

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ
Государственное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Оренбургский государственный университет»

Н.С. САХАРОВА, Н.В. ЕРЕМИНА, В.В. ТОМИН

THE ORENBURG REGION

**Методические указания к
спецкурсу по страноведению**

Рекомендовано к изданию Редакционно-издательским советом
государственного образовательного учреждения высшего
профессионального образования – «Оренбургский государственный
университет»

Оренбург 2006

УДК 802.0(076.5)
ББК 81,2 Англ-я73
С-22

Рецензент

доктор педагогических наук, профессор В.Л. Тёмкина

Сахарова, Н.С.

С-22

The Orenburg Region : методические указания к спецкурсу по страноведению / Н.С. Сахарова., Н.В. Ерёмина, В.В Томин - Оренбург : ГОУ ОГУ, 2006 – 60 с.

Данный спецкурс представляет подборку тестов по теме “The Orenburg Region” и систему упражнений к ним. Он предназначен для студентов, изучающих углубленно английский язык, по всем специальностям и студентам, занимающимся по программе дополнительной квалификации «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации»

Все упражнения рассчитаны на развитие речевых навыков и умений и способствуют достижению основных целей обучения иностранному языку студентов неязыковых специальностей.

ББК 81,2 Англ-я73

© Н.С. Сахарова.,
© Н.В. Ерёмина,
© В.В Томин, 2006
© ГОУ ОГУ, 2006

Содержание

Введение.....	3
Unit 1 FIRST STEPS.....	5
SECTION ONE.....	5
SECTION TWO.....	7
SECTION THREE.....	9
SECTION FOUR.....	12
Unit 2 “FATHER” OF THE TOWN.....	15
Unit 3 FINAL LOCATION.....	19
SECTION ONE.....	19
Unit 4 The Concise Reference of the Orenburg Region.....	30
Unit 5 SUPPLEMENTARY READINIG.....	36
Unit 6 SITUATIONS.....	45
Список использованных источников.....	59

Введение

Данный спецкурс предназначен для студентов, изучающих углубленно английский язык и представляет собой обзорный материал по страноведческой тематике Оренбургского региона.

Цель пособия – помочь студентам приобрести знания, умения и навыки необходимые для того, чтобы вести беседу на английском языке или сделать сообщения по данной теме.

Тесты взяты из учебной и научной литературы, частично сокращены и адаптированы. Тесты сопровождаются упражнениями, снижающими трудность восприятия основного текста. Все упражнения рассчитаны на развитие речевых навыков и умений и способствуют достижению основных целей обучения иностранному языку студентов неязыковых специальностей.

ORENBURG - CITY AND FORTRESS

Unit 1 FIRST STEPS

SECTION ONE

1.1.1 Learn the following words and expressions

Stronghold	- оплот, крепость
Remote	— отдаленный, далекий
To cope with	— справиться
Vast	— обширный
To secure	- охранять
To establish close links	- установить прочные связи
Fatal mission	- зд. неудачно, трагически закончившаяся экспедиция
To be occupied	— быть занятым
Intercourse	— общение, общественные связи
To succeed	— достигать цели, преуспевать (in); иметь успех
To cause	— послужить причиной / поводом для чего-л., мотивировать что-л.
To swear	— присягать; поклясться
To be faithful	— быть верным, стойким, преданным

1.1.2 Make up your own sentences using these words for your fellow students to translate them into Russian

1.1.3 Complete the following sentences with the words from ex. 1.1.1

1. Russia was in great need to found a town that could be a center of
with Asia.
2. Orenburg was founded in the territories of steppe.
3. There were no on the borders of Russia those times that's why Orenburg was founded.
4. Peter the Great thought that Russia had to with other countries and especially with the East.
5. Orenburg was a fortress to all the troubles that could arise on the frontier.

1.1.4 Find the synonyms in the right column to the words in the left column

intercourse	to manage
to secure	to overcome
to cause	communication

to succeed to cope with stronghold	to defend fortress to be the reason
--	---

1.1.5 Paraphrase the following

1. Orenburg was a fortress placed on the border.
2. Strength was needed overcome all the problems arising in connection with the vast territory.
3. The state was involved in defending the western part of the country.
4. Russia founded a town to become both a fortress and a centre of communication with Asia.
5. The Jungars, who had established a powerful and aggressive state, were the reason of a lot of troubles on the Russian borders.

1.1.6 Find the words and phrases from ex. 1.1.1 in the text below and translate the sentences with them into Russian

1.1.7 Read the text and make a plan of it

Russia's Southeastern Border

Speaking of Orenburg and the history of its construction one cannot but mention the history of its foundation. A history that is most peculiar. But first we must briefly consider the cause why a stronghold of this kind was built in this remote part of eighteenth century Russia.

Though Orenburg was a fortress placed on the border, it must be stressed that at that time there was no military expansion in this direction on the part of the young Russian empire created by Peter the Great. There was enough land to be cultivated. Strength was needed to cope with all the problems arising in connection with the vast territory. It must also be noted that the whole Russia had a progressive influence upon the Asian peoples.

Russia reached the Yaik river, as the Ural was called, at the end of the XVI century. In the XVII century this river became her official border, which it was only nominally then. The state did not realize the importance of this vast region as it was involved in securing the western part of the country. It was only with Peter the Great at the head that Russia came to feel the necessity of establishing closer links with the East. It was clearly shown, when in 1716 Bekovitch Tcherkassky was sent on his fatal mission, but Peter was too occupied with establishing the young empire to take further measures, and soon he died. That is why it was only in the 30-s of the XVIII century that Russia founded a town to become both a stronghold and a centre of intercourse with Asia.

The vast steppe behind the Yaik was used by the nomadic Kazakh people, who succeeded the Kalmyks in this region, the latter having moved farther to the southwest. A good pretext to found a stronghold appeared when Khan Abulkhair the head of the Little Horde of the Kirghiz-Kaisaks asked for help being pressed by

the Jungars, who had established a powerful and aggressive state and already caused a lot of trouble to the Kirghiz-Kaisak people. The only way out for Abulkhair was to become a vassal of the Russian Empire.

In 1731 Abulkhair reached a preliminary agreement that is considered to be the starting point of Kazakhstan's joining Russia. He swore to be faithful to this country, and among other provisions it was agreed to build a town-fortress to protect the Kirghiz-Kaisaks.

1.1.8 Make questions on the text for your fellow students to answer them

1.1.9 Render the text in 10-12 sentences according to your plan

SECTION TWO

1.2.1 Find the following words and phrases in a monolingual dictionary or give your own interpretation

1. Stable connections
2. Settler
3. Personnel
4. The mouth of the river
5. Mission
6. Confluence
7. Colonel
8. Diary
9. The appointed place
10. Delay

1.2.2. Translate the given word combinations and learn them

An able person	To stir up
To bear in mind	Subsequent plan
To grant a privilege	Radial-circular scheme
To trade duty free	To proceed further

1.2.3. Skim the following text to find out what it is about in general. Find the main subjects of the paragraphs and give each one a suitable title

Expedition

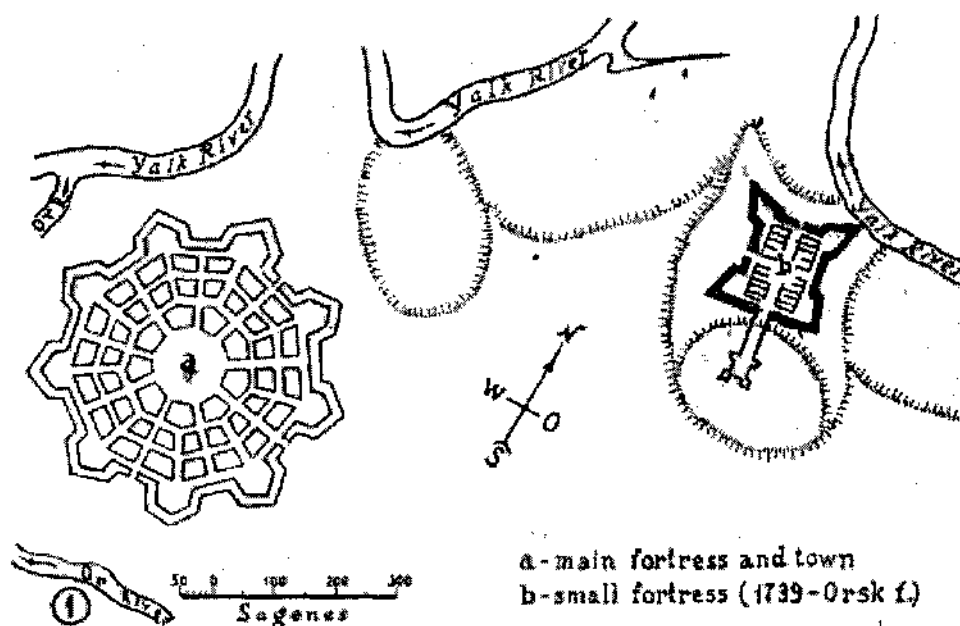
In 1734 a special expedition was organized, one of its tasks was to found the town. The initiator of this expedition was I.K. Kirillov, an able person, Secretary of the Senate. Bearing in mind the ideas of Peter the Great he wanted to establish stable connections with the Asian countries including India. That is why he chose the place at the mouth of the river Or, as this place was the nearest where from it was easier to reach the Aral Sea and proceed further South. The town had been

granted a Privilege before it was founded (the Privilege is unique and is kept at the Orenburg Archives). One of the paragraphs gave the settlers the right to trade duty free during the first three years. The non-existing town was given both Privilege and name in 1734.

The main part of the expedition started from St. Petersburg on June 15, 1734 and arriving in Moscow stopped there to complete its personnel. It consisted of about 200 people. There were military personnel, engineers, geodesists, clerks, seamen of different rank, an interpreter. Kirillov's assistant was colonel Tevkelev who had already been on a mission in the Younger Hord. It is interesting to note that P.I. Rychkov was employed as a bookkeeper in this expedition. Later he became a scientist and historian of Orenburg and the region. Among the members of the expedition there were two Englishmen: John Qaestly (Oassel) and John Eiton. The former was employed as an artist to draw pictures; he kept a diary of his journey in 1736, but wrote it in German, spelling his name Jobann Cassel. The diary is of interest and of certain historic value. The latter was employed mainly as a map drawer though he was an astronomer, engineer, and sea captain (later he entered Persian service and brought harm to Russian navigation in the Caspian Sea).

On reaching the appointed place the expedition founded a small fortress on August 15, 1735 and on August 31, (September 11) the main fortress and town that has never been built (see fig. I). As it may be seen from the dates, it took more than a year to reach the confluence of the Yaik and Or rivers. The delay was caused by a Bashkir uprising stirred up by the feudal lords, who did not want any town to be built, because it would limit their power and freedom.

Though the main fortress that was originally designed to become Orenburg has never been built, its plan is worth considering as the subsequent ones have certain connections with it. Orenburg was to be a nine-bastion fortress. The fortification is based on a circle and the town planning is based on the radial-circular scheme accordingly.



1.2.4 Complete the sentences using the information from the text

1. One of the paragraphs of the Privilege gave the settlers the right
2. The non-existing town was given both
3. On reaching the appointed place the expedition founded
4. The initiator of this expedition was....
5. Bearing in mind the ideas of Peter the Great he wanted
6. Feudal lords did not want any town to be built because

1.2.5 Say whether the following statements are true or false

1. The fortification is based on the radial-circular scheme and the town planning is based on a circle accordingly.
2. Among the members of the expedition there were two Englishmen: John Qaestly (Oassel) and John Eiton.
3. As it may be seen from the dates, it took more than a year to reach the confluence of the Yaik and Or rivers.
4. P.I.Rychkov was employed as an astronomer, engineer, and sea captain (later he entered Persian service and brought harm to Russian navigation in the Caspian Sea) in this expedition.
5. Kirillov's assistant was colonel Tevkelev who had already been on a mission in the Younger Hord.
6. The main part of the expedition started from St. Petersburg on July 15, 1743 and arriving in Moscow stopped there to complete its personnel.
7. The town had been granted a Privilege as soon as it was founded (the Privilege is unique and is kept at the Orenburg Archives).
8. Orenburg was to be a nine-bastion fortress.

SECTION THREE

1.3.1 Learn the following phrases and use them in the sentences of your own

To be widespread	– быть широко распространенным
Warfare	- военное дело, приемы ведения войны
To flank	- фланкировать
Smooth bore artillery	- гладкоствольная артиллерия
Up to date	– современный

1.3.2 Transcribe the following words and read them out loud

Ensure	Necessity
Advisable	Rondelli
System	Comparatively
Existence	Perfection
Climbing	Thus
Purpose	Design
Inconvenient	Quite

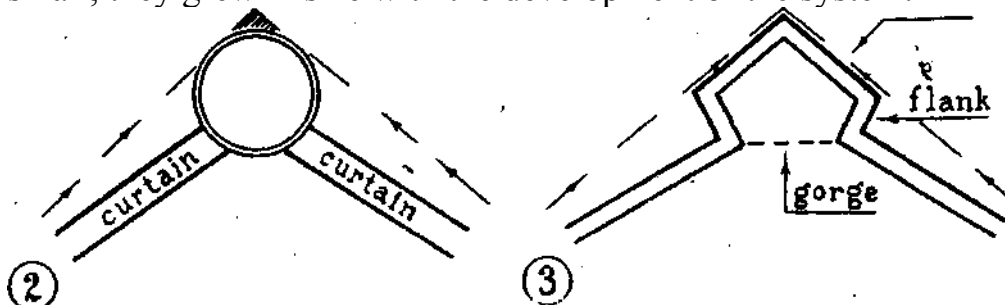
1.3.3 Give the three principal forms of the following verbs

To ensure	To cover
To understand	To lead
To say	To grow
To come	To provide
To prevent	To see
To prove	To reach

1.3.4 Read and translate the text. Identify the main points of the text above so to make a plan of it

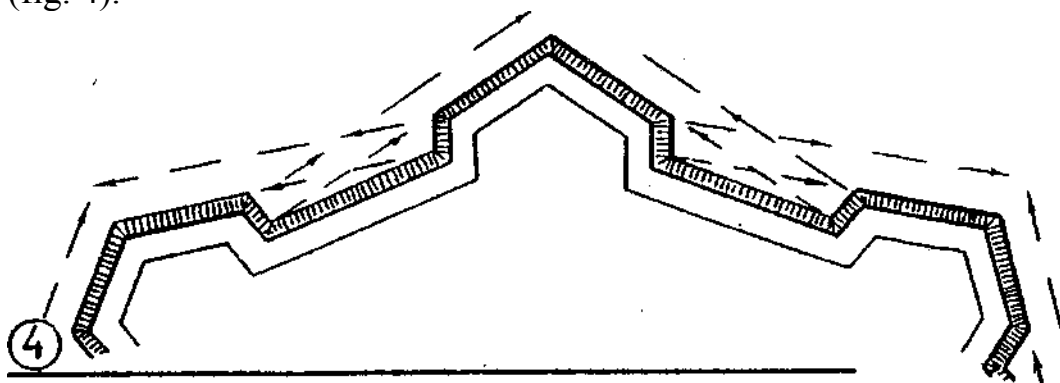
Fortification

To ensure correct understanding of the fortress type and its level, it is advisable to say some words about fortification. The bastion type of fortress was born in Italy in the XVI century and, was widespread in the XVIII century. This system came into existence as a result of the development of artillery and was occupying a more and more prominent place for warfare. Since ancient times the fortification structures had walls as high as possible in order to prevent climbing them over. Later towers were added to the walls. These towers were usually distributed at a considerable distance, but of course not farther than a double distance of a bow shot, because the purpose of introducing them was to flank the curtains, as the part of the wall between two towers was called. First the towers were square afterwards mostly round. But the round shape proved inconvenient, when the necessity of placing cannons on the towers broadened and lowered them turning them into rondelli. They had become so broad that in front of the rondelli there remained some space, which could not be covered with fire (fig.2). Here the enemies, once having reached the wall, could be safe unless something was dropped on their heads. That fact led to a change in the shape of the structures, trine forming them into bastions (fig.3). The first bastions were comparatively small; they grew in size with the development of the system.



