МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Государственное бюджетное общеобразовательное учреждение общеобразовательная школа №600 с углубленным изучением английского языка Приморского района Санкт-Петербурга

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CITY OF NAVAL HONOUR

(ГОРОД МОРСКОЙ СЛАВЫ)

Учебно-методическое пособие по английскому языку для 5-7 классов общеобразовательных школ, гимназий, лицеев и школ с углубленным изучением английского языка

Санкт-Петербург

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Учебно-методическое пособие "City of Naval Honour" («Город Морской Славы») предназначено для обучения английскому языку учеников 5-7 классов общеобразовательных школ, гимназий, лицеев и школ с углубленным изучением английского языка. Пособие может быть использовано в учебном процессе как дополнительное к основному курсу в качестве курса из вариативной части содержания образования. Пособие призвано актуализировать воспитательную составляющую учебного процесса, повысить духовно-нравственные начала процесса обучения. Из материалов пособия ученики узнают о создании и становлении Российского флота, о процессе превращения России в могучую морскую державу и роли Санкт-Петербурга – морской столицы нашего государства.

Дорогой друг!

Ты живешь в одном из самых прекрасных городов мира - в Санкт-Петербурге. Наш город называют городом морской славы. В июле 2017 года заложена замечательная традиция – отмечать День Военно-Морского флота парадом именно в Санкт-Петербурге.

Из материалов пособия ты узнаешь, как благодаря гению Петра Великого и огромному труду многих людей зарождался российский флот, как в славных сражениях укреплялась сила и мощь защитников морских границ нашей Родины. Санкт-Петербург готовил и продолжает готовить кадры для военно-морского флота. Здесь учились многие знаменитые флотоводцы и открыватели новых земель, здесь была их малая Родина, о которой они помнили, где бы они ни находились. Они творили историю нашей страны, которая тесно переплелась с историей Санкт-Петербурга. Город помнит своих героев. Именами великих флотоводцев – героев Отчизны Ф.Ф.Ушакова, П.Нахимова, С.О.Макарова, Н.Г.Кузнецова названы корабли, улицы, военно-морские учебные заведения.

В Санкт-Петербурге рождались и рождаются корабли и подводные лодки. Жители нашего города трудятся на судоверфях, в конструкторских бюро, они строят корабли, которые отправятся в разные уголки мира.

Знаешь ли ты, почему на английском языке о корабле говорят в женском роде "she"? И зачем моряки скребут мачту в штиль? Ответы на эти и другие вопросы ты найдешь в рубрике «Интересно знать».

Материалы расположены в соответствии с календарными событиями, Днями морской славы, начиная с сентября, с начала учебного года. Перевод трудных для понимания слов ты найдешь или перед текстом или в словаре в конце пособия.

Надеемся, что это пособие вызовет желание еще больше узнать об истории Российского флота.

Дерзайте, будущие капитаны и кораблестроители, путешественники и мореплаватели!

Авторский коллектив

CONTENTS

What Can the School Museum of Naval Honour Tell you about?

1 Read the interview and say what the school museum of Naval Honour can tell about.

Interviewer: When was the museum founded?
Guide: It was founded in April 2011.
Interviewer: Who collected the materials for the museum?
Guide: The exhibits were collected by the students' parents and school friends, sea writers and seamen.
Interviewer: What does the museum tell about?
Guide: The museum covers the history of the Russian Navy from its beginning up to the present day. There are a lot of exhibits that can tell about the foundation of the Russian Navy, the construction of the fleet, the seamen – heroes of different periods in the history of Russia.

These words are used in the text:

- *found – основывать*
- *exhibit – экспонат*

2. Complete the sentences with the following words: was founded, seamen, exhibit, cover the history

1. There are a lot of _____ in our museum.
2. St. Petersburg _____by Peter the Great.
3. A lot of _____ fought heroically in the seas and oceans during the Great Patriotic War.
4. The exhibits _____of the foundation of the Russian Navy.
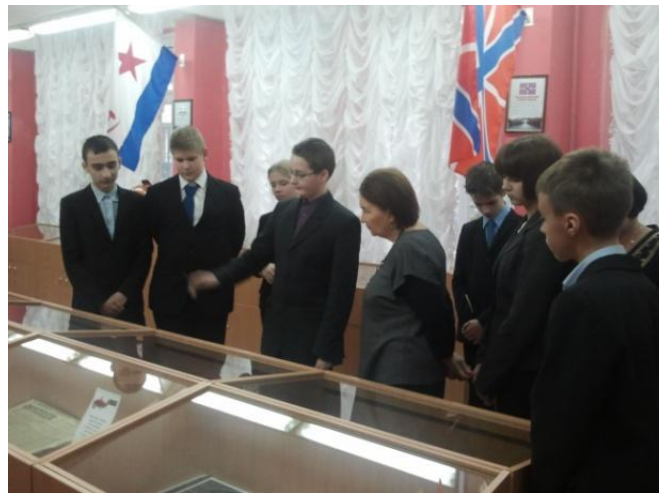
Mind the Grammar: Passive Voice
were collected – были собраны   *was devoted – был посвящен*
was founded - был основан   *was established – был учрежден*
is connected – связан   *is formed –образован*

3 Read the text and say in what way the name of Victor Mikhailovich Khramtsov is connected with the school museum:

The Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Pacific Ocean fleet in the 1980's vice-admiral Victor Mikhailovich Khramtsov was the school friend who helped to found the museum for the schoolchildren.

He was born in 1934. In 1949 he finished seven classes and entered Sverdlovsk Mining technical school. In 1954 he joined the army; all his life was devoted to the service of our country. His widow, Galina Vasilievna Khramtsova, remembers: "The most important for him was his duty to our Motherland, he was a real patriot".

4 Read the interview with Eugene, the school museum guide and say what the most important in the work of a guide is:

Be a Guide in the School Museum!

Interviewer: When did you become a guide? How was it?

Eugene: I became a guide in our school museum of Naval Honour four years ago. I remember how we, the 6th-formers, came to the museum and chose one theme each for our research work. I chose the theme "The actions of the Russian Navy during the Great Patriotic War. The Heroes of the Soviet Union". I read much, met the relatives of the heroes and worked out the materials for excursions. Every year my knowledge deepened.

Interviewer: Whom did you conduct excursions for?

Eugene: First of all, for my classmates and schoolchildren of other classes, of course. The excursions were in English, because we did all this work at our English lessons. The most interesting were the excursions for foreign guests and the General Consul of Great Britain Keith Allan.

Interviewer: What is the most important for you in your work of a guide?

Eugene: I think the most important is to know the subject of your excursion very well. You should be ready to answer any questions of the guests. What is more, you should speak emotionally enough to impress your listeners so that they will feel the importance of what happened many years ago.

The Heroes of the School Museum of the Naval Honour

5 *Read the text and say what was the culminating point in the life of the Hero of the Soviet Union M.A.Sokolov:*

Our fellow citizen

Among the heroes participating in the military naval operations during the Great Patriotic War was our fellow citizen, Mikhail Andrianovich Sokolov.

He was the commander of the armored boat No. 132 of the Azov military flotilla.

In November, 1943 he fought on the Kerch Peninsula which became the starting point of the liberation of the Crimea. During three days of forcing the Kerch Peninsula the armored boat 132 whose commander was Lieutenant Sokolov brought to the base 373 seamen, 4 guns, 108 boxes with ammunition and water. Those were the culminating days in his life.

For the shown valor and courage he was given the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union. Lieutenant Sokolov was the participant of the Victory Parade on June 24, 1945 on the Red Square.

6 *Read the story about an exhibit of the school museum and say why it was special for the guide Eugene:*

The Story of a Mine
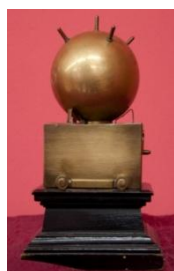
M.A. Sokolov gave a very unusual exhibit to our school museum of Naval Honour. It is a model of an anchor sea mine. At the stands of the museum one can see a lot of materials devoted to the time of the Great Patriotic War. There are a lot of war-time photographs, maps, newspapers, magazines, ship-models, personal belongings of the veterans in the museum. Among the exhibits this mine is different from the other ones.

