

Министерство образования и науки РБ  
Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
среднего профессионального образования  
«Бурятский лесопромышленный колледж»

# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

## **Методические указания по изучению темы «БУРЯТИЯ»**

г. Улан-Удэ  
2018 г.

Министерство образования и науки РБ  
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Рекомендовано редакционно-издательским советом СибГТУ в качестве методических указаний для студентов средних и высших профессиональных учебных заведений

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Дисциплина «Английский язык»

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## Введение

Настоящие методические указания предназначены для студентов всех специальностей и составлены в соответствии с рабочими программами обучения иностранному языку в колледже.

Цели методических указаний:

- 1) обобщить и закрепить знания студентов по теме «Бурятия» на аудиторных и внеаудиторных занятиях
- 2) обеспечить дальнейшее развитие навыков устной речи

При подборе текстового материала автор использовал литературу по краеведению.

В текстах содержится информация по таким темам, как «Географическое положение», «Улан-Удэ», «Промышленность и сельское хозяйство» и др., предтекстовые и послетекстовые упражнения, направленные на усвоение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала. Система лексических упражнений предусматривает:

- 1) расшифровка слов;
- 2) составление и перевод словосочетаний;
- 3) нахождение ответов на вопросы;
- 4) вставка необходимых слов по смыслу;
- 5) вставка необходимых предлогов;
- 6) сопоставление частей предложений
- 7) нахождение слов в кроссворде
- 8) распределение слов по группам
- 9) составление таблиц.

По окончании изучения каждой темы предлагаются упражнения творческого характера.

## Unit 1 BURYATIA



### *Основной словарь:*

to occupy	['okjʊpaɪ]	- <i>занимать</i>
border		- <i>граница, граничить</i>
to stretch		- <i>простирается</i>
scenery	['si:nəri]	- <i>пейзаж</i>
range		- <i>хребет</i>
coniferous		- <i>хвойный</i>
fur-bearing	['fə:'beəriŋ]	- <i>пушной</i>
tributary	['tri:bjutəri]	- <i>приток</i>
aircraft	['ækrɑft]	- <i>самолёт</i>
cattle-breeding		- <i>скотоводство</i>

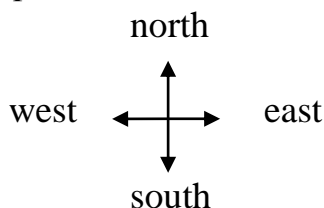
### *Дополнительный словарь:*

mostly		- <i>главным образом</i>
boundless		- <i>бескрайний</i>
thick		- <i>зд.: густой</i>
quiet	['kwaiət]	- <i>спокойный</i>
rapid		- <i>быстрый</i>
icy	['aɪsi]	- <i>ледяной</i>
nut		- <i>орех</i>

mushroom		- гриб
pine		- сосна
cedar	['si:də]	- кедр
fir	[fə:]	- ель
larch		- лиственница
bird cherry	['bə:dtʃeri]	- черёмуха
dog rose		- шиповник
bear		- медведь
sable		- соболь
mink		- норка
muskrat		- ондатра
deposit		- месторождение
severely	[si'viəli]	- жестоко, сильно, очень
ferroconcrete		- железобетон
item	['aitəm]	- изделие

There is hardly a place in Russia ... - Едва ли ещё есть такое место в России

1. Прочтите названия сторон света:



2. Прочтите и переведите интернациональные слова, обращая внимание на ударение «'»:

re'public, meter, kilometer, ext'reme, conti'nental, 'climate, 'mineral, re'sources, gra'phite, pro'duce, ce'ment, tra'ditional.

3. Образуйте прилагательные от следующих существительных с помощью суффикса -ern:

west – western  
east, north, south.

### Text

*Where do you live?*

*How long have you been living here?*

*Have you lived anywhere else?*

*Прочитайте текст и скажите, что нового вы узнали.*

Buryatia occupies a great territory of Eastern Siberia to the east of the lake Baikal. The northwestern border stretches along the shore of Lake Baikal. In the south the republic borders on Mongolia, in the north on Sakha-Yakutia, in the west on the Irkutsk region and in the east on the Zabaikalsky region. The area of Buryatia is 350 000 square kilometers, and the population is about one million people.

The Republic is mostly mountainous. The main mountain ranges are the Barguzin and the Khamar-Daban. But the most famous are the Sayans with its highest peak Munku-Sardyk 3,491 metres high. There is hardly a place in Russia where such a variety of scenery can be found. There are mountains and boundless steppes, thick forests and quiet lakes, rapid mountain rivers with crystal clear icy water and, of course, world famous Lake Baikal.

Taiga occupies about 60 % of the whole territory of Buryatia. It's a thick coniferous forest. It is rich in nuts, berries, mushrooms. There is a great variety of trees in it: pine, cedar, fir, larch, birch, bird cherry and dog rose. Taiga is rich in fur-bearing animals such as bear, wolf, sable, squirrel, mink, hare, fox and muskrat.

The rivers of Buryatia are of no great value as waterways. The longest of them are the Selenga, the Uda, the Barguzin and others. All of them flow into Baikal. The major tributary is the Selenga.

The region is known for its extreme continental climate. The frosts in snowy winters are severely cold. The summers are short and hot with few rainy days. Buryatia is rich in mineral resources: coal, iron, gold and graphite. The main coal mining centre is Tugnui. Zakamensk has the richest deposits of tungsten.

The republic produces aircraft, helicopters, ships, cement, food, ferroconcrete items. Traditional branches of agriculture are cattle and sheep-breeding. Some vegetables are also grown in our republic.

*1. Найдите в тексте следующие выражения на английском языке:*



занимает большую территорию  
граничит с  
простирается вдоль побережья  
разнообразие пейзажей  
бескрайние степи  
густые леса  
спокойные озёра  
большое значение  
хвойный лес  
пушные животные  
резко континентальный  
основной приток  
угледобывающий центр  
отрасль сельского хозяйства

2. *Расшифруйте слова:*

- |                |             |              |             |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1) Oresucifoen | 3) hormusom | 5) dreobr    | 7) snetgunt |
| 2) Nyreces     | 4) pucocy   | 6) abyrtirut | 8) sopedti  |

3. *Сопоставьте слова из первой и второй колонок и переведите полученные словосочетания:*

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) mountain    | a) clear      |
| 2) a variety   | b) forest     |
| 3) fur         | c) cherry     |
| 4) crystal     | d) peak       |
| 5) bird        | e) breeding   |
| 6) dog         | f) famous     |
| 7) the highest | g) range      |
| 8) world       | h) bearing    |
| 9) coniferous  | i) rose       |
| 10) cattle     | j) of scenery |

4. *Ответьте на вопросы:*

1. Where is Buryatia situated?
2. What regions does Buryatia border on?
3. What is the population of the republic?
4. What kinds of scenery are there in Buryatia?
5. What are the most important ranges in the republic?
6. What is the highest peak of the Sayans?
7. What is it – taiga?

