meeting people →
7. I often go to places →
8. I like reading books →
9. I like national festivals →

5. Match 1-10 with a-j.

1	to choose	a	cheerfully
2	to live	b	flowers, bright ribbons and bells.
3	a popular	c	a sledge
4	to symbolize the victory of	d	pancakes
5	to greet	e	snow castles
6	to decorate with	f	a winner
7	to fry	g	a nomadic life
8	to play	h	festival
9	to make	i	the light over the evil
10	to ride	j	snowballs

6. Put the words in order.

1. is / Maslennitsa / a traditional / holiday / Russian.
2. This holiday / the victory of the light / over the evil / symbolizes.
3. in Tatarstan / is / Sabantuy / festival / the most popular.
4. sing songs, dance / People / and / cheerfully / greet Nauruz.
5. a bright and unforgettable / New Year / holiday / is.
6. who is usually given / People / a good prize / choose a winner.
7. usually / Young women / for the winners / make presents.
8. fry pancakes / like the sun / People / hot and round.

7. Translate into English.

1. Сабантуй – это самый популярный фестиваль в Татарстане.
2. Сабантуй проходит в начале лета после первого сенокоса.
3. Во время праздника проводятся многочисленные соревнования: бег наперегонки с яйцом в ложке, бег в мешках, соревнования по реслингу.
4. Самый популярный конкурс – это скачки. Победитель получает приз.

5. Навруз отмечается 21 марта. Это очень яркий, незабываемый фестиваль, означающий “День Нового года”.
6. Праздник символизирует победу добра над злом.
7. В этот день выбирают самую красивую девушку. Она ездит по городу в повозке, украшенной лентами и колокольчиками.
8. Масленица – это традиционный русский праздник. Его отмечают в конце зимы.
9. Люди пекут блины, круглые как солнце, играют в снежки, катаются на санях, ходят в гости. Праздник длится целую неделю.

Unit 8

Sports in Tatarstan

Millions of people all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport is very popular in Tatarstan too.

The Bulgars were nomadic tribes, so horse-riding is a tradition for Tatarstan. Kazan hippodrome celebrated its 143th birthday in 2012.

Early Tatars were brave people. They were strong and well-trained in running, shooting, horse-riding and wrestling.

Today Tatarstan is the land of well-developed sportsmen, famous athletes, Olympic champions known all over the world.

Rashid Nezhmetdinov (1912-1974) was among them. He became a chess champion of Tatarstan and Russia. His name was world-famous. He was the first who wrote books on chess in the Tatar language. Today youth chess championships named after R. Nezhmetdinov are held in Russia every year.

In 2002 the men’s team of hockey on grass “Dynamo” became the owner of the Cup of Russia and a bronze prize winner for the first time.

In 2004 the team “UNICS” became a silver prize winner of the championship of Russia in basketball.

The sportsmen of Tatarstan showed high sports results in the 27th summer Olympic Games (Svetlana Demina - a silver medal in sports gymnastics, Denis Kapustin - a bronze medal in athletics).

The Kazan “Ak Bars” is the most popular ice-hockey team in Tatarstan. It has become one of the best ice-hockey teams in Russia. The Kazaners are always happy to go to their matches. The “Ak Bars” fans wear T-shirts and caps with the

colours of the “team”: green, white and red. These colours are symbolic for Tatarstan as they are the colours of our state flag.

Kazan was announced the capital of the World Summer Universiade of 2013 in May, 31 2008 in Brussels.

At present there are 28 objects in Kazan that after some modification can be used for conducting competitions of the World Students Games. All in all, 64 sports objects are planned to be used during the Universiade.

So, you see, sport is well-developed in our republic.

Vocabulary

to be fond of smth	увлекаться чем-либо
nomadic tribes	кочевые племена
to train	тренировать, тренироваться
shooting	стрельба
the owner	обладатель
to be announced	быть объявленным
to conduct competitions	проводить соревнования

Exercices

1. Answer the questions.

1. What sports are you interested in? What do you play? What about indoor games?
2. What broad games did you play as a child, or do you play now?
3. Do you enjoy watching sports on TV? Any particular ones?
4. What is more important for modern people: education, sports or art?
5. Is it necessary for every person to do a sport? Why?
6. At what age should a child take up sports?
7. Don't you think there's too much sport on TV, radio, the internet?
8. What do you know about unusual and dangerous sports?
9. Do you think sportsmen deserve to be rich and famous? Why? Why not?
10. Why do people play games? Do they enjoy the companionship and sense of physical well-being, or do they play to win and be triumphant?
11. What do you know about Rashid Nezhmetdinov?
12. What international sport event took place in Kazan in July 2013?
13. Did you participate in it or visited competitions as a fan?

2. Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.

1. Sport is too commercialized nowadays.
2. Many kinds of sport are harmful for health.

3. There should exist strict distinction between sports for men and for women.
4. Modern system of education pays too little attention to sports.
5. Certain kinds of sport help to develop violence in people.
6. Football as well as many other games is stupid and dangerous.
7. Sport teams should be responsible for their fans' actions.
8. Kazan is worth welcoming international sport events.

3. True or false? Write T or F.

1. The most popular ice-hockey team in Tatarstan is the Kazan "Ak Bars".
2. Tatarstan is the land of well-developed sportsmen, famous athletes, the Olympic champions.
3. The World Summer Universiade takes place in Kazan in May, 2013.
4. Rashid Nezhmetdinov was a world-famous swimmer.
5. Everybody likes playing sport games in Tatarstan.
6. Tatar people like horse races because early Tatars were brave and good at horse-riding.
7. The fans always wear T-shirts and caps with the colours of their "team".

4. Complete the sentences.

well-developed; team; brave; the Cup of Russia; happy; running, shooting, horse-riding and wrestling; over the world; chess.

1. Early Tatars were ... people.
2. They were strong and well-trained in and ...
3. Rashid Nezhmetdinov was the first who wrote books on ... in the Tatar language.
4. The Kazan "Ak Bars" is the most popular ice-hockey ... in Tatarstan.
5. The Kazaners are always ... to go to different sport matches.
6. Today Tatarstan is the land of ... sportsmen, famous athletes, the Olympic champions known all...
7. In 2002 the men's team of hockey on grass "Dynamo" became the owner of

5. Put the words in as many columns as possible.

Where can you perform the following activities? Check your answer (p. ???)

cricket	shooting	pot holing
golf	boxing	wresling
tennis	lacrosse	cycling

snooker	badminton	ice-hockey
rowing	bowling	roller-skating
aerobics	football	motor racing
steeplechase		

gym	track	court	course	pitch	rink	ring	outdoors

course – an area of land where races are held or golf is played, or the land over which a race takes place;

court – an area in which you play a game such as tennis, badminton, or squash;

gym – a club, building, or large room, usually containing special equipment, where people go to do physical exercises;

pitch – an area of ground that is marked out and for playing games such as football, cricket, or hockey;

ring – a place where a boxing match takes place;

rink – a large area where people go to ice-skate or roller-skate;

track – a piece of ground, often oval-shaped, that is used for races involving athletes, cyclists, cars, or horses.

The answers:

<u>gym</u>	<u>track</u>	<u>court</u>	<u>course</u>	<u>pitch</u>	<u>rink</u>
wrestling	cycling	tennis	golf	lacrosse	roller-skating
snooker	motor-racing	badminton		football	ice-hockey
bowling	steeplechase			cricket	

<u>ring</u>	<u>outdoors</u>
boxing	shooting
wrestling	pot holing
	cycling
	rowing
	steeplechase

6. Translate into English.

1. Миллионы людей во всем мире увлекаются спортом.
2. В Татарстане спорт очень популярен.

3. Древние болгары вели кочевой образ жизни, и поэтому скачки были одними из самых популярных соревнований.
4. Спортсмены Татарстана показывали высокие результаты на многих Олимпийских играх.
5. Чемпион по шахматам Рашид Нежметдинов был первым человеком, который написал книгу о шахматах на татарском языке.
6. В 2013 году в Казани проводится Универсиада. 28 спортивных объектов станут местом проведения студенческих спортивных игр.
7. Казанцы часто ходят на спортивные матчи. Фанаты одевают футболки и кепки с цветами 'своей' команды.

Unit 9 National Cuisine



Tatar cuisine is a result of the historical development of the nation and its geographical location. Long relationship between the local people and their neighbours, trade partners influenced the people's taste. The Bulgars were good cattlemen, hunters, fishermen and farmers.

This is the basis of the food traditions in modern Tatarstan.

Meat is widely used in Tatar national dishes: beef, lamb and horseflesh. As a rule, the Tatars don't cook pork.

The Tatars like pastries of all kinds very much. One of their favourite ones is, perhaps, "ishpishmak". It is a triangle-shaped pie with chopped peppered meat, potatoes and some onion. It is baked in the oven and served hot. It's very tasty and, of course, it's worth trying.