What are the characteristics of this mine?
-This type of mines was constructed in 1912.
-This mine has a positive capability of floating.
-It can be kept on a set level of depth under the water.
-It is provided with the rope connecting the mine-body with the anchor lying on the sea-bed.
-The mine was widely used in the war-time for explosions and destroying ships and as a result – killing people.

Every time I conduct an excursion for any museum guests – be they highly honorable guests or just my schoolmates, the children from other classes – my heart sinks. Every time I shudder with horror which was concentrated in that big piece of metal. How many hearts stopped beating, how many lives broke suddenly off when the ships came across the mines! What great danger was it for our seamen!

Why did the Hero of the Soviet Union Michail Andrianovich Sokolov give this mine to our museum? I think he wanted us to remember always the heroic experience of his generation. Their lives that were broken off must not be forgotten.

Eugene

7 *Match the words:*

1 unusual	a) for explosions
2 model	b) with horror
3 capability	c) experience
4 was used	d) exhibit
5 conduct	e) of a mine
6 shudder	f) an excursion
7 heroic	g) of floating

8 *Misha has written an article about his great-grandfather whose life was closely connected with St. Petersburg. Read the article and learn about Misha's great-grandfather.*

My Great-grandfather

My great-grandfather Arkady Markovich Soiref was born in 1917. When he was 22 he became an officer of the Navy in St. Petersburg (it was then called Leningrad).

The great-grandfather was sent to serve in the Pacific Fleet. I was surprised to know why he was sent to serve so far from Leningrad. It turned out that the situation in the Far East was very tense at that time.

In 1931 Japanese troops attacked Manchzhuria and there was a threat to the borders of the Soviet Union. In 1938 there was a Soviet-Japanese conflict near the lake Khasan. It is a small lake at the border of China and Korea. In 1939 there was a war conflict between the Soviet Union and Japan near the river Khalkhin-Gol.

The Soviet government had to strengthen the ability to defend the land and sea borders in the Far East. That's why many officers from Leningrad were sent to the Pacific Fleet. Among them was my great-grandfather.

In 1941 the Great Patriotic War broke out. During the war the Pacific Fleet was in the constant combat readiness. The Pacific Fleet played a great role in the winning a victory over the militarist Japan and finishing the World War II.

My great-grandfather took part in the military actions against the Japanese troops on the warships. He was very brave and courageous. He was awarded with the Orders of the Red Star and the Great Patriotic war and many medals. After the war with Japan my great-grandfather served in the military base of Port-Artur and in Vladivostok. In 1950 he was sent to serve in Kronstadt, the base of the Baltic Fleet. There in Kronstadt my grandfather was born…

9 Say if the following is true, false or not mentioned in the article:

1. Misha's great-grandfather was born in Kronstadt.

2. In the 1930's the situation in the Far East was not easy.

3. Manchzhuria is located in China.

4. There were war conflicts in the Far East in 1930's.

5. The lake Khasan is located in Japan.

6. Many officers were sent to the Pacific Fleet to strengthen the sea borders of the Soviet Union.

7. Misha's great-grandfather was given two Orders for his bravery and courage.

October, 30 – the Day of the Establishment of the Russian Navy

When was the Russian Navy established?

1 *Read the text and say what the Russian Navy comprises:*

These words are used in the text:

- *to establish* – основывать
- *ascribed to…*- приписываемые
- *ensign* – знамя, флаг
- *to comprise* – включать
- *Coastal Troops* – береговые войска
- *naval infantry* – морская пехота
- *Coastal Missile and Artillery Troops* – береговые ракетно-артиллерийские войска

The ancient Rus was only a continental state and the sea was open to the attacks of foreign invaders. Peter the Great completely changed the history.

The Russian Navy was established by Peter the Great (Peter I) in October 1696. Ascribed to Peter I is the statement: "A ruler that has but an army has one hand, but he who has a navy has both." The symbols of the Russian Navy, the St. Andrew's flag and ensign and most of its traditions were established personally by Peter I.

Nowadays the Russian Navy comprises the Northern Fleet, the Pacific Fleet, the Black Sea Fleet, the Baltic Fleet, the Caspian Flotilla, Naval Aviation, and the Coastal Troops (consisting of the naval infantry and the Coastal Missile and Artillery Troops).
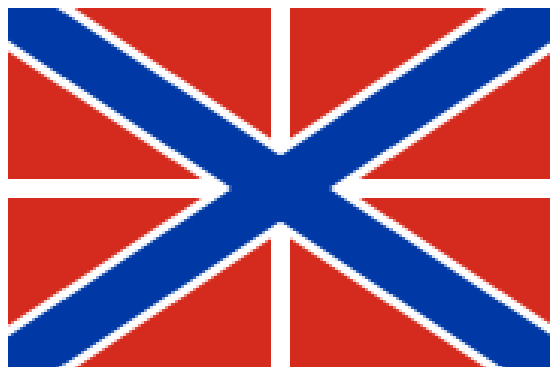
Peter the Great

Peter the Great or Peter Alexeyevich was born on 30 May in 1672, he ruled from 1682 until his death in 1725. Through a number of successful wars he expanded Russia into a much larger empire that became a major European power.

Peter the Great was a talented naval commander. It was only one side of his many-sided powerful and complex genius.

Love of fleet and ships awoke in him when he was young. Everything began with the old botik found by him in Izmailovo in 1688. It continued when Peter went to the Netherlands to study shipbuilding there. The Tsar was given the opportunity to gain practical experience in Amsterdam, the largest shipyard in the world at that time, for a period of four months. During his stay the Tsar engaged many skilled workers and seamen. After that he worked for three months in England. He travelled to the city of Manchester to learn the techniques of city-building he would later use to great effect at Saint Petersburg.

During that time he hired 900 specialists-shipbuilders to the service in Russia.

To improve his nation's position in the seas, Peter tried to gain more maritime outlets. The Tsar understood that only the sea outlet could overcome the backwardness of Russia compared with the western countries.

These words are used in the text:

- *rule* – править
- *expand* – расширять
- *shipyard* - верфь
- *engage* – нанимать
- *hire* – нанимать
- *maritime outlet* – морской выход
- *overcome* – преодолевать
- *backwardness* – отсталость
- *determine* – определять
- *according to* – в соответствии с
- *peace treaty* – мирный договор

In doing so it was necessary to fight and win the war with Sweden that began at the end of the 17th century and lasted for more than 20 years.

The foundation of St. Petersburg in 1703 had a symbolic character: Russia stood firmly at the banks of the Baltic Sea. Soon after that the Russian shipyards and the fleet appeared there. It was the fleet that won the victories in many battles and determined the way out of the Northern War. According to the Nistadt peace treaty Russia gained the coast of the Baltic sea from Viborg to Riga.

The victory in the Northern war and the establishment of the regular army and navy made Russia one of the most powerful states in Europe.

1. When was Peter I born?

2. How did his love of fleet begin?

3. What did Peter the Great go to the Netherlands for? What did he do there?

4. What was the result of his trips to the

Netherlands and England?

5. In what way did Peter overcome the backwardness of Russia?

6. Why was the foundation of St. Petersburg symbolic for Russia?

7. What was the result of the establishment of the regular army and navy for Russia?

4 *Read the sentences and say if the following is true, false or not mentioned in the text:*

1. Peter the Great became the Tzar when he was twelve.

2. He loved sea and ships when he was a boy.

3. Peter found an old botik in the Netherlands.

4. Amsterdam was the largest shipyard in the world in the 17th century.

5. Four months were enough for Peter the Great to gain the shipbuilding experience in Amsterdam.

6. In the Netherlands and England the Tsar traveled for fun.

7. Peter I wanted to make the position of Russia in the seas better.

8. Sweden had the powerful fleet at that time.

9. The war with Sweden lasted for more than twenty years.

10. The Nistadt peace treaty gave Russia a chance to have its own fleet.

5 *Read the text and learn about the favourite botik of Peter the Great:*

These words are used in the text:
- *draft* – осадка (судна)
- *mast* – мачта
- *cannon* – пушка
- *centennial* – столетний

Botik of Peter the Great

The *botik* (small boat) was constructed, either in England or by Danes in Russia using an English design, in the 1640s. The boat originally was of Peter the Great's grandfather; there is an earlier theory that the boat was a gift from Queen Elizabeth to Ivan the Terrible in the 1580s.
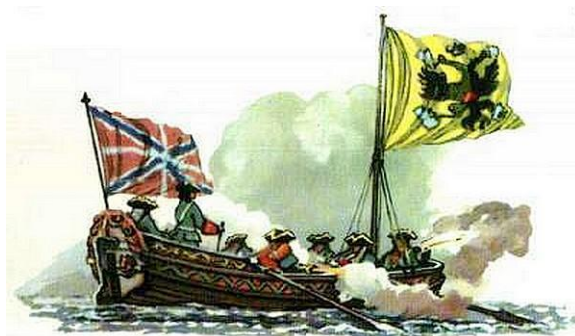
The boat had a shallow draft and a single mast; it measured 7 metres by 2 metres. It also had four miniature cannons. The boat was designed with the ability to sail against the wind. Peter learned to sail using the boat on waters near Moscow.