It reached perfection in France during the reign of Louis XIV owing to the activity of a military engineer Vauban (1633-1707) who later became a marshal of France. The system proved effective nearly all the rest of the time of smooth bore artillery with its short range, as it provided a safe enough near defense. The main elements of the bastion system and its functioning can be seen in the scheme

(fig. 4).



Thus the fortification system of the designed stronghold was quite up to date at its time.

1.3.5 Put your own questions to the words and phrases in italics

1. To ensure correct understanding of the fortress type and its level, it is advisable to say some words about *fortification*.
2. The bastion type of fortress was born *in Italy* in the XVI century and, was widespread in the XVIII century.
3. First the towers were *square* afterwards mostly *round*.
4. *That fact* led to a change in the shape of the structures, trine forming them into bastions.
5. The first bastions were *comparatively small*; they grew in size with the development of the system.
6. It reached perfection in France *during the reign of Louis XIV* owing to the activity of a military engineer Vauban.

1.3.6 Identify the Tenses in the following sentences and prove that they are used correctly

1. Since ancient times the fortification structures had walls as high as possible in order to prevent climbing them over.
2. They had become so broad that in front of the rondelli there remained some space, which could not be covered with fire.
3. Here the enemies, once having reached the wall, could be safe unless something was dropped on their heads.
4. They grew in size with the development of the system.
5. These towers were usually distributed at a considerable distance, but of course not farther than a double distance of a bow shot.

1.3.7 Make up dialogues discussing the figures (2, 3 and 4) in the text

1.3.8 Learn the extract describing the fortification system by heart (from “*Since ancient times...*” to “*...with the development of the system*”) and recite it to your classmates

SECTION FOUR

1.4.1 Find the following words and phrases in the text and make a note of where they occur. Put them in the sentences of your own. Learn the given words

To be delayed – задерживаться, откладывать, препятствовать

To starve – голодать, умирать от голода

An “eaglet of Peter's nest” – птенец «гнезда Петрова»

To be detained – задерживать, арестовывать; брать под стражу

Subsequent – последующий, следующий; являющийся результатом

Hillock - бугорок, холмик; кучка (*земли, камней*)

Rectangular scheme – прямоугольная схема

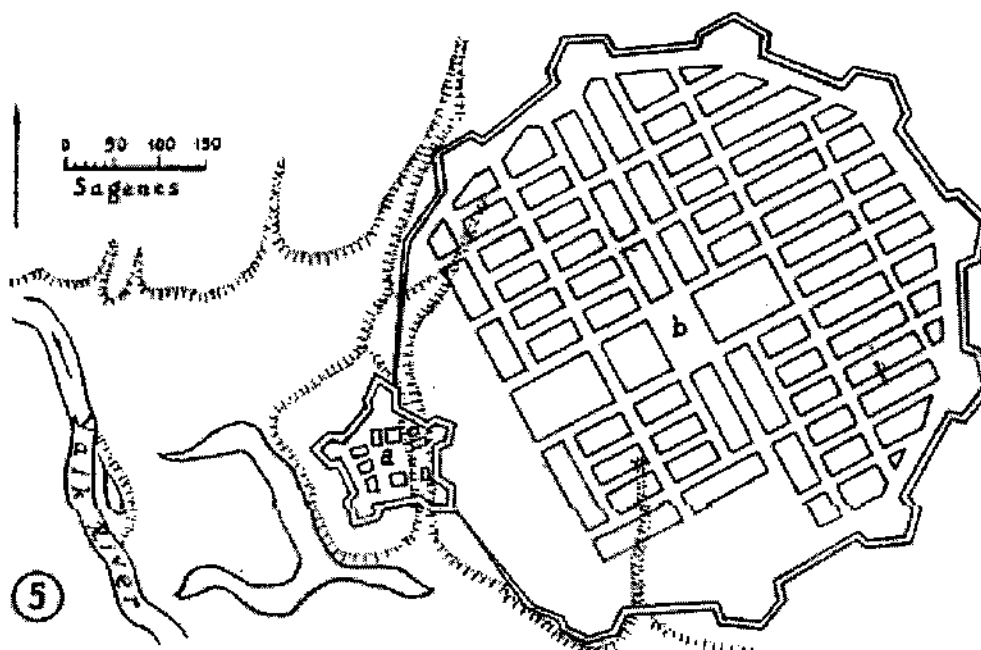
To issue an ukase – издать указ

1.4.2 Quickly skim the whole text to decide what the general theme of the text is. Give your heading to the text

As it was said the main fortress had never been built. First its construction had been delayed for several reasons, one of them being the Bashkir uprising, and then it was decided to move the town to another location, mainly because the firstly chosen one appeared to be too remote and it would be very difficult to supply the garrison and people there. In fact during the first winter the garrison of the small fortress almost starved.

For the second time an attempt to found Orenburg, was made near "Krasnaya Gora". Now there is the village Krasnogor of the Saraktash district. The initiator of this transferring was V.S.Tatishchev, who had been made commander of the expedition after Kirillov's death. V.N.Tatishchev was an outstanding Russian scientist, historian and statesman, one of the "eaglets of Peter's nest". He found the place and handed in the project of relocating the town, but could not take part in carrying out this plan because he had been detained in St. Petersburg on a false charge.

There were several designs of the town for its new location, but the most interesting seems to be that by Demetry Telnoy, a military engineer, because of its close connection with the subsequent planning of Orenburg and its having been near to realization (fig. 5). The basis of fortification here is a circle as well, but a citadel is added (a). It must have been the relief dictating this variant; the citadel was to be located on a hillock separated by a stripe of lowland from the main part of the fortress. But the planning of the town differs in principle - it is based on a rectangular scheme. There were heated discussions among the engineers as to where it would be better to build the town (the other designs were for places nearby, but the town was to be built uphill for some reasons), and that caused delay in laying the corner-stone.



At last the town was founded on August 1 (12), 1741 and fortification construction began. It may be noted that both practically and theoretically there had been no town named Orenburg for about two years because it was in August 1739 that the Senate issued its ukas to transfer Orenburg to the Krasnogor place and to name the settlement founded near the Or river the Orsk fortress.

Soon however, the construction work stopped because of the same argument and it could not go on without the interfering of the commander. But there was not any at that time, as Tatischev's successor Urusov had died before the foundation of the town. The new chief I.I.Nepliuev arrived only in spring 1742, and as Orenburg and its vast region owe a lot to the activities of this person it is advisable to give here a short account of his life before coming to Orenburg.

1.4.3 Compare your heading with ones of your classmates, discuss which the best title is and express your opinion why you think so. Use the following phrases for agreement or disagreement

1.4.4 Look through the text once again to find the answers to the following questions

1. Why was the construction of the fortress delayed?
2. How was the garrison during the first winter?
3. What was the second place for Orenburg to be founded near?
4. Who had been made commander of the expedition after Kirillov's death?
5. What was V.N. Tatishchev?
6. Why couldn't he take part in carrying out his plan?
7. What was interesting about the town design by D. Telnoy?
8. What was the name of the settlement founded on August 1 (12), 1741?

REVISION

1.5.1 Answer the following questions:

1. When did the Yaik river become Russia's official border?
2. Why was it only in the XVIII century that the border along the Yaik was secured?
3. Why did Abulkhair ask for Russian protection?
4. Who organized the expedition?
5. What were the tasks of the expedition?
6. Why was the first place not suitable for the central town of the region?
7. What is a bastion?
8. When did the bastion system develop and who brought it to perfection?
9. Why did Tatishchev reject the place chosen by Kirillov?
10. What place did Tatishchev find for the town?

1.5.2 Make up questions on the history of fortification so as to cover the main points. Let your classmates answer your questions

1.5.3 Make up dialogues discussing

- The historical reasons why Orenburg had to be founded;
- Kirillov's expeditions;
- New locations and new designs of the town.

1.5.4 Identify the main points of the unit and add any information that interests you, and reformulate it in the form of a summary or a chart

1.5.5 Render into English and continue the narration with your own words

В XVI веке Яик стал официальной границей России, но лишь в XVIII веке наступило время закрепить ее. Предлогом послужило принятие Казахов в российское подданство. 15(26) августа 1735 года экспедиция во главе с И.К. Кирилловым основала первую крепость на устье реки Ор, будущий Орск.

1.5.6 Write an essay in 25 – 30 sentences proving that one must know the history of his native town

Unit 2 “FATHER” OF THE TOWN

2.1.1 Find the following words and expressions in a monolingual dictionary or give your own interpretation. Put them in the sentences of your own for your classmates to translate them into Russian

Descendant - потомок

Nickname - прозвище

To derive - происходить (от ч. либо)

Ancestor - предок

To prove fatal – зд. оказаться пророческим

Old orthodox believer - старообрядец, старовер

To back up - поддерживать

Local gentry - местное дворянство

Cadet – зд. курсант академии

Midshipman - гардемарин

Galley – галера

Supervisor – надсмотрщик

To be on good terms - быть в хороших отношениях

Secret office – зд. Тайная канцелярия

Innocent – невиновный

Concealed exile – зд. завуалированная ссылка

2.1.2 You are about to read the text “I.I. Nepliuev”. Think, what do you want to know from the text, what do you think the text can tell you. Write your questions (10 - 15) and try to predict some of the answers before you read.

2.1.3 Read the text without the dictionary, try to understand it with the help of the words and expressions given above

I.I. Nepliuev

This tall, blond, blue-eyed man came from an ancient family, descendants from "conges". The name is said to have appeared as a nickname during the reign of Vasily the Dark (the blind) and is derived from the Russian "do not spit", namely from the proverb “do not spit into the well it may be of use to drink water from”. The legend says that Vasily the Dark wanted one of Nepliuev's ancestors - Feodor Ivanovitch Cambila (nicknamed Cobila, the Russian for - mare) to marry a boyar maiden, a daughter of one of the boyars supporting the two princes Kosoy and Shemyaka. Cambila proudly refused replying that his kin had never married anyone but coming from princes' houses. Here the Grand duke said the given above proverb, which proved fatal, as later, when Vasily got into Shemyaka's power and was blinded, this marriage was a means that saved Theodore's life. This legend is referred to by V.N. Vitevskii in his monograph, where he mentions that it

has been related to him by N.N. Nepliuev, who in his turn had it from the family.

Though ancient, the family was not rich, because they had suffered losses having supported some old orthodox believers, and being related to some of those who had backed up Princess Sophia against her brother Peter. That is why Ivan Nepliuev inherited an estate with 80 peasants only. Ivan was born on November 5, 1693 on the estate Navolok in the Novgorod region. At the age of 16 he lost his father, who had taken part in the Narva seige in 1700 and received a bad wound. Ivan spent his youth on the family estate. In 1711 not having reached 18 he married according to his mother's will, and became a young landowner with 100 peasants (20 peasants came in with his wife).

March 1715 became a turning point in his life. Prince Menshikov arrived in Novgorod to view the local gentry, and Nepliuev was sent to the recently opened Novgorod mathematical school. By the time he was the father of two children. Soon (June 1715), he was transferred to a Navigation school in Narva. On October 1, 1715 the Naval Academy opened in St. Petersburg. Nepliuev became one of its first cadets, largely due to K.A. Narishkin, his relative, who had been appointed the town commandant of St. Petersburg. In spring 1716 Nepliuev, one of twenty cadets, was sent to Reval and made a midshipman on board a ship to be sent abroad in autumn. The year 1717 found him in Venice, where he as well as his mates, as midshipmen on board Venetian galleys, soon took part in a war between the Venetians and the Turks. It was according to Peter's will.

Nepliuev returned to St. Petersburg in May 1720, after staying in Spain (1719) at the Naval Academy. Peter himself examined the young man. He was greatly pleased with Nepliuev's knowledge, gave him the rank of lieutenant of the galley fleet and appointed him supervisor of ship-building in St. Petersburg. Thus Nepliuev very often came into contact with the emperor and was very much influenced by this great personality. Peter in his turn said about Ivan Nepliuev: "This lad will be a success".

When in 1721 Peter the Great needed a reliable and able resident in Istanbul his choice was Nepliuev, who became a diplomat and a very able one. As such his name is mentioned in history. In this post he remained for 14 years, until he returned to St. Petersburg by the end of 1735 as rear-admiral. On arriving to the capital he was promoted to the high rank of Privy Councilor and included into the College of Foreign Affairs as its member.

During the rest of the reign of Anna Ivanovna Nepliuev was in favour for he had been on good terms with Oysterman since Peter the Great's reign, when he left for Turkey. In March, 1740 Nepliuev was made Governor in Kiev; he took an active part in the demarcation of the border between Turkey and Russia.

After the Elizabethan coup November 24 - 25, 1741 Nepliuev got into trouble as one of Oysterman's associates. He was dismissed, summoned to St. Petersburg and arrested. Thanks to his friends and relatives and being really innocent, he was set free at the beginning of 1742 and Elisabeth granted him an audience.