"Peremyach" is also a meat pie, but it is round, filled with peppered meat and little bits of onions, and it is usually fried. It is served hot, usually with a cup of broth. It's very tasty!

Plov is one of the favourite dishes the people in Tatarstan choose to eat. It has meat, rice, onions, carrots and a lot of spices. Some hostesses like raisins and dried apricots in the plov.

If you like soups, you will probably like noodle soup and meat dumplings (pelmeni). A good hostess usually cuts very thin noodles and makes the meat dumplings herself.

The most popular drink in Tatarstan is tea. The Tatars like tea with milk, lemon or dried apricots. And, no doubt, sweet pastries: “chuk-chuk”, “kosh tele”, “talkysh keleve” and much more! On the table you can always see honey and jam. So, if you have a sweet tooth, you are really lucky!

But the main thing about the Tatar cuisine is not only that it's varied and very delicious. It is more than just food. It's a meal that unites family and friends.



development

geographical location

neighbour

a trade partner

to influence

a cattleman

beef

lamb

horseflesh

pork

pastry

a triangle-shaped pie

chopped peppered meat

baked in the oven

it's worth trying

to fry

a broth

a hostess

raisin

dried apricots

Vocabulary

развитие

географическое положение

сосед

торговый партнер

влиять

скотовод

говядина

баранина

конина

свинина

выпечка

треугольник, пирожок треугольной формы

нарезанное, перченое мясо

испеченный в духовке

это стоит попробовать

жарить

бульон

хозяйка

изюм

курага

noodle	лапша
dumplings	пельмени
“chuk-chuk”	чак-чак (сладкое национальное блюдо)
“kosh tele”	‘кош теле’ (сладкое блюдо)
“talkysh keleve	‘талкиш калава’ (сладкое блюдо)
to have a sweet tooth	быть сластеной
to unite	объединять

Exercices

1. Answer the questions.

1. What does a typical Tatar meal consist of?
2. How is Tatar food commonly prepared?
3. When is food eaten? When is the main meal of the day?
4. If you met a foreigner who was coming to your country for the first time, what local dishes would you recommend?
5. What do you know about early Tatars' tastes? Were they different from modern ones?
6. Why food is considered to be the thing which unites families and friends?
7. Do you think traditional Tatar food differs from traditional British one?
9. What food and drink is good for you? What things are bad for you?
10. Do you have a sweet tooth? Do you like pastries?

2. Correct the spelling mistakes.

developpment	hosstes	damplings	noudle
neighbour	pestry	it's woth trying	broh
to influense	raizin	triangel	geografical
peper	to chopp	beaf	delicios

3. Match 1-10 with a-h.

1.	to have	a	hungry
2.	to be worth	b	noodles
3.	geographical	c	meat
4.	a triangle-shaped	d	a family
5.	to unite	e	pie
6.	to chop	f	doing
7.	to cut	g	a sweet tooth
8.	to be	h	location

4. Consult the dictionary! Match flavours and tastes.

bitter	свежий
bland	ореховый
delicious / tasty / gorgeous	насыщенный
disgusting	соленый
fresh	кислый
hot / spicy	переслащенный
mild	крепкий
nutty	острый
rich	безвкусный
salty	пресный
savoury	сладкий
sharp	несладкий
sickly	острый, резкий
sour / acidic	горький
strong	мягкий
sugary / sweet	отвратительный
tasteless	вкусный

5. Proverbs, sayings, quotations, jokes. Find Russian equivalents.

1. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow.
2. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.
3. First come, first served.
4. Hope is a good breakfast but a bad supper.
5. Hunger is the best sauce.
6. The nearer the bone, the sweeter the flesh.
7. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
8. You can't eat a cake and have it.

6. Translate into English.

1. Татарская национальная кухня – это результат исторического развития народа.
2. Древние болгары были хорошими скотоводами, охотниками и рыбаками.
3. Основа национальной кухни – это мясо. Татары любят говядину, баранину и конину, но, как правило, не готовят свинину.
4. Татары очень любят выпечку. Одно из самых популярных блюд – это ‘эчпечмяк’. ‘Эчпечмяк’ – это пирожок треугольной формы с нарезанным перченным мясом, картошкой, луком и специями.
5. Перемечи также стоит попробовать. Это очень вкусно!
6. Если вы любите супы, стоит попробовать татарскую лапшу и пельмени.