Peter continued to use it in state ceremonies and ordered that the boat be sailed down the Neva River on 30 August every year. It was used in state ceremonies of later Russian monarchs including the wedding of Catherine the Great and Peter III of Russia, as well as the centennial celebration of St. Petersburg.

Now the boat is in the Central Naval Museum.

6 *Read and say if the following is true, false or not mentioned in the text:*

1. The botik was built in the seventeenth century.
2. The botik belonged to the grandfather of Peter I.
3. The wind was a problem for the boat.
4. Peter sailed in the botik across the Neva river in the centennial celebration of St. Petersburg.
5. The boat is kept in the Central Naval Museum now.

7 *Complete the sentences with the words from the text:*

1. In the construction of the botik an English _____was used.
2. The boat might be a _____from Queen Elizabeth to Ivan the Terrible.
3. The botik has four miniature _____.
4. The boat could sail_____the wind.
5. Peter I used the boat in state _____.
6. The state ceremonies included the _____of Catherine the Great and Peter III of Russia

8 *Complete the text with the following words and learn about the Russian inventor Y.P.Nikonov: river, death, submarine, honour, success, presence, inventor*

Yefim Prokopyevich Nikonov

Y.P.Nikonov was the Russian__1____, the author of the first Russian___2_____, the so-called "Potayennoe sudno". The test of the "Potayennoe sudno" was held in 1721 in the___3_____ of Peter I. It was tested on the Neva___4_____. Though the first test was a ____5_____ the submarine was fully forgotten after Peter's_____6_____ in 1725.

The monument was erected to the "Potayennoe sudno" in Sestroretzk to ____7___that event.

It is Interesting to Know…

Saint Andrew's cross gave the name to the flag. Andrew the Apostle also known as Saint Andrew, called in the Orthodox tradition the First-Called was a Christian Apostle and the brother of Saint Peter. Both he and his brother Peter were fishermen by trade. A tradition developed that Andrew had been crucified on a X-shaped cross, now commonly known as a "Saint Andrew's Cross". Andrew the Apostle visited Russia, that's why he is honoured in our country.

Read the text and learn what important event happened in November 1704 in St. Petersburg:

The Admiralty

The original Admiralty was created by Peter the Great and began life as a fortified shipyard on 5 (16) November in 1704. Then it was surrounded by a moat and had four bastions at its corners. In 1711, a tower was added to the centre of the front facade and then a spire was built atop of that.
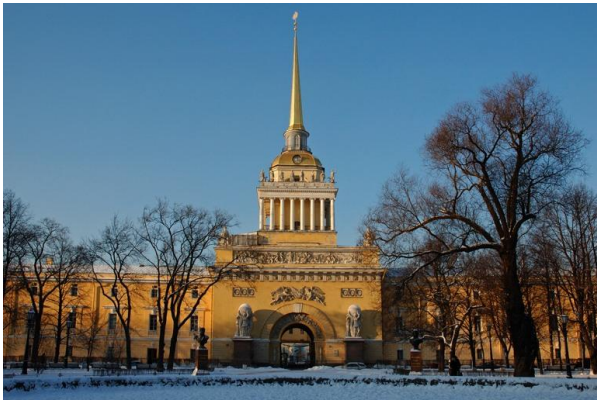
In those early days up to 10,000 tradesmen worked to build Peter his navy. Peter himself worked there as he was a proficient carpenter and ship designer. The first warship was lowered into the Neva in 1706.

The building of the Admiralty as we see it today was reconstructed from the wooden one during the reign of Alexander I in 1806 – 1823 by Adrian Zakharov. The designer Adrian Zakharov was then a professor at the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts.

The Admiralty is one, if not the most beautiful public monument of the Neoclassical period in St. Petersburg. Atop the gilded spire is the weather vane korablik ("the little ship") that is in the shape of the Great Peter's personal ship. The architecture and decorative sculptures have definite naval themes and glorify the greatness of Russia.

The main Headquarters of the Russian Navy is housed in the Admiralty today.

2Read the sentences and say if the following is true, false or not mentioned in the text:

1. The Admiralty was first built as a fortress.
2. It was created in the beginning of the seventeenth century.
3. A moat surrounded the shipyard in 1704.
4. The front façade had four towers.

5. A spire was added on top of a tower in 1711.
6. About ten thousand people were busy building the navy.
7. Peter the Great was a perfect carpenter himself.

8. The designer Anton Zakharov constructed a wooden building of the Admiralty.
9. The decorative sculptures have art themes.

3 *Match the words:*

1 the shipyard   a) was built

2. a tower   b) was created

3. a spire   c) was lowered

4 a warship   d) was surrounded

5 the building   e) was reconstructed

6 the Admiralty   f) was added
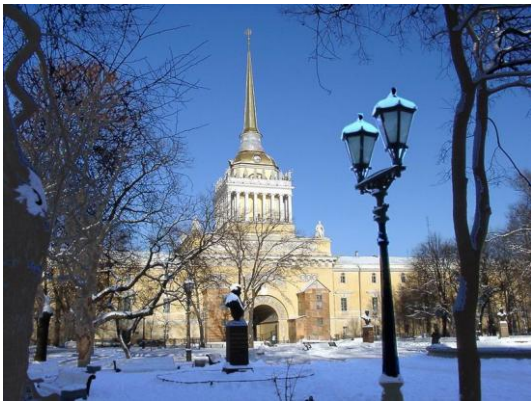
4 *Complete the sentences with the following words: proficient, greatness, bastions, tradesmen, fortified, wooden:*

1. The original Admiralty began life as a _____shipyard.

2. Then it had four _____at its corners.

3. Up to ten thousand _____worked to build Peter his navy.

4. Peter himself worked there as he was a _____carpenter.

5. The building of the Admiralty as we see it today was reconstructed from the _____one.

6. The architecture and sculptures glorify the _____of Russia.

It is Interesting to Know…

Why is a ship referred to as "she?" People tend to personify inanimate objects and attribute to them characteristics as if they are living things. Thus, things without life are often spoken of as "he" or "she". The sun, winter, and death are often spoken as "he".