Soon after that Nepliuev was invited to the Senate and given Her Majesty's ukase according to which he was appointed commander of the Orenburg

expedition. All contemporaries considered it as concealed exile. The post was not only lower than that he had had before, but he was to go to a remote area of Russia almost uninhabited by Russians and uncultivated.

2.1.4 Compare your answers to the presupposed questions that you've made up before reading the text with the real facts from the original and say what was wrong and what new info you have gained

2.1.5 Answer the following questions

1. Why was Nepliuev's family not rich?
2. Why did 1715 become a turning point in Nepliuev's life?
3. When was Nepliuev sent abroad?
4. What did Peter the Great say about Nepliuev?
5. Where was Nepliuev sent to as a diplomat?
6. What did he do when he returned to Russia from Turkey?
7. Why did Nepliuev get into trouble?
8. Where was he sent to in 1742?

2.1.6 Complete the sentences the way they are put in the text

1. This tall, blond, blue-eyed man came from...
2. The legend says that Vasily the Dark...
3. That is why Ivan Nepliuev inherited...
4. At the age of 16 he lost his father...
5. Prince Menshikov arrived in Novgorod...
6. Nepliuev became one of its first cadets...
7. The year 1717 found him in...
8. He was greatly pleased with...
9. In this post he remained for 14 years...
10. Nepliuev was made Governor...
11. Thanks to his friends and relatives...
12. All contemporaries...

2.1.7 Open the brackets using the appropriate tense form of the verb. Compare it with the original from the text and make corrections if necessary. Explain your choice and comment upon your mistakes if there are any

1. The name (*to say*) to have appeared as a nickname during the reign of Vasily the Dark and (*to derive*) from the Russian "do not spit", namely from the proverb "do not spit into the well it may be of use to drink water from";
2. Cambila proudly (*to refuse*) replying that his kin never (*to marry*) anyone but coming from princes' houses;
3. This legend (*to refer*) to by V.N. Vitevskii in his monograph, where he (*to mention*) that it (*to relate*) to him by N.N. Nepliuev, who in his turn (*to have*) it from the family.
4. Though ancient, the family (*to be, not*) rich, because they (*to suffer*)

losses having supported some old orthodox believers, and being related to some of those who *(to back up)* Princess Sophia against her brother Peter;

5. On October 1, 1715 the Naval Academy *(to open)* in St. Petersburg;
6. When in 1721 Peter the Great *(to need)* a reliable and able resident in Istanbul his choice *(to be)* Nepliuev, who *(to become)* a diplomat and a very able one;
7. During the rest of the reign of Anna Ivanovna Nepliuev *(to be)* in favour for he *(to be)* on good terms with Oysterman since Peter the Great's reign, when he *(to leave)* for Turkey;
8. The post *(to be)* not only lower than that he *(to have)* before, but he *(to be)* to go to a remote area of Russia almost uninhabited by Russians and uncultivated.

2.1.8 Make up 4 - 5 questions in Russian on Nepliuev's activities so as to cover the main points for your classmates to translate them into English and answer them

2.1.9 Read the short passage below, try to remember and render one into English without looking into it while speaking out

Неплюев происходил из древнего, но обедневшего рода. С 1716 по 1720 год он учился морскому делу за границей. 14 лет он служил русским резидентом в Стамбуле. С 1742 по 1758 годы Неплюев был в Оренбуржье, он основал город Оренбург. Петр Великий говорил о нем: "В этом малом путь будет".

2.1.10 Explain what is meant by the following statements. Make up situations illustrating their meaning

- do not spit into the well it may be of use to drink water from;
- this lad will be a success.

2.1.11 Tell your classmates all you know (15-20 sentences) about the life and work of I.I. Nepliuev and his contribution into the history of Orenburg town and region

2.1.12 Write an essay (30-35 sentences) about any other outstanding people who were of the essential importance for the history and development of Orenburg town and region

Unit 3 FINAL LOCATION

SECTION ONE

3.1.1 Find the following words and expressions in the texts and make a note of where they occur. Learn them and put in the sentences of your own.

confluence - слияние (рек)
engineer-ensign - инженер-прапорщик
to submit for approval - представить на утверждение
ixmpart - вал
moat — ров
construction site - зд. место строительства
breastwork-kind - брустверного типа
wide spread - широко распространенный
masonry - каменная кладка
cross section - профиль
raapea firing range - зона огня
to rename - переименовать
vehicle - повозка, экипаж
latitudinal - добротный
longitudinal - меридианальный
defenceability - обороноспособность
through-street - сквозная улица
network - сетка, сеть
rectangle - прямоугольник
detachment - подразделение
to facilitate - облегчить
nomades - кочевники
to coinside - совпадать
preliminary – предварительный

3.1.2 Read the text and try to understand it with the help of the given above words and expressions

3.1.3 Prepare a list of eight- ten questions to ask about the text. Be ready to interview the students in the group

Foundation of Orenburg

After thorough consideration the new commander of the Orenburg expedition 1.1.Nepliuev found the Krasnogor place also not convenient enough and came to the conclusion to found Orenburg near the confluence of the Yaik and Sakmara rivers. Since 1736 there had been a small fortress called Berdskaya here. The decision was made after he had seen all places himself. He ordered captain

Galofeyev and engineer-ensign Telnov to make a map of the situation and a draft of the town. That being done captain Galofeyev was sent on June 28, 1742 to the Senate with Nepliuev's presentation of transferring the town and its project to be submitted for approval. Both were approved. The ukas of relocating the town was issued on October 21, it reached Samara in November. It should be added that Samara had all the time been the place of the expedition's residence. In March 1743 a party headed by major general von Stockman, was sent to found Orenburg, on April 19 (30 by new style), 1743 the corner-stone of the present town was laid with all necessary ceremony. P.I.Byohkov writes that it was done "with appropriate public prayer and cannonade".

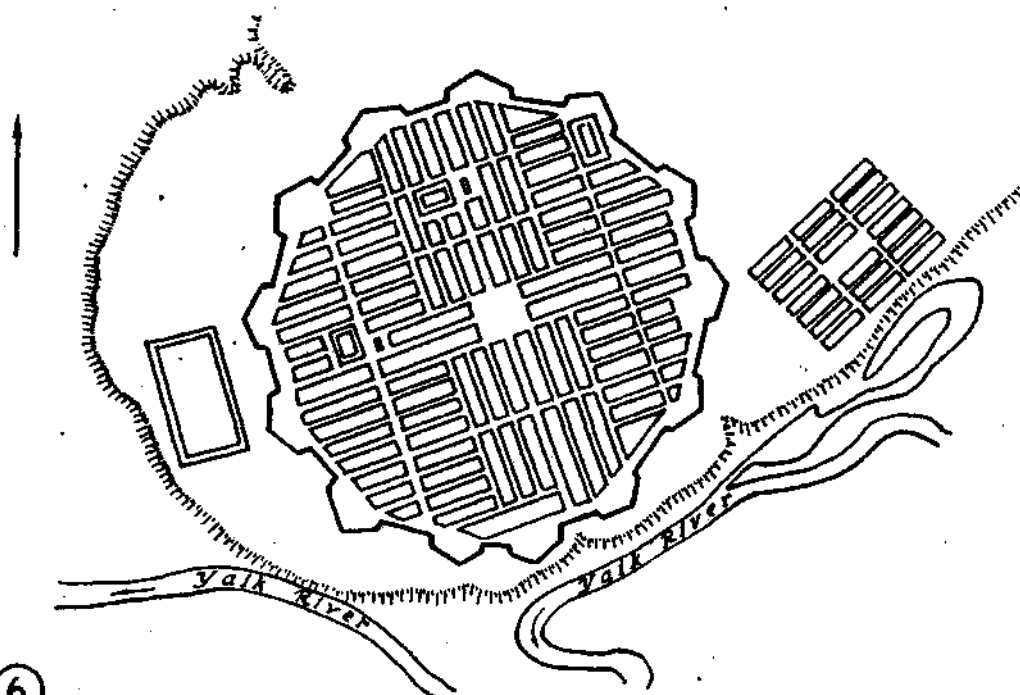
Construction work began at once and it went on fast enough, so that before it began to freeze a rampart and a moat surrounded the construction site of the town. P.I.Rychkov writes that though they were not finished they were sufficient to protect the town for the time being. The fortress and town were being built, under the supervision of those who had designed them -Galofeyev and Telnov. An architect, Leithold by name, also took part in the work. The chief supervisor was von Stockman.

3.2.1 Use your skimming and scanning skills to find out key words and phrases in the following text. Write them down in the sentences of your own.

3.2.2 Read the text and summarize what it is about in 8-10 sentences.

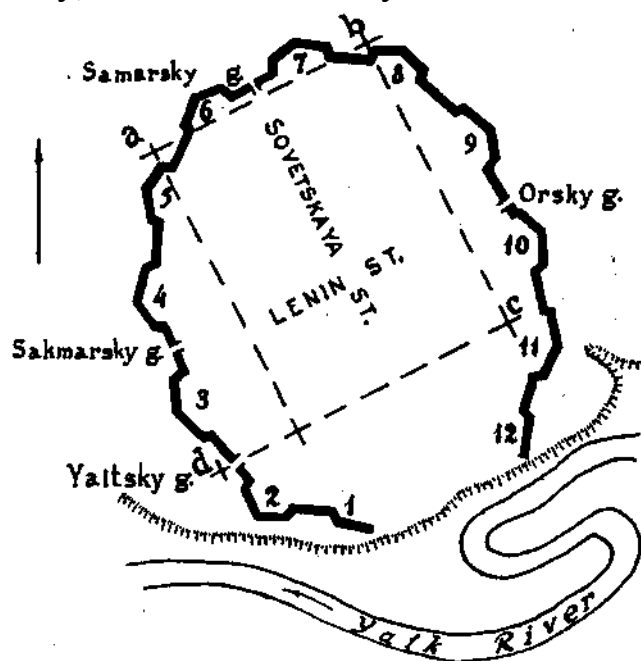
Fortress

The Orenburg fortress was based on an oval, though, as it can be clearly seen in the drawing (fig. 6) representing the plan approved by Empress Elisabeth on October 15 (26), 1742, it was to be round. The reason for the change is not clear; it might have been the relief that forced the change. Originally there were 13 bastions designed, but it appeared that the high and steep hill near the river bank produced enough protection by itself and this allowed a change: instead of 3 bastions 2 semi-bastions were built (fig. 7 N 1, 12) and between them a breastwork-kind of fortification structure with a redan in the middle was designed. Thus the Orenburg fortress had only 10 full bastions.



⑥

The first names of the bastions and semi-bastions were as follows: 1 -Kagorny, 2 - Torgovoy, 3 - Berdsky, 4 - Proviantsky, 5 - Voskresensky, 6 -Goubernsky, 7 - Galofeyevsky, 8 - Von Stockmansky, 9 - Nikolsky, 10 - Nepli-uevsky, 11 - Uspensky, 12 - Preobrashensky.



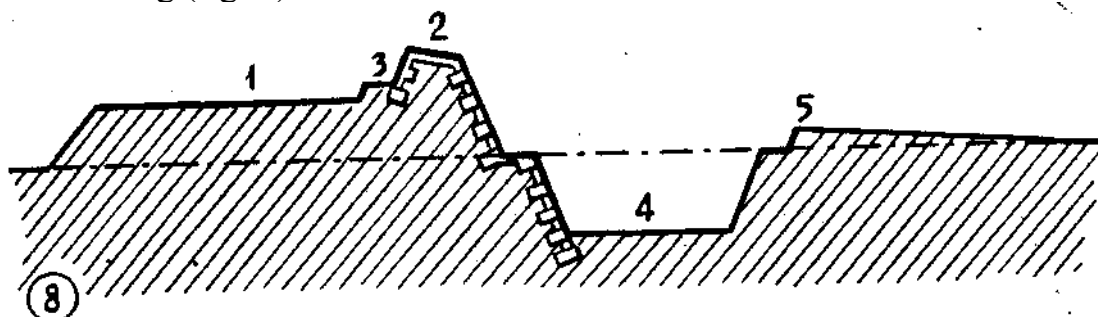
⑦

Crossings:

- a. VOLODARSKY ST. -
- KOBOZEV ST.
- b. VOLODARSKY ST. -
- 8 OF MARCH ST.
- c. 8 OF MARCH ST. -
- GORKY ST.
- d. GORKY ST. -
- BURZIANITSEV ST.

The fortress enclosing structure was a rampart. The type was wide spread at that time. It was made of earth and partially stone clad. Stone was used not as a material of defense, but as that of construction to prevent the earth from sliding down or being washed down by rains; it was a means of fastening the rampart and the sides of the moat. Vauban formulated even a rule that masonry should not be shown to the enemy, the latter should be allowed to see only the earthen part of the fortification, because cannon fire destroyed stone walls and the fragmentation

effect of broken stone could cause trouble wounding the defenders of the fortress. The average height of the rampart was 12 feet, but it was higher in low places and lower in high ones. Thus it lay almost horizontally. The moat was 12 foot deep and 36 foot broad, though not everywhere. A cross section of the main elements of the Orenburg fortress as it was near the northern gate in the XVIII century is shown in the drawing (fig. 8).

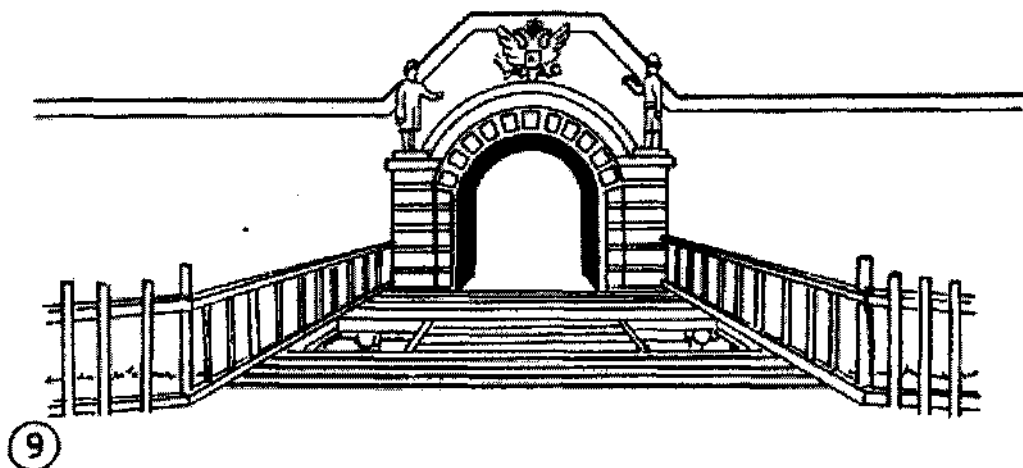


Here "5" is the glacis, "4" - the moat, "3" - the parapet or breastwork, "2" - the banquet, "1" - the terre-plein. The parapet protected the defenders full height. In order to shoot it was necessary to have a higher place, the banquet, to stand upon. The glacis - a very gentle slope - served to screen a part of the fortification and enabled the defenders to keep the attacking enemy within their firing range.