7. Самый популярный напиток в Татарстане – это чай. Татары любят чай с лимоном, молоком и курагой.
8. У хорошей хозяйки всегда есть сладкая выпечка на столе: чак-чак, кош теле, а также мед и варенье.
9. Мой сосед – сладена. Он любит сладкую выпечку изюм и курагу.
10. Хорошая еда – это способ объединить семью и друзей.

Unit 10

Transport of Kazan

Transport is one of the most important sectors of economy that performs the function of a kind of “circulatory system” in any major city. It not only meets the needs of the economy and population in the traffic, it is also the largest part of the infrastructure.

Kazan International Airport.

Kazan International Airport is located in Tatarstan 25 km south-east of Kazan.



The current airport main terminal building was introduced in 1979 and has served international flights since 1985. The airport was reconstructed for the Kazan millennium celebrations in 2005. It currently handles nearly one million passengers yearly, and serves medium-to large-sized aircraft. The airport has received visits from dignitaries including heads of states, prime ministers and public figures. The terminal area of the airport parks 20 aircraft. The concrete runway is built upon an older, dismantled 3500 m runway.

A new railway connecting the airport directly with central Kazan is completed for the 2013 Summer Universiade. By the 2018 FIFA World Cup in Russia the airport will have two new modern terminals and is expected to serve around 3 million people per year. A bus runs every hour from the bus terminal in Kazan to the airport. However this service is not available 24 hours a day.

Public transport. Underground.

Kazan subway was inaugurated in August 27, 2005 during the celebration of the Millennium of Kazan. Kazan subway was the seventh in the Russian Federation.

Construction of metro began in August 27, 1997. It consisted of five stations, the path length was 7.1 km.

The annual volume of traffic the first stage of the metro is estimated by experts as 11 million passengers. Metro share in the total mass of passengers is expected to increase to 60%.



The first stations were ‘Kremlevskaya’, ‘Tukay square’, ‘Sukonnaya sloboda’, ‘Amet’evo’ and ‘Gorki’.

“Koziya sloboda” is the 7th station of the first line of Kazan underground. It is located in the city beyond the river.

In 2013 some new stations will be introduced: ‘the Youth’, ‘the North station’ and ‘Aviostroitel’naya’. Another one ‘Dubravnaya’ is expected to be used in 2014.

Buses

There are 90 bus routes in the city. In 2011 the total length of routes was 1872 km. The total number of buses is 1154.

The bus is one of the most popular means of public transport in Kazan. The movement of buses being tracked through the automated control system is based on satellite navigation. Any Internet user can track the movement of buses.

Trolleybus

The usage of trolleybuses began in November 27, 1948. 226 trolleybuses are operated in two trolleybus depots, which serve 11 routes with total length of 359.9 km.

Trams

One of the oldest electric tramway systems started in Russia in November 20, 1899. Nowadays there are 6 routes. Kazan tram routes are the longest in Russia.

Railways

Kazan is connected with Moscow, Ulyanovsk, Yoshkar-Ola and Yekaterinburg by railways. The railway station complex “Kazan-passenger” is in the centre of Kazan. It includes the main building, suburban terminals, as well as several office buildings. The Kazan railway station serves 36 long distance trains, including 13 local and suburban electric trains and diesel trains.



River port

The Kazan river port is one of the largest in the Volga region thanks to the developed system of channels. Kazan is so-called “the port of five seas”.

The main building of river station was built along with a new river port at the beginning of the 1960s and reconstructed in 2005. Station serves the intercity passenger ships and suburban areas. In summer daily ridership is up to 6000 people a day. In winter the hovercraft goes from Kazan to the Upper Uslon.

Bus stations

There are two bus stations in Kazan – Central and Southern. Bus routes connect Kazan with all districts of Tatarstan, Samara, Ufa, Tolyatti, Orenburg, Ulyanovsk, Cheboksary, Sterlitamak, Buzuluk, Baku. It is planned to build some new stations in the East, West and North parts of the republic.