Others are regarded as feminine, especially those things that are dear to us. The earth is the common mother of all life. Early seamen spoke of their ships as "she" for the close dependence they had on their ships for life.
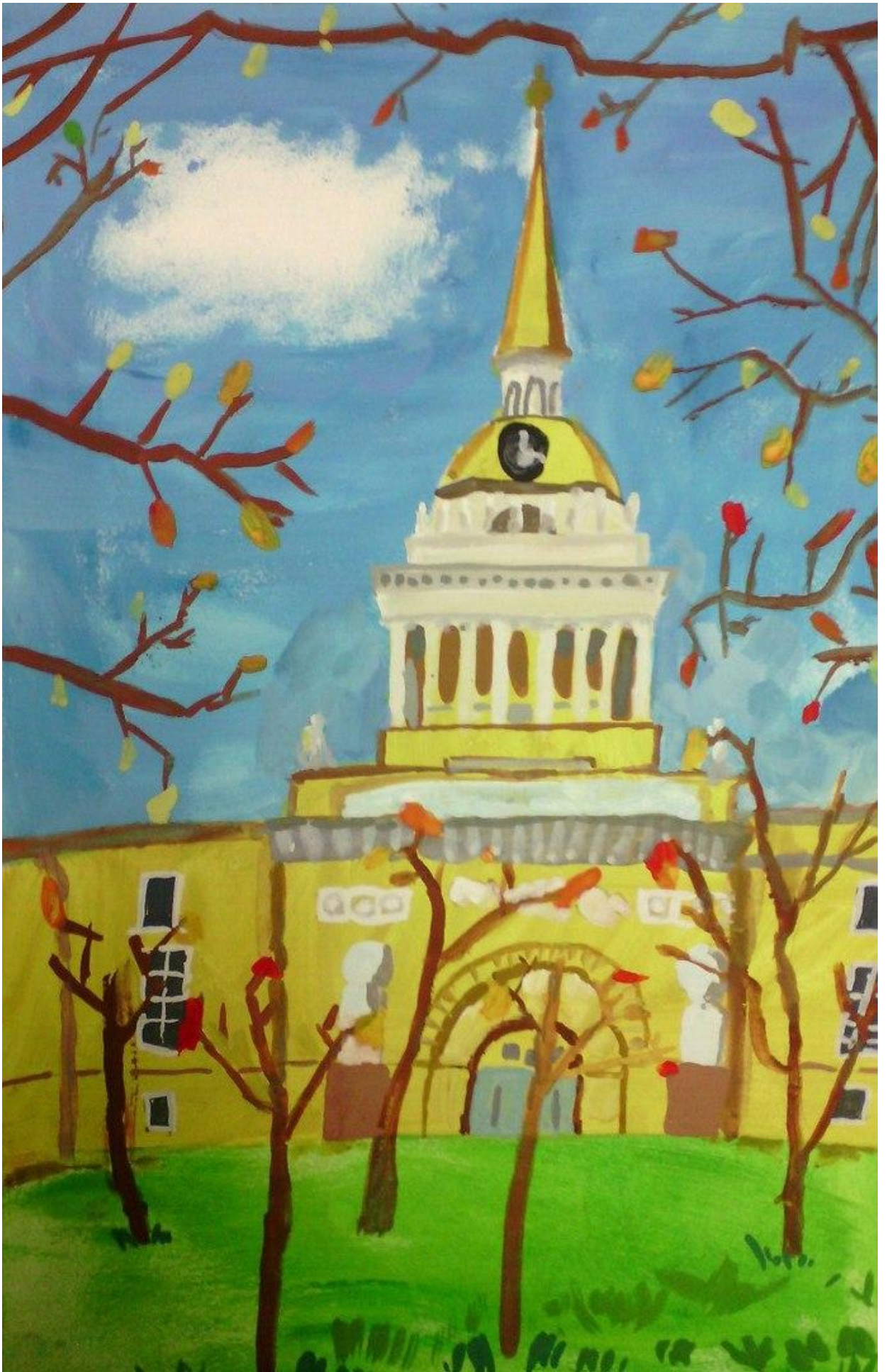

5 *Find the odd word:*

1. planet, sun, earth, globe, moon, ship

2. carpenter, midshipman, shipyard, officer

3. atlas, architecture, design, sculpture, art

4. build, create, lower, construct, reconstruct

5. dependant, proficient, excellent, skillful

6 *The students of the 5ᵗʰ form have answered the questions about their Young Sailors Club. Read the interview and say what the children like doing together:*

Young Sailors Club

Interviewer: Who are the members of your club?

Artyom: The pupils of the 4ᵗʰ and 5ᵗʰ classes are the members of our club this year.

Interviewer: How old is your club? How did it begin?

Danil: It all began last September when we were fourth-formers. The captain 2ⁿᵈ rank Lvov Igor Dmitrievich came to our school to teach us seamanship. When we learned some main things about it we were ready to become Young Sailors. There was a special ceremony for that.

Interviewer: What did you learn at the lessons of seamanship?

Nastya: At his lessons Igor Dmitrievich told us about the foundation of the Russian Fleet, about famous seamen, he taught us to make the models of different ships ourselves.

Interviewer: Do you wear a special uniform at school?

Masha: Only on special occasions. On the Days of a Navy and Military Honour we hold some festivals together. We talk about sea traditions, sing songs, play games.

Interviewer: Do any guests come to your club?

Diana: The veterans of the Navy come to our festivals, they tell us about their experience.

Interviewer: Young sailors should be strong and healthy. What do you do for that?

Polina: Several times a year we hold the contests in physical education between all the 4ᵗʰ or 5ᵗʰ classes. They are so great! The teams try to do their best to win the contests, and the fans are so emotional!

Interviewer: What else do you do together?

Dima: We have become the guides in our school museum of Naval Honour. We have already conducted the excursions for the 1ˢᵗ and 2ⁿᵈ formers in Russian. We are learning now how to do it in English.

Interviewer: I wish you good luck!

DECEMBER

December, 1 – a Day of Military Honour: the Victory Day of the Russian squadron over the Turkish squadron at Cape Sinop

1 Read the text and say who led the Russian squadron in the battle of Sinop:

The Battle of Sinop

These words are used in the text:

- *squadron - эскадра*
- *defeat – нанести поражение*
- *anchor – стоять на якоре*
- *harbor – бухта*

The Battle of Sinop was a Russian naval victory over the Ottoman Empire during the Crimean War that took place on 30 November 1853 at a sea port Sinop.

A squadron of Russian warships led by Admiral Pavel Nakhimov struck and defeated a squadron of Ottoman ships anchored in the harbor.

2 Read the text and say what was the culminating point in the life of Pavel Nakhimov:

Admiral Pavel Nakhimov

Nakhimov entered the Naval Academy for the Nobility (*Morskoy Dvoryanskiy Korpus*) in Saint Petersburg in 1815. In February 1818 he passed examinations to become a midshipman and was immediately assigned to the second Fleet Crew (*Flotskiy Ekipazh*) of the Russian Imperial Navy's Baltic Fleet.

At the beginning of his naval career, Nakhimov sailed in the Baltic Sea and from the White Sea port of Arkhangelsk to Kronstadt naval base near St. Petersburg. In 1822 he was assigned to the frigate *Kreiser* ("Cruiser"); the vessel took part in a round-the-globe expedition commanded by well-known Russian explorer Mikhail Petrovich Lazarev, who had already undertaken several voyages.

During the three-year voyage, Nakhimov was promoted to the rank of

lieutenant. In conclusion of this adventure, he received his first award, the Order of Saint Vladimir IV degree.

During the Crimean War Nakhimov became famous by defeating the Ottoman fleet at Sinop in 1853. His finest hour came during the siege of Sevastopol, where he and Admiral V. A. Kornilov organized the land defense of the city and its port, the home base of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. As the commander of the port and the military governor of the city, Nakhimov became in fact the head of the Sevastopol naval and land defense forces.

3 *Find the odd word:*

1. frigate, career, vessel, cruiser, ship

2. expedition, trip, walk, voyage, journey

3. commander, governor, crew, head

4. flight, defense, siege, fight, attack

4 *Read the sentences and say if the following is true , false or not mentioned in the text:*

1. Pavel Nakhimov studied in St. Petersburg.

2. In 1818 he became an officer at the Baltic Fleet.

3. At the beginning of his naval career he did not sail very far from St. Petersburg.

4. In 1822 he commanded a round-the-globe expedition.

5. He was given his first Order in the rank of lieutenant.

5 *Fill in: siege, immediately, voyage, round-the-globe, examinations*

1. He passed _____ to become a midshipman.

2. Nakhimov took part in a _____expedition.

3. He was _____assigned to the second Fleet Crew of the Baltic Fleet.

4. During the three-year_____, Nakhimov became a lieutenant.

5. His finest hour came during the_____ of Sevastopol.

Nakhimov Naval School of the Ministry of the Defense of Russian Federation in St.Petersburg

December, 9 - The Day of the Heroes of the Fatherland

6 *Read the text and say why we mark December, 9:*

The Day of the Heroes of the Fatherland has been marked since 2007 when it was established by the Federal Law. December, 9 is remembered in history since the time of the reign of Katherine the Second.

In 1769 she established the Order of Saint George.

In those times the Order was given to the warriors who showed bravery and endurance. The Order had four degrees of difference; the first degree was the highest one. The Orders of all the four degrees were given to the great Russian commanders-in-chief Kutuzov and Barklai-de-Tolli.