The rampart began on the high bank of the Yaik, where now the cannon-memorial is placed. From here its direction was towards the Bursyantsev Street leaving its crossing with the Gorky Street outside the fortress. Then it lay along the Bursyantsev Street and its geometric continuation up to the "Dynamo" stadium. From here its direction was towards the Volodarsky street. This part of the rampart crossed the Khiebný by-street near the "Pioneer Palace" and the Volodarsky street near its crossing with the 9-th of January street, then the rampart lay to the north of the Volodarsky street up to Kom-somolskaya street, from where it changed its direction for the east and southeast lying to the north of the Letchebny by-street, then along Student's street, across the territory of the Agricultural institute and fuming more to the south its end lay near the water-supply station.

The fortress was fitted out with four gates, which were in the curtains, i.e. between the bastions. The northern gate was near the crossing of the Sovet-skaya and Volodarsky streets. It was the main gate, its first name was Samar-sky, then it was called Berdsky and finally Sakmarsky. All gates but one changed their names within a bit more than 30 years. The renaming of the Yaik river led to the change of the name of the Yaitsky gate, it was renamed Uralsky or Vodyany (Watergate). The western gate received finally the name Tchernoretschensky (Blackrivergate) after the nearest settlement in this direc-

tion. The name Orsky remained, but the gate changed its place after the Pugatchov rebellion, it moved a bit northwards. In the plan the first names are given. All gates were solid masonry and arched.



Across the moat there were wooden bridges (later some of them at least were made of stone). In the picture (fig. 9) the Yaitsky gate is shown. Attention should be paid to the construction of the bridge, its middle being narrower than the rest of it. Here it was just as broad as the gateway and may have served the purpose of measuring the breadth of the vehicle that was to pass the gate. The gateways were of course covered along the whole way across the rampart.

Such were the main elements of the Orenburg fortress; it was quite up-to-date for its time. Its defensibility was high enough to protect the centre of the vast region.

3.3.1. Skim the following text to find out what it is about in general. Find the main themes of paragraphs and give each one a suitable heading

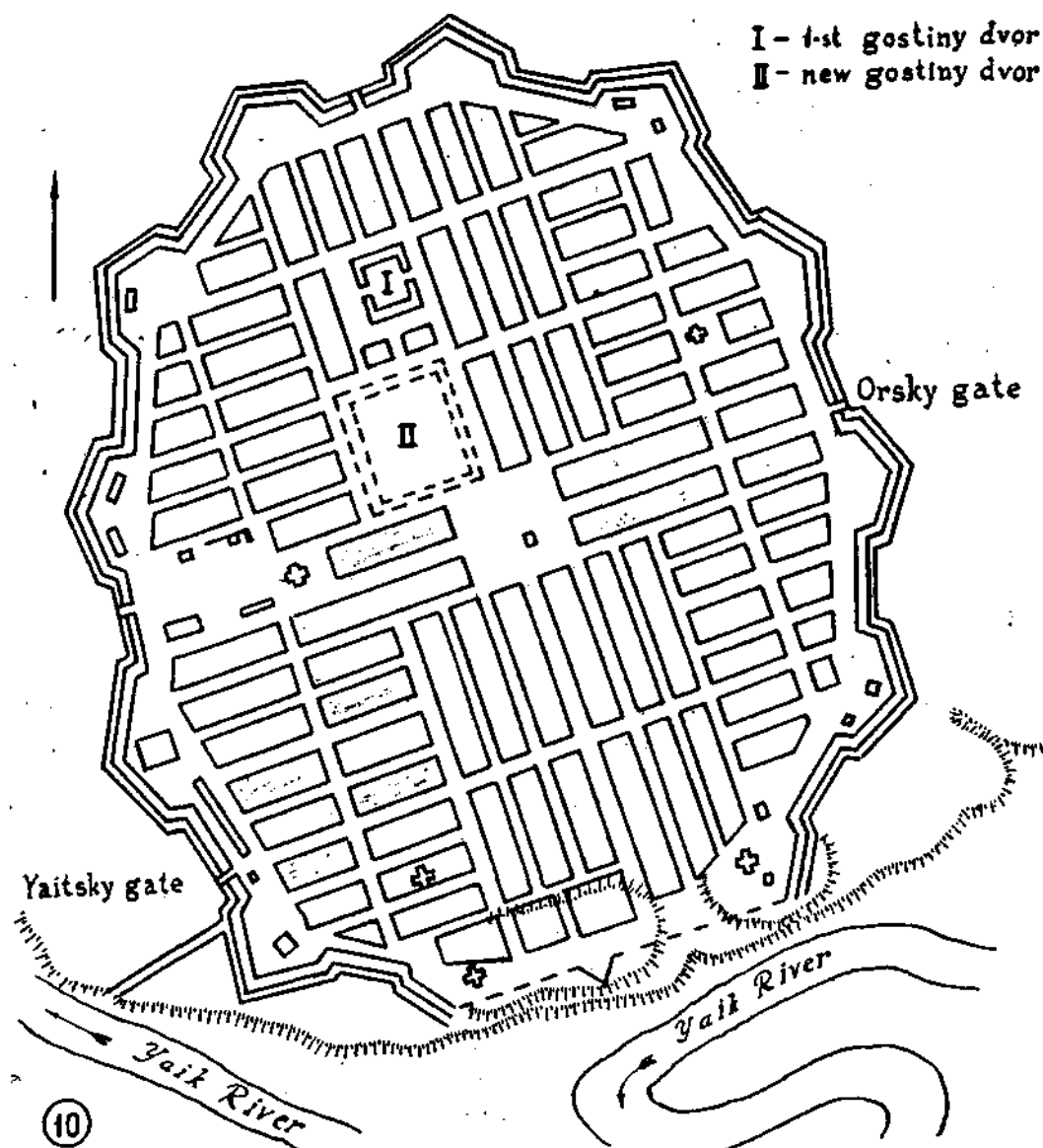
Plan of the Town

The planning of the town was done according to the approved project, except the length of the latitudinal blocks which had to be shortened as the fortress was oval instead of being round. Thus the streets in the longitudinal direction changed their place. The planning was done according to, regular principles and it represents further development of the structure designed for Krasnogor. Here it has reached its completeness and "balance". The layout structure fortified the defenceability of the fortress in case of a break through into the town. It was not aesthetics only, or regularity that made the designers arrange the blocks in the way they are shown in the schematic map. According to the principle of regularity the streets should have been arranged "correctly", thus if the rectangular scheme was chosen they had to cross each other perpendicularly and the town should consist of equal blocks. The streets in the network should cross the town from side to side thus being through-streets. Such is the case in the majority of towns both in the Old and New world built in the late XVII and all through the XVIII centuries. From the first glance one can see that the network of the Orenburg streets is different, and defenceability must be the reason of it. The schematic map of Orenburg during the first years of its construction is given below (fig. 10).

The engineers did not come to such a structure at once. This statement can be proved by a comparison of the plans for all three places. The starting point of the network lies probably in doubling the number of the radial

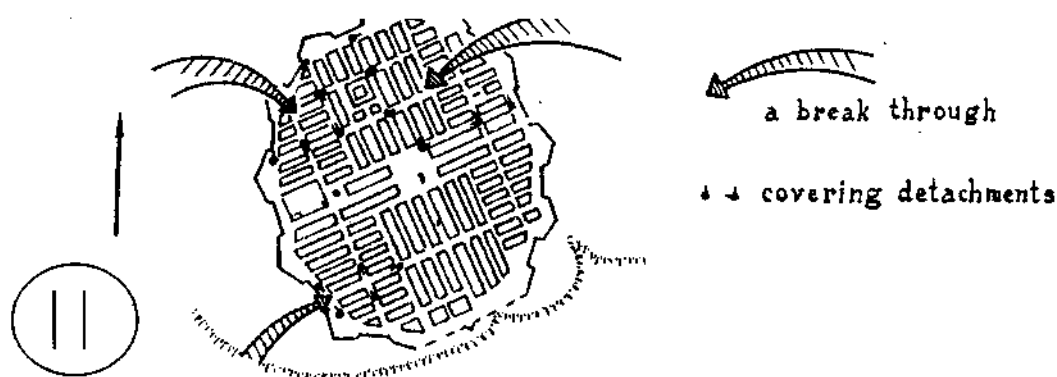
streets in the first design, it was done after the first ring of blocks (see fig. 1). It must have been done mechanically the cause of it being purely geometrical, because if you did not double the streets the blocks would be too long.

At the same time the number of through-streets constituted a half of all radial ones. Of course speaking of the geometrical cause one cannot exclude also the possible influence of the design of Petersburg (a town-fortress in the Vassilyevsky island) according to the variant by the architect D.Trezzini. In the design for the Krasnogor place (see fig. 5) the cause for the reduction of the number of the through-streets cannot be formal for the draft itself does not dictate it as in the previous case. So it is more likely that it was done on purpose, and the purpose was, most probably, to strengthen the defenceability. Here every second street lying in the direction from SW to NE (there being one exception) is screened by a block. The protecting role of blocks seems most obvious in the SW and SE part.



The present Orenburg was planned so that during a siege it would be convenient enough to transfer troupes from one side of the fortress to the other, but

in case of a break through it would be easier to make a stand for the town. That is why the number of through streets is minimized. Besides central ones there are four through-streets left near the rampart. They constitute a rectangle constructed on two reciprocally perpendicular main axes (the present Sov-etskaya and Lenin streets). The streets of the rectangle had rocade function, they are the present Kobosev, Krasnoznamennaya, the 8-th of March and M.Gorky streets. The rest of the streets were screened by blocks but not so as in the second case at Krasnogor. Here each block closed two and even three streets at once. So it could be enough to use 5-6 small covering detachments to localize a break through in any part of the town, provided the blocks were properly built in conformity with instructions to build in one entire facade (fig. 11). The localization of a break through at a gate would be facilitated by the position of the blocks along the gate axis.



The latter case can be found in many fortresses in the West, but as to the whole planning it must be considered unique, there have not been found any analogous planning structures.

The main cause of such a particular design of the layout must probably have been the special feature of the potential enemy - the nomads. Their main force was cavalry, and its action is greatly weakened if the horsemen have to turn. Such are the specific-features of the planning structure of Orenburg in connection with its function - to be a fortress. Some other specific planning features will be discussed when speaking of the construction of the town.

Here it is proper to mention the direction chosen for the streets. The long axis and all parallel streets have the direction to the NNW, and this direction does not coincide with that of the long axis of the fortress oval, in fact they differ by 17 - 18°. Thus the outer blocks on both sides of the main street cannot be symmetrical, and symmetry was one of the main points of regularity. The direction of the main street (now Sovetskaya) could have coincided with the long axis of the fortress oval because the ground was practically even and the high river bank permitted of some choice. Of course we must not forget that originally the fortress was not based on an oval and the direction of the streets could be chosen more freely. There can be given several reasons for this choice, and it might have been conditioned by a complex of them. A comparison of the plans for the second and third places of the town shows that the direction of the streets is the same in both.

That fact may indicate that here the choice was made more mechanically whereas at the Krasnogor place it was conditioned by the relief, the citadel being on one of the axes. The direction of the prevailing winds as a reason seems unlikely as there could have been no preliminary exploration of the weather conditions.

Whatever the reason or reasons might have been the fact remains that in the town there was not a single window facing the street, where the sun would not shine upon at least in the summer months.

3.3.2. Answer the following questions.

1. What conclusion did Nepluev come to?
2. Whom did Nepluev order to make the draft of the town?
3. What is the date of the foundation of Orenburg?
4. Who supervised the construction work?
5. How many bastions were there in the Orenburg fortress?
6. What was the height of the rampart?
7. Where did the rampart begin?
8. How many gates was the fortress fitted out with?
9. What was the name of the main gate?
10. Which gate did not change its name?
11. What may be the reasons of the specific town planning of Orenburg?
12. What are the main specific features of the town planning?

3.3.3. Make up 5 questions to the text

3.3.4. Render into English:

1. Оренбург основан 19 (30) апреля 1743 года. Проект будущего города составили инженеры Галофеев и Тельной, всеми работами руководил генерал-майор фон Штокман.

2. Оренбургская крепость состояла из 10 бастионов и 2-х полубастионов. В крепость вели четверо ворот. Все ворота, кроме Орских, изменили свои названия. Главные ворота назывались сначала Самарскими, затем Бердскими, а потом Сакмарскими.

3. Настоящий Оренбург был спланирован так, что в случае осады можно было перебрасывать силы с одной стороны крепости на другую, минуя пространство около вала и не пересекая центр города. Сквозных улиц оставили мало. Большинство прерывалось кварталами. Это было сделано в оборонительных целях.