Vocabulary

to meet the needs	удовлетворять нуждам
current	зд. нынешний
international flights	международные рейсы
millennium celebration	празднования тысячелетия
to handle	регулировать, управлять
dignitary	официальное лицо, сановник
to include	включать
medium-to large-sized aircraft	средне и крупногабаритные самолеты
the concrete runway	бетонная взлетно-посадочная полоса
dismantled	демонтированный
modern terminals	современные терминалы
to expect	ожидать
to be available	быть доступным
to be inaugurated	быть торжественно открытым
the path length	длина пути
to estimate	оценивать
share	доля
to increase	увеличить
route	маршрут
the movement of buses	движение автобусов
to track	отслеживать
through	через, сквозь, по
satellite navigation	спутниковая навигация
fare	плата за проезд
thanks to	благодаря
intercity passenger ships	междугородние пассажирские суда

suburban areas
ridership
hovercraft

пригородные районы
пассажиропоток
судно на воздушной подушке

Exercices

1. Answer the questions.

1. Which means of transport do you consider to be the most popular in your city?
2. What forms of city traffic do you think will be eliminated in the future?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of electric transport?
4. What kind of fuel does the city transport run on?
5. How many metro stations are there in Kazan? When did they appear?
6. How can we avoid traffic jams in large cities? What other transport problems are there in Kazan?
7. How many railway stations are there in our city?
8. What cities of Russia is Kazan connected with by railways?

2. Complete the following sentences.

1. If you are in Kazan for the first time, be sure to see...
2. If you are not sure that you are going in the right direction, you'd better ask...
3. If you don't know your way around, you should...
4. If you are going on a bus and you don't know where to get off, you'd better...
5. If you don't know how much you have to pay for the ride, you should...
6. If you are in a hurry to catch the train, you should...
7. If you want to know more about Kazan / city transport, you'd better...

3. Match 1-9 with a-i.

1	to catch	a	passengers
2	to meet	b	stop
3	to go	c	the bus
4	to take	d	(to the) right
5	traffic	e	the train
6	to turn	f	flights
7	to carry	g	jam
8	a tram	h	the needs
9	international	i	straight

4. Make up the dialogues: Asking the way – Possible replies.

Asking the way:

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to... ?
 how I can get to... ?
 the way to... ?
 where the nearest ... is ?
 which bus to catch for... ?

Excuse me sorry to trouble you, but could you tell me...
 you couldn't tell me..., could you ?
 do you happen to know... ?

Does this bus go to... ?
 Is this (the right) way to... ?

Possible replies:

Go straight ahead / on.
 Carry straight on.
 It is the first / second / next turning on / to the left (right).
 Take the first / second / next turning on / to the left (right).
 Straight ahead till you come to the / crossroads, etc.
 Turn left / right.
 Take a tube to... / a bus to... / a train to...
 Sorry, I've no idea.
 I'm afraid, I don't know.

5. Put the words in order.

1. of the economy / is one of the most important / Transport / in any major city / sectors.
2. during the celebration / Kazan subway / in 2005 / of the Millennium of Kazan / was inaugurated.
3. in 1979 / and serves international flights / Kazan International Airport / since 1985 / was introduced.
4. In summer / a day / is / daily ridership of Kazan river port / up to 6000 people.
5. Nowadays / 6 tram routes / in Kazan / there are.
6. of bus movement / The automated control system / on satellite navigation / is based.
7. with Moscow, Ulyanovsk / by railways / Kazan / and many other cities / is connected.
8. the longest / Kazan tram routes / in Russia / are.

6. Translate into English.

1. Транспортная система – это важный сектор экономики и инфраструктуры любого крупного города.
2. Аэропорт Казани обслуживает международные рейсы с 1985 года.
3. В настоящее время аэропорт принимает средне и крупногабаритные самолеты с общим числом пассажиров приблизительно один миллион человек в год.
4. К 2018 году будут построены два новых современных терминала в связи с проведением в Казани Кубка Мира по футболу.
5. Казанское метро, седьмое по счету в России, было торжественно введено в эксплуатацию в 2005 году, во время празднования Тысячелетия города.
6. В 2013 году планируется открыть еще три станции метро: ‘Яшьлек’, ‘Северный вокзал’ и ‘Авиастроительная’.
7. Автобус – это одно из самых популярных средств транспорта Казани. Движение автобусов основано на спутниковой навигации.
8. Казань называют ‘портом пяти морей’ благодаря развитой системе каналов.
9. Казанский вокзал обслуживает 36 поездов дальнего следования, включая 13 поездов местного формирования.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Предисловие	3
1. Unit 1. The Republic of Tatarstan	4
2. Unit 2. Kazan	7
3. Unit 3. The History of Kazan	10
4. Unit 4. The Architecture of Kazan	14
5. Unit 5. Theatres and museums in Kazan	19
6. Unit 6. Higher educational institutions in Kazan	24
7. Unit 7. National holidays	29
8. Unit 8. Sports in Tatarstan	32
9. Unit 9. National Cuisine	36
10. Unit 10. Transport of Kazan	40

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