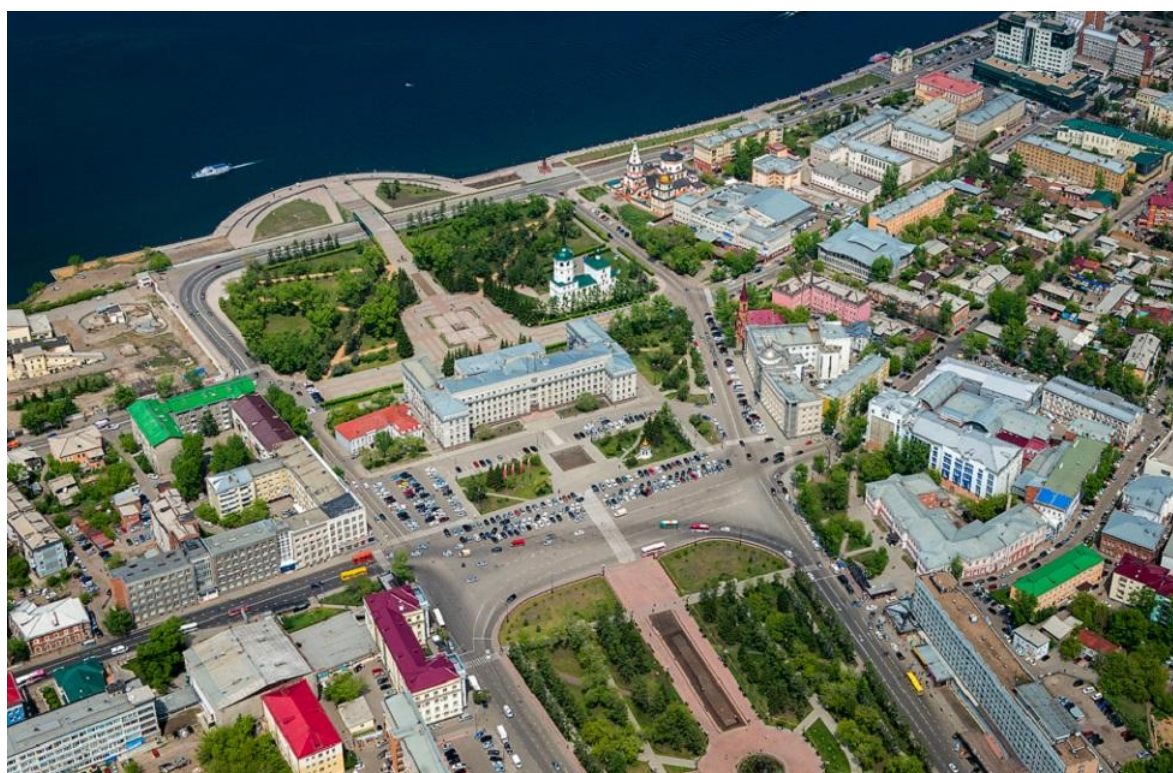


ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ КАЗЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОСТОЧНО-СИБИРСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
МИНИСТЕРСТВА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»
(ФГКОУ ВО ВСИ МВД России)

Н. Р. Кириченко, О. Ю. Полонская

AROUND THE CITY
ОРИЕНТИРОВАНИЕ В ГОРОДЕ



Иркутск

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AROUND THE CITY
ОРИЕНТИРОВАНИЕ В ГОРОДЕ

Учебно-практическое пособие

Иркутск
Восточно-Сибирский институт МВД России
2018

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О-65

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Предназначено для слушателей, обучающихся по программам профессионального обучения (профессиональной подготовки) лиц рядового и младшего начальствующего состава, впервые принимаемых на службу в органы внутренних дел (на базе общего среднего и (или) среднего профессионального (неюридического) образования) по должности «Полицейский», а также курсантов и слушателей специальностей 40.05.01, 40.05.02

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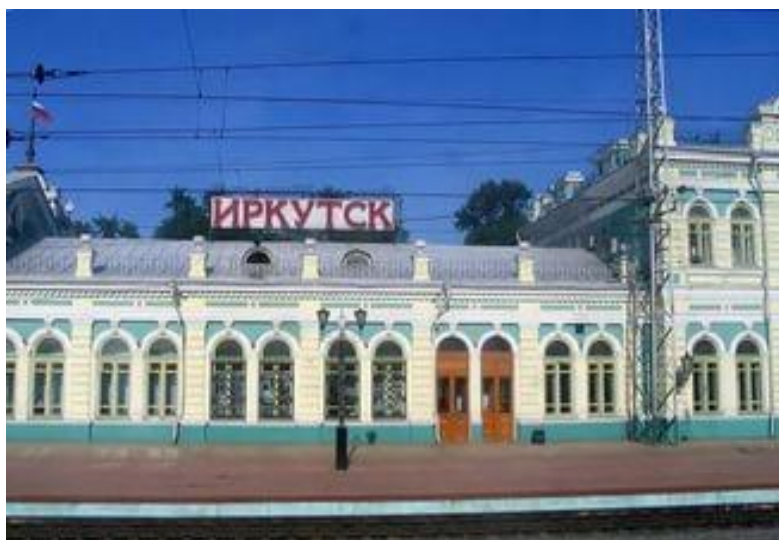
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Unit 1. Welcome to Irkutsk



[https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=иркутск&img_url]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, discuss the following.

1. When was Irkutsk founded?
2. What do you know about Ermak?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then, mark the statements as true or false.

1. Irkutsk began as a tartar settlement.
2. Irkutsk was an important transit place for the merchants on their way to Mongolia and China.
3. Irkutsk has a long and eventful history which reflects fully the history of Siberia.

Irkutsk has the population of 640000 people and possesses the status of 1 of 7 Russian cities with unique historical heritage. This is an administrative centre where there is [the Governor and Administration of Irkutsk region](#), [regional legislative assembly](#), the mayor and the [City Duma](#). Being a business, industrial, scientific and educational centre, Irkutsk concentrates 10000 enterprises of different scale.

Founded in 1661 as an outpost near lake Baikal Irkutsk passed through [tumultuous](#) early years. The city has a long and eventful history. Its economic importance grew after 1700 when it became a transit point to Mongolia and China. Irkutsk received Status of a province capital in 1736 and of all East Siberia in 1825. The city's economic growth continued in the 19-20th centuries and in the last years it has emerged as the city of [viable](#) economy. Irkutsk preserved to this day a lot of sights of particular historical value. It has nearly 300 registered archeological and architectural monuments. The blend of present and past can be observed in every section of the city.

The history of Irkutsk reflects fully the history of Siberia. The huge expansion of land generally known as Siberia, that lies east of the Urals and north of Kazakhstan boundaries constitutes over half of the territory of Russia. It is believed that the name of the area comes from the small [tartar](#) town of Sibir on the eastern side of the Urals. It was captured at the outset of exploration of the territory in 1583 by a small band of [Cossacks](#) under the leadership of Ermak, who was commissioned by the Struganov's family to open up the territory for fur trading. Exploring was no holiday undertaking. Here was a great continent covered with [impenetrable](#) forests, mountains, rivers and lakes. In many respects it was a forbidden land, but in spite of all its drawbacks it was admirably fitted to become home of energetic [thriving](#) people.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. population | 4. fur trading |
| 2. enterprise | 5. boundary |
| 3. exploration | 6. century |

A the whole number of people in a country or region

B a period of 100 years

C travelling for the purpose of discovery

D a business organization

E industry involving capturing of animals for their fur

F a line determining the limits of an area

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

Word bank:

was founded capital leadership covered

1. This amazing city is located in the south-east of Russia and is a ____ of East Siberia.

2. Irkutsk ____ on the place of the rivers Irkut and Angara confluence in 1661.

3. At the end of October the earth in Irkutsk is already ____ by snow.

4. In 1578-1582 a small group of Cossaks under the ____ of Ermak crossed The Ural stone belt.

Speaking

5. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the text. Then, switch roles.

Use language such as:

Can you tell me...?

Was it founded ... ?

What was the role of Ermak in ... ?

Writing

6. Write a short essay about the history of Irkutsk.

Unit 2. Irkutsk Oblast



[https://yandex.ru/images/search?img_url=https%3A%2F%2Fraintransfers.com]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, discuss the following.

1. What area does Irkutsk Oblast occupy?
2. How old is Irkutsk?

Reading

2. Read the text. Mark the statements as true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS).

1. Irkutsk Oblast is a region larger than France, England, and Scotland combined.
2. Irkutsk takes its name from the Irkut River which is small and narrow.
3. Irkutsk is 355 years old.

One of the most important regions of Siberia is Irkutsk Oblast. It embraces the area the size of England and France combined (768 000 km²). The economy of its southern part is more advanced. There is a complex of cities along Trans-Siberian railway that contains chemical and metal-working

industries, machine-building, [lumbering](#), wood-working and food industries. The region has intensive [trade](#) and economic [ties](#) with many countries.

Each year a great number of people come to Siberia and their first visit is usually to the regional centre of Irkutsk at the [mouth](#) of the Irkut river on the upper Angara.

In 2016 the city celebrated its 355th [anniversary](#). At present the city covers an area of 432 km² and is divided into two okrugs: right-bank okrug and left-bank okrug.

Vocabulary

3. Complete the word or phrase so that it has the same meaning as the underlined part.

1. Irkutsk Oblast occupies the area of 768 000 km². _m_r_ _ _ _ .
2. Irkutsk has got very sound economic links with various countries. _ _ n _ _ .
3. The Trans Siberian Railroad is the longest in the world. _ _ _ l _ _ y.

4. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. lumbering | 4. bank |
| 2. mouth | 5. tie |
| 3. anniversary | 6. divide |

A the date on which an event occurred in some previous year

B an elevated section, rising to near the surface, of the bed of a sea, lake, or river

C to separate into parts, sections, groups, or branches

D the trade of cutting, preparing or selling timber

E a bond, link, or fastening

F the part of a stream or river that empties into a larger body of water.

Speaking

5. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the text. Then, switch roles.

Use language such as:

Can you tell me...?

What is the territory ... ?

What is the age of ... ?

Writing

6. Fill in the information sheet about Irkutsk.

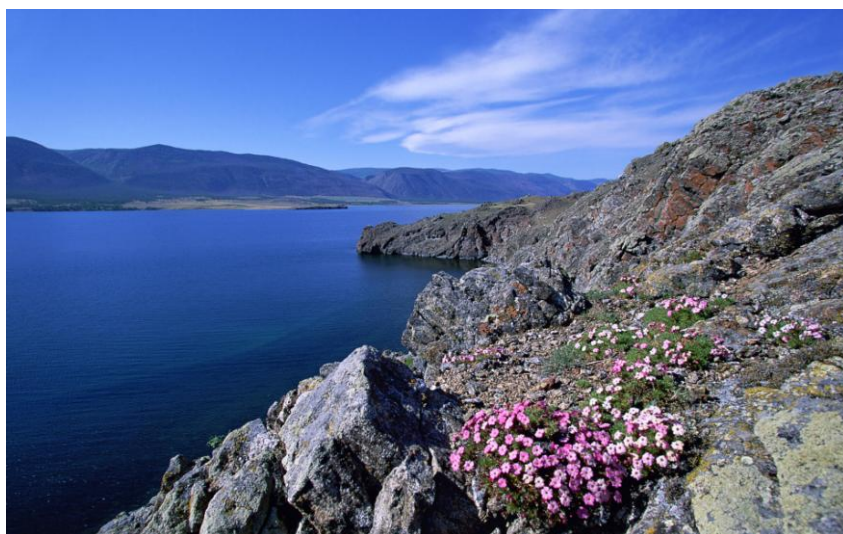
Age:

Territory:

Industry:

Rivers:

Unit 3. Lake Baikal



[<http://vodabereg.ru/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/211.jpg>]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. Have you ever visited Lake Baikal?
2. Is it the deepest and clearest lake in the world?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then mark the statements as true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS).

- 1 ____ Lake Baikal is called the pearl of the world for its beauty, unique natural features, flora and fauna.
- 2 ____ The lake is 90 km south east of Irkutsk.
- 3 ____ The major part of the organisms about 20 % are endemics.

Lake Baikal is situated in the central Asia 455,5 m above the sea level. Its major depth is 1637 m. Similarly it can be compared only with Lake Tanganyika in Africa, with the depth of 1470 m. The [dimensions](#) of Lake Baikal surface are as follows: the [length](#) is 636 km, the [width](#) varies from 80 to 90 km, it has 30 big and 8 small islands. With its area Baikal ranks the 8th in the world (31500 km², its depth contains 22.000 km³ of water, which accounts for 22 %

of the world's fresh water [supplies](#), 80 % of Russian fresh and drinking water), that's why Baikal is called the planet's [well](#). The waters of Lake Baikal are unusually clear. A white disk of 30 sm can be seen in Lake Baikal on the depth of 43 m. Lake Baikal is called the pearl of the world.

Up to the biggest depth the lake's water is well [saturated](#) with oxygen, it contains very few mineral salts. There are more than 3500 [species](#) of [animals](#) and [plants](#) in Baikal, the list is growing continuously while the [researches](#) of the lake are being done rather intensively. The major part of the organisms about 84% are endemics that live only in Lake Baikal.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

1___endemics	4___research
2___water supplies	5___well
3___species	

A a deep hole in the ground from which water, oil, or gas can be obtained

B study of a subject to find out new things about it

C provision of water by public utilities commercial organizations, community endeavors or by individuals, usually via a system of pumps and pipes

D ecological state of a species being unique to a defined geographic location, such as an island, nation, country or other defined zone

E a set of animals or plants, members of which have similar characteristics to each other and which can breed with each other

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

pearl of the world, sea level, fresh water supplies, oxygen, endemics

1. Lake Baikal is called the _____ for its beauty, unique natural features, flora and fauna.

2. The lake is situated in the central Asia 455,5 m above the _____.

3. Its depth contains 22.000 km³ of water, which accounts for 22 % of the world's _____, 80% of Russian fresh and drinking water.

4. Up to the biggest depth the lake's water is well saturated with _____, it contains very few mineral salts.

5. The major part of the organisms about 84% are _____ that live only in Lake Baikal.

5. Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

1. The lake's water is well saturated with (endemics /oxygen), it contains very few mineral salts.

2. The major part of the (species /organisms) about 84% are endemics that live only in Lake Baikal.

3. The waters of Lake Baikal are unusually (pearl / clear).

Speaking

6. Act out the dialogue with the partner. Use language such as:

Can you tell me ...

I thought that...

There is a

Writing

7. Use the text to fill out the bulletin.

Baikal is the world's _____ lake.
It major depth is _____ m.
The length is _____ km.
The width varies from ____ to ____ km
Baikal area is _____ km ² .

Unit 4. Circum-Baikal Railway



[transport-news.ru]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. Would you like to visit the Circum-Baikal Railway?
2. Do you know its length?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. ____ The Circum-Baikal Railway is the name that was used during construction and in the first years of operation of the Trans-Baikal railway from station Baikal to station Mysovaya.
2. ____ Until 1999 across the Circum-Baikal Railway passed the main way of the Trans-Siberian Railway.
3. ____ Section from station Slyudyanka II to station Mysovaya is not a part of the Trans-Siberian Railway anymore.

The Circum-Baikal Railway is the name that was used during construction and the early years of exploitation of the Trans-Baikal Railway from station

Baikal up to [station Mysovaya](#) length of 260 kilometers (now this site is a part of the East-Siberian Railway). Currently, under the Circum-Baikal Railway is usually minded the dead-end of the station Slyudyanka II (an offshoot of modern transport Trans-Siberian railway) and station Baikal. Until 1949 the main way of the Trans-Siberian Railway passed across the Circum-Baikal Railway, the part of which (from the station Irkutsk-Sortirovochnaya to Slyudyanka) was transferred to the newly constructed reserve railway section from Irkutsk, extending to the southern side of Lake Baikal through the [Bolshoy Loog](#). The piece, which stretches along the southern side of Lake Baikal on the southern part of the [plateau](#) Olkhinskoye from the city Slyudyanka to Port Baikal is a unique monument of engineering art.

Vocabulary

3. Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

1. It runs along the Northern **shore / station** of the Southern extremity of the lake from the town of Slyudyanka to the Baikal settlement.
2. Until the middle of the 20th century the Circum-Baikal **lake / railway** was a part of the main line of the Trans-Siberian Railway.
3. The Circum-Baikal is one of the picturesque **sights / length** of the area around Lake Baikal.
4. The first survey of a possible **route / part** for the first section of the Circum-Baikal, from Irkutsk to Lake Baikal, was carried out in 1894.
5. When the Trans-Siberian Railway was being designed, it was divided into seven **sections / stations**.

4. Read the sentence pairs. Choose where the words best fit in the blanks.

1. railway / shore

A It runs along the Northern _____ of the Southern extremity of the lake from the town of Slyudyanka to the Baikal settlement.

B Until the middle of the 20th century the Circum-Baikal _____ was a part of the main line of the Trans-Siberian Railway;

2. sights / survey

A The Circum-Baikal is one of the picturesque _____ of the area around Lake Baikal.

B The first _____ of a possible route for the first section of the Circum-Baikal, from Irkutsk to Lake Baikal, was carried out in 1894.

3. pontoon bridge / sections

A When the Trans-Siberian Railway was being designed, it was divided into seven_____.

B Initially the surveyors suggested building a _____ and laying a railway along the right (eastern) bank of the Angara River.

Speaking

4. Act out the dialogue with the partner. Use language such as:

Let's go over ...

Can you describe the...

You said the ...

Writing

5. Write a little statement about the Circum-Baikal Railway.

Unit 5. Olkhon Island



[dalinfotour.ru]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What is the geographical, historical and sacred center of Lake Baikal — the center of ancient legends and historical traditions?
2. Would you like to visit Olkhon Island?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. ____ Olkhon Island is the center of ancient legends and historical traditions of the Buryat people.
2. ____ In Buryat myths and legends Olkhon is called as an abode of menacing spirits of Baikal.
3. ____ Because of its isolation Olkhon Island was the last stronghold of the shamans of North America.

Resorting to poetic images we can say that Baikal is a blue heart of Siberia and Olkhon is a heart of Lake Baikal. The island is the geographical, historical and [sacred](#) center of the lake - the center of ancient legends and historical traditions. It involves poetic legend about the origin of the Buryat people, according to which the [hunter](#) Horidoy married here a [celestial](#) swan-maiden, and they got eleven sons, and then became the [ancestors](#) of eleven khorin dynasties.

For the Buryat people Olkhon Island is the geographical center of the Buryat [ethnic](#) territory, sacred center of the main Buryat [values](#). Olkhon Island, protected from [intruders](#) by cold waters of Lake Baikal, longer than any other places preserved traditional [worldview](#) of Buryats and many of the customs of antiquity. Here, according to tradition, the first Buryat shaman received a shaman [gift](#). In Buryat myths and legends Olkhon is called as an [abode](#) of [menacing spirits](#) of Baikal. Here, according to the legend, the chief of the khans – Haan-Huta-baabai, sent to Earth by the highest gods, came down from [heaven](#). The image of the eagle, his son by the name of Han Hubwoo Noyon, who first received the shaman gift from Tengri, lives here.