8. What is taiga rich in?
9. What trees are there in taiga?
10. What fur-bearing animals live in the republic?
11. What can you say about the rivers of Buryatia?
12. What kind of climate is there?
13. What mineral resources is the region rich in?
14. What do the industries of Buryatia produce?

5. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова: *tributary, borders, ranges, occupies, fur-bearing, scenery, stretches, coniferous, cattle-breeding, mineral resources, region.*

1. Buryatia \_\_\_\_\_ a great territory of Eastern Siberia.
2. The republic \_\_\_\_\_ on Mongolia, the Irkutsk and Zabaikalsky \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The northwestern border line \_\_\_\_\_ along the shore of Lake Baikal.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the republic is very different.
5. The main mountain \_\_\_\_\_ are the Barguzin, the Khamar-Daban and the Sayans.
6. Taiga is a thick \_\_\_\_\_ forest.
7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ animals: bear, wolf, sable, squirrel, mink, hare, fox and muskrat.
8. The major \_\_\_\_\_ is the Selenga.
9. Buryatia is rich in \_\_\_\_\_: coal, iron, gold, graphite and tungsten.
10. The main branch of agriculture is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Распределите слова в три столбика:

Mink, larch, iron, birch, sable, muskrat, tungsten, fox, cedar, gold, wolf, bird cherry, coal, fir, hare, pine, bear, dog rose, squirrel, graphite

Animals

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Trees

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Mineral resources

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Подготовьте презентацию о Бурятии.

## Unit 2 ULAN-UDE



*Основной словарь:*

trade	[treid]	<i>торговля, торговый</i>
Far East	[fɑ:r i:st]	<i>Дальний Восток</i>
district	[ˈdistrikt]	<i>район</i>
building	[ˈbildiŋ]	<i>здание</i>
square	[skwɛə]	<i>площадь</i>
sight	[sait]	<i>вид, достопримечательность</i>
attract	[əˈtrækt]	<i>привлекать</i>
display	[disˈplei]	<i>показывать</i>
acquaint	[əˈkweint]	<i>знакомить</i>
inhabit	[inˈhæbit]	<i>населять</i>
Eastern Siberia	[ˈi:stən saiˈbiəriə]	<i>Восточная Сибирь</i>

*Дополнительный словарь:*

to be founded	[faundid]	<i>быть основанным</i>
crossroads	[krosroudz]	<i>перекрёсток</i>

century	[ˈsentʃəri]	век
species	[ˈspiːʃəs]	виды
St. Odigitry Cathedral	[kæˈθiːdərəl]	Свято-Одигитриевский собор
since	[sɪns]	так как
plant	[plɑːnt]	завод
factory	[ˈfæktəri]	фабрика
heart	[hɑːt]	сердце
reach	[riːtʃ]	достигать
puppet	[ˈpʌpɪt]	кукольный
youth	[juːθ]	молодёжный
peoples	[piːplz]	народы
higher educational institution	[haɪə ˈedjuːkeɪʃənəl ɪnstɪˈtjuːʃən]	высший учебное заведение
open air	[oʊpən ɛə]	на открытом воздухе
the Agricultural Academy	[əɡriˈkʌltʃərəl]	сельскохозяйственная академия
the Great Patriotic War	[ɡreɪt pətriˈoːtɪk woː]	Великая Отечественная война

*Прочтите и переведите интернациональные слова, обращая внимание на ударение «'»:*

'Cultural, in'dustrial, ad'ministrative, resi'dential, archi'tectural, 'popular, 'nature, ethnog'raphic mu'seum, 'region, o'riginal, 'theatre, 'ballet, 'national, uni'versity, revo'lution.

### **Text**

Ulan-Ude, the capital of Buryatia, was founded in 1666 by Russian Cossacks on a high rocky bank of the Uda River. Verkhneudinsk was at crossroads of trade ways with Mongolia, China and Far East. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century it became one of the most important Russian trade centers in the East.

Now Ulan-Ude is the biggest cultural and industrial center of Buryatia. Its population is 400 000 people.

The city consists of three districts: Sovetsky, Oktyabrsky and Zheleznodorozhny. Sovetsky is an administrative and cultural center of the city. Zheleznodorozhny is a business district since all the main industrial plants and factories are situated there. Oktyabrsky is mainly a residential part of Ulan-Ude.

The oldest buildings in Ulan-Ude are situated in Revolution square. The most popular sight is a stone building “Gostinye Ryady”. At the end of Lenin Street there is another architectural monument of the past – the Cathedral of St. Odigitry. It was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The heart of the city is Soviet square. All government buildings are situated here. If you walk down Lenin Street you can reach the Museum of Nature. There are many halls displaying species of flora and fauna of Buryatia. The halls devoted to Baikal Lake territory are of special interest. Here you can see fish and animals inhabiting the Baikal Lake and the territory around it.

Another museum attracting many visitors is the Ethnographic museum in Verkhnyaya Beryozovka. It’s an open air museum, displaying the region ethnic groups. Each complex acquaints visitors with rich and original culture of the peoples that inhabit the region.

In Ulan-Ude there are five theatres: the Buryat drama, the Russian drama, the Puppet theatre, the Youth theatre and the most popular Opera and Ballet House. The building of Opera and Ballet House is a good example of national style and ornament.

There are some higher educational institutions in Ulan-Ude: the Buryat State University, the Eastern Siberian Technological University, the Agricultural Academy, the Academy of Culture and Art, many secondary schools, technical schools and colleges.

There are many monuments in the city: the monument to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War, the monument to the fighters for the Revolution and others.