3.4.1. Find the following words and expressions in the text and make a note of where they occur. Learn them

- distribution - распределение
- parcel - зд. дворовое место
- state-owned - казенные, принадлежащие казне
- to mislead - вводить в заблуждение

- erroneous - ошибочный
- craftsman - ремесленник
- tradesman - торговец (также и ремесленник)
- clergyman - священнослужитель
- outbuilding - надворная постройка

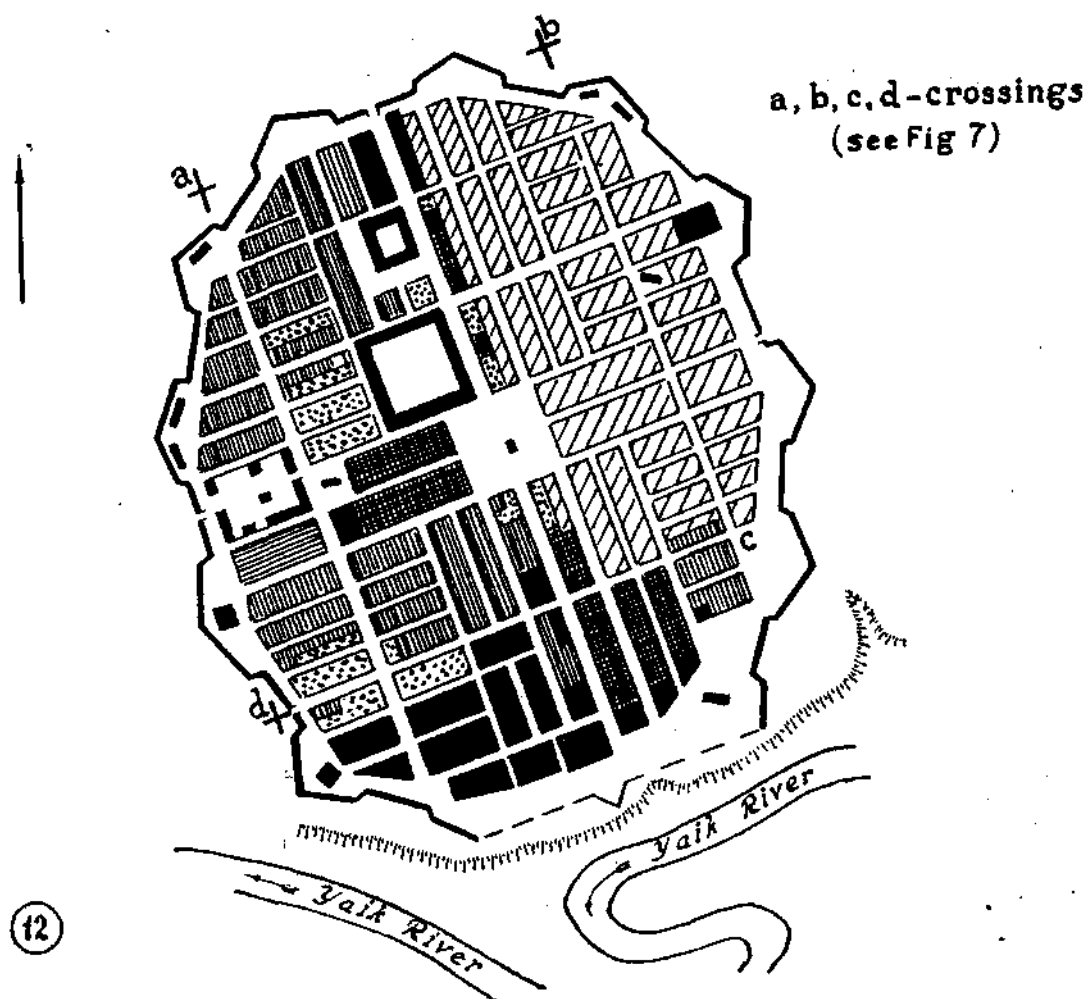
3.4.2 Read the text and try to understand it with the help of the given above words and expressions

Distribution of Settlers

The principle of regularity was also reflected in the way the people settled. The distribution of parcels for the settlers was planned ahead. It was done on a strictly social basis. The blocks along the main streets - the Bolshaya (since 1744 Gubernskaya, the present day Sovetskaya) and Stabskaya (now Lenin street) were left for state-owned buildings, those of higher officials and officers both of the regular army and Cossacks. These streets were broader and the blocks on both sides of them were broader as well measuring 30 bagenes. In the explications of the town maps of the first years it is written that these parcels are for field-and higher officers, officers of the staff, higher officials and other people who can have their houses built better than the others.

The main bulk of the Orenburg population consisted of soldiers and Cossacks. As garrison of Penza regiment was placed, in its honor the first name of the present day Pushkinskaya was Penzenakaya. As to Cossacks they were transferred mainly from Samara and Alexeyevsk, because after the planting of Orenburg and other fortresses both towns became rear ones. Places were provided also for "gentry and Cossacks" from Ufa. Accordingly there were streets named Samarskaya, Alexeyevskaya and Ufinskaya.

The Cossacks were to settle to the east of the main street but not immediately in it. For some time this eastern part of the town was called Cossack sloboda (settlement). The term "sloboda" mislead some scholars of Orenburg history and they made a conclusion that from the very beginning there had been a settlement outside the fortress, and such has been the general opinion since. But a thorough study of maps proved that it was erroneous. The southern part was left for artillerymen, they settled to the south of Proyezzhaya Street (the first name of M.Gorky street) its north side had also houses belonging mostly to artillerymen. The soldiers settled in the western half of the fortress. Here the southern limit was Proyezzhaya Street as well.



To its south there were mostly state-owned houses. The distribution of house owners is shown in the given scheme, (fig. 12). Slant lines indicate the Cossack owned houses, vertical lines - the soldiers* homes, checked field shows the houses of the officials and officers, black - state owned houses. The dotted field shows dwelling places of different minor special groups. The first place here is occupied by the so-called "svoyekoshniye", that is people living on their own cost, getting nothing from the state. Another group was formed by exiled people, but it is necessary to stress that there were no political exiles here at that time. The exiles sent to Orenburg were mostly craftsmen or tradesmen. There settled also clergymen besides, they lived near the churches. Later that strict division of the population disappeared, but the places along the main streets remained occupied by the privileged part of the society.

It was not only the location but also the space of the parcel for the house and outbuildings that differed. The breadth of the blocks for privileged people was 30 sagues as it was mentioned, the other blocks being 26 - 24 sagues in breadth. Thus the depth of the parcel varied from 15 to 12 sagues. But there were cases when the whole breadth of the block belonged to one house owner. Such was, for instance, the case with Riegelman - a prominent person, military engineer, who reached later a high rank. That was rather rare though. The length along the street was also different. Most of the parcels measured 8 sagues, Cossacks had often 10 sagues, but there were many of 6 sagues as well. The exiles got less, sometimes

even 4 sagues only. The officers' parcels were usually twice as large. Ataman Mogutov had, for example, 0.23 of a hectar and the province secretary even 0.31 of a hectare.

It is worth mentioning that already in 1744 in the very middle of the town facing the parade square there was a tavern of a Simbirsk merchant Ivan Tverdishev. It was in the place where now the museum is, across the street there was a house belonging to him as well. At that time there was not a single building near these houses. The nearest building also standing apart was about 70 meters away. This merchant was rather rich; he had about a dozen metallurgical plants in the Urals. Since then the first place had been connected with the "alcohol" business up to the early nineteenth century.

Such was the distribution of the Orenburg population, it fully corresponded to the class principle of the Russian monarchy.

3.4.3 Answer the following questions:

1. Where did the Cossacks live?
2. What places were left for the greater people?
3. What were the measurements of an ordinary parcel?
4. Where was the first tavern of Orenburg?
5. Who did it belong to?

Unit 4 The Concise Reference of the Orenburg Region

4.1.1 Read the new words according to the transcription, mind their pronunciation and meaning

1. to dispose of	располагать чем либо
2. resource	ресурсы, запасы, ископаемые
3. abundance	изобилие, богатство
4. to distinguish	различать, выделять
5. deposits	залежи, месторождение
6. stocks	запасы
7. saturation	насыщенность
8. extraction	добывание, разработка
9. purity	чистота
10. industrial waste	промышленные отходы
11. to contain	содержать
12. mining industry	горная промышленность
13. blacksmith's and press equipment	оборудование
14. boring devices	буровое оборудование
15. cast iron	чугун
16. rolled goods	прокат
17. head of cattle	поголовье скота
18. food stuffs	продовольственные товары
19. wheat	пшеница
20. sun-flower seeds	подсолнечник
21. gourds	бахчевые культуры

4.1.2 Pay attention to the meaning of the words, belonging to the group of mineral resources. Mind their pronunciation

1. oil	нефть
2. brown coal	бурый уголь
3. oil shale	сланец
4. ferrous metals	чёрные металлы
5. non-ferrous metals	цветные металлы
6. limestone	известняк
7. jasper	яшма
8. marble	мрамор
9. sand	песок
10. clay	глина
11. chalk	мел
12. gypsum	гипс
13. asbestos	асбест

14. crushed stone	щебень
15. precious metals	драгоценные металлы
16. nickel	никель
17. aluminum	алюминий
18. copper	медь

4.2 Read the text. Translate it

The Concise Reference of the Orenburg Region

To the South-East of the European part of Russia on the River Ural lies the Orenburg region. It occupies a very favorable geographical position. The Orenburg region disposes of great amounts of mineral resources. Their variety and abundance distinguishes the Orenburg region not only in the country but also abroad. More than 2500 deposits of 75 economic minerals are explored in the Orenburg region. They are: gas, oil, brown coal, oil shale, ferrous metals, nonferrous metals, rare metals, stone salt, limestone, jasper, marble.

The unique gas condense deposit is characterized by gas saturation and high component variety.

There are a number of brown and stone coal deposits with balance stocks of nearly 800 million tons, greater part of them being suitable for open extraction. The Orenburg region has white and gray marble deposits, the stocks being nearly 8 million cubic meters. There are also jasper deposits – 30 million cubic meters. Building materials are also here: sands, clay, limestone, chalk, gypsum, asbestos, cursive stone.

The Sol-Iletsk stone salt deposits which is distinguished by the unique purity is of great importance, the stocks being 800 million tons.

The region disposes of great industrial waste stocks of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and mining industry. The waste contains number of precious, ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Enterprises of 70 industrial branches situated in the region, export industrial production to more than 80 countries abroad. The leading part in the industrial structure belongs to the fuel and energy complex, machine-building, metallurgical branches and agricultural enterprises.

Twenty enterprises of machine-building complex produce blacksmith's and press equipment, boring, electrotechnical devices, means of transport.

Metallurgical enterprises produce non-ferrous metals ores, cast iron, ferrous metals rolled goods, nickel and aluminum, copper rolled goods.

The head of cattle comes to 1400 thousand. The region disposes of favourable conditions for food-stuffs production: high-quality wheat, milk, meat, sun-flower seeds, vegetables and fruit, gourds.

4.2.1 Answer the questions to the text

1. Where is Orenburg region situated?
2. What distinguishes the Orenburg region in the country and abroad?
3. What mineral resources are extracted in the Orenburg region?
4. What is the unique gas condense deposits famous for?
5. What are the characteristics of the Orenbyrg gas deposits?
6. Are there any building materials in the Orenburg region?
7. What enterprises are the most important in our region&
8. What food-stuffs are produced in the Orenburg region?

4.2.3 Arrange items for plan according to text

1. Gas deposits in Orenburg.
2. Mineral resources in the Orenburg region.
3. The geographical position of the Orenburg region.
4. Orenburg region enterprises.
5. Agriculture in the Orenburg region.

4.2.4 Speak about the Orenburg region according to the plan

4.3. Read the text. Translate it

The history of Orenburg is very interesting. It got it's name before it's factual foundation which took place three times. For the first time Orenburg was founded in August 1735 by the state expedition headed by the statesman Ivan Kirillovich Kirilov. It happened on the site of the present Orsk. For the second time Orenburg was founded in August 1741 by the state expedition headed by prince V.A. Urusov. It happened on the site of present village Krasnaya Gora (not far from Saractash). It was done according to the advice of the prominent Russian scientist Vasily Nikischev. Finally Orenburg was founded on its present site by the prominent Russian statesman Ivan Ivanovich Neplyev.

Orenburg was planned not only as a fortress but also as an important center of commerce between Russian and Asia. The original fortress had 10 bastions and 4 gates. In the 18th century the development of the town was rather slow because of the severe climate and the lack of population. During the peasants uprising of the 1774 Orenburg was besieged by the Pugachev's army. The Orenburg province was the site of exile for many prominent people – poets Alexey Plecheyev, Taras Shevchenko; a composer Alexander Alyabyev and many others. But step by step the population of Orenburg and its province grew. In general the population of the Orenburg province was multinational. At the beginning of the 19th century more and more buildings were constructed in Orenburg. They were private houses for nobleman, merchants, doctors, engineers, teachers, clerks' and common people.

More and more military and public institutions appeared in the town. In 1833 Orenburg was visited by A.S. Pushkin who collected materials for his literary works – «The Captain's Daughter» and «History of Pugachov». Vladimir

Ivanovich Dal lived and worked in Orenburg for several years. Orenburg is the birthplace of the revolution poet M.Z. Mihailov.

S.T. Aksakov had a country-seat in the Orenburg province. He devoted many beautiful stories to the nature of the province. In the 1850ies the development of the greenery in the Zauralnaya Roscha began under the supervision of the engineer and general Bikbulatov. At the end of the 19th century Lukian Vasilyevich Popov, an artist belonging to the Peredvizhniks' movement lived and worked in Orenburg. One can see his works not only in the local museum of Fine Arts but also in the Tretyakov Gallery.

Orenburg was traditionally famous for the Orenburg shawls. They are real works of art. There are some examples of fine architecture in Orenburg. The famous Karavan Sarai was built according to the project of architect Brullov. There are many interesting buildings in the present Sovetskaya Street (the former Gubernskaya, then Nicolaevskaya street).

During the revolutionary years Orenburg was the place of severe battles between the Red and White Army. During the Great Patriotic War many factories were evacuated to Orenburg from the West of our country. Our People did their best for the Soviet Union for their courage and combat action (service in battle) – among them were poet Musa Galil and general Alexander Rodimtsev.

Now Orenburg is not only an administrative and industrial center of the huge region but also its major cultural center. The population of Orenburg is more than half a million people. The population of region is about 2 mln people. There are several institutions of higher learning in Orenburg, among them there are State Medical Institute, the State Pedagogical Institute, the State Agricultural Institute, the Polytechnics and some institutes where students study by correspondence and in the evening.

There are some training colleges – medical, pedagogical, technical, musical ones, several vocational schools and a lot of secondary schools.

The first world cosmonaut Y.A. Gagarin studied at the flying school. There are three stationary theatres in Orenburg: Drama theatre, the Musical Comedy Theatre, the puppet Theatre and the State Folk Choir. There's Large Exhibition Hall in Volodarskaya street and the Musical Hall in Vystavochnaya street. There are some museums, the major of them are the Museum of Natural History, Sciences and Fine Arts Museum. There are many places of culture, cinemas, clubs, stadiums, parks.

I like my native town (Orenburg) and I want it become more beautiful and clean.