Olkhon Island, considered to be the sacred center of Northern shaman peace, guided Mongolian shamans during their [pursuit](#) by lamas in the era of Genghis Khan. Because of its isolation Olkhon Island was the last [stronghold](#) of the shamans of North Asia.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

1___ sacred	4___ shaman
2___ ancient	5___ isolation
3___ legend	

A exclusively devoted to a deity or to some religious ceremony or use; holy; consecrated

B a member of certain traditional societies, especially of northern Asia and of North and South America, who acts as a medium between the visible world and an invisible spirit world and who practices magic or sorcery for purposes of healing, divination, and control over natural events

C an unverified story handed down from earlier times, especially one popularly believed to be historical

D the act of isolating something; setting something apart from others

E dating from very long ago

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

ancestors, worldview, pursuit

1. According to the legend the hunter Horidoy married a celestial swan-maiden, and they got eleven sons, and then became the _____ of eleven khorin dynasties.

2. Olkhon Island, protected from intruders by cold waters of Lake Baikal, longer than any other places preserved traditional _____ of Buryats and many of the customs of antiquity.

3. Olkhon Island, considered to be the sacred center of northern shaman peace, guided Mongolian shamans during their _____ by lamas in the era of Genghis Khan.

5. Read the sentence pairs. Choose where the words best fit in the blanks.

1. heart / territory

A Resorting to poetic images we can say that Olkhon is a _____ of Lake Baikal.

B For the Buryat people Olkhon Island is the geographical center of the Buryat ethnic _____.

2. tradition / intruders

A Olkhon Island is protected from by cold waters of Lake Baikal.

B Here, according to _____, the first Buryat shaman received a shaman gift.

Speaking

6. Act out the dialogue with the partner. Use language such as:

Can you tell me ...

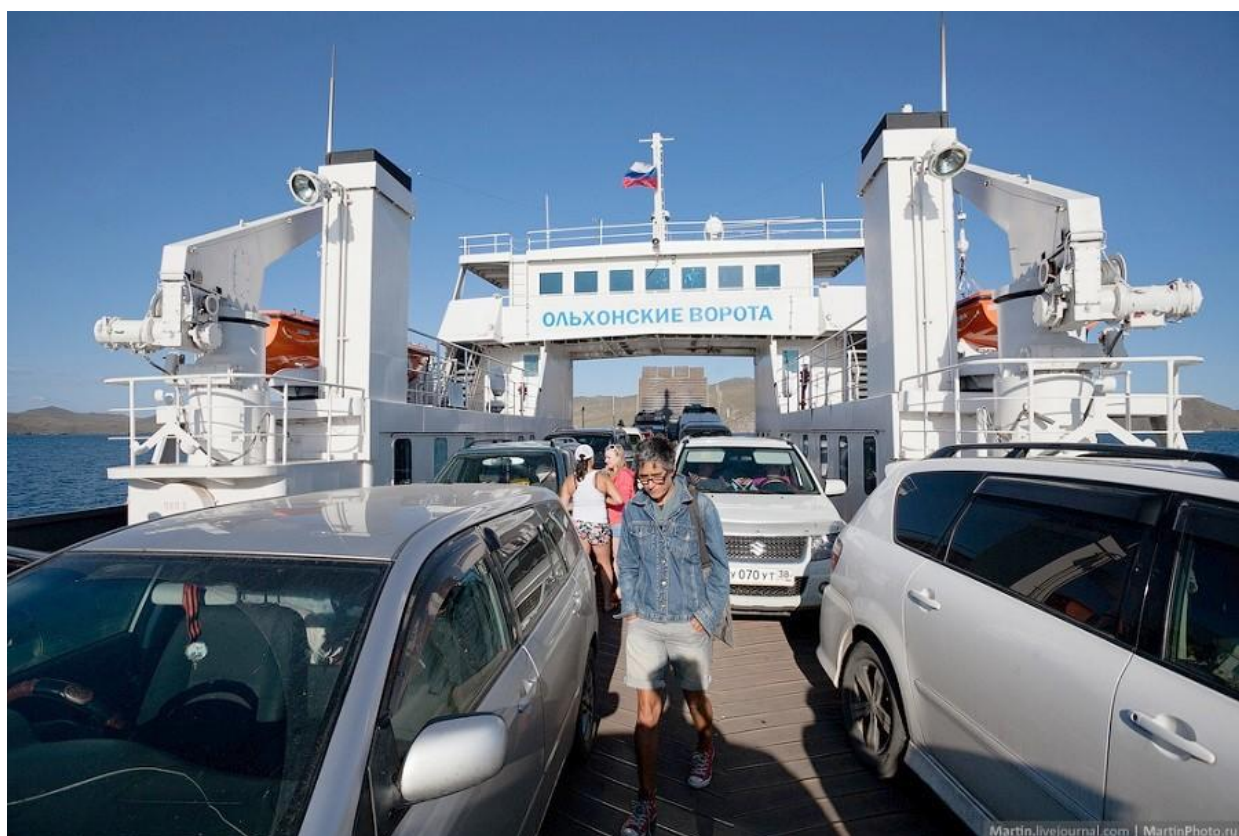
I thought that...

That's its main advantage ...

Writing

7. Read a little statement about the ferry to Olkhon Island. Make up and write down 3 questions to the text.

Ferry to Olkhon Island



[en.irkvisit.info]

To go to Olkhon Island is possible by the ferry "Maloe more — Olkhon". Currently there are two ferries — a small ferry "Dorozhnik" (takes 5—6 cars)

and a big ferry "Olkhon Gates" (takes about 17 cars). During summer it is operating the whole day with an interval of about an hour. In summer there are many cars at the entrance to the ferry, so people should wait for many hours. In winter the ice road operates instead of the ferry. When the lake freezes over, the passengers are transported on an air cushion "Hivus". In summer, the island can be reached by scheduled flights Irkutsk — Severobaykalsk and Irkutsk — Ust-Barguzin. The ferry operates since the 1st of May and is free for passengers and cars.

Unit 6. Listvyanka



[en.irkvisit.info]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. Have you ever heard about Listvyanka? Where is it located?
2. Why does it have such name?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. ____ The first Siberian settlers called this place at the mouth of the Angara - Listvennichnoe.
2. ____ Listvyanka became a tourist center of the Baikal region.
3. ____ Listvyanka is located on the watershed of Lake Baikal and the Yenisei River.

The first Siberian settlers called this place at the mouth of the Angara River — Listvennichnoe. This name was given to the settlement because of the large number of larch growing in this area. Now it has another name — Listvyanka.

Listvyanka is located not only on the watershed of Lake Baikal and the Angara River, but also on the fracture of historical times. At first glance, Listvyanka is a modern tourist village with new hotels and actively developing infrastructure. But if you walk a little further along the coast, time will cease to matter. There is only wildlife around, undeveloped and not tamed, living by its own laws, and a huge space of water, overshadowed mountain ranges. Throughout its history, Listvyanka knew prosperity and decline, years and decades of violent bursts and calm. Its outer look is not directly related to government regulations. Here the complete freedom was given to the proud, independent character of Siberians, their ingenuity, thrift and thoroughness. Much is connected with this ancient settlement of Russian people on Lake Baikal.

For more than 300 years the inhabitants of Listvyanka saw many things: the Cossacks pistols and peasant husbandry, gold miners and exiles, ships and fishing barges, icebreaking marinas, and revolutionary hard times. Since then Listvyanka became a tourist center of the Baikal region. As in previous years this is the place where ships begin their trips, small excursions and long cruises.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1—5) with the definitions (A — E).

1___ larch	4___ ingenuity
2___ coast	5___ inhabitant
3___ prosperity	

A successful, flourishing, or thriving condition, esp. in financial respects; good fortune

B any of several deciduous, coniferous trees of the genus *Larix* of North America and Eurasia, having clusters of needlelike leaves and heavy, durable wood

C inventive talent; cleverness

D a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region

E the line or zone where the land meets the sea or some other large expanse of water

4. Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

1. Listvyanka is a modern tourist **village** / **city** with new hotels and actively developing infrastructure.

2. Much is connected with this ancient **settlement** / **station** of Russian people on Lake Baikal.

3. This name was given to the settlement because of the large number of **larch** / **barge** growing in this area.

4. For more than 300 years the **inhabitants** / **infrastructure** of Listvyanka saw many things.

5. Listvyanka is located on the **watershed** / **ingenuity** of Lake Baikal and the Angara River.

Speaking

5. Act out the dialogue with the partner. Use language such as:

Let's go over ...

Can you describe the...

You said the ...

Writing

6. Read a little statement about Shaman Stone. Make up and write down 3 questions to the text.

Since ancient times Shaman Stone was endowed with an unusual power. According to the beliefs of the inhabitants of Angara region Shaman Rock was home of Ama Sagan Noyon — a host of Angara. People prayed here and performed important shamanic rituals. Also they brought criminals there

and left them on the rock. And if the night waters of Lake Baikal did not washed the criminal off, the offender was justified.



[www.gularis.com]

Legend of the rock says that Baikal wanted to make his daughter, the beautiful Angara, to marry a young warrior named Irkut (one of the tributaries of the Angara). But Angara fell in love with another hero, Yenisei, and ran to him. Angry father threw a huge rock — Shaman Stone — into his daughter.

After the construction of the Irkutsk hydroelectric station and the dam, water level in the source of the Angara rose, and now, if the weather is nice, you can see only the top of the legendary Shaman Stone protruding from the water at 1—1.5 m.

Unit 7. Kirov's Square



[<https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=иркутск%20сквер%20кирова>]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, discuss the following.

1. What is the old name of Kirov's Square?
2. How old is Kirov's Square?
3. How many churches frame the space near Kirov's Square?
4. Where was the Eternal Flame for the memorial taken from?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then, choose the correct answers.