*1. Расшифруйте слова:*

- |          |            |             |             |
|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1) thigs | 3) raseuq  | 5) ctidrsit | 7) cinutaqa |
| 2) detar | 4) banitih | 6) tcatart  | 8) gilubind |

*2. Найдите следующие словосочетания в тексте на английском языке:*

1. на перекрёстке торговых путей
2. самая популярная достопримечательность
3. промышленные заводы и фабрики
4. населяющие озеро Байкал
5. привлекающие много посетителей
6. музей на открытом воздухе
7. показывающие образцы
8. высшее учебное заведение
9. правительственные здания
10. знакомит посетителей

*3. Составьте словосочетания из слов из первой и второй колонок.*

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1) consist of  | a) the street     |
| 2) display     | b) the museum     |
| 3) acquaint    | c) in a square    |
| 4) inhabit     | d) species        |
| 5) reach       | e) districts      |
| 6) become      | f) a town         |
| 7) walk down   | g) Baikal         |
| 8) found       | h) a trade center |
| 9) be situated | i) visitors       |
| 10) devote to  | j) the region     |

*4. Ответьте на вопросы:*

1. When was Ulan-Ude founded?
2. What city is Ulan-Ude today?
3. What is its population?
4. What parts does the city consist of?
5. What centre is the Sovetsky district?

6. Where are industrial plants and factories mainly situated?
7. How is the most popular sight in the Revolution Square called?
8. What is another architectural monument of the past?
9. What is located in the Soviet square?
10. What can you see in the Museum of Nature?
11. What places of interest are there in Ulan-Ude?

5. Вставьте следующие слова: *acquaints, sight, trade, districts, displaying, inhabit, Far East, buildings, species, attracting, square.*

1. Verkhneudinsk was at crossroads of trade ways with Mongolia, China and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Verkhneudinsk became one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ centers in the East.
3. Ulan-Ude consists of three \_\_\_\_\_: Sovetsky, Zheleznodorozhny and Oktyabrsky.
4. The most popular \_\_\_\_\_ is a stone building “Gostinye Ryady”.
5. All government \_\_\_\_\_ are situated in the Soviet \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In the Museum of Nature there are many halls displaying \_\_\_\_\_ of flora and fauna of Buryatia.
7. Another museum \_\_\_\_\_ many visitors is the Ethnographic museum in Verkhnyaya Beryozovka.
8. It’s an open air museum, \_\_\_\_\_ the region ethnic groups.
9. Each complex \_\_\_\_\_ visitors with rich and original culture of the peoples that \_\_\_\_\_ the region.

6. Закончите предложения:

1. Ulan-Ude, the capital of Buryatia, was founded . . .
2. Now Ulan-Ude is . . .
3. Its population is . . .
4. The city consists of . . .
5. The most popular sight is . . .
6. There is another architectural monument of the past . . .
7. The heart of the city is . . .

8. In the Museum of Nature there are many halls displaying . . .
9. Another museum attracting many visitors is . . .
10. In Ulan-Ude there are five theatres: . . .
11. There are some higher educational institutions in Ulan-Ude: . . .
12. There are many monuments in the city: . . .

7. *Подготовьте экскурсию по Улан-Удэ на английском языке.*

8. *Подготовьте презентацию о достопримечательностях Улан-Удэ.*

### Unit 3 INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE



#### *Основной словарь:*

non-ferrous metals		<i>цветные металлы</i>
semiprecious stones	[semi'pri:fəs]	<i>полудрагоценные камни</i>
timber	['timbə]	<i>лес (древесина)</i>
poultry	['poultri]	<i>домашняя птица</i>
meat preserving	[mi:t pri'zə:viŋ]	<i>мясоперерабатывающий</i>
river going vessel		<i>речное судно</i>
engine	['endʒin]	<i>мотор</i>
electronic devices	[di'vaisis]	<i>приборы</i>
enterprise	['entəpraiz]	<i>предприятие</i>
carriage repairing plant	['kæriɪʒ ri'pæəriŋ plɑ:nt]	<i>вагоноремонтный завод</i>
confectionary	[kon'fekʃənəri]	<i>кондитерский</i>
pulp and paper plant	[plʌp 'peipə]	<i>целлюлозно-картонный комбинат</i>

#### *Дополнительный словарь:*



Ore	[o:]	<i>руда</i>
coal	[koul]	<i>уголь</i>
deposit	['depozit]	<i>месторождение</i>
reserves	[ri'zə:vz]	<i>запасы</i>
wheat	[wi:t]	<i>пшеница</i>
oats	[outs]	<i>овёс</i>
barley	['bɑ:li]	<i>ячмень</i>
rye	[rai]	<i>рожь</i>
vegetables	['vedʒətəblz]	<i>овощи</i>
forage	['fo:rəʒ]	<i>корм</i>
unfavorable	[ʌn'feivərəbl]	<i>неблагоприятный</i>
egg	[eg]	<i>яйцо</i>
aircraft	[εə krɑ:ft]	<i>самолёт</i>
helicopter	[heli'koptə]	<i>вертолёт</i>
wool fabrics	[wu:l 'fæbriks]	<i>шерстяные ткани</i>
equipment	[ik'wi:pmənt]	<i>оборудование</i>

### Text

Buryatia is rich in mineral resources. The most important of them are: ore, coal, gold, non-ferrous metals, tungsten, molybdenum, semiprecious stones, and others. A large coal-mining center of Buryatia is Gusinozersk, which is also an important center of power industry in the republic. The Tugnui mine is the largest coal-mining enterprise. Zakamensk has the richest deposits of tungsten and molybdenum in Buryatia. The north of the republic is rich in gold. The green and black nephrite deposits make up the largest per cent of the Russian balance reserves. Among other semiprecious raw stones we can find cornelian, agate, chalcedony, chrysolite and others.

Timber industry takes one of the leading parts in Buryatia's national economy and its total export.

The farmers grow up wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, vegetables, forage. The traditional branch of agriculture is cattle breeding and poultry because of unfavourable climatic conditions. The main products of the republic are: cattle and poultry, milk, meat, wool, eggs. Buryatia has one of the country's largest meat preserving factories.

The republic industry produces aircraft, helicopters, river going vessels, electric engines, cement, building materials, pulp and paper, wool fabrics, electronic devices and equipment, agricultural machines, etc.

The biggest industrial enterprises are: aircraft plant, locomotive-carriage repairing plant, confectionary factory "Amta", the Selenginsky pulp and paper plant, "Ulan-Ude stalmost", meat-preserving factory and others.