7 *Read the sentences and say if the the following is true, false or not mentioned in the text:*
1. We began celebrating the Day of the Heroes of the Fatherland in 2007.
2. The Order of Saint George was established by the Federal Law.
3. The warriors received the Order of Saint George for the heroic deeds.
4. Kutuzov and Barklai-de-Tolli were awarded with the Orders of Saint George of four degrees.
5. The fourth degree of the Order of Saint George is not the highest one.

8 *Find the odd word:*

1. heroism, endurance, bravery, weakness
2. receive, forget, get, give, award
3. engineer, warrior, soldier, seaman
4. remember, forget, walk, think, believe
5. mark, celebrate, found, laugh, establish

9 *Read the text about the famous admiral F.F.Ushakov (1745 – 1817) who was awarded with the Orders of St George:*

Admiral F.F.Ushakov

Fyodor Fyodorovich Ushakov was born in the village of Burnakovo in the Yaroslavl gubernia. In 1761 he signed up for the Russian Navy in Saint Petersburg. After training, he served on a galley in the Baltic Fleet. In 1768 he was transferred to the Don Flotilla (Azov Sea Navy) in Taganrog, and served in the Russo-Turkish War (1768–74).

He commanded Catherine II's own yacht, and later defended Russian merchant ships in the Mediterranean from British naval attacks.

After the Russian Empire annexed Crimea in 1783, Ushakov personally supervised the construction of a naval base in Sevastopol and the building of docks in Kherson. During the Russo-Turkish War (1787–92), he brilliantly defeated the Turks at many battles. In these battles, he demonstrated the excellence of his innovative doctrines in the art of naval fighting.

In 1790-1792 he was the commander of the Black Sea Fleet.

In the course of 43 naval battles under his command he did not lose a single ship and never lost a battle.

10 *Read the sentences and say if the following is true, false or not mentioned in the text:*

1. F.F. Ushakov was born in Yaroslavl.

2. He began his service in the Russian Navy in St. Petersburg.

3. He took part in the Russo-Turkish Wars.

4. His duty was the construction of a naval base in Kherson.

5. He was the commander of the Baltic Fleet.

6. During his naval service he won most of the battles.

11 *Fill in: excellence, defeated, transferred, single, supervised, yacht*

1. In 1768 he was_____ to the Don Flotilla.

2. Ushakov commanded Catherine II's own _____.

3. Ushakov personally _____the construction of a naval base in Sevastopol.

4. He demonstrated the _____of his innovative doctrines in the art of naval fighting.

5. He _____the Turks many times.

6. He did not lose a _____ship and never lost a battle.

12 *Match the words:*

1. supervise   a) the excellence
2. defeat   b) the ships
3. demonstrate   c) the construction
4. lose   d) the yacht
5. defend   e) the enemy
6. command   f) a battle

13 *Find the odd word:*

1. yacht, art, cruiser, ice-breaker, galley, ship
2. transfer, take, bring, move, wind, transport
3. excellent, perfect, worst, fine, brilliant
4. naval, own, personal, private
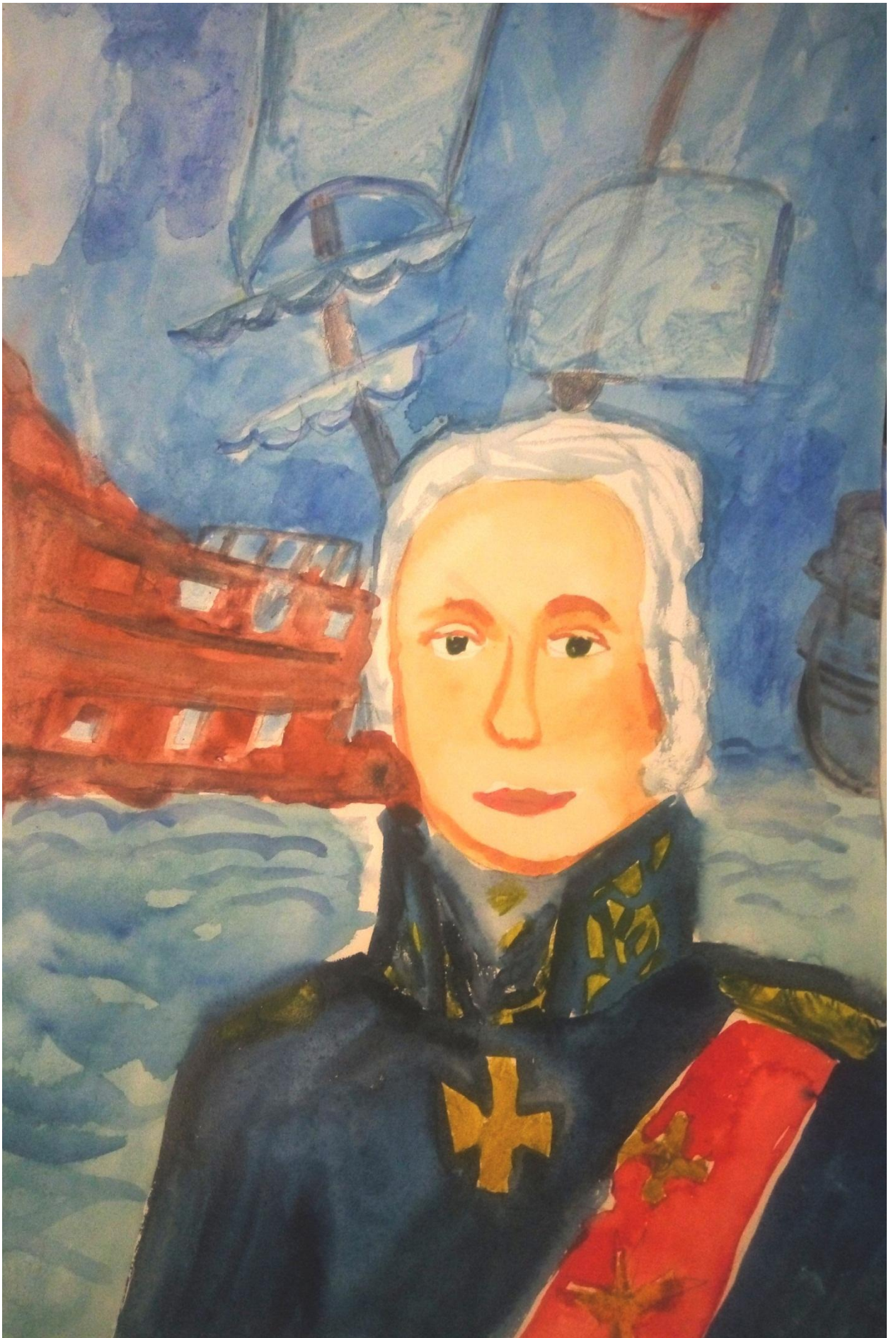
January, 27 – the Day of the Lifting of the Blockade of Leningrad in 1944

1   *Read the text and say what military operations the Baltic fleet and Ladoga Naval Flotilla completed during the blockade of Leningrad*:

The Day of the Lifting of the Blockade of Leningrad

These words are used in the text:

- *breakthrough of the blockade (siege)* – прорыв блокады
- *approaches to the city* – подступы к городу
- *prevent* – предотвращать
- *bypass* – обход
- *flank* – фланг
- *repel* – отвергать, отражать
- *support* – поддерживать
- *offensive* – наступление
- *ordeal* – тяжелое испытание

The Baltic Fleet and Ladoga military flotilla played an important role in the defense of the city, the breakthrough of the blockade of Leningrad and providing the existence of the city in the conditions of the blockade.

In the very beginning of the Great Patriotic War the main aim of the fleet was defined as providing the active defense of the approaches to the city from the sea and preventing the enemy's bypass of the Red Army's flanks at the southern and northern shores of the Gulf of Finland.

In the beginning of the war the base of the Baltic Fleet was in Tallinn. The evacuation of the naval base from Tallinn to Kronstadt was a real ordeal for the seamen of the Baltic Fleet at the end of August in 1941.

The parts of the naval infantry fought heroically at the breakthrough and at the lifting of the blockade. Coastal Missile and Artillery Troops effectively repelled the enemy's attacks and supported the Red Army's offensive. The Naval Aviation operated successfully at the supporting of the ground troops.