1. What is the text mainly about?

A the history of Kirov's Square

B Kirov's Square and the space adjusted to it

C Irkutsk's churches

2. According to the text, what happened to Sergei Kirov?

A he was an exiled political prisoner

B he was assassinated

C he renamed Tihvinskaya Square into Kirov's Square

3. Where is the huge bell located?

A in the Cathedral of the Epiphany (Bogoyavlensky)

B in the Church of Our Saviour (Spasskaya)

C nowhere. It melted during a fire

The city is centered on Kirov's Square which is lined by Angara hotel, the building of the regional administration and Irkutsk State University (former [Irkutsk State Linguistic University](#)). Once called Tihvinskaya, the square was renamed into Kirov's in 1934 after the Soviet leader and revolutionary, who was [assassinated](#) in St. Petersburg. The area has a rich history of more than 300 years.

At the north end of the square is [the building of regional administration](#) that insures economic, social and cultural development in the region. The [space](#) near this building is framed by three [churches](#) dating back to the 18th century.

[The Church of Our Saviour](#) (Spasskaya) is one of the oldest stone structures built in 1706 and still standing. A chronicle says: this church was built through the efforts of the Irkutsk governor, Alexey Sidorovich Sinyavin, with the [participation](#) of the townspeople. The high altar of the Saviour (Veronica) was [consecrated](#) in this church on August 1, 1710.

Behind the Church of Our Saviour stands another construction built in a typical baroque style, the [Cathedral](#) of the Epiphany ([Bogoyavlensky](#)). It was also originally [wooden](#). But it was destroyed by the great fire in 1716. A new church was consecrated in 1723. This church is famous for its bell-tower. From 1796 to 1879 the tower contained a huge [bell](#) weighting 12 tons. The bell [melted](#) during a two-day fire in Irkutsk in July, 1879.

Both these Orthodox churches are declared [ancient](#) monuments.

There is one more church here adding to the ensemble, [the Catholic Church](#). The church was built by [exiled](#) political prisoners, participants of the Polish national liberation movement against tsarism, in 1800. Now along with the services which are held several times a week, the church is also used as a Concert Hall or Organ Hall.

Just behind the building of Administration one can see [the Victory Square](#) with the memorial erected in honor of the Soviet people's victory in the Second World War of 1941-45. The [Eternal](#) Flame for the memorial was taken from the [Tomb](#) of the Unknown Soldier at the Moscow Kremlin Wall. Irkutsk is one of the 21 cities in Russia, where the eternal fire monument still exists.

Vocabulary

3. Read the sentences and choose the correct word.

1. The church was **consecrated** / **assassinated** in 1853.
2. Several of the leaders were arrested and **transported** / **exiled** to France.
3. Many streets in Irkutsk were **renamed** / **recalled** in 1990.
4. Irkutsk's monument to Emperor Alexander III was **risen** / **erected** in 1908.
5. Irkutsk is one of 21 Russian cities where the Eternal **Fire** / **Flame** wasn't lost.

4. Tick (✓) the sentence that uses the underlined part correctly.

1. ___ A Police have erected barriers across the main roads into the town.
___ B It took a couple of hours to rename the tent.
2. ___ A The butter was destroyed in the frying pan.
___ B She melted under his gaze.
3. ___ A Siberia became a place of exile for political victims.
___ B But not all political prisoners served in harsh conditions of forced labor.
4. ___ A The flame was ignited on 9 May 1975 on the 30th anniversary of the end of the war.

___ B The fire in the memorial complex was lit during the 30th anniversary of the World War II victory on the May 9, 1975.

Speaking

5. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the text. Then, switch roles.

Use language such as:

How can I get to Kirov's Square?

What places of interest are there around Kirov's Square?

You are really helpful, sir/madam.

Writing

6. Use the information from the text to write a short newspaper article about Irkutsk churches.

Unit 8. Karl Marx Street



[<http://en.irkvisit.info/obj/54c083770cf2ce6b4faac5d5/>]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, discuss the following.

1. How long is Karl Marx Street?
2. What is the former name of Karl Marx Street?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or False (F).

- ___ Most of the building were built before 19th century.
- ___ Karl Marx Street was renamed several times.
- ___ The Cinema Don Otello belongs to one Italian engineer.

Karl Marx Street is the main street of the city. In past, it was called the Bolshaya or Grand Street, and in 1920 it was renamed. This street runs for 2 km (2350 m to be exact) from [the Heavy Machinery Plant](#) to quay of Angara River or [Gagarin Boulevard](#). Most of the buildings along the route [belong](#) to the 19th

century. Some of them are the oldest [surviving](#) buildings in the city. In the past it was the main commercial area of Irkutsk and the main [residential](#) area for businessmen and [investors](#). Most of the buildings are shops, banks, restaurants, theaters, monuments, as well as [the White House](#), the [National History Museum](#) and its departments of nature and history, a [branch](#) of the [Art Museum](#), and [Officers House](#). The oldest cinema of the city, [the Cinema Don Otello](#), is here too. It belonged to an Italian engineer who worked on the Circum Baikal Line's construction. Close to the Angara River on the left side you'll see [the Okhlopkov Irkutsk Drama Theater](#). It was built in 1894—97 after the design of the famous architect Victor Shreter who built the Mariinsky Theater in St. Petersburg and theaters in Kiev, Nizhny Novgorod, Tbilisi, the Odessa Railway Station and many other buildings.

Vocabulary

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank:

rename belonged to branch survived residential runs

1. In 1931, on the occasion of the visit of the People's Commissar Voroshilov it was planned to _____ Irkutsk in Voroshilov.

2. Siberian _____ of Russian geographic society opened in Irkutsk in 1851 had great significant in science development.

3. The street received the name of Bolshaya which means big as it _____ for 2 km (1.3 miles) from the bank of Angara to the bank of the Ushakovka river.

4. In the end of the 19th century large stone mansions of rich merchants, fashionable shops, restaurants, museums, theatres, banks were built on Karl Marks Street and almost all of them _____ to this day.

5. The building of today's Molchanov-Sibirsky Library at the end of 19th century _____ the Head of the Jewish Community, merchant I.M. Fainberg.

6. A church _____ home was opened with the money support of M. K. Yushnevskaya.

4. Read a short passage about the history of the Cinema Don Otello. Give the explanation of the highlighted words and phrases:

In 1898 Don Atello, an Italian circus performer, taken with the idea of the new-fashioned cinematography came to the far Siberian land in search of better fortune to devote himself to the new and wonderful art form. The idea was to create a cinema theatre specially equipped to show films. He transferred his motion-picture projection equipment from one building to another, until he decided to build the first cinema theatre. That was in 1907. For almost a century the cinema theatre located in Karl Marx Street, one of the central streets in Irkutsk, was named “Chronica”, and one could hardly remember today what “Don Atello” means. Before the revolution Don Atello managed to open three more cinema theatres in Irkutsk, and his business was obviously prosperous.

Speaking

5. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the text. Then, switch roles.

Use language such as:

How can I get to Karl Marx Street?

What places of interest are there on this street?

You are really helpful, sir/madam.

Writing

6. Find the information and write a short life story of two brothers Antonio and Bernardo Donatello.

Unit 9. Monument to the Builders of the Trans-Siberian Railway



[<http://data.photo.sibnet.ru/upload/imgbig/128734288952.jpg>]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, discuss the following.

1. Whose figure stands on the top of the pedestal?
2. How many portraits is this monument decorated with?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then, choose the correct answers.

1. How long does a trip by boat up and down the Angara take?

A it depends on the boat

B about an hour

C the whole day

2. When was the monument first erected?

A 1908

B 1920

C 2003

3. What is the pedestal made of?

A concrete

B granite

C bronze

If you take a boat at the [pier](#) to go along the Angara, your trip up and down the river will [take](#) less than an hour. You'll get a wide panorama of the city during the trip: a long row of carved wooden houses of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, old stone mansions, [concrete](#) and glass modern institute buildings.

You'll see a Monument to the Builders of the Trans-Siberian Railway. It was erected to commemorate the construction of Irkutsk Railway Station.

The monument is the figure of Alexander III standing on the top of a pedestal. The pedestal of red Finnish granite is decorated with the sculptured portraits of three people who were directly involved in the conquest of Siberia: [Ermak Timopheychich, Mikhail Speransky and Nikolai Muraviov-Amursky](#). The bronze figure of the emperor is five meters high and weights 6 tons.

The monument was erected in 1908. In 1920 the statue was removed and destroyed. It was briefly replaced with a Lenin Statue and then with [a monument to the First Pioneers of Siberia](#). After the fall of the Soviet Union a decision was made to return Alexander and a new statue was created and installed in 2003 on the 100th anniversary of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Vocabulary

3. Read the sentences and choose the correct word.

1. In summer you can enjoy the boat **trip** / **travel** along Angara river.

2. The Russian **commemoration** / **conquest** of Siberia took place in the 16th and 17th centuries.

3. A decision was **made / done** to study the remains of Russian Emperor Alexander III.

4. Match the words (1—6) with the definitions (A-F).

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. pier | 4. portrait |
| 2. mansion | 5. fall |
| 3. commemorate | 6. install |

A a large stately house.

B a painting, drawing, sculpture, photograph, or other likeness of an individual, especially of the face.

C an overthrow; a collapse.

D to honor the memory of (a person or event, for example), especially with a ceremony.

E a platform extending from a shore over water and supported by piles or pillars, used to secure, protect, and provide access to ships or boats.

F to establish.

Speaking

5. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the text. Then, switch roles.

Use language such as:

How can I get to the pier?

Where can I get a boat to take a trip along the Angara?