1. *Расшифруйте слова.*

- |                 |                |               |                  |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1) corisemupise | 3) pitenuqem   | 5) repinetser | 7) nycirotacefon |
| 2) selavbeget   | 4) renubovafal | 6) pocirehelt | 8) girenapir     |

2. *Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте.*

1. угледобывающий центр
2. мясоперерабатывающий комбинат
3. полудрагоценные камни
4. речные суда
5. строительные материалы
6. неблагоприятные климатические условия
7. сельскохозяйственные механизмы
8. животноводство
9. лесная промышленность
10. вагоноремонтный завод
11. традиционная ветвь сельского хозяйства
12. авиационный завод

3. *Распределите слова в три столбика:*

Wheat, poultry, egg, engine, potatoes, barley, oats, helicopter, rye, milk, electric power, vegetables, building materials, meat, river going vessel, wool, aircraft

Crops

Agricultural products

Industry products

4. *Ответьте на вопросы:*

1. What mineral resources is Buryatia rich in?
2. What semiprecious stones are there in the republic?
3. What is the largest coal-mining centre?

4. What semiprecious stones one can find in Buryatia?
5. What can you say about timber industry?
6. What agricultural crops (*культуры*) are grown in the republic?
7. What is the leading branch of agriculture?
8. What are the main products of the republic?
9. What does the industry produce?
10. What are the biggest industrial enterprises of the republic?

5. Составьте рассказ о промышленности и сельском хозяйстве Бурятии.

1. Buryatia is rich in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The most important of them are: \_\_\_\_\_
3. The largest coal-mining center is \_\_\_\_\_
4. Timber industry \_\_\_\_\_
5. The farmers grow up \_\_\_\_\_
6. The traditional branch of agriculture is \_\_\_\_\_
7. The main products of the republic are : \_\_\_\_\_
8. The republic industry produces \_\_\_\_\_
9. The biggest industrial enterprises are : \_\_\_\_\_

#### Unit 4 CULTURE OF BURYATIA



*Основной словарь:*

Stage	[steɪdʒ]	- сцена, ставить (на сцене)
tour	[tuə]	- гастролировать
success	[sək'ses]	- успех

abroad	[ə'bro:d]	- за границей
perform	[pə'fo:m]	- выступать, исполнять
performance	[pə'fo:məns]	- представление
theatre company	['θiətə 'kɑmpəni]	- театральная труппа
simultaneous	[siməl'tæniəs]	- синхронный, одновременный
puppet	['pʌpɪt]	- кукольный
youth	[juθ]	- молодёжь

*Дополнительный словарь:*

is believed	[bi'li:vɪd]	- считается
art	[ɑ:t]	- художественный
act	[ækt]	- играть (исполнять роль)
create	[kri'eɪt]	- создавать
design	[di'zain]	- проектировать
curtain	['kɜ:tən]	- занавес
attain	[ə'teɪn]	- достигать
title	[taɪtl]	- звание
win (won)		- выигрывать
represent	[rəpri'zent]	- представлять
willingly		- охотно
award	[ə'wo:d]	- награда

### **Text**

The Republic of Buryatia is believed to be one of the cultural centres of Eastern Siberia. In Ulan-Ude there are several theatres: the Buryat State Academic theatre of Opera and Ballet, the Khoza Namsaraev Buryat State Academic theatre of drama, the Nikolai Bestuzhev Russian theatre of drama, the Republican Puppet theatre “Ulger”, the Dance and Song theatre “Baikal” and the Youth art theatre.

In the Opera and Ballet House, the Russian drama and the Buryat drama the works of the Russian and Buryat playwrights are staged. The Buryat masters of the stage are very popular. The whole country knows the famous ballet dancer Larisa Sakhyanova who attained the title of the People's Artist of the USSR and opera singer Lkhasaran Linkhovoin (the founder of our Buryat opera). The people's artists ballet dancers Peter Abashev, Ekaterina Sambueva, opera singers Dugarzhap Dashiev, Kim Bazarsadaev, Galina Shoidagbaeva are well-known not only in our country, but abroad. They toured south-eastern Asia, Japan and China. The theatre company won international prizes for performances of Verdi and Puccini, especially "Madam Butterfly".

For a long time the people's artists of Russia: Larisa Egorova, Klavdia Nikulina, Mikhail Elbonov successfully acted on the stages of our drama theatres.

The artists of the Dance and Song theatre "Baikal" tour around Europe and the USA every year. They represent the culture of our republic at a very high level.

The new building of the Russian drama theatre was constructed in 2009. This beautiful building with colored fountains is a good place for all kinds of concerts and performances.

The performances of the Puppet theatre "Ulger" are willingly visited by children. The theatre company won the most important award in cultural life of Russia – "the Golden mask" for several times.

*1. Сопоставьте глаголы с существительными и переведите словосочетания.*

- |              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. perform   | a. the culture               |
| 2. visit     | b. the artists               |
| 3. create    | c. the performance           |
| 4. design    | d. on the stage              |
| 5. tour      | e. the play ( <i>пьеса</i> ) |
| 6. win       | f. the title                 |
| 7. represent | g. the building              |
| 8. act       | h. the award                 |

9. know i. around the Europe  
10. attain j. the part (роль)

2. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова: **successfully, performances, puppet, theatre company, simultaneous, abroad, tour, playwrights, youth.**

1. In Ulan-Ude there are several theatres: Opera and Ballet House, Russian drama, Buryat drama, \_\_\_\_\_ theatre, theatre “Baikal” and \_\_\_\_\_ art theatre.
2. The works of Russian and Buryat \_\_\_\_\_ are staged.
3. The names of famous artists are known in our country and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ around southeastern Asia, Japan and China.
5. L. Egorova, K. Nikulina, M. Elbonov \_\_\_\_\_ acted on the stage.
6. The building of Russian drama theatre is a good place for \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of “Ulger” won “the Golden Mask”.
8. In Buryat drama the performances go with \_\_\_\_\_ translation.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What theatres are there in our republic?
2. Whose works are staged in our theatres?
3. Whose names does the whole country know?
4. The names of what artists are known in our country and abroad?
5. Where do they tour?
6. What famous artists acted in the drama theatres?
7. Where does the Dance and Song theatre “Baikal” tour?
8. When was the Russian drama theatre constructed?
9. What building is it?
10. What awards did the theatre company “Ulger” win?

4. Подготовьте сообщение об одном из известных артистов Бурятии.