4.3.1 Find the equivalents

1. быть награждённым медалью, орденом (получить звание, титул)	1. to take place
2. делать возможное	2. to be site of exile
3. быть эвакуированным с запада на восток	3. to built according to the project
4. быть построенным по проекту	4. to devote stories to smth, smbd
5. находится под руководством	5. to have a country-seat
6. посвящать рассказы чему-либо, кому либо	6. to be the birthplace of smbd
7. иметь усадьбу	7. to be under the supervision of
8. быть местом рождения	8. to do one's best
9. быть местом ссылки	9. to be evacuated from the West to the East
10. происходить, иметь место	10. to be awarded with the medal (order) title
11. быть осаждённым	11. to be besieged

4.3.2 Find the equivalent

1. Factual foundation	1. техникум (училище)
2. according to smth	2. боевые действия
3. a prominent scientist	3. краеведческий музей
4. a center of commerce	4. проведение работ по озеленению
5. the development of the town	5. на месте теперешнего села
6. a severe climate	6. ПТУ
7. the lack of smth	7. музей изобразительных искусств
8. step by step	8. фактическое основание
9. a province	9. литературное произведение
10. private houses	10. согласно чего-либо
11. a military institution	11. местный музей
12. military barracks	12. видный учёный
13. peasants' uprising	13. торговый центр
14. on the site of present village	14. застройка города
15. literary	15. суровый климат
16. the development of greenery	16. нехватка чего-либо
17. a local museum	17. крестьянское восстание
18. Fine Arts museum	18. военное учреждение
19. Natural History Science Museum	19. военные действия
20. combat actions (service in battle)	20. губерния
21. an institution of higher learning	21. частный дом
22. a training college	22. шаг за шагом
23. a vocational school	23. ВУЗ

4.3.3 Pronounce the following words

advice	merchant
among	multinational
arts	movement
Asia	movement
award	native
barracks	nobleman
besiege	peasant
birth	puppet
choir	science
church	severe
clerk	shawls
cosmonaut	supervision
courage	uprising
exhibition	vocational

Unit 5 SUPPLEMENTARY READING



TEXT 1

"The key and the gate"- that was the name given to the place by Peter the Great. He realized the importance of new roads which could connect Russia with the rest of the world.

Orenburg was built as a fortress but it was used as such only once during Pugachov's **revolt**. Orenburg served as a gate through which numerous trade caravans went on and on.

Without forces and conflicts Russian **sovereigns** could find the way to cooperate with the people who lived there.

The Menovoy Dvor (the trade centre) was founded by Peter the Great's niece Anna. It is still considered to be an **unsurpassed** example of the state, political and economical solution of the trade problem.

The trade zone helped to strengthen the frontier of the country; it was a source of **income** and a new way of importing gold, silver, food products, etc. to Russia. The new trading way made the goods much cheaper.

For many years Orenburg controlled by Governor-Generals was a town-fortress over the Ural River and an outpost of Russia in the Southeast. The Governor-Generals were states- and military men ready to defend the frontiers of Russia.

The town-fortress never opened its gates to the enemies though cavalry crowds of warlike Bashkirs passed by it, though the Kazakhs rebelled, though Pugachov tried to attack the town but he had to **retreat**.

New history gave new examples. Dutov army twice tried to attack the town in 1918 and in 1919 but they **failed**. The White Army was also defeated.

New masters came to the city. Since mid-thirties "The House of Soviets", a

grey building that stands on the site of the Kazan Cathedral, has become the symbol of power.

The Hall of Columns of the House has seen many politicians and statesmen of the past and present - Kosygin, Gorbachev, Chernomyrdin.

The power has been working in this building since that time.

Today's **legislative assembly** reflects the social mood exactly enough: there are communists, agrarians, democrats, independent deputies and others. Hot discussions are held there. And these people are **responsible** for their decisions, for the region, for the people who live here. Not opposition but co-operation is the result of the interaction of the two **branches of power**.

Words and phrases to be remembered

Revolt - бунт, возмущение, восстание, мятеж

Sovereigns – монарх, повелитель, властелин, правитель; владыка

Unsurpassed - непревзойденный, неповторимый

Income - доход, приход, прибыль; заработок

To retreat - отступать, отходить

To fail - потерпеть неудачу; не иметь успеха (*in*)

Legislative assembly - законодательное собрание

To be responsible for - ответственный, несущий ответственность, отвечающий (*за что-л.*)

Branches of power – ветви власти

TEXT 2

Orenburg region is the land of various **natural conditions**. In its geological structure one can find **rocks** dating back to **pre-Cambrian period** and from modern **Quaternary**. The surface of the region is plain, hilly or low mountainous. Its landscape is unique because of **erosive** and karst processes and asymmetry of its **slopes**, salt tectonics and breaks of the earth's **crust**.

Orenburg flora and fauna are extremely rich. The **trout** and **umber** are splashing in its **foothills** streams. The beluga and **sturgeon** come to the Ural River from the Caspian Sea for **spawning** and stay there for winter. Quick saigas are running in the sun-dried steppe behind the Or. Brown bears, **capercailzies** and **lynxes** inhabit the forests of Shaitantau and Maly Nakas.

The world of plants is also diverse. In the Buzuluk forest one can meet **swamp sundew** and near the river Ilek there is tamarisk which comes from the countries of the Persian Gulf.

In the South of the region swamps are neighboring upon **alkali** and sandy **soils**.

The man has been living in this region since ancient times. He is using its natural resources and changing its face. Ancient people's traces can be found here: hundreds of **barrows**, **sanctuaries**, ruined settlements, stone cemeteries and

ancient mines.

Words and phrases to be remembered

Natural conditions – здр. природные ресурсы

Rock - скала, утес

Pre-Cambrian period – докембрий (*геол.*)

Quaternary - четвертичный период, антропоген (последняя современная система кайнозоя)

Erosive - эрозийный, вызывающий эрозию; выветривающий; размывающий

Slope - наклон, уклон, скат, склон; откос, крутизна, спуск

Crust - земная кора

Trout – форель

Umber – умбра

Foothills – предгорье

Sturgeon – осетр

Spawning – нерест

Capercaillies – глухарь

Lynx – рысь

Swamp sundew – болотная росянка

Alkali soils – солончаки

Barrow - курган, (могильный) холм

Sanctuary - святилище (храм, церковь)

TEXT 3

Downy shawls were in popular demand. Since the beginning of the XIX century they had become the **essential** part of women's costume. The wives of **peasants**, **merchants** and aristocrats wore them. A lot of merchants came to buy shawls and to sell them on Russian bazaars and fairs. Sometimes downy shawls **knitting** provided the main profit of the population.

As well as two hundred years ago everything is done by hand even now. Nothing could replace women's hands. The secrets of the **craft** are learned from the early childhood. The first thing the future knitters learn is that the down loves kindness: the better you clean and **comb** it the thinner the thread will be and the shawl will be even.

Girls begin to knit at the age of seven or eight and don't part with knitting **needles** till the old age. The knitters joke: "We don't knit only when we are sleeping". They work so hard that they have a corn on their right hand forefingers because they use about five kilogram's of downy **yarn** while they are knitting a middle-sized shawl.

When the shawl is ready it is washed and dried on the frame. Nowadays it is not a problem. But in the last century when the shawls were very large (up to two

meters) it was difficult to stretch them inside the house. So they were sold without washing and drying. Only small shawls, which were called "katetki", were washed and dried at home on the **ceiling** (up to ten at a time). The rooms became lighter and that didn't bring discomfort to anybody.

Words and phrases to be remembered

Downy shawl – пуховый платок

Essential - существенный; внутренне присущий, неотъемлемый; затрагивающий существо дела

Peasant - крестьянин, сельский житель

Merchant - купец, торговец

Knitting – вязание

Craft – ремесло

To comb - расчесывать; чесать; чистить скребницей

Needles - вязальная спица

Yarn - нить, пряжа

Ceiling - потолок; полог, навес

TEXT 4

Today, when the state frontier has returned to the position of the beginning of the XVIII century, the geopolitical importance of Orenburg is growing. One third of Russian-Kazakhstan frontier passes through the territory of Orenburg region. It turns into strategic trade corridor for Russia and countries of the South-East. There are Orenburg gas complex, oil company "Onako", Orenburg Copper-Nickel Corporation, Orsk-Khalilovo metallurgical enterprises, **Joint Company** "Orenburgenergo". Their productions form the basis of export the **volume** of which has five times **increased** since 1992.

Among the most important trade partners of Orenburg are Kazakhstan, Belarus, Arabia, Poland, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Liechtenstein. The most actively trade is realised with Kazakhstan. Other countries such as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and China also start establishing trade relations with Orenburg. There is an idea **to revive** Orenburg centre of political, economical, scientific and humanitarian relationships with Asia. The conception of creating of free trade zone "Menovoy Dvor" is worked out. Its aim is to make Orenburg region a special integration laboratory for **the CIS**.

Words and phrases to be remembered

Joint Company - совместная компания

Volume - величина, размеры, масштабы; объём; количество

To increase - возрастать, увеличивать(ся); расти; усиливать(ся) (*from; to*)

To revive – восстанавливать

the CIS – (**Commonwealth of Independent States**) - Содружество Независимых Государств, СНГ

TEXT 5

Power engineering of Orenburg region began its history in the XIX century in 1898 when the first city electric power station started working.

The first real steps in the electrification of the region were taken at the end of the 20-30ies of the XX century. The **temporary** electric power station in Orsk and turbo generator on the electric power station "Krasny Mayak" were started up. At the same time two **heating plants** were built in Mednogorsk and in Buguruslan. By the beginning of the war the **capacity** of the power stations was 88,000 kilowatt and they produced more than 200,000,000 kilowatt-hour.

In 1943 the regional **board** "Orenburg-energo" was organized and that served as the beginning of the creation of the integral power economy system of the region.

The 50ies were marked by the **swift** increase of economical potential of the region, especially in the east. This needed accumulation of the power muscles of the region.

In 1958 the construction of the Iriklinisky reservoir was finished. It contained more than 3,000,000 m³ of water. In the narrowest part of the river there was built a **weir**, the only hydroelectric power station in the South Urals.

Houses and industrial enterprises of the growing Orenburg needed light and warmth. These problems were solved when in 1969 the Sakmara **heat and power plant** started working. On the shores of the **artificial** Iriklinisky sea the first stone was put into foundation of the main building of Iriklinisky hydroelectric power station.

The **mounting** of the two power units with capacity 300 megawatt each had been **simultaneously** done for the first time. In December 1970 the hydroelectric power station began producing **electric current**.

If you look from the road which leads to the "sea" the power station reminds a handful of light lost in the steppe. It took only few years to build here a settlement Energetic - the electric capital of the region. The capacity of Iriklinisky hydroelectric power station (of all its six units) is 2,400 megawatt.

It works in the structure of integral energetic system of Russia and sells electric power to Kazakhstan and other counties.

The development of the gas complex near Orenburg led to the building of Kargala heat and power plant which started working in December 1973.

Joint Company "Orenburgenergo" could have survived in difficult economical situation. It has kept its industrial potential and **staff**. It consists now of four heat and power plants, a hydroelectric power station, six electric net enterprises, Orenburg heating net enterprises, "Energosbyt" and service enterprises.

For about one hundred years the energetic capacity of Orenburg region has grown from zero up to three and a half thousand megawatt. It produces 4,800 Gkal

per hour. The length of electric nets of all kinds is 50,000 km, which is longer than the length of the equator.

That is result of the XX century, the century of electricity.

Words and phrases to be remembered

Power engineering – энергетика

Temporary – временный

Heating plant - отопительная установка

Capacity - мощность, нагрузка, производительность; пропускная способность

Board - правление, руководство, совет, коллегия

Swift - быстрый, скорый, стремительный

Weir - лотина, запруда; водослив, дамба, перемычка

Heat and power plant – теплоэлектроцентраль

Artificial - искусственный, ненатуральный, неприродный

Mounting - установка; монтаж, сборка

Simultaneously - вместе, одновременно, совместно

Electric current - электрический ток

Staff - штат служащих; служебный персонал; личный состав; кадры; штаты

TEXT 6

Many things are changing in our life. Art is changing, too.

The names of many well-known scientists, writers, artists and musicians are connected with Orenburg region. V.Dahl and A.Pushkin, L.Tolstoy and N.Uspensky, A.Alyabyev and T.Shevchenko visited it. I.Krylov, G.Dezhavin and S.Aksakov spent their childhood here.

A special page in the history of the cultural life of Orenburg can be devoted to the Great Patriotic War. During the war Orenburg citizens **got acquainted** with the best performances of the Leningrad Academy Maly Opera Theatre. They gave concerts not only in Orenburg but also all over the region. In Orsk the Symphony orchestra of the theatre performed the legendary Seventh Symphony by Shostakovich.

Today lives of many well-known writers, artists and musicians are connected with Orenburg region. We don't stop surprising at the great number of talents!

Interesting art **exhibitions** display the works of Orenburg artists. They also show their works abroad: O.Okuneva in India and Austria; A.Khanin in Paris. Alia Vasilchenko and Svetlana Shleyuk took part in the national exhibition "Decorative Art of Russia".

The monument to Pushkin and Dahl in the centre of Orenburg is the work of Orenburg sculptor Nadezhda Petina. It is not only *a* tribute to the history. It also shows the creative power and great abilities of Orenburg artists.

There are many creative unions and theatres in the city. Orenburg Drama Theatre, our Musical Theatre and Puppet Show Theatre "Pierrot" made several tours to Minsk, Ufa, Moscow, Pskov, Kazakhstan, Chelyabinsk, and Tolyatty. Tatar Drama Theatre is also popular not only in Orenburg. There are some really good theatres in other towns of the region, too - in Orsk, Buguruslan.

Many people throughout the world enjoyed performances of Orenburg Academic Russian Folk Chorus.

Life of the famous musician Mstislav Rostropovich is closely connected with our region. He has visited Orenburg several times.

Symphony concerts and Jazz festivals in organization of which the People's Artist of Russia Yuri Saulsky takes part is a return to the best musical traditions. Folk music festivals "Orenburg Downy Shawl" have become real musical events which **attract attention** of the citizens.

The main aim is **to preserve** art and the creative experience and not to break the bridge between the past and the future.

Books by Orenburg writers both young and experienced are published.

Two social, political, literary and artistic almanacs "Gostiny Dvor" and "Bashnya" are published now in Orenburg. They gather around themselves not only writers but also scientists and historians who are interested in studying the local **lore**.

At the end of the year the Region Prize for achievements in art and literature is awarded. There are a lot of talents in Orenburg **worth** getting it.