Ladoga military flotilla did everything to provide the functioning of the Road of Life and water communications. In the periods of navigations the food was delivered to the city in siege and many people were evacuated from Leningrad.

Read the text about the Central Naval Museum and learn about its collections:

Central Naval Museum

These words are used in the text:

- *artifact* - артефакт
- *relic* - реликвия
- *trophy* - трофей
- *capture* – захватить
- *equipment* – оборудование

Central Naval Museum is one of the first museums in Russia and one of the world's largest naval museums. It has a large collection of artifacts, models and paintings about the development of Russian naval traditions and the history of the Russian Navy. The museum includes such relics as the *Botik* of Peter the Great, Catherine II's marine throne, trophies captured in sea battles, and the personal belongings of outstanding Russian and Soviet naval commanders. The collection includes paintings by Ivan Aivazovsky, Alexey Bogolyubov, Lev Lagorio and other marine artists, ship sculpture, navigational instruments, naval equipment and machinery from the 17th to 20th centuries and numerous models of ships. There are nineteen halls in the museum.

The museum originates from the St. Petersburg Model Chamber, which was first mentioned in records on 24 January 1709, the date now used as the birthday of the museum.

During the three centuries of its existence, the museum has collected more than 700,000 objects that reflect the most important events in the history of the fleet. There are items of naval equipment, weapons and firearms, works of art, uniforms, awards and decorations, flags and banners, and documents and manuscripts, together with photographs and negatives, and sheets of drawings.

The museum has one of the world's richest collections of model ships (about 2,000 models), covering the history of Russian and foreign military shipbuilding.

2 *Find the odd word:*

1. artifact, model, painting, relic, battle

2. instrument, gallery, equipment, machinery

3. ship, weapon, uniform, awards, decoration

4. photograph, manuscript, banner, document

3 *Match the words:*

1. naval   a) belongings

2. marine   b) shipbuilding

3. sea   c) instruments

4. personal   d) traditions

5. navigational   e) battles

6. military   f) throne

4 *Fill in: records, equipment, originates, includes*

1. The museum_____ such relics as the *Botik* of Peter the Great.

2. The collection comprises naval _____

and machinery.

3. The museum _____from the St. Petersburg Model Chamber.

4. Model Chamber was first mentioned in_____in 1709.

5 *Read the text about the famous marine artist Ivan Aivazovski (1817 – 1900) and say in what way he was connected with St. Petersburg:*

Ivan Aivazovsky

Ivan Aivazovsky was a Russian Romantic painter who is considered one of the greatest masters of marine art.

He was educated in the Imperial Academy of Arts in Saint Petersburg. Aivazovsky traveled to Europe and lived briefly in Italy in the early 1840s. He then returned to Russia and was appointed the main painter of the Russian Navy. Aivazovsky had close ties with the military and political elite of the Russian Empire. One of the most outstanding Russian artists of his time, Aivazovsky was also popular outside Russia. He held some solo exhibitions in Europe and the United States.

The majority of his works are seascapes, but he often depicted battle scenes, Armenian themes, and portraiture.

Aivazovsky depicted series of storms. One of them is "Rainbow".

It depicts people who are saving after the shipwreck and the stormy sea with the rainbow symbolizing people's hope for saving.

"The Ninth Wave" is one of the most famous paintings of Ivan Aivazovsky. It is considered that the ninth wave is the most powerful. The seamen on the mast who could survive look at the sun as their hope for life.

"The Ninth Wave", 1850, the Russian Museum

"Chessmen Battle", 1848, Feodosia

It is interesting to know…

Long-lasting complete calm was a catastrophe for sailors. Because of the calm ships came late to the place of military operations. The sailors depended on the wind. For this reason the tradition of calling the wind appeared among the sailors. What they had to do was to scratch the mast of a ship – and wait for the wind!

Unforgettable impressions of the Central Navy Museum

Ira:
"The museum is very interesting. The exhibits are so real! I imagined as if I travelled in the past. The atmosphere is filled with history!"

Danil:
"This museum is very big and beautiful! There's much information about the history of St. Petersburg. I'm fond of modeling and it was so interesting for me to see lots of ship models and submarines! I advise everybody to visit this museum!"

Polina:
"This museum is unusual, it has two floors. There are big models and very little parts of the ship models. I'm very impressed by the models of the submarines. It's so exciting to see them not in the pictures but with my own eyes!"

Ilya:
"It is for the first time that I have been in this museum. It is so big and clean! There are many tourists here and the guides ate telling them about the exhibits."

Nastya:
"My father told me about this museum. And now I can see everything myself. I'm really impressed by big ships and the models of air planes!"

Masha:

"Each exhibit has its history; I was looking at the models and imagined how such ships were sailing in the seas and oceans. Brave captains were on the captain's bridge…"

Dima:

"This museum is very big! The most interesting for me are the submarine, the round ship and the air plane Yak 3. There are lots of models and you can look inside some of them!"

Diana:

"The museum is very beautiful! The exhibits are colorful. The ships are wonderful. The exhibits are huge and the pictures are interesting!"

Artyom:

"At our lessons of seamanship our teacher Igor Dmitrievich told us about the vessels of different kinds. I have seen them in the models and in the pictures in the museum. It is like a real Kingdom of ships! I felt like a traveler in that Kingdom!"

February, 23 – the Day of the Defenders of the Fatherland

1 Read the text about the outstanding naval commander S.O.Makarov (1848 – 1904) whose name is connected with St.Petersburg:

Stepan Osipovich Makarov

Stepan Osipovich Makarov was a great Russian naval commander and scientist.

His father and both grandfathers were military men, and Stepan also entered the naval school at the age of 10 and finished it in the rank of a midshipman. In 1867 Makarov was assigned to the crew of the Baltic Fleet and began to write research articles.

In 1870 he offered some novelties in repairing vessels and took part in the construction of new ships. In 1877 he participated in the military actions of the Russo-Turkish war. Makarov was the first to offer using self-moving mines that helped to sink the Turkish ships.

In 1886 he undertook a round-the-earth expedition that resulted in the new research.

6. Makarov offered some novelties in the using

He was awarded with the gold medal by the Russian geographical society. Later he worked out some more novelties for the Navy. He was the pioneer in the using ice-breakers. In 1895 he offered the Morse alphabet.

From 1899 to 1904 Makarov was the commander of the port and the governor of Kronstadt. When the Russian-Japanese war began he became the chief-commander of the Pacific Fleet. He perished in 1904.

Stepan Makarov Monument in Kronstadt.

2 Read and say if the following is true, false or not mentioned in the text:

1. Young Stepan started learning in the naval school when he was ten.

2. Makarov got his first naval experience in the Baltic Fleet.

3. At the same time he wrote research work on the Baltic Sea.

4. Stepan Osipovich participated in the building of new vessels.

5. He did not take part in combat operations.

mines.

7. He got the gold medal for the discovery of new lands.

8. His Morse alphabet was offered in the end of the eighteenth century.

9. For five years Makarov was the commander of the port and the governor of Kronstadt.

Match the words:

1. military	a) to the crew
2. naval	b) mines
3. assigned	c) article
4. research	d) school
5. repair	e) alphabet
6. self-moving	f) men
7. Morse	g) vessels

Find the odd word:

1 military, combat, battle, mine, alphabet

2 vessel, crew, ship, galley, frigate

3 expedition, research, gallery, experiment

4 port, midshipman, lieutenant, officer

Naval Academy named after Admiral S.O.Makarov in St. Petersburg

The Monument to the Arctic Convoys near the Naval College of Admiral S.O.Makarov

Makarov Embankment in St. Petersburg

It is interesting to know…

There are traditional words to gather everybody on the deck: "All hands on deck!" Nobody was allowed to whistle on the ship; only the boatswain could whistle. He did it with the help of a special pipe.

With the special sounds of the pipe the boatswain ruled the sailors' work. During the storms only loud thin sound of the boatswain's pipe could be heard on the ship; it helped to regulate the sailors' actions.