## Unit 5 SAGAALGAN



### *Основной словарь:*

to celebrate	[ˈselebreit]	- праздновать
to congratulate	[kənˈgrætjuleit]	- поздравлять
to wish		- желать
elder	[ˈeldə]	- старший (о родственниках)
relatives	[ˈrelətivz]	- родственники
gift		- подарок
value	[ˈvælju]	- ценность
to boil		- варить
to pray	[prei]	- молиться
well-being	[ˈwelˈbi:ɪŋ]	- благополучие
on the eve of	[i:v]	- накануне

### *Дополнительный словарь:*

month	[mʌnθ]	- месяц
lunar	[ˈlu:nə]	- лунный
headscarves	[ˈhedˈskɑ:vz]	- головные платки
cream	[kri:m]	- сливки
sour cream	[sauə]	- сметана
dried scum	[draɪd skʌm]	- сушёная пенка
curds	[kɜ:dz]	- творог
mutton	[ˈmʌtən]	- баранина
fire	[faɪə]	- костёр
to burn	[bɜ:n]	- сжигать

## Text

The main holiday of the year is Sagaalgan (the White Month). It is celebrated in January or in February at the beginning of the lunar calendar. It is a national holiday in our republic.

People congratulate first their elder relatives, wish a Happy New Year. During the whole month people visit relatives, give gifts. The value of the gift is of no importance. These gifts could be tea, headscarves, textile or a piece of soap.

The white milk products – milk, butter, cream, sour cream, dried scum, curds – are usually on the table. People cook much food: buuzy (the national Buryat dish), boiled mutton. Everyone is welcome.

In datsans Lamas pray for well-being and happiness of everybody in the world. On the eve of the Sagaalgan there is a big fire near datsans. In this fire all problems are burnt.

*1. Ответьте на вопросы:*

1. When is Sagaalgan celebrated?
2. Whom do people congratulate first?
3. What gifts do people give usually?
4. What food is usually on the table?
5. What happens (*происходит*) in Datsans?

*2. Составьте словосочетания из слов первого и второго столбиков и переведите их.*

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1) celebrate    | a) relatives      |
| 2) boil         | b) problems       |
| 3) pray         | c) Happy New Year |
| 4) give         | d) food           |
| 5) wish         | e) for well-being |
| 6) congratulate | f) mutton         |
| 7) cook         | g) holiday        |
| 8) burn         | h) gifts          |



3. Вставьте следующие слова: *value, mutton, relatives, pray, gifts, burnt, headscarves, celebrated, fire, congratulate, well-being, sour, wish, boiled.*

1. Sagaalga is \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of the lunar calendar.
2. People \_\_\_\_\_ first their elder relatives, \_\_\_\_\_ a Happy New Year.
3. During the whole month people visit \_\_\_\_\_, give \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the present is of no importance.
5. These gifts can be tea, \_\_\_\_\_, textile, a piece of soap.
6. On the table there are the white milk products – milk, butter, \_\_\_\_\_ cream, dried scum, curds.
7. People cook much food: buuzy, \_\_\_\_\_ sheep meat (mutton).
8. In datsans lamas \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ and happiness of everybody in the world.
9. There is a big \_\_\_\_\_ near datsans on the eve of the Sagaalga.
10. In this fire all problems are \_\_\_\_\_.

4. *Расскажите, как ваша семья празднует Сагаалган.*

## Unit 6 DORZHI BANZAROV



*Словарь:*

to enter	['entə]	- поступать
to graduate from	['grædjueit]	- закончить (учебное заведение)
degree	[di'grɪ:]	- степень
belief	[bi'li:f]	- вера
to devote	[di'vout]	- посвящать
science	['saɪəns]	- наука
service	['sɜ:vɪs]	- служба
exemption	[ɪg'zempʃən]	- освобождение
permit	[pə'mɪt]	- разрешить
nevertheless	['nevə-ðə-ləs]	- тем не менее
respect	[rɪs'pekt]	- уважать
contribution	[kɒntrɪb'juʃən]	- вклад

*Дополнительный словарь:*

educate	[ədju'keɪt]	- обучать
translator	[træns'leɪtə]	- переводчик
troops	[tru:ps]	- войска
oriental	[ori'entəl]	- восточный
article	['ɑ:tɪkl]	- статья
decide	[di'saɪd]	- решать
instead	[ɪns'ted]	- вместо этого
kind	[kaɪnd]	- добрый
clever	['klevə]	- умный
opportunity	[ɒpət'ju:nɪtɪ]	- возможность
communicate	[kɒmjuni'keɪt]	- общаться
activity	[æk'tɪvɪtɪ]	- деятельность
to be proud	[praʊd]	- гордиться

*Прочтите и переведите интернациональные слова:*

Cossack, military, gymnasium, grammar, mathematics, history, geography, philosophy, European, spirit, patron, period, nation.

*Переведите однокоренные слова:*

Science – scientist – scientific	Study – student
Celebrate – celebrating	Education – educate
Serve – service	Europe – European

### Text

Dorzhi Banzarov was born in March, 1822 in the family of a Cossack. When Dorzhi was ten years old, he began to study at the Russian-Mongolian military school in Troitskosavsk. This school educated translators for border troops.

In 1835 Dorzhi entered the Kazan gymnasium with three other Buryat boys. In 1842 he graduated it with a gold medal and entered the Kazan University. At the university they studied Russian grammar, mathematics, history, geography, philosophy, oriental and European languages.

D. Banzarov graduated from the university in 1846 with a philosophy doctor degree for his famous work “Black Belief or Shamanism of Mongols”. This book was about the “*obo*” (a small hill of ground and stones), about the spirits and patrons of the country. In his article “The White Month” (1846) he wrote about the tradition of celebrating Sagaalga.

At that time he decided to devote himself to science, but he had to do his 25 years in Cossack service. In 1847 he went to St. Petersburg to ask about his exemption from Cossack service. The government didn’t permit it. Instead they sent him to Irkutsk.

Nevertheless, that period of his life was the best for studying in the Asian Museum of the Academy of Science and for making friends with the capital’s scientists. He was a very kind and clever man. People loved and respected him.

He died in 1855 in Irkutsk when he was only 33 years old. Far from the scientific centers and their large libraries he had no opportunity to communicate with the other scientists and continue his scientific activity. Nevertheless, Dorzhi Banzarov made a major contribution to our science. The Buryat nation is proud of its first scientist.



A monument to D. Banzarov in Dzhida

1. *Is it true or false? Скажите, верны ли эти утверждения.*

1. Dorzhi Banzarov was born in March, 1822 in the family of a Cossack.
2. When Dorzhi was 7 years old he began to study at the Russian-Mongolian military school in Troitskosavsk.