Words and phrases to be remembered

To get acquainted – знакомиться

Exhibition – выставка

To attract attention - привлекать внимание

To preserve - сохранять, сберегать

Lore - практические знания; профессиональные знания; традиционные знания, верования

Worth - достойный, заслуживающий

TEXT 7

Dahl arrived in Orenburg in the middle of 1883. The governor of Orenburg V.A.Perovsky offered Dahl to be his assistant in special **assignments**. The thirty-two year old **navy officer**, the Doctor of Medicine Dahl was already known as the author of "Russian Fairy-tales" which were published under **the pen name** "Cossack Lugansky".

Dahl bought a house in Orenburg. That house became the centre of meetings of local intelligence. Dahl arranged there a study and a **workshop**, put a **joiner's bench** and a **lathe** there "to make everything with his own hands".

Later he built a floating bridge over the Ural River to connect the town with the **grove** on the other bank of the river. He also took part in foundation of "The

Museum of Nature". Then he was elected a corresponding member of Academy of Science.

Dahl travelled much about Orenburg region. He wrote about the way of life of unknown people of South Russia and found a lot of material for his "Dictionary".

It is impossible to understand and to love our Motherland and Orenburg without Aksakov's books.

Our people are rightfully proud that his main books are created on Orenburg material - "Family Chronicle", "Bagrov-Grandson's Childhood", "Notes of Orenburg Gun Hunter", "Notes about Fishing"...

Aksakovo, his **family estate**, can be called his "Yasnaya Polyana". Sergej Timofeyevich passionately loved Orenburg nature, especially the North-Western part of our region which he knew very well - the present Buguruslansky, Abdulinsky, Asekeyevsky and Severny districts.

It is good to visit the village Aksakovo holding his book in your hands. While reading the book you will recognize everything. Here they are - Chelyaevskaya Mountain in **outskirts** of the village, the grove, the river Buguruslanka which flows in front of the widows of the estate. Of course you will recall his fairy-tale "The Scarlet Flower". It is in our hearts as a symbol of kindness and talent.

Words and phrases to be remembered

Assignment – назначение, ассигнование, распределение; назначение, задание

Navy officer – офицер войск военно-морского флота

The pen name - литературный псевдоним

Workshop - мастерская; цех

Joiner's bench - верстак, станок; стойка

Lathe - токарный станок

Grove - лесок, роща

Family estate - родовое имение

Outskirts - окраина, предместья

TEXT 8

Orenburg region is a multinational land. Owing to history our land is situated on the border of two cultures- Asian and European; two world religions - Christianity and Islam; the Turkish, Slavonic and Finno-Ugric languages.

During their life together the people have established unique mutual understanding, respect to each other and tolerance. That promotes their co-existence without any conflicts.

Nowadays Orenburg region can be called mini-model of Russia. 2,2 million people of more than eighty nationalities live here. The largest ethnic groups are the Russians, the Tatars, the Kazakhs, the Ukrainians, the Mordovians, the Bashkirs,

the Chuvashs, the Byelorussians, the German, the Jews, the Chechens, the Azerbaijanians, the Armenians and the Polish.

That's why one of the priorities in the work of the regional government is the national policy that meets the needs and interests of all ethnic groups living in the region. The executive and legislative power tries to solve national problems taking into consideration the history, traditions and the way of life and the culture of all these nations.

Thus children can attend schools where their native language is taught. There are special departments in colleges and universities, which prepare teachers of the native language. Newspapers in different languages are issued and TV and radio programmes are broadcast. National festivals are held. All these things serve mutual enrichment of the nations who live in Orenburg region.

Unit 6 SITUATIONS

Answer the questions below

1. What cities of Russia have you visited so far?
2. Is it your first or second visit to this city?
3. Do you like to go sightseeing?
4. What's worth seeing in your home town?
5. Do you always use a guide-book when you go sightseeing?
6. What museums are there in your town?
7. When and under what circumstances was your home town founded?
8. What is it famous for?
9. What objects, structures and places may be points of interest?
10. What historical places in London connected with the life and activities of K. Marx and V. I. Lenin do you know?

Translate into English

1. Что вы советуєте нам посмотреть в вашем городе?
2. Позвольте привлечь ваше внимание к этому зданию. Оно было построено еще в XII веке.
3. Наш город славится отличной планировкой, архитектурными ансамблями, множеством прекрасных парков.
4. Этот великолепный дворец был построен при Екатерине II.
5. Это самая высокая в мире телебашня; она была построена совсем недавно.
6. Основание этого города относится ко времени Ивана IV.
7. Наш город славится крупными современными заводами и фабриками.
8. Наш город сравнительно молодой, в нем много зелени.
9. При осмотре вашего города на меня особое впечатление произвели чистота улиц и хорошая работа транспорта.
10. Большая часть исторических мест находится в старой части города.
11. Эта площадь — памятник средневековой архитектуры.
12. Чем известен Оренбург? Оренбург — это, прежде всего один из крупнейших промышленных, научных и культурных центров Южного Урала.

Basic Situation

You show your town to English speaking visitors; you take them on a sightseeing route about the most interesting places; you answer the guests' questions.

Topical Words

place (point) of interest: memorial, tower, castle, palace, cathedral, church, architectural ensemble;

town: centre, suburb, district, new housing development; industrial, residential, ancient, medieval, marvellous, magnificent, unique, contemporary, famous, picturesque; itinerary, route, lay-out, skyline; to enjoy, to remind, to recover, to join, to resist, to pick out, to go sightseeing, to be worth seeing

Speech Patterns

2. What is this city famous for?

1. It's famous for its numerous monuments and bridges.
2. It's famous for its beautiful old buildings and churches.
3. It's famous for its numerous medieval mosques and architectural ensembles.
4. It's a large industrial, scientific and cultural centre in the Urals.
5. It's famous for its perfect lay-out and historical monuments.

2. In what part of the city are most of the monuments found?

- Most of the monuments are in the old residential area.

In what part of the city are most of the places of interest?

- Most of them are found in the old centre of the city.

In what part of the town are most of the shops situated?

- Most of the shops are in the main street.

3. When and under what circumstances was that town built?

- It was built under Peter I in the XVII century.
- When and under what circumstances was this bridge built?

4. Going around the city, what were you impressed by?

- I was particularly impressed by the new TV tower.

Doing the sights of the city, what were you impressed by?

- I was particularly impressed by its perfect lay-out and numerous parks and, of course, by the cleanliness of the streets.
- My wife and I were deeply impressed by the attitude of people towards their historical and cultural memorials.

5. The castle is worth seeing.

- The museum is worth visiting.
- This new guide-book is worth reading.
- The town is worth doing.
- This tour is worth buying.

6. (Ladies and gentlemen!) I'd like to draw your attention to this *house*.

- palace,
- monument,
- bridge,
- cathedral,
- building,
- sculpture,
- fountain

7. Our city (town) is famous for its *numerous monuments*.

- beautiful parks,
- architectural ensembles,
- historical places,
- medieval churches,
- straight and wide streets

8. This magnificent *palace* was built in 1780.

- castle,
- tower,
- bridge,
- wall,
- canal,
- road,
- port;
- in the XVII century,
- under Catherine II,
- by order of N.,
- after the design of K.

9. The foundation of the *town* dates back to *the times of Ivan the Terrible*.

- castle,
- tower,
- cathedral,
- road,
- bridge,
- canal;
- the 2nd century B. C.,
- the 14th century A. D.,
- the times of Suvorov,
- the pre-war times,
- the times of the Roman Empire

1. Most of the	memorial places museums institutes factories banks medieval houses	are in the	factory belt suburbs shopping centre very centre main street residential area	of the city.
2. Opposite the palace East of the market Between the two lakes Beside the monument to N. In the centre of the square Near the university		is stands runs	a clock tower. the road to Novgorod. the Art Gallery. a small river. a shopping centre. a beautiful fountain	

Dialogues

Dialogue 1

A: I say, Oleg, we're so pressed for time. What do you think we should see in your city in the first place?

B: Oh, it isn't an easy question. This city is known for its numerous places of interest and memorials one of which is unique.

A: Can we see most of them in one tour?

B: Yes, but only if you go in a car.

Dialogue 2

A: Will you put me down for a tour of the city ?

B: Why, yes. If you want, join us this afternoon. There will be a British group.

A: Can you tell me the itinerary?

B: We start at the City University, go by the Museum of Fine Arts, then along the river embankment to the Monument to Pushkin.

Dialogue 3

A I see your town is quite a new one.

B; Oh no. Its foundation dates back to the 18th century. We're simply in the new residential part of the town.

A: I see. It seems to me, the ancient part is behind that building, isn't it?

B: That's right. There you'll find old buildings, churches, clock-tower, small shops—all in the narrow crooked streets paved with stones.

Dialogue 4

A: Does this museum possess a rich collection of materials on the playwright?

B: Rather. We display his personal things, clothes, books, scale models of the sets for the productions of his plays and other relics. There are also many manuscripts which make a particularly valuable part of the exhibits.

A: And what about the paintings which belonged to the dramatist?

B: Yes, he had a rare collection of pictures and sculptures but most of them disappeared after his death. The museum managed to recover some of them.

Dialogue 5

A: We're now in one of our new housing developments (estates).

B: I like those tall blocks of flats. They look very beautiful and there's no doubt they are comfortable. But what's about the everyday services here?

A: All the shops, nursery schools (kindergartens), sportsgrounds, the community centre personal service establishments and cafes are in the area.

B: So people needn't go to the centre if they want to have their TV-set repaired, need they?

A: Of course not.

Dialogue 6

A: How was your trip to the suburbs?

B: Oh, that was fine. I wish I lived there.

A: So you liked the town very much, didn't you?

B: Yes, indeed. The place is picturesque, there's almost no traffic in its green streets. And of course, all of us were impressed by the magnificent palace with a lake in front of it, sculptures in the old park.

A: What do you say about spending a weekend in one of the hostels there?

B: That would be fine.

Dialogue 7

A: What were you particularly impressed by in Orenburg?

B: Doing the sights of this city, I was particularly impressed by the magnificence of old buildings and the layout of the city.

A: Does it remind you of any English cities?

B: It doesn't, actually. Most of the cities and towns in Britain appeared in the course of history' and their looks and lay-out are quite different.

A: What impressed you most of all, Jane?

B: Oh, there were so many beautiful and interesting things to see that I can hardly pick anything out as the most impressive. Take for example the building of the cathedral!

A: Well, what would you say of the campus of the State University?

B: Yes, that's what I wanted to begin with. It's marvellous and beautiful from the architectural point of view and it must be very convenient and comfortable for those who study and live there.

Micro situations

Situation 1

Some people, before starting on a sightseeing trip, try to read up about the places of interest they are going to see. They say the more the tourist knows about the place of interest, the more he (she) can see and the greater his (her) impressions are. What do you think about it?

Situation 2

The XXth century is the age of modern architecture and tall buildings. In some countries the heated discussion on the spread of tall structures in cities, especially in those having historical traditions, has blown up into a real war. Some think skyscrapers spoil the view of the old towns. "Glass boxes" are monotonous, they say. Some believe that, on the contrary, high structures built in old cities improve their skyline and add a certain modern touch to their old-fashioned looks. What do you think about all this?

Situation 3

The achievements of the ancient Greeks and Romans in building skill still underlie the culture of construction of our contemporaries. Some believe, though, that modern architecture and the principles of town planning have little, if anything, to do with the ideas of the antique masters. What do you think about it? Can you support your point of view with facts and examples?

Role playing

Situation 1

Yesterday the dean called you to his office and told you a delegation of British students would arrive in a day. He asked you to be their guide and show them the city. "You were born here, weren't you?" said the dean, "and you know English rather well." Yes, you *were* born in this city but you are not sure you know the dates, facts, the names of architects, etc. and you were warned at short notice.

1. What happened the other day?
2. Who was arriving?
3. Why did the dean ask you to be the guide?
4. What is your problem?
5. What are you going to do?

Situation 2

Andrei, a student at a college of art, is always very busy. Once he decided to visit the memorial museum of the famous painter which is about 50 kilometres from the city. So he took a train on Tuesday morning. On the train Andrei got to talk to a passenger who said the museum was usually closed on Tuesday. The student was upset, of course. He didn't know what to do.

1. Where did Andrei study?
2. Why was he very busy?
3. What did he decide to do one day?
4. What kind of museum was it?
5. Where was that museum?
6. What did he learn in the train?
7. Had Andrei found out the opening hours of the museum before starting on the trip?
8. What was his problem?

Make a story of your city according to the suggested scheme

The foundation of our city dates back to the . . . century.

From the very beginning it was a small provincial town with no industry, no theatres, and no higher education institutions. It was built mainly with one- or two-storied wooden houses. Our city is rich in historical traditions.

Today N is one of the most important industrial, scientific and cultural centres in

Its population is more than ... (*a million*)

It's famous for its large modern factories, numerous institutes and colleges, places of interest and memorials most of which . . . (are unique, have an artistic value).

We're now passing the famous . . . (*Scientific Centre of Eye Diseases*) known in many countries of the world

I'd like to draw your attention to this . . . (*palace, memorial, wall*)

We're now in one of the new housing developments of the city. You can see a number of tall modern blocks of flats. Thousands of new comfortable flats (dwellings, apartments) are allocated to working people every year. Each such housing estate has its own shops, kindergartens, public services, cinemas so that the inhabitants can get everything they need within a hundred yards of their home.

ADDITIONAL INFO

An introduction to the Orenburg region, its commercial opportunities

The Orenburg Region within its modern borders is one of the largest regions of the Russian Federation. The region, situated 1500 km south east of Moscow and stretched itself for 750 km from West to East, is easily accessible from Europe, Central Russia and Central Asia. Location of the Orenburg region on a join of two parts of the Word – Europe and Asia, on border of natural zones of forests and steppes, mountains and plains, has caused the peculiarity of both nature and economic development.

Its area is 124 thousand square kilometers. The population of the region is 2,2 million people. Structurally the region is divided into 35 administrative districts with 12 cities. The largest cities are: Orenburg – the capital of the region (over 600 000 inhabitants), Orsk (300 000), Novotroitsk (108 000), Buzuluk (86 000), Gay (44 000). The total number of the region settlements is 1768. All of them are connected with their administrative centers by motor-roads and railways.

2500 deposits, numbering over 75 kinds of economic minerals (natural resources), including gas, oil, brown coal, both cooper and pyrite and iron-ores, rock salt, crystallite-asbestos and jasper, have been explored in the bowels of the Orenburg region. The Orenburg gas-and-condenser deposit, with the capacity of about 6% of all the country gas reserves, is a subject of a special significance and is considered to be largest in Europe. Iron-ores of the Orenburg region are classified as rare, naturally alloyed, with high concentration of nickel and chrome.