You are really helpful, sir/madam.

Writing

6. Find the information and give a written explanation why Alexander III was chosen for the monument.

Unit 10. The Ice-breaker “Angara”



[[http://inalex.travel/images/Attraction/Irkutsk/Ledokol%20Angara/ledokol%20angara%20\(2\).jpg](http://inalex.travel/images/Attraction/Irkutsk/Ledokol%20Angara/ledokol%20angara%20(2).jpg)]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, discuss the following.

1. Why is the ice-breaker “Angara” considered to be one of the most unusual monuments in Irkutsk?
2. How many times did the ice-breaker “Angara” sink?

Reading

2. Read the text. Mark the statements as true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS).

1. The icebreaker “Baikal” was one of the biggest ships on Baikal.
2. The icebreaker “Angara” located on the shore of the Irkutsk water reservoir is one of the most ancient ships of that kind that still exist in Russia.
3. The ship's technical data make it unique to our country.

[The Ice Breaker Angara Museum](#) - is one of the Irkutsk's most unusual monuments/museums. It is the only [surviving](#) ship of the original icebreakers in Russia.

The ice-breaker “Angara” was manufactured in England. She was sent in pieces to Listvyanka, where she was reassembled in 1900. The ship’s [displacement](#) was 1400 tons and it could carry 1000 passengers. The icebreaker could break ice of 25 mm thickness.

Historians note the ice-breaker “Angara” for two reasons. First, she is one of the oldest icebreakers in the world. Second she [sank](#) more than any other ship in the world. The first time the Angara sank was in the 1920s, when she ran across rocks near the Ushkany islands. The second and third time (in the 1970s and 1980s) she sank in Irkutsk's reservoir, where she lay [abandoned](#) for a long time.

However, after [restoration](#), the History of Navigation on Lake Baikal Museum opened in 1991 on the ice-breaker. The [exhibit](#) on the [vessel](#) length of 61 meters and a width of 10.7 meters shows models of the Baikal ships, historical photographs and documents relating to the Angara and navigation in the region.

Vocabulary

3. Read the sentences and choose the correct word.

1. Currently, the icebreaker “Angara” needs in **restoration / exhibition**.
2. Due to lack of supervision, “Angara” suffered a fire and **sank / sunk**.
3. Until 1906 “Angara” with another icebreaker participated in the transportation of goods and passengers, and from 1907 until the end of 1916 the ship was **laid / lain** up.

4. Match the words (1—6) with the synonyms (A — F).

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. reassemble | 4. reservoir |
|---------------|--------------|

2. icebreaker

5. abandon

3. displacement

6. vessel

A leave

C iceboat

E deadweight

B ship

D water storage

F rebuild

Speaking

5. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the text. Then, switch roles.

Use language such as:

How can I get to the History of Navigation on Lake Baikal Museum?

Where can I buy a ticket to the History of Navigation on Lake Baikal Museum?

You are really helpful, sir/madam.

Writing

6. Find the information and write a short essay about the history of the ice-breaker “Angara”.

Unit 11. Irkutsk Decembrists Museum



[<http://www.pokurortam.ru/userfiles/gallery/03081733114014/2.jpg>]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, discuss the following.

1. How many mansions does Irkutsk Decembrists Museum consist of?
2. Whose families do these houses belong to?

Reading

2. Read the text. Mark the statements as true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS).

1. Prince Sergey Volkonsky spent 30 years as a political exile in Siberia.
2. Sergey Volkonsky's wife Maria Rayevskaya followed her husband to Siberia.
3. Sergei Trubetskoy's house was built for his youngest daughter.

Irkutsk Decembrists Museum records its history since December 29th, 1970, although the museum's collection began to take shape in 1925. It is a complex of two separately located parts: the House-museum of Trubetskoy and the House-Museum of Volkonsky.

The House of Prince Sergey Volkonsky is where the famous Russian Prince lived during his exile. Here the Museum of the Decembrists was opened. The building is completely covered with carvings. Inside everything is in the decor of the 19th century. Here you will see the world's only pyramidal piano, made in Germany in the late 18th century. This instrument helped the Volkonsky couple to survive the years of exile.

The Trubetskoy House Museum was established at the end of 1970. The house was built in the mid-19th century for one of Sergei Trubetskoy's daughters. The museum displays the Trubetskoy family's original belongings, as well as some valuable paintings.

Vocabulary

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank:

exiled belongings couple survive century valuable

1. The beautiful Maria Volkonskaya, daughter of the General N. Raevski, and a wife of General-Major Sergey Volkonsky, just had a baby when her husband was _____.

2. In 1856 Sergei Trubetskoy along with other _____ Decembrists was granted amnesty.

3. "Are they a _____?" "No, they are just good friends."

4. Their most valuable _____ were locked in a safe in the bedroom.

5. Is this _____ painting meant for me?

6. The house was built in the early 19th _____.

4. Read a short passage about S.G. Volkonsky's house. Give the synonyms to the highlighted words and phrases:

The museum of Decembrists in S.G. Volkonsky's mansion was opened on December 10, 1985 after the reconstruction that took 11 years. Originally Volkonsky's house was built in Urik settlement of the Irkutsk province in 1838. In 1846 the Volkonskys purchased a piece of land in Irkutsk opposite the Church of the Transfiguration and Saviour and brought their house into this city. Volkonsky's house was a centre of Irkutsk social life in the middle of the 19th century. Balls and masquerades for youth, literary, musical and theatre evenings were held in this house. 17 of 30 years that the Volkonskys spent in Siberia are associated with this house.

Speaking

5. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the text. Then, switch roles.

Use language such as:

How can I get to Decembrists Museum?

Whose families lived in these mansions?

Is this place worth visiting?

Writing

6. Find the information and write a short Sergey Volkonsky's or Sergei Trubetskoy's biography.

Unit 12. Sukachev Irkutsk Art Museum



[<http://img.tourbina.ru/photos.3/3/1/312655/big.photo/Irkutskiy-oblastnoy-khudozh.jpg>]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, discuss the following.

1. What do you know about Vladimir Sukachev?
2. Why is the Irkutsk Art Museum called the “Siberian Tretyakov Gallery” or the “Siberian Hermitage”?

Reading

2. Read the text. Mark the statements as true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS).

1. Today the Museum possesses one of the largest icon collections in Siberia and the Far East.
2. Sukachev opened a picture gallery in Irkutsk.

3. Sukachev Irkutsk Art Museum is one of the oldest museums in Russia after the State Hermitage and the Tretyakov Gallery.

The Irkutsk Art Museum named after Vladimir Sukachev (the Sukachev Irkutsk Art Museum) is sometimes called the “Siberian Tretyakov Gallery” or the “Siberian Hermitage” because of the richness and diversity of the museum’s collections.

It was founded in 1870 when the mayor of Irkutsk, local collector and patron of the arts, Vladimir Sukachev purchased the first painting. At the beginning of the 20th century construction of a special building to house the collection began and in 1920 the collection became part of the city's regional museum, then a separate museum of art in 1936. In 1990 Sukachev’s name was added to the Museum’s name.

Its collection includes more than 22 thousand works of art of different times and peoples, and it is the richest in the Urals. Most of the work is Russian or Soviet in original, but it also holds European and Asian art. The museum has a separate department dedicated to Siberian art on Karl Marks street, plus another gallery located in the former estate house of Vladimir Sukhachev.

Vocabulary

3. Read the sentences and choose the correct word.

1. The British Museum **was founded / found** in 1753.
2. The Art Museum collection **includes / holds** artifacts from across the world.
3. The Parthenon was built as a temple **purchased / dedicated** to the goddess Athena.

4. Tick (✓) the sentence that uses the underlined part correctly.

1. ☐ A The cat is named after the man who donated it to the museum.
☐ B Have you named a taxi?
2. ☐ A She dedicated her book to her parents.

- ___ B The church is founded to St Mary of Bec.
3. ___ Everything is clear, there's nothing to dedicate.
- ___ B Add 7 and 5 to make 12.
4. ___ A Service is included in the bill.
- ___ B The price of dinner purchases dessert.

Speaking

5. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the text. Then, switch roles.

Use language such as:

How can I get to Sukachev Irkutsk Art Museum?

Why is this museum worth visiting?

You are really helpful, sir/madam.

Writing

6. Find some information and write a short newspaper article about Vladimir Sukachev.

Unit 13. City Dump Museum in Irkutsk



[<https://s12.stc.all.kpcdn.net/share/i/3/2721217/>]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, discuss the following.

1. Where is City dump museum situated?
2. Is it the first museum of such kind in Russia?

Reading

2. Read the text. Mark the statements as true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS).

1. The tickets to the museum are very cheap.
2. The exhibition is mostly in the open air.
3. All exhibits are made of old Soviet appliances.

The [dump](#) museum is probably the first and maybe the only one in our country. It is about a 20-minute drive outside the Irkutsk city center, the fifth

kilometer of Aleksandrovskiy Highway. Besides, it is absolutely free. It's mostly an outdoor museum; at the approach you're greeted by three enormous pirate ships full of metal sailors/warriors. Everything here is made out of things that are found in the dump. The idea of opening the museum belongs to a director Alexander Rastorguev, who took over the dump in 2012.

Inside the "museum" there's a giant wall/closet/thing full of various objects that have appeared at the dump; mostly old Soviet-looking appliances of various types. The truck fleet is also worth seeing. The best part of the museum is entirely surprising: two bears living in a cage.

Vocabulary

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank:

dump enormous cage bear appliances free

1. Entrance to the museum is _____.
2. Why are you living in a _____ like this?
3. The lion was released from its _____.
4. There's plenty of space for all the usual kitchen _____.
5. They live in an _____ house.
6. Don't sell the bear's skin, before you have caught the _____.