3. In 1842 he graduated from the Kazan gymnasium with a gold medal and entered the Kazan University.
4. At the university he studied physics, mathematics, chemistry and other subjects.
5. Dorzhi Banzarov graduated from the University in 1847 with a philosophy doctor degree.
6. At that time he decided to devote himself to science.
7. In 1847 Dorzhi Banzarov went to Moscow to ask about his exemption from the Cossack service.
8. The government didn't permit him to do so; instead they sent him to Irkutsk.
9. Dorzhi Banzarov was a very kind and clever man and people loved and respected him very much.
10. In his article the "White Month" he wrote about the educational system of Russia.
11. He died in 1855 in St. Petersburg when he was 70 years old.

2. *Найдите эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний в тексте:*

- 1) Поступить в гимназию
- 2) закончить университет
- 3) восточные языки
- 4) степень доктора философии
- 5) чёрная вера
- 6) традиция празднования
- 7) посвятить себя науке
- 8) освобождение от службы
- 9) столичные учёные
- 10) важный вклад

3. *Сопоставьте части предложений:*

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) When Dorzhi was ten years old,</li> <li>2) In 1842 he graduated it with a gold medal</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) and entered the Kazan University.</li> <li>b) "obo" (a small hill of ground and stones), about the spirits and patrons of the country.</li> </ol>
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3) At the university they studied	c) he had no opportunity to communicate with the other scientists and continue his scientific activity.
4) This book was about	d) he began to study at the Russian-Mongolian military school in Troitskosavsk.
5) In his article “The White Month”	e) when he was only 33 years old.
6) At that time he decided to devote himself to science,	f) he wrote about the tradition of celebrating Sagaalgan.
7) In 1847 he went to St. Petersburg	g) to ask about his exemption from Cossack service.
8) That period of his life was the best	h) Russian grammar, mathematics, history, geography, philosophy, history, oriental and European languages.
9) Far from the scientific centers and their large libraries	i) but he had to do his 25 years in Cossack service.
10) He died in 1855 in Irkutsk	j) for studying in the Asian Museum of the Academy of Science and for making friends with the capital’s scientists.

4. Вставьте предлоги, где необходимо:

Graduate \_\_\_\_ the gymnasium  
 enter \_\_\_\_ the university  
 study \_\_\_\_ school  
 educate \_\_\_\_ translators  
 wrote \_\_\_\_ tradition  
 graduate \_\_\_\_ a gold medal  
 doctor degree \_\_\_\_ work  
 to devote \_\_\_\_ science  
 the Museum \_\_\_\_ the Academy  
 exemption \_\_\_\_ service  
 the period \_\_\_\_ his life  
 went \_\_\_\_ St. Petersburg  
 the book \_\_\_\_ the obo  
 making friends \_\_\_\_ the scientists  
 a contribution \_\_\_\_ science  
 proud \_\_\_\_ its first scientist

5. Вставьте следующие слова: *devote, permit, entered, science, exemption, belief, thirty three, service, 1822, contribution, graduated, degree.*

1. Dorzhi Banzarov was born in \_\_\_\_\_ in the family of a Cossack.
2. In 1835 he \_\_\_\_\_ the Kazan gymnasium with three other Buryat boys.
3. In 1842 he \_\_\_\_\_ it with a gold medal and entered the Kazan University.
4. D. Banzarov graduated from the university in 1846 with a philosophy doctor \_\_\_\_\_.
5. At that time he decided to \_\_\_\_\_ himself to \_\_\_\_\_, but he couldn't do it because he had to do his 25 years in Cossack service.
6. In 1847 he went to St. Petersburg to ask about his \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The government didn't \_\_\_\_\_ him to do so; instead they sent him to Irkutsk.
8. His famous book "Black \_\_\_\_\_ or Shamanism of the Mongols" was about the obo and about the spirits and patrons of the country.
9. He died in 1855 when he was only \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
10. He made a major \_\_\_\_\_ to our science.

5. *Ответьте на вопросы:*

1. When was Dorzhi born?
2. Where did he study in his childhood?
3. When did he enter the Kazan gymnasium?
4. How did Dorzhi graduate from the university?
5. What was his famous work about?
6. Why couldn't Dorzhi devote himself to science?
7. Why was the period of staying in St. Petersburg the best for him?
8. How old was D. Banzarov when he died?
9. Why did he die so early?
10. Why is the Buryat nation proud of its first scientist?

**Unit 7**  
**SPORT IN BURYATIA**



*Словарь:*

archery	[ˈɑ:ʃəri]	- стрельба из лука
horse racing	[hɔ:s ˈreisiŋ]	- конные скачки
wrestling	[ˈresliŋ]	- борьба
ancient	[ˈeɪnʃənt]	- древний
compete	[kəmˈpi:t]	- соревноваться
competition	[kəmpeɪˈti:ʃən]	- соревнование
distance	[ˈdi:stəns]	- расстояние
target	[ˈtɑ:ɡɪt]	- цель, мишень
fight	[faɪt]	- схватка
win	[wɪn]	- побеждать
lose	[lu:z]	- проигрывать
take part	[teɪk pɑ:t]	- принимать участие

*Дополнительный словарь*

participant		- участник
owner	[ˈəʊnə]	- владелец
award	[əˈwɔ:d]	- награждать
rider	[ˈraɪdə]	- всадник
bow	[bəʊ]	- лук
leather	[ˈleðə]	- кожа
knock out	[nɒk aʊt]	- выбивать
weight	[weɪt]	- вес
touch	[tʌʃ]	- касаться
eagle	[i:ɡl]	- орёл
flight	[flaɪt]	- полёт

## Text

Buryatia is a sporting republic. Many people are good at various games and kinds of sport: boxing, football, table tennis, basketball, volleyball, chess, swimming, track-and-field athletics and gymnastics.

Buryatia is famous for three national sports: horse racing, archery and Buryat wrestling. Horse racing was very popular from ancient times. Today horse racing is especially popular in the famous summer holiday – Surharban. It is held at the beginning of July. The participants compete in distances of three or four kilometers. The owner of the horse winning the competition is awarded with a prize. The rider is also awarded.

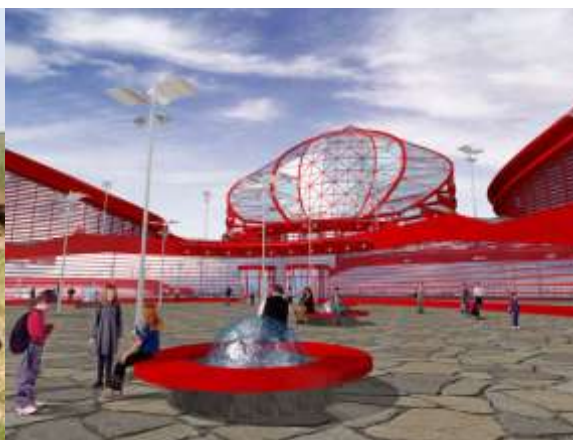
Another popular national sport is archery. Archery is a very ancient kind of sport. In the past archery targets were made of leather “sur” which became the beginning of the name of the holiday. The targets were put horizontally at the distance 30 bows and 20 bows (1 bow – 160 sm). The winner was the archer who knocked out the most targets. Women and children also take part in competitions.