March, 19 – the Day of Submariner in Russia

1 Read the text and learn why we mark the Day of Submariner on 19, March:

2 Read and learn about the heroes - submariners of our time:

The Day of Submariner

Submariners – the Heroes of the Russian Federation

Russia marks the Day of the Submariner on March 19. The date was not chosen by chance: it was on this day in 1906 that the submarines in the Russian Navy were allocated as a separate class of warships. Emperor Nicholas II signed a decree according to which the Navy has a new type of ships – submarines. This day was not marked after 1917. Only in 1996 the Day of Submariners was reborn.

Currently, the Russian Navy has nuclear submarines with ballistic missiles, nuclear submarines with rocket-torpedoes and diesel submarines.

Efanov Arkadiy Petrovich was born in 1953. He joined the Navy in 1970. He finished the officer courses and the Naval Academy. Since 1987 he was the commander of the nuclear-power submarine which in the period 18.08. – 13.09. 1987 completed the inter-fleet transfer under ice in the depth of 200 m. The captain 1st rank Efanov Arkadiy Petrovich was given the title of the Hero of Russian Federation by the Decree of the President of Russia V.V.Putin on 15 July, 1994.

Arkadiy Petrovich leads an active life. He conveys his experience to the younger generation.

3 *Complete the text with the following words and learn about the legendary submariner A.I.Marinesco:*

Alexandr Ivanovich Marinesco

title, sank, named, submarine, died, called

Marinesco Alexandr Ivanovich was born in Odessa in 1913 and ____1____in 1963 in Leningrad. He was the commander of the Red Banner _____2_____C-16 of the Baltic Fleet, captain 3rd rank, famous for "the attack of the century". The submarine under the commandment of A.I.Marinesco ___3_____the German liner "Wilhelm Gustloff" on 30 January, 1945. Alexandr Ivanovich was___4_____ the "submariner #1". He was given the_____5_____ of the Hero of the Soviet Union in 1990.

There is a Museum of the submarine forces___6_____ after A.I. Marinesco in St. Petersburg.

4 *Match the words with their definitions:*

1. submarine   a) at the present time
2. allocate   b) to carry from one place to another
3. decree   c) to move from one place to another
4. currently   d) a ship that can travel under water
5. transfer   e) all people of about the same age
6. convey   f) to give to someone for his own use
7. generation   e) to give an official order which has the force of law

5 *Find the odd word:*

1. attack, convey, transfer, move, bring
2. currently, last, at present, nowadays
3. famous, well-known, outstanding, forgotten
4. missile, vessel, torpedo, bomb
5. decree, law, century, manuscript, document
6. commander, officer, midshipman, salesman
7. depth, width, length, transfer, height, weight

APRIL

1 *Read the text about the famous naval commander N.G.Kuznetsov (1904 – 1974) and learn about his heroic past.*

Nikolay Gerasimovich Kuznetsov

Nikolay Gerasimovich Kuznetsov was a Soviet naval officer who achieved the rank of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union. When he was fifteen Kuznetsov joined the Northern Dvina Naval Flotilla, after adding two years to his age in order to serve. In 1920 he was stationed at Petrograd. Wherever he served he became an outstanding example of discipline and organization.

At the age of 34 he became Commissar of the Soviet Navy. It was at the initiative of N.G.Kuznetsov that seamen started marking the Day of the Soviet Navy in July since 1939.

Kuznetsov played a crucial role during the first hours of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet Navy was in the highest state of combat readiness at the start of the war due to the actions of N.G.Kuznetsov.

Throughout the war, the Black Sea remained the primary theatre of operations for the Soviet Navy. Kuznetsov's primary concern was the protection of the Caucasus from a German invasion.

In May 1944 he was given the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. In the same year, Kuznetsov was given the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union.

The aircraft carrier "Admiral Kuznetsov"

2 *Answer the questions:*

1. At what age did Nikolay Gerasimovich join the navy? How was it?

2. When was Kuznetsov N.G. stationed in Petrograd?

3. What characteristics were the most important in Nikolay Gerasimovich?

4. What was the initiative of Commissar Kuznetsov in 1939?

5. What was the role of Kuznetsov in the Great Patriotic War?

6. When was Kuznetsov given the rank of Admiral of the Fleet?

The Military-Naval Academy named after Admiral of the Soviet Union N.G. Kuznetsov in St.Petersburg

3 *Match the words with their meanings:*

1. achieve	a) добавлять
2. join	b) выдающийся
3. add	c) инициатива
4. station	d) достигать
5. outstanding	e) ключевой
6. initiative	f) присоединяться
7. crucial	g) забота
8. combat	h) размещать
9. concern	i) боевой

Find the odd word:

1. crucial, key, important, combat

2. concern, add, care, worry, trouble

3. combat, military, station, operation

It is interesting to know…

The sea is a special element; it defines its own rules. Seamen have always been special people, they have known more about foreign lands. Seamen have always had their own customs and traditions. Some of them are the following:

- Celebration of the Day of Neptune, the God of Sea. Earlier it was celebrated when crossing the equator. Now it is traditionally held on Navy Day.

- Russian sailors have always been famous for their singing and dancing. The concerts of sea songs have been loved by the crews. There are a lot of good songs about sea which are very popular among Russian people.

- Sailors have always been open-hearted people. There has always been a kind of brotherhood among the seamen. They trust each other because they spend a lot of time together on one board.

May, 9 – Victory Day

1 *Read the text and answer the questions:*

Victory Day

The Great Patriotic War began on the 22 of June in 1941 and ended on the 9 of May in 1945. Every year on the 9 of May St. Petersburg is filled with flowers – they are given to the veterans of the Great Patriotic War. The flowers are also brought to the memorial cemetries of St. Petersburg – Piskaryovskoye and Serafimovskoye – to those who perished during the war and mostly during the blockade of Leningrad.

The siege started on the 8 of September in 1941 and was only lifted on the 27 of January in 1944, 872 days after it began. It is regarded as one of the longest and most destructive sieges in history. It was possibly the costliest in terms of casualties. The people of Leningrad did not believe that the fascists could ever destroy their city. The people and Leningrad survived despite the famine, freezing cold and bombs that were thrown on the city.

The commemorations of Victory Day have become a source of national self-esteem. Victory Day in Russia has increasingly become a celebration in which all the people are united by the mutual memory. The parade on Victory Day is a symbol of the greatness and power of Russia.

People take part in the action of "Immortal Regiment": they walk along the main street of St. Petersburg, Nevskiy prospect, carrying the photographs of their relatives – the veterans of the Great Patriotic War who are not alive.

1. When did the siege of Leningrad begin and end?

2. What does the Parade on Victory Day symbolize?

3. What action takes place on Victory Day?

May, 18 – the Day of the Baltic Fleet

1   *Read the text about the Baltic Fleet and say what naval commanders and scientists were connected with it.*

The Baltic Fleet

The Baltic Fleet was established on 18 May 1703, by Peter the Great as part of the Imperial Russian Navy. Its headquarters are in Kaliningrad, its main base is in Baltiysk, Kaliningrad Oblast, and another base is in Kronstadt.


It is considered that the Imperial Russian Baltic Fleet was created during the Great Northern War at the initiative of Peter the Great, who ordered to construct the first ships for the Baltic Fleet in Lodeynoye Pole in 1702 and 1703. The first commander was a recruited Dutch admiral, Cornelius Cruys, who in 1723 was succeeded by Count Fyodor Apraksin. In 1703, the main base of the fleet was founded in Kronstadt. In 1703 the city of St. Petersburg was built and developed into a big port.

The fleet's first vessel was the 24-gun three-masted frigate Shtandart. She is considered to be the fleet's flagship.