3. Complete the word or phrase so that it has the same meaning as the underlined part.

1. The new system has made a huge difference. i _ _ .
2. The town is notable for its busy open-air market. _ _ t _ _ o _ .
3. The soldier acted like a real hero. _ _ _ r _ _ r.

Speaking

5. With a partner, act out the roles below based on the text. Then, switch roles.

Use language such as:

How can I get to City Dump Museum?

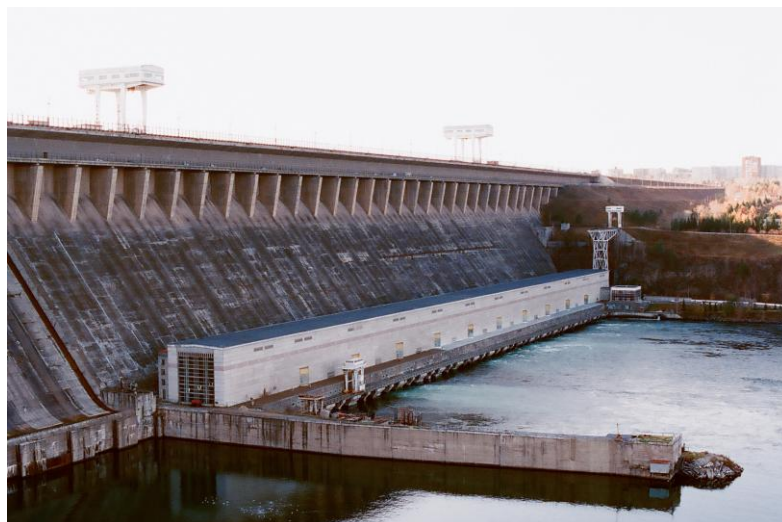
Is this museum worth visiting?

You are really helpful, sir/madam.

Writing

6. Write some sentences about City Dump Museum.

Unit 14. Electric Plant



[instagloss.com]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What do you know about the Angara River?
2. Does Irkutsk region have any industrial centers?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. ___ Lake Baikal imparts to the lower Yenisei the largest and the steadiest flow of any river in the country.
2. ___ The Angara River carries a large water volume.
3. ___ The water potential has been released in 10 large dams on the Angara River.

The first [plant](#) on the Angara River was the Irkutsk plant with the capacity of 660 th. km. The Angara River carries a large water volume. Lake Baikal [imparts](#) to the lower Yenisei the largest and the steadiest flow of any river in the country. The water potential has been released in 4 large dams

on the Angara River and 2 large dams on the Yenisei River. The Bratsk plant began operation in 1961 by the mid-1970th and the [tent](#) city of hydroelectric workers had grown into permanent city with a [population](#) of more than 200000 people. In Bratsk, a large aluminum and wood industry has been created to use some of the hydroelectric power that is now being produced. In 1976 the Ust-ilimsk dam and electric plant were completed near the mouth of the Ilim river where it joins the Angara River. The Ust-ilimsk center in addition to the power station includes a [pulp](#) and paper mill and wood processing complex which produces about 500th tons of paper pulp per year, 1200000 m3 of [timber](#), 650000 railway ties and other products such as [fodder yeast](#) for [animal](#) feed.

Other industrial center Rudnogorsk is intended to process local iron [ores](#). The possibilities of hydroelectric electricity are combined with level of [abundant natural resources](#).

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

1___ plant	4___ pulp
2___ flow	5___ fodder yeast
3___ population	

A to move in one direction, esp. continuously and easily; movement of a liquid

B a soft, wet mass, often produced by crushing something; mixture of water and small pieces of paper, cloth, or wood that is used for making paper

C something that causes ferment or activity used to feed domestic animals

D all the people living in a particular country, area, or place

E a factory and the machinery in it used to produce or process something

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

flow, pulp, fodder yeast, plant, population

1. The first _____ of the Angara River was the Irkutsk plant with the capacity of 660 th.km.

2. Lake Baikal imparts to the lower Yenisei the largest and the steadiest _____ of any river in the country.

3. The Ust-ilimsk center in addition to the power station includes a pulp and paper mill and wood processing complex which produces about 500th tons of paper _____ per year.

4. It also produces 1200000 m³ of timber, 650000 railway ties and other products such as _____ for animal feed.

5. By the mid-1970th the tent city of hydroelectric workers had grown into permanent city with a _____ of more than 200000 people.

5. Read the sentence pairs. Choose where the words best fit in the blanks.

water volume / pulp plant

1. The Angara River carries a large _____.

2. The Ust-ilimsk center in addition to the power station includes a _____ and wood processing complex.

hydroelectric electricity / water potential

1. The possibilities of _____ are combined with level of abundant natural resources.

2. The _____ has been released in 10 large dams on the Angara River.

Speaking

6. Act out the dialogue with the partner. Use language such as:

I didn't know if ...

I thought that...

I decided to ...

Writing

7. Write some sentences about industry of Irkutsk region.

Unit 15. Baikal Museum of Irkutsk Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences



[en.irkvisit.info]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. Have you ever visited Baikal Museum of the Irkutsk Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences?
2. Would you like to visit the museum and to learn more about the evolution of the ecosystem of Lake Baikal?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. ___ Baikal Museum of the Irkutsk Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences received the status of an independent research institution in 1973.
2. ___ Museum studies focused on the evolution of the ecosystem of Lake Baikal.

3. ____ Environmental Education Center held thematic lessons on ecology and Baikal science since 2008.

Baikal Museum of the Irkutsk Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences received the status of an [independent research](#) institution in 1993. Museum studies focused on the evolution of the ecosystem of Lake Baikal in the following areas: the study of morphological [features](#), [species](#) composition, [population](#) structure and [life cycle](#) of [fish](#) parasitic organisms, Baikal [seals](#) and [birds](#); development of "on-line" — a system for collecting and transmitting information about Lake Baikal and the Baikal region; implementation of innovative technologies, presentation of fundamental knowledge about the lake.

[Expositions](#) and educational activities at the museum are held on “The Development of Life in the [abiotic](#) changes on Earth”, “Aquarium”, “Seals online”, “Wildlife Baikal under the microscope”, “Virtual dive”, “[Arboretum](#)”, “Underwater research of Lake Baikal. Past and Present”.

In 2008 the Ecological Educational Center was opened in the museum, a regional summer school was established. During the school year the [staff](#) of the museum held thematic lessons on ecology and Baikal science.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

1___ evolution	4___ seal
2___ ecosystem	5___ parasitic organisms
3___ exhibits	

A change in the gene pool of a population from generation to generation by such processes as mutation, natural selection, and genetic drift

B to offer or expose to view; to place on show

C any of numerous marine carnivores of the suborder Pinnipedia, including the eared or fur seals, as the sea lion, and the earless or hair seals, as the harbor seal

D organism that lives on or in a host organism and gets its food from or at the expense of its host

E a system, or a group of interconnected elements, formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their environment

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

Environmental, research institution, focused on, ecology

1. Baikal Museum of the Irkutsk Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, received the status of an independent _____ in 1993.

2. Museum studies _____ the evolution of the ecosystem of Lake Baikal.

3. During the school year the staff of the museum held thematic lessons on _____ and Baikal science.

4. In 2008 _____ Education Center was opened in the museum.

5. Read the sentence pairs. Choose where the words best fit in the blanks.

evolution / institution

1. Museum studies focused on the _____ of the ecosystem of Lake Baikal.

2. Baikal Museum of the Irkutsk Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences received the status of an independent research _____ in 1993.

thematic/ parasitic

1. During the school year the staff of the museum held _____ lessons on ecology and Baikal science.

2. Museum studies the population structure and life cycle of fish _____ organisms.

Speaking

6. Act out the dialogue with the partner. Use language such as:

Can you tell me ...

I thought that...

That's its main advantage ...

Writing

7. Write some sentences about Baikal Museum of the Irkutsk Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Unit 16. Irkutsk Regional Ethnographical Museum



[en.irkvisit.info]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. Have you ever visited Irkutsk Regional Ethnographical Museum?
2. Would you like to visit the museum and to learn more about unique mineralogical collections and herbaria?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. ____ Irkutsk Regional Ethnographical Museum is one of the youngest museums in Russia.
2. ____ It was founded in December 1882 on the initiative of the governor of Irkutsk F. Klichka.
3. ____ The organizers of the museum and the library became a naturalist Alexander Karamyshev in charge of the library, and an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences Eric Laxman.

Irkutsk Regional Ethnographical Museum is one of the oldest museums in Russia. It was founded in December 1782 on the initiative of the governor of Irkutsk F. Klichka, who called the city fathers to donate funds

for the construction of the museum and the first library. Local merchants — Melnikovs, Dudarovskies, Medvednikovs, Trapeznikovs, Basnins, Sibiryakovs and Butins - responded. A significant amount was contributed by the governor himself. The organizers of the museum and the library became a naturalist Alexander Karamyshev (in charge of the library) and an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences Eric Laxman. During his travels in Russia E. Laksman captured unique mineralogical collections and herbaria, which formed the basis of two museums — the Museum of St. Petersburg Mining Institute and Irkutsk Regional Ethnographical Museum.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

1___ governor	4___ donate
2___ merchant	5___ naturalist
3___ herbaria	

A a person who buys and sells commodities for profit; dealer; trader

B to present as a gift, grant, or contribution

C a person who studies or is an expert in natural history, especially a zoologist or botanist

D a ruler or chief magistrate appointed to govern a province, town, fort

E a collection of dried plants systematically arranged

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

Ethnographical, governor, naturalist

1. Irkutsk Regional _____ Museum is one of the oldest museums in Russia.

2. It was founded in December 1782 on the initiative of the _____ of Irkutsk F. Klichka.

3. The organizers of the museum and the library became a _____ Alexander Karamyshev (in charge of the library) and an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences Eric Laxman.

5. Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Irkutsk Regional Ethnographical Museum was founded by an official appointed to govern Irkutsk F. Klichka.

g_v_n_

2. During his travels in Russia E. Laksman captured a collection of dried plants that are mounted and classified systematically, which formed the basis of two museums.

h_r_r_a

Speaking

6. Act out the dialogue with the partner. Use language such as:

To begin with ...

And don't forget...

There is a ...

Writing

8. Write a little statement about Irkutsk Regional Ethnographical Museum.

Unit 17. Irkutsk Museum of Vintage Motorbikes and Antiques



[fishki.net]

Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. Do you like motorbikes or scooters?
2. Would you like to visit the museum of Retro Motorbikes?

Reading

2. Read the text. Then mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. ____ The collection that was created over 10 years ago by the founder of the museum Vladimir Astafiev is really unique.
2. ____ The museum features more than 20 models of motor vehicles produced in the USSR.
3. ____ Some motorcycles are more than 60 years old, and they require a special attention.

In December 2014 the only one in Eastern Siberia Museum of Retro Motorbikes opened its doors for Irkutsk [citizens](#) and visitors. The collection, that was created over 10 years ago by the [founder](#) of the museum Vladimir Astafiev,

is really unique: all the [equipment](#) is still [on the move](#) and, thanks to the efforts of [restorers](#), looks as good as new [despite](#) its age. The museum presents more than 40 models of motor [vehicles](#) produced in the USSR - IL motorcycles, Sunrise, Ural, Dnepr, Kovrovets, Minsk; mopeds Riga, Verkhovyna Carpathians; Scooters Tula, Vyatka, Tulitsa. And, of course, the [dream](#) of all Soviet bikers - the legendary Czechoslovak Java (represented by five models) and tuning of the bike CZ. All [exhibit](#) items, [purchased](#) or received as a [gift](#) from the citizens, spent a lot of time in restoration workshops, many were collected just “by the cogs”. Some motorcycles are more than 60 years old, and they [require](#) special [attention](#). Of course, motor vehicles are the [pride](#) of the collection, but you can not ignore the other exhibit objects. Exhibition also includes household items, [kitchenware](#), [furniture](#), musical instruments of an early and mid-20th century, which makes a visit to the museum a real [adventure](#), diving into the past. Within 3 months more than 2,000 [inhabitants](#) of Irkutsk and guests visited this museum. [Admirable](#) feedback and [gratitude](#) in the visitors' book, according to Vladimir Astafiev, is the main [evaluation](#) of the museum's work.

Vocabulary

3. Match the words (1—5) with the definitions (A — E).

1___ citizen	4___ restorer
2___ founder	5___ vehicle
3___ equipment	

A a person who founds or establishes

B reproducer or reconstructor

C anything kept, furnished, or provided for a specific purpose

D an inhabitant of a city or town, especially one entitled to its privileges or franchises

E any means in or by which someone travels or something is carried or conveyed

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

founder, motor vehicles, require

1. The collection, that was created over 10 years ago by the _____ of the museum Vladimir Astafjev, is really unique.

2. The museum presents more than 40 models of _____ produced in the USSR.

3. Some motorcycles are more than 60 years old, and they _____ a special attention.

5. Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. In December 2014 only one in Eastern Siberia Museum of Retro Motorbikes opened its doors for Irkutsk inhabitants and visitors.

c_ _iz_ _s

2. An exposition of extended duration also includes household items, kitchenware, furniture, musical instruments of an early and mid-20th century.

e_ _ib_t_ _n

Speaking

6. Act out the dialogue with the partner. Use language such as:

Did you have any ...

And don't forget...

I advice you to ...

Writing

7. Write a little statement about Museum of Retro Motorbikes.

Vocabulary:

abandon [ə'bændən] — бросить, забросить

abiotic [əbaɪ'ɒtɪk] — абиотический, неживой

abode [ə'bəʊd] — обитель

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] — богатый, изобильный

add [æd] — добавлять

admirable ['ædmərəbl] — вызывающий восхищения, отличный

advanced [əd'vɑːnst] — передовой, развитый, продвинутый

adventure [əd'ventʃə] — приключение

ancestor ['ænsɪstə] — предок, прародитель

ancient ['eɪnʃənt] — древний, старинный, античный

animal ['ænɪməl] — животное

anniversary [ænɪ'vɜːsəri] — годовщина

appear [ə'pɪə] — появляться

appliance [ə'plaɪəns] — прибор, приспособление

arboretum [ɑːbə'reɪtəm] — дендрарий

assassinate [ə'sæsɪneɪt] — убить, убивать

associate [ə'səʊʃɪət] — ассоциировать, связывать

attention [ə'tenʃn] — внимание

bear [beə] — медведь

bell [bel] — колокол

belong [bɪ'lɒŋ] — принадлежать, относиться

belongings [bɪ'lɒŋɪŋz] — вещи, имущество

bird [bɜːd] — птица

branch [brɑːntʃ] — филиал, подразделение

cage [keɪdʒ] — клетка, вольер

carving ['kɑːvɪŋ] — резьба по дереву, резные работы

cathedral [kə'thi'drəl] — собор, кафедральный собор

celestial [sɪ'lestjəl] — божественный, неземной, небесный

century ['sentʃʊrɪ] — век, столетие

church [tʃɜːtʃ] — церковь, храм

citizen ['sɪtɪzn] — гражданин, горожанин, житель

coast [kəʊst] — побережье, берег

concrete ['kɒnkri:t] — бетон, бетонный

consecrate ['kɒnsɪkreɪt] — освящать, освятить

construction [kən'strʌkʃn] — строительство

cossack ['kɒsæk] — казак

couple [kʌpl] — (семейная) пара

currently ['kʌrəntli] — в настоящее время, на настоящий момент

decline [dɪ'klaɪn] — упадок

dedicate ['dedɪkeɪt] — посвящать, предназначать

despite [dɪs'paɪt] — несмотря на

dimensions [dɪ'menʃnz] — размеры

displacement [dɪs'pleɪsmənt] — здесь: водоизмещение

diversity [daɪ'vɜːsɪtɪ] — разнообразие

donate [dəʊ'neɪt] — сделать пожертвование

dream [dri:m] — мечта

dump [dʌmp] — свалка

embrace [ɪm'breɪs] — охватывать

enormous [ɪ'nɔːməs] — огромный, громадный

eternal [i:'tɜːnl] — вечный

ethnic ['eθnɪk] — этнический, национальный

evaluation [ɪvæljʊ'eɪʃn] — оценка

equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] — оборудование, техника

exhibit [ɪg'zɪbɪt] — выставка, экспозиция

exile ['eksɑɪl] — ссылка

exiled ['eksɑɪld] — сосланный, изгнанный, высланный

exposition [ekspəʊ'zɪʃn] — экспозиция, выставка

feature ['fi:tʃə] — особенность, характерная черта

fish — рыба

fodder yeast ['fɒdə ji:st] — кормовые дрожжи

found [faʊnd] — основывать, учреждать

founder ['faʊndə] — основатель, учредитель

free [fri:] — бесплатный, свободный

fracture ['fræktʃə] — разрыв, перелом

furniture ['fɜːnɪtʃə] — мебель
 gift — подарок, дар, дарование, талант
 governor ['gʌvənə] — губернатор
 gratitude ['grætɪtjuːd] — благодарность
 heaven [hevən] — небеса
 herbarium [hɜː'bɛərɪəm] — гербарий
 hunter ['hʌntə] — охотник
 husbandry ['hʌzbəndrɪ] — хозяйство
 impart [ɪm'pɑːt] — придавать, наделять
 impenetrable [ɪm'penɪtrəbl] — непроходимый
 in charge [ɪn tʃɑːdʒ] — ответственный, отвечающий
 include [ɪn'kluːd] — включать, содержать
 independent [ɪndɪ'pendənt] — независимый
 ingenuity [ɪndʒɪ'njuːɪtɪ] — находчивость, смекалка,
 изобретательность
 inhabitant [ɪn'hæbɪtənt] — местный житель, обитатель
 intruder [ɪn'truːdə] — захватчик, вторженец
 investor [ɪn'vestə] — инвестор, вкладчик
 kitchenware ['kɪtʃɪnweə] — кухонная утварь
 larch — лиственница
 length [leŋθ] — длина
 library ['laɪbrərɪ] — библиотека
 life cycle [laɪf saɪkl] — жизненный цикл