And the third national sport is Buryat wrestling. The Buryats prefer it to all other sports. It is as popular in the republic as hockey in Canada or baseball in the USA. Buryat wrestling has no weight categories, and the fight has no time limits. The wrestler who touches the ground with any third point of the body loses the fight. The winner usually dances in his honour like an eagle, waving his hands and imitating the flight of a bird.

The famous Buryat sportsmen were Vladimir Safronov (Olympic champion in boxing), Velington Barannikov (Olympic silver in boxing), Vladimir Esheev (archery), Balzhinima Tsyrempilov (archery), Boris Budaev (wrestling), Miroslava Dagbaeva (archery), Vladimir Maximov (wushu), Yulia Adushnaeva (taekwondo), Inna Stepanova (chess), Anatoly Mikhakhanov (sumo), Lubov Volosova (wrestling).



Horse racing



A new sports complex

1. Расшифруйте слова:



- |              |             |                |                |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) regeta    | 3) tecnian  | 5) tpinocemoti | 7) hyracer     |
| 2) lsgitrewn | 4) ndesiatc | 6) etadef      | 8) rtnipicapta |

2. Найдите эквиваленты следующих выражений в тексте:

- 1) древний вид спорта
- 2) конные скачки
- 3) лёгкая атлетика
- 4) принимать участие в соревнованиях
- 5) выбивать больше всего целей
- 6) борцовская схватка
- 7) считаться проигравшим
- 8) проиграть схватку
- 9) танцевать как орёл
- 10)        весовая категория

3. Сопоставьте слова из первой и второй колонок и переведите словосочетания:

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) knock out | a) part         |
| 2) touch     | b) racing       |
| 3) compete   | c) times        |
| 4) award     | d) the targets  |
| 5) take      | e) the fight    |
| 6) ancient   | f) the ground   |
| 7) lose      | g) a rider      |
| 8) horse     | h) in distances |

4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What kinds of sport are popular in Buryatia?
2. What are Buryat national kinds of sport?

3. Since what times was the horse racing very popular?
4. In what distances do the participants compete?
5. Who is considered to be a winner in archery?
6. Who can take part in archery competitions?
7. What can you say about Buryat wrestling?
8. Who is considered defeated?
9. What does the winner do after his victory?
10. What famous Buryat sportsmen do you know and in what kinds of sport?

5. *Вставьте следующие слова: awarded, targets, fight, loses, wrestling, archery, competitions, ancient, racing, knocked, distances, take part.*

1. Buryatia is famous for three national sports: \_\_\_\_\_, horse racing and Buryat \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Horse \_\_\_\_\_ is very popular from \_\_\_\_\_ times.
3. The participants compete in \_\_\_\_\_ of 3 or 4 kilometers.
4. The rider of the horse winning the race is \_\_\_\_\_ with a prize.
5. In the past the archery \_\_\_\_\_ were made of leather.
6. The winner was the archer who \_\_\_\_\_ out the most targets.
7. Women and children also take part in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The wrestling \_\_\_\_\_ has no time limits.
9. The sportsman who touches the ground \_\_\_\_\_ the fight.

6. *Подготовьте сообщение об одном из известных бурятских спортсменов.*

## БАЙКАЛ



### Основной словарь:

deep	[di:p]	- глубокий
contain	[kon'tein]	- содержать
area	['eəriə]	- площадь
fresh water		- пресная вода
viviparous	[vivi'pærəs]	- живородящий
transparent	['trænsərənt]	- прозрачный
oxygen	['oksɪdʒən]	- кислород
average	['ævərədʒ]	- средний
reproduce	[ˌrɛprə'dju:s]	- воспроизводить
wealth	[welθ]	- богатство
protected zone	[prə'tektɪd zoun]	- охранная зона

### Дополнительный словарь:

miracle	['mi:rəkl]	- чудо
equal to	[i:kwəl]	- равный (чему-либо)
mammal	['mæməl]	- млекопитающее
mean	[mi:n]	- означать
kind	[kaind]	- вид
plant	[plɑ:nt]	- растение
larvae	[lɑ:və]	- личинки
scales	[skeɪlz]	- чешуя
fat	[fæt]	- жир
vary	['vɛəri]	- изменяться
bay	[bei]	- залив
reach	[ri:tʃ]	- достигать
shore	[ʃo:]	- побережье

### Text

Lake Baikal is a wonderful miracle of Nature. It is situated in the centre of Asia. Baikal is the oldest and deepest lake in the world. It is equal to Switzerland in area. The lake contains 25 % of the planet's fresh water reserves. The specific flora has many mammals.

The first Russians came to Baikal on June 21<sup>st</sup>, 1643. They were Yenissei Cossacks under their leader Kurbat Ivanov.

The word Baikal means "the rich lake".

There are 233 kinds of seaweeds, more than 1,500 kinds of animals, 50 kinds of fish, nearly 600 kinds of plants and 300 kinds of birds. 800 kinds of them are endemic – that means they can live only in Baikal.

There is a wonderful fish – golomyanka. It is viviparous – it throws 2 – 3 thousands of larvae into the water. After that it dies. Its body has no scales. It is transparent and in light you can see the skeleton. It is very fat.

One of the most wonderful animals living in Baikal is a seal. People say it came from the ocean. The greatest wealth of the Baikal area is barguzin sable.

Baikal's water is full of oxygen. The average temperature of water is + 4°C, but it varies in different places. In some bays it can reach 20 – 24°C.

For millions of years Baikal has held its own mechanism for cleaning its water. The lake not only keeps its water but also reproduces it.

Lake Baikal and its shores are declared a specially protected zone.