The riches of the regional bowels favorably influence in the economic development of the region. Such industrial complexes as oil, gas, metallurgical, fuel-and-energy and machine-building ones are created and functioning here.

Output of natural gas

On the Orenburg gas-and-condensate deposit row materiel base the "Orenburggasprom" state enterprise has been founded. Today it is highly developed multipurpose venture, which included into "Gasprom" Russian Joint Stock Company. This gas and chemical complex deals with output, production and transportation of dry and liquid gas, ethane, solid and liquid sulphur, odorand, helium and stable condensate. The complex process also gas and non-stable condensate from Karakachaganak` gas-and-condensate deposit of the Republic of Khazakhstan.

Oil, petrochemistry and chemistry

Enterprises of "ONAKO" Oil Company carry out combined researches, output, refining, sale and shipping of oil and oil products. Manufacture of chemical products on the regional terri-tory is carried out by "Novotroitzk Chrome Compounds Plant" Joint Sock Company, which pro-duces bichromat natron

(sodium), chrome oxide, sulphurous sodium, chrome phosphate.

Electric power engineering

Electric power engineering of the region is presented by "Orenburgenergo" Joint Stock Company. Among the main links of the regional power grid are: Irikhinskaya Regional Hydraulic Power-Station, Sakmarskaya, Kargalinskaya and Orskaya Heat Power-Stations, 4 electrical trans-mission network units, and the Orenburg Heating Networks. The Orenburg region's electric power engineering generates surplus of electric energy. Its internal consumption makes 75% of all generated power, that makes it possible to place some new energy capacious enterprises on the territory of the region.

Metallurgy

The ferrous metallurgy leader of the region is the Joint Stock Company of "NOSTA" (Orsk & Halilovo Works). Nowadays it is one of the largest enterprises in Russia with full metallurgical cycle. Steel, designated as "NOSTA" (Orsk & Halilovo Works), is widely used in many branches of both national and world economy, for construction of gas pipelines and ocean ships, bridges and nuclear power plants equipment etc.

Non ferrous metallurgy is presented in the region by such enterprises as "OZOTsM", "Splav", "Kriolit", "Gaysky GOK", "Youzhuralnickel", "Mednogorsk Integrated Cooper-and-sulphur Works" Joint Stock Companies. These enterprises produce rolled non-ferrous metals (brass, cooper, nickel, nickel-and-cooper), cryolite, cooper concentrate, zinc concentrate, nickel, cobalt, rough cooper, sulphuric acid. In 1996, in order to increase the output of production and the deeper processing of non-ferrous metals, a cooper-and-nickel corporation has been created.

Mechanical engineering

Major branches of machine-building complex specialization of the Orenburg region are as follows: heavy, tractor, electrotechnical, transport and agricultural mechanical engineering. Oren-burg machine-building enterprises, which are well-known outside the region, manufacture such finished products as blacksmith's-and-stamping, boring, lifting-and-transport and electromechanical equipment, metal-cutting machines, radiators, trailers for tractors and cars, industry and home refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, technical and hydraulic presses, electric engines and so on.

"YUMZ" (the South Urals Heavy Engineering Works) is the leader of heavy mechanical engineering of the region. Its main specialization is the production of uninterrupted casting intermediate product machines, blast-furnace, steel melting, pound and converter equipment for both ferrous and non ferrous metallurgy, rollers for rolling mills.

Agriculture

The Orenburg region is one of the major agricultural granaries of Russia. Its climate is favorable for farming: humid spring, dry summer and a large number of sunny days, make perfect conditions for cultivating hard wheat and rye, soy-beans, corn and gourds. The agriculture area in the region makes 11 mill. hectares.

Light (consumer goods) industry

Enterprises of the region light industry manufactures fabrics, knitted, and sewing goods, down shawls, leather footwear and felt-made boots, stockings and socks.

The Orenburg region is active participant of external economic activity. Business and trade contacts have been established with more than 60 countries of the world. Long-term agreements on trade, economic and humanitarian cooperation have been signed with more than 30 regions of countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The closest relations are formed with territories of Kazakhstan that are close to the region borders.

The range of our export commodities includes: oil and oil products, rolled ferrous and non ferrous metals, electrolytic nickel, gas and gas produced products, asbestos, chrome compounds, rough cooper, electric engines, radiators, products of heavy machine-building industry.

The region imports a wide range of machine-building industry products, food and agricultural raw materials for food production, petrochemistry products, and timber.

Conditions for attraction of foreign investments are being created in the region. In 1997 a regional Law on granting preferences to the enterprises with foreign investments has been adopted by the regional legislature. A data bank of investment projects, developed according to the international standards, has been created for the potential investors to the Orenburg region.

Infrastructure for foreign economic activity is actively being formed and modernized in the region. It includes modern means of TV and radio communications, transport connections and all kinds of services.

Once again about the remarkable Orenburg Lace Shawls

The famous Orenburg Lace Shawls are handspun and handknit from the finest down of goats in the region of Orenburg near Russia's Ural Mountains.

This centuries old art form combines silk and down of the Orenburg goats to create a delicate and lacey shawl so light that it can pass through a ring.

Each shawl is handmade by craftswomen in their homes. By purchasing one of these beautiful shawls, you are helping sustain a vanishing tradition and aiding the survival of fine craftspeople.

There is some confusion as to the type of goat that produces the down for

the authentic Orenburg shawls. Some people mistakenly call the down "cashmere." However, the goats are not cashmere goats.

There is a "Russian White" goat and it is described as such: "Dairy goats in the North Caucasus, Crimea and Central Asia are somewhat smaller, have hair of various colors but are inferior in productivity (milk) to the goats of Gorki, Moscow, Yaroslavl and Leningrad regions.

There are goats there which have a wool undercoat and, consequently, double utility; they are milked and, in addition, yield about 100-150 gm of fiber per head (From the Oklahoma State University "Breeds of Livestock" website).

In further trying to research the question of whether these goats are "cashmere" I consulted the website's listing under "Cashmere" and it says this: "...60% of the world's supply of cashmere is produced in China and the remainder from Turkey, Afghanistan, Iraq, Kashmir, Australia, and New Zealand. The first cashmere goats were imported from Australia and New Zealand."

In consulting with my Russian friend, who is an authority on Orenburg shawls, she said this about the goats: "...there is no such thing as 'cashmere from the Russian animals.' We cannot call it that way. The Cashmere Association will be very much against. They own the name 'cashmere.'

And, indeed, the goat is Orenburg Goat, not 'cashmere.' It is the finest wool from Orenburg goat. Some of it is very-very fine (denier) and some of it is more like mohair (from angora goat).

The product, Orenburg Shawl is valuable not only because of the wool, but of the technique of spinning and of course knitting. Indeed the knitting is fascinating!"

Attraction of investments for social & economic development of the Orenburg region

The Orenburg Regional Administration has created & is constantly developing investment infrastructure for the analysis & determination of the directions for its financial resources' usage, additional financial sources investigation to provide social & economic development programmes & investment resources attraction.

The coordination of investment activities in the region is carried on by the International & Foreign Economic Relations Department & the Economy Department of the Regional Administration.

Their structure divisions work out & implement methods of complex evaluation of the investment projects and special programs: consultation assistance in the field of elaboration & examination of the investment projects according to international forms; assistance in promotion of the projects along information channels (Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, UNIDO, etc.), world & Russian financial structures; formation of the investment portfolios & their presentation at different investment forums & seminars; organization of contacts between local authorities & regional enterprises

with their potential investors; organization of the investment marketing; elaboration of credit & leasing schemes & their filling with specific projects; arrangement of the regional investment competition; creation of the regional legislative base to promote foreign & private investments; creation of guarantee fund in the regional budget for insuring investments.

To establish a healthy commercial environment for investment in the region:

- a law was passed “about stimulating foreign investors’ activities in the territory of the Orenburg region” according to which preference in regional taxes is given to industrial enterprises with foreign investments over 300 thousand US \$ from 2 to 5 years;
- a mortgage fund was created in the regional budget (including 20 million US \$) to make guarantees for foreign investors.

Active position of the following regional organizations & representing also help to improve the environment for investments:

- Chamber of Commerce & Industry of the Orenburg Region;
- Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations;
- UNIDO Representatives;
- Committee to support & develop small business;
- Fund in support & development of small business.

All the stages of promotion of the investments projects are actively supported by the regional administration investment & financial structure including JSC “Orenburg Financial Company” & “OrTECbank”.

At the stage of project realization they ensure any financial investment to be effectively administered & credit to be timely repaid.

The existing investment process in the region may be represented as such:

- total number of projects (different stages of elaboration) - 176;
- projects, examined by UNIDO - 32;
- projects, being realized under RF Government guarantee - 26;
- projects, being realized under Regional Administration guarantee - 46;
- projects, being realized under guarantee of own production - 12;
- projects to be repaid in 2 - 3 years - 26.

List of projects, examined by UNIDO: Orenburg region, RF

Project №	ISIC code	Project Title	Total Inv. Mil. US \$	Foreign Component Mil. US \$
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2200	Expansion of oil extraction at Dachno-Repninskoe deposit. JSC "Orenburggeoneft"	345.0	330
2.	2200	Working out of oil & gas at the local gas lines. "ONACO" Orenburg	315.0	141.0
3.	2200	Oil & gas extraction. JSC "Orenburggeoneft"	51.0	25.0
4.	3133	JSC "Orenburgpivo" Orenburg	8.0	17.4
5.	3211	Modernisation of manufacture of brown cloth from natural silk. JSC "Teksoren"	5.1	2.1
6.	3311	Organisation of furniture shields production. JSC "Stankozavod"	9.3	21.1
7.	3320	Modernization of office & kitchen furniture production. "Yuzhuralmash Inc." Orsk	2.0	4.9
8.	3511 3720	JSC "Yuzhuralnickel", Orsk	9.0	19.0
9.	3511	Organization of brown carbonic alkaline reagents production. JSC "Tjulgan Brown Coal Open Pit Minnig" Tjulgan. Orenburg region	11.5	5.5
10.	3511	Construction of plant on highly pure magnesium oxide production by thermic way. JSC "Litosphere" Gai	5.75	3.0

11.	3559	Creation of rubber floor & rubber flooring cover production. JSC “Orenburgshina”.	31.8	26.0
12.	3559	Organization of decorative materials production for walls & floors. JSC “RTI” Orenburg.	76.0	46.0
13.	3691	Elaboration of marble deposit in Aidyrlyya. JSC “Orenburgstroimaterialy”.	29.9	18.0
14.	3691	Reconstruction of production of mineral & wadded, thermal insulating materials. JSC “Litosphere” Gai.	5.0	2.2
15.	3720	Reconstruction of non-ferrous rolling JSC “OZOTSM” Orsk	87.8	37.0
16.	3281 3822	Modernization of motor blocks MB-80 production. JSC “OSTP - Sarmat” Orsk	11.1	4.3
17.	382406	Modernisation of deep drilling pipes production. JSC “ZBO” Orenburg	1.6	0.48
18.	383104	Creation of electro - magnetic starters PM-12 & electro- magnetic relays RTT - 5 production. JSC “Uraelectro” Mednogorsk.	3.3	5.03
19.	4200	Sulphur in new technology of sewage cleaning & organic sediment skimming. JSC “Ekobios” Orenburg	4.05	2.0
20.	9200	Elaboration & mastering of bio- lavatory “Bionik” production. JSC “Zavod Stroimash” Orsk	8.0	2.0
21.	3231	Production of leather - dressing & tanning semi - finished product “WET - BLUE” Orenburg	18	12
22.		Creation of steel tanks for storage & transportation of liquefied gas. JSC “OrMez” Orsk	22.5	20
23.		movement operation in liquid & gas pipe-	20	13

		lines. JSC “OrMez” Orsk		
24.		Modernization & reconstruction of domestic refrigeratory technics. JSC “OrMez” Orsk	29.7	22.7
25.		Expansion of volume of the international & motor transport conveyances. Joint-venture “G.E.R.O.- Trans” Orsk	1.0	1.25
26.		Organization of macaroni flour, children`s food products & macaroni products manufacture. JSC “The Macaroni factory of Orsk” Orsk	6.5	17.3
27.		Construction of alcoholic plant Saractash Orenburg region JSC “Quant”	30	18
28.		Construction of pipe electric welding shop on production of gas and oil conducting pipes with 530-1420 mm bores. JSC “NOSTA”	556	196
29.		Organization of production of straps for pipes in cold stable execution. JSC “NOSTA”	239.3	65
30.		Organization of highly efficient electro-steel furnace. JSC “NOSTA”	244.5	55
31.		Reconstruction of steel works mill “800” for strap rolling in rouleaus. JSC “NOSTA”	198.5	45
32.		Reconstruction of oxigen & compressing shop. JSC “NOSTA”	25.4	7

Список использованных источников

- 1 **Мячин Н. И.** Орденоносное Оренбуржье / Н. И. Мячин // сб. ст. - Челябинск: Южно-Уральское Книжное издательство, 1968. – С. 117
- 2 **Романенко, В.П.** Оренбуржье / В.П.. Романенко // Оренбург, 1997. – 201 с.

- 3 Краеведение и перспективы: материалы I обл. совещания краеведов Оренбуржья. - Оренбург, 1989. - 215 с.
- 4 Материалы конференции по истории казачества Оренбургского края 16-20 вв. - Оренбург, 1992. - 316 с.
- 5 Россия в истории мировых цивилизаций: Тезисы докладов. - Челябинск, 1996. - 124 с.
- 6 Социально-экономическое развитие и классовая борьба на Южном Урале и в Среднем Поволжье: Межвузовский сборник. - Уфа, 1988. - 237 с.
- 7 Урал: век XX . Люди. События. Жизнь. Очерки истории. / под ред. А.Д. Кириллова, Попова Н.Н. - Екатеринбург, 2000. - 331 с.
- 8 **Volkov, A.** Orenburg Region. History & Traditions / A. Volkov // Оренбург, 2001. - 96 p.
- 9 **Maslov, S.** The pears of Ural / S. Maslov, D. Ryakhovsky //Оренбург, 2002. - 132 p.
- 10 **Istrin, V.** Orenburg: Natural resources / V. Istrin //Оренбург, 1998. - 67 p.
- 11 **Bykov, N.** Politics, economy, industry & culture of Orenburg Region / N. Bykov //Оренбург, 2001. - 88 p.