lumbering ['lʌmbərɪŋ] — лесозаготовки

mayor [mɛə] — мэр, градоначальник

melt [melt] — плавить, растапливать

menacing ['menəsɪŋ] — зловещий, грозный, страшный

merchant ['mɜːtʃənt] — купец

mouth [maʊθ] — устье

natural resources ['nætʃrəl rɪ'zɔːsɪz] — природные ресурсы

on the move [ɒn ðiː muːv] — на ходу, в рабочем состоянии

ore [ɔː] — руда

outdoor ['aʊtdɔː] — открытый, уличный

participation [pɑːtɪsɪ'peɪʃn] — участие

patron ['peɪtrən] — покровитель, меценат

peasant ['pezənt] — крестьянский, сельский

permafrost ['pɜːməfrɔːst] — вечная мерзлота

pier [pɪə] — пирс, пристань, причал

plant [plɑːnt] — растение, завод, электростанция

plateau ['plætəʊ] — плато, плоскогорье

population [pɒpjʊ'leɪʃn] — население

pride [praɪd] — гордость, предмет гордости

prosperity [prɒs'perɪtɪ] — процветание, благополучие

proud [praʊd] — гордый

pulp [pʌlp] — целлюлоза

purchase [ˈpɜːtʃəs] — покупать

pursuit [pəˈsju:t] — погоня, преследование

research [rɪˈsɜːtʃ] — исследование, научная работа

residential [rezɪˈdenʃəl] — жилой, бытовой

restoration [restəˈreɪʃn] — реконструкция, ремонт

restorer [rɪsˈtɔːrə] — реставратор

require [rɪˈkwaɪə] — требовать, нуждаться

sacred [ˈseɪkrɪd] — священный, сакральный

sailor [ˈseɪlə] — моряк

saturate [ˈsætʃəreɪt] — насыщать

seal [si:l] — тюлень, котик, нерпа

settlers [ˈsetləz] — первопоселенцы, переселенцы

significant [sɪgˈnɪfɪkənt] — значительный

sink [sɪŋk] — тонуть, топить

space [speɪs] — пространство, место

species [ˈspiːʃiːz] — вид, особь

spirit [ˈspɪrɪt] — дух

staff [stɑːf] — персонал

stronghold [ˈstrɒŋhəʊld] — цитадель, опорный пункт

supplies [səˈplaɪz] — запас

survive [səˈvaɪv] — выжить, пережить, уцелеть

take [teɪk] — здесь: занимать (время)

tame [teɪm] — приручать, укрощать, дрессировать

tartar ['tɑ:tə] — татарский

tent — палатка, палаточный

thoroughness ['θʌrənɪs] — скурпулёзность, аккуратность

thrift [θrɪft] — бережливость, экономность

thriving ['θraɪvɪŋ] — преуспевающий

ties [taɪz] — связи

timber ['tɪmbə] — древесина, лес, дерево

time ceases to matter — время перестает иметь значение

tomb [tu:m] — могила

trade [treɪd] — торговля, торговые

tumultuous [tju:'mʌltjʊəs] — шумный, буйный, бурный, суматошный

value ['vælju:] — ценность

valuable ['væljʊəbl] — ценные

vehicle ['vi:ɪkl] — транспортное средство

vessel [vesl] — судно, корабль

viable ['vaɪəbl] — жизнеспособный, рентабельный

warrior ['wɔ:riə] — воин

watershed ['wɔ:təʃed] — водораздел, бассейн реки

well — колодец

width [wɪdθ] — ширина

wooden [wʊdn] — деревянный

worldview [wɜ:ld'vju:] — мировоззрение

Illustrations

City Duma



[https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=1&text=городская дума иркутск фото&img_url]

The Regional Administration Building



[<https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=1&text>]

Irkutsk State Linguistic University



[https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=Irkutsk State Linguistic University&img_url]

The Church of Our Saviour



[<https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=3&text>]

The Cathedral of the Epiphany



[[https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=the Cathedral of the Epiphany \(Bogoyavlensky\)](https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=the+Cathedral+of+the+Epiphany+(Bogoyavlensky))]

The Catholic Church



[https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=the Catholic Church irkutsk&img_url]

The Victory Square



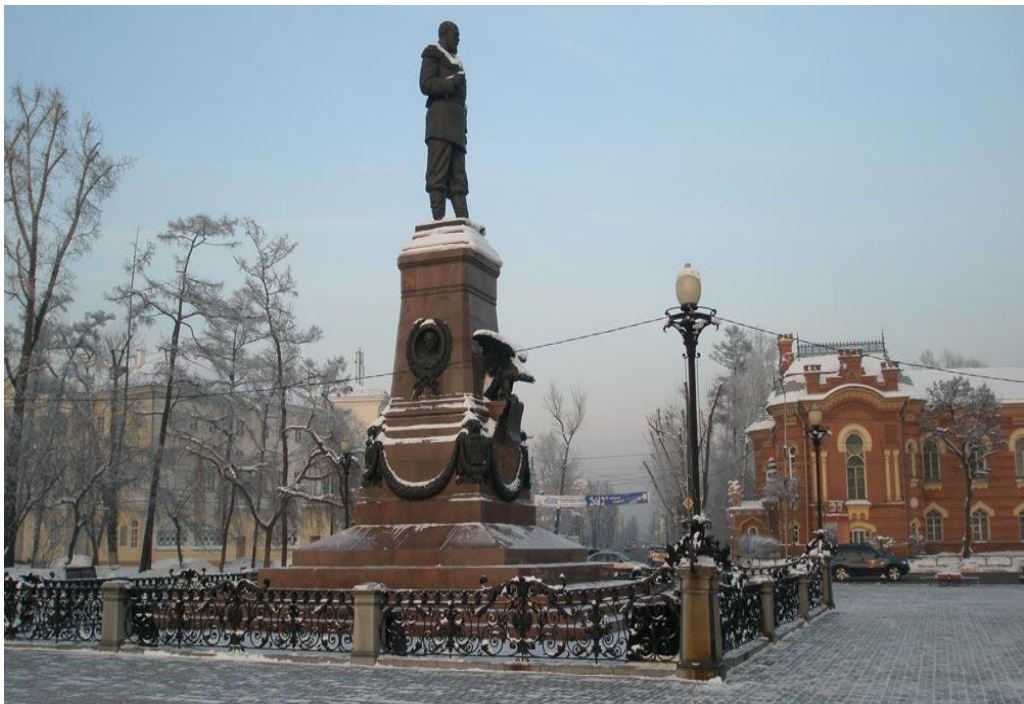
[https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=вечный огонь иркутск&img_url]

The Heavy Machinery Plant



[https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=иркутский завод тяжелого машиностроения&img_url]

Gagarin Boulevard



[https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=бульвар гагарина иркутск&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fphotoirkutsk.narod.ru]

The White House



© С.Е. <http://seleniana.narod.ru/index.htm>
[[https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=1&text=белый дом
иркутск&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fseleniana.narod.ru](https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=1&text=белый+дом+иркутск&img_url=http%3A%2F%2Fseleniana.narod.ru)]

The National History Museum



[https://yandex.ru/images/search?text=исторический музей иркутск&img_url=https%3A%2F%2Fimage.jimcdn.com]

The Art Museum



[<http://to-world-travel.ru/shop/623286/>]

Officers House



[<http://www.tourprom.ru/country/russia/irkutsk/attraction/dom-ofitserov/photos-dom-ofitserov/>]

Drama Theatre



Куренков Д.В. ©
[http://www.dramteatr.ru/news/letnim-vecherom-v-dramteatre?off_special=Y]

The Cinema Don Otello



[http://www.afisha-irkutsk.ru/media/jlafisha/places/20111210_dono.jpg]

Monument to the Builders of Trans-Siberian Railway



Alexander III



Ermak Timopheychikov



Nikolai Muraviev-Amursky



Mikhail Speransky

[http://www.miracletravel.ru/eng/06/monument_to_the_builders_of_trans-siberian_railway.shtml]

A monument to the First Pioneers of Siberia



[<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/ru/.jpg>]

The Ice Breaker Angara Museum



[<http://www.ruskompas.ru/albums/00350/9dz12o44zllrlfo.jpg>]

Pyramidal piano



[http://www.miracletravel.ru/foto/06/decembrists_museums/piano.jpg]

The Trubetskoy House Museum



[http://www.gpsmycity.com/img/gd_attr/40457.jpg]

The Pirate Ship



[http://newsbabr.com/n2p/i/2016/8/8_19125736_b.jpg]

The giant wall with old Soviet-looking appliances



[<https://s13.stc.all.kpcdn.net/share/i/3/2721213/>]

The truck fleet



[<https://s12.stc.all.kpcdn.net/share/i/4/1096145/wx1080.jpg>]

Station Mysovaya



[<http://photo.qip.ru/photo/0070026/150967550/xlarge/138424268.jpg>]

Bolshoy Loog



[<http://photocdn.photogoroda.com/source2/cn3159/r3703/c3717/60140127.jpg?v=2017121312136>]

Приложения

1. Irkutsk isn't a city you fall in love with passionately. Rather this town evolves a warm and gentle affection for its intimacy and enigmatic qualities that never fail to charm visitors from neighbouring mushrooming young Siberian cities.

Irkutsk so enthusiastic about discovering civilization still is a rather stick-in-the-mud city. The lanes of its history-conscious centre, laces fretwork of its mansions, tinkling melodies of a streetcar – all of this isn't just props, but flashes of the way daily life of this town really is.

2. In most of this area European settlers could establish themselves without any painful process of adjustment. Still most sources have painted and continue to paint Siberia as a wilderness of snow, covered with tundra that multiplies the difficulties and costs of living. Indeed it took time before the new world of Siberia has begun to assume a coherent form in outsiders' eyes.

Exceptional features of this area produced particular problems, such as: a [permafrost](#) in the north and unstable soils. Flora and fauna are under greater stresses than in milder climate. Alternating extremes of hot and cold temperatures create special design problems. Common building materials like steel, plastic and asphalt do not stand up well.

Siberians like to boast that Siberia is one of the largest territories in the world with an area of almost 10 million km². With this in mind they tend to assume that Siberia will never have the problem of overcrowding.

3. The map of Siberia can give no real concept of the immensity of the land. The Westerner who hasn't ventured across Siberia by rail has difficulty grasping the immensity of the Russian Federative Republic.

Although the name Siberia "sleeping land" has become generally connoting "a cold, frozen, vast land", most people outside Russia are not exactly sure what territory it includes. Siberia lies wholly within the Russian Federative Republic. Under the current used economic regionalization it doesn't extend

to the Pacific. The eastern part of the Asian half of the country is known as the Far East. The rest of the territory is divided into two parts: Western Siberia and Eastern Siberia. Both regions contain fairly well-settled southern fringe and broad expanses of land in their northern territories.

СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННЫХ САЙТОВ:

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