*1. Расшифруйте слова:*

- |         |            |            |               |
|---------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1) pede | 3) retaw   | 5) egareva | 7) corepudep  |
| 2) lesa | 4) tocinan | 6) nogyxе  | 8) rusivopiva |

*2. Составьте словосочетания и переведите их:*

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) average      | a) oxygen      |
| 2) viviparous   | b) water       |
| 3) protected    | c) body        |
| 4) the greatest | d) temperature |
| 5) the deepest  | e) in area     |

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 6) fresh       | f) species |
| 7) transparent | g) zone    |
| 8) full of     | h) fish    |
| 9) equal       | i) wealth  |
| 10) endemic    | j) lake    |

3. *Ответьте на вопросы:*

1. Where is Baikal situated?
2. What lake is Baikal?
3. How much fresh water does the lake contain?
4. Who were the first Russians on the Baikal lake?
5. What does the word "Baikal" mean?
6. How many kinds of plants are there in Baikal?
7. What is it – viviparous?
8. What can you say about golomyanka?
9. What animals live in Baikal?
10. What is the average temperature of water?
11. What does the lake do with the water?
12. How do people protect the lake?

4. *Вставьте необходимые слова: **wealth, transparent, oxygen, area, protected, fresh, contains, reproduces, deepest, average, viviparous.***

1. Baikal is the oldest and \_\_\_\_\_ lake of the world.
2. It is equal to Switzerland in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The lake \_\_\_\_\_ one-fourth part of the world's \_\_\_\_\_ water reserves.
4. There is a mysterious \_\_\_\_\_ fish – golomyanka.
5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ and consists of 3 per cent of fat.
6. Barguzin sables are the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ of the lake Baikal.
7. Baikal's water is full of fresh \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ temperature is + 4° C, but it varies depending on location and season.

9. The lake not only keeps its water but also \_\_\_\_\_ it.

10. Lake Baikal and its shores are declared a specially \_\_\_\_\_ zone.

5. *Подготовьте презентацию о Байкале.*

## Unit 9 Protected Areas of Lake Baikal Region



*Основной словарь:*

reservation	[rəzə'veɪʃən]	- заповедник
preserve	[pri'zə:v]	- заказник
habitat	['hæbitət]	- среда обитания
recreation	[rəkri'eɪʃən]	- отдых
purpose	['pə:pəs]	- цель
wildlife	['wɑɪld'laɪf]	- живая природа
to provide	[prə'vaɪd]	- обеспечивать
opportunity	[ɒpə'tju:nɪti]	- возможность
nature observation	['neɪtʃə əbzə'veɪʃən]	- наблюдение за природой
environment	[ɪn'vaɪənmənt]	- окружающая среда

*Дополнительный словарь:*

require	[ri'kwaɪə]	- требовать
---------	------------	-------------

uniform protection		- постоянная защита
conservation law	[lɔ:]	- закон о защите природы
a vital part of our heritage	['vaɪtəl] ['herɪtədʒ]	- живая часть нашего наследия
sample	[sæmpl]	- образец
research projects	[ri'sə:tʃ]	- исследовательские проекты
take a natural course		- идти своим ходом
environmental legislation		- природоохранное законодательство
exist	[ɪg'zɪst]	- существовать

*Прочтите и переведите интернациональные слова, обращая внимание на ударение «'»:*

'Region, com'pose, 'element, u'nique, steppe, 'dessert, com'bine, 'national, ecotype, pro'ductive, biomass, 'special, 'project, 'camping, 'process, recre'ation, pho'tography.

### **Text**

Baikal region, extending around Lake Baikal, is a very special seaside landscape, unlike any other in the world. It is composed of unique landscape elements: mountains and tundra, taiga and steppes, and deserts, including the most ancient and the largest fresh-water Lake Baikal.

Baikal region covers an area of one mln. sq. km., even larger than France, Germany, Italy combined.

The region is inhabited by more than 2500 species and ecotypes, found nowhere else in the world (endemic species). It is one of the most productive natural areas of the world in terms of biomass production.

Thus the importance of the area requires uniform protection. According to the conservation law there were established protected areas in Baikal region. There are five reservations, three national parks, and more than twenty preserves in this region. These special areas, having size from 41, 3 thousand acres to 1, 62 million acres, are a vital part of our heritage.

The purpose of reservations is to serve as a sample of untouched land, enabling to provide research projects. Ecological processes and changes must be allowed to take a natural course.

The five reservations – Barguzinsky (established in 1916), Baikalsky (1969), Sokhondinsky (1973), Baikalo-Lensky (1986), Dzherginsky (1992) – include a wide range of habitats with varied landscape – mountains, tundra, taiga, meadows, lakes, rivers.

The purpose of national parks is to protect habitat and wildlife and to provide opportunities for people to enjoy. Recreational use of national parks includes sightseeing, nature observation, photography, fishing, boating, sport hunting, camping. Three national parks – Zabaikalsky (established in 1986), Pribaikalsky (1986), Tunkinsky (1991) – provide a great number of opportunities for recreational use. According to the environmental legislation new lands are to be added to existing reservations, national parks and preserves.

*1. Найдите 10 слов по теме:*

Y	J	W	A	P	R	E	S	E	R	V	E
P	O	N	M	U	C	F	O	D	I	M	Z
R	E	S	E	R	V	A	T	I	O	N	U
O	T	H	E	P	Z	K	L	A	W	A	L
V	O	P	P	O	R	T	U	N	I	T	Y
I	J	S	W	S	V	I	T	A	L	U	Q
D	T	G	E	E	X	I	S	T	D	R	F
E	H	A	B	I	T	A	T	P	L	E	A
K	L	R	E	C	R	E	A	T	I	O	N
W	X	R	E	Q	U	I	R	E	F	B	I
Z	E	N	V	I	R	O	N	M	E	N	T

*2. Ответьте на вопросы:*

1. What landscapes is the Baikal region composed of?



2. How many endemic species is the region inhabited by?
  3. What protected areas were established in this region?
  4. What is the purpose of preservations?
  5. What is the first preservation in Russia?
  6. Why were national parks established?
  7. What opportunities do the national parks provide for people?
3. Вставьте следующие слова: **purpose, reservations, recreational, preserves, opportunities, wildlife, inhabited, nature observation, habitat.**

1. The Baikal region is \_\_\_\_\_ by 2500 endemic species.
2. There are five \_\_\_\_\_, three national parks and twenty \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of reservations is to serve as a sample of untouched land.
4. The 5 reservations include a wide range of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The purpose of National Parks is to protect habitat and \_\_\_\_\_ and to provide \_\_\_\_\_ for people to enjoy them.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ use of National Parks includes sightseeing, \_\_\_\_\_, photography, boating, sport hunting, camping.

4. Подготовьте сообщения о заповедниках Байкальского региона.

5. Составьте таблицу по заповедникам Байкальского региона.

Region	Name	Location	Area, year of foundation	Trees	Animals	Birds	Sights

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