Modern replica of the Fleet's first vessel, the 24-gun three-masted frigate Shtandart

The Baltic Fleet participated in many wars and combat operations. The fleet became famous not only for the hostilities it took part in. It was famous also for its scientists and navigators. The Baltic Fleet was the birthplace of all the round-the-earth expeditions. Russian Admiral Ivan Krusenstern circumnavigated the globe, while another Baltic Fleet officer — Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen — discovered the southern ice-covered continent, Antarctica.
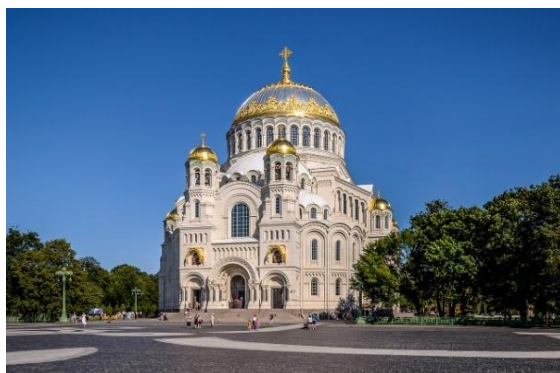
Naval Cathedral in Kronstadt

2. The first commander of the Baltic Fleet was

It was the Russian Fleet that introduced into naval warfare such novelties as torpedo mines, invented by Boris Yakobi. Other outstanding inventors who served in the Baltic Fleet were Alexander Stepanovich Popov (who was the first to demonstrate the practical application of electromagnetic (radio) waves), Stepan Makarov (the first to launch torpedoes from a boat), and Alexander Mozhaiski (co-inventor of aircraft).

2 Read the sentences and say if the following is true, false or not mentioned in the text:

1. The first ships were built in 1702-1703.

Fyodor Apraksin.

3. Frigate Shtandart circumnavigated the globe.

4. Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen discovered Antarctica.

5. Torpedo mines were invented by Boris Yacobi.

3 Find the odd word:

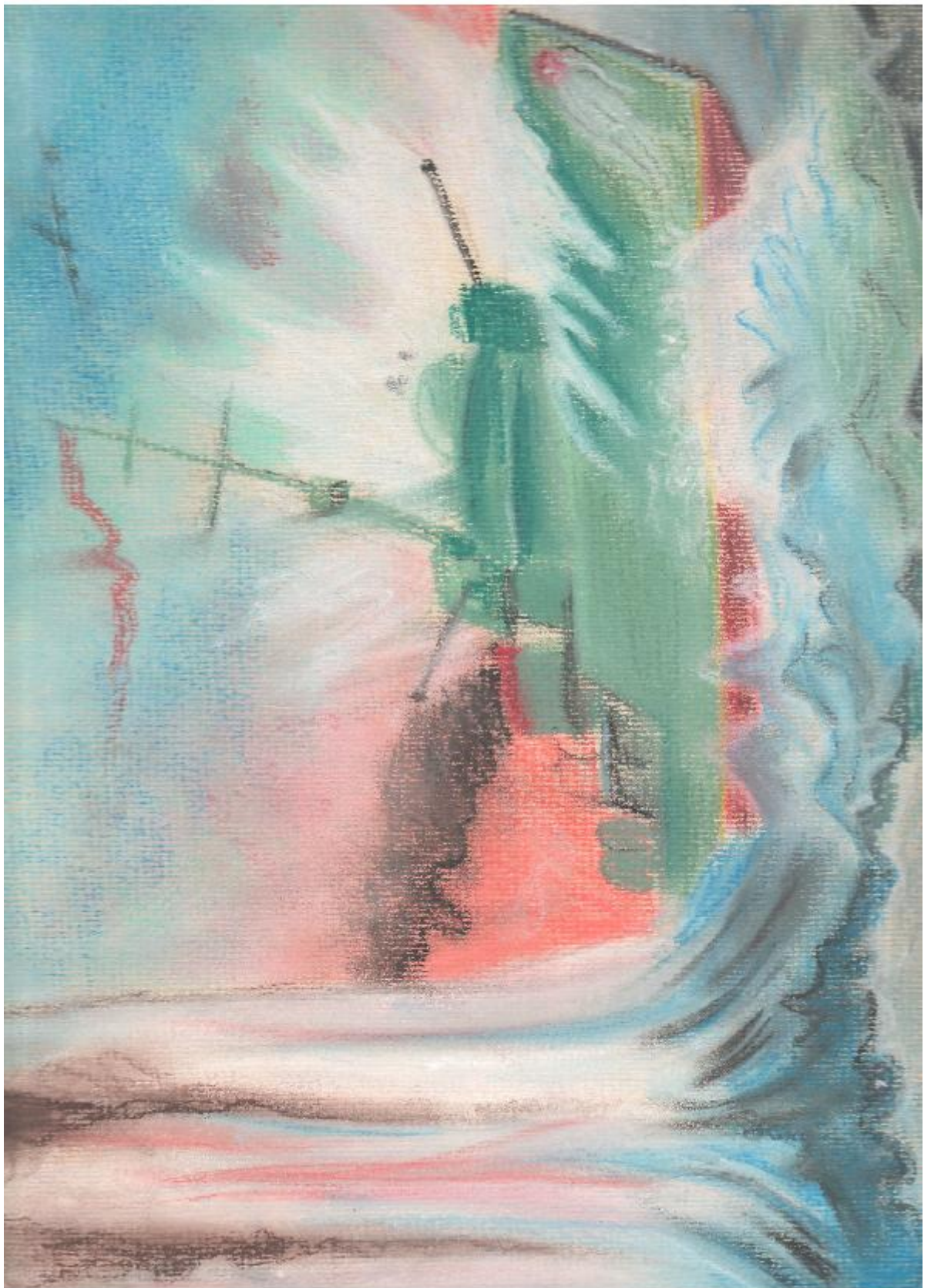1. invention, discovery, experiment, globe
2. torpedo, hostilities, battle, war, fight
3. continent, ocean, land, country
4. novelty, new, innovation, modern, wave
5. southern, northern, western, ice-covered

June, 29 – the Day of Shipbuilders in Russia

1 Read the text and say which anniversary the shipbuilders marked in 2017:

The Day of Shipbuilders

In 1667 the Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich, the father of Peter the Great, issued the decree about the building of the first frigate "Oryol" (Eagle). According to the evidence of the experts of the Russian geographical Society, it was the first Russian warship which was built on the state order. It was on this ship where the flag of three colours was raised. The historians claim that it became a turning point which played an important role in the history of Russia's fleet.

Shipbuilding is the construction of ships and other floating vessels. It normally takes place in a specialized facility known as a shipyard. Shipbuilders, also called shipwrights, follow a specialized occupation that traces its roots to before recorded history.

2 Read the text about the Admiralty Shipyard and say what work is done there for the Navy:

The Admiralty Shipyard

These words are used in the text:

- *The Admiralty Shipyard* – Адмиралтейские верфи
- *galley* – галера
- *armored warship* – бронированный военный корабль
- *cruiser* – крейсер
- *nuclear-powered vessel* – ядерное судно
- *rescue* – спасение

The Admiralty Shipyard is one of the oldest and largest shipyards in Russia, located in St. Petersburg.

The shipyard was founded as the Galley Yard by Peter I during the Great Northern War on 5 November 1704.

It was located in the open ground along the Neva River behind the Admiralty building and was administered by the Russian Admiralty. In 1908, it was named the Admiralty Shipyard.

From its founding the shipyard built a lot of vessels and ships, warships, iron ships, including armored warships and cruisers. In 1959 it delivered the world's first non-naval nuclear-powered vessel, the icebreaker LENIN.

In the 19th century it was a major builder of battleships and submarines and cruisers in the 20th. Since the mid-1950s it has produced a lot of large merchant ships, icebreakers, large rescue ships, fish-factory ships, floating dry docks.

Admiralty Shipyard specializes in submarine shipbuilding. It also constructs underwater vessels.

3 *Find the odd word:*

1. located, situated, housed, worked

2. dry, rescue, floating, merchant, fish-factory

3. battleship, warship, merchant ship, cruiser

4. produce, show, construct, specialize, build

5. iron, wood, wool, paper, fish, cotton

4 *Match the words:*

1. located   a) in submarine shipbuilding

2. administered   b) underwater vessels

3. delivered   c) large merchant ships

4. produced   d) by the Admiralty

5. specialize   e) in the open ground

6. construct   f) the icebreaker

5 *Complete the text with the words and learn about the Baltic Shipyard:*

The Baltic Shipyard

founded, responsible, merchant, shipyards, part, oldest

The Baltic Shipyard is one of the ____1_____shipyards in Russia and is the part of United Shipbuilding Corporation today.

It is located in Saint Petersburg in the south-western ____2___of Vasilievsky Island. It is one of the three ____3_____active in Saint Petersburg. Together with the Admiralty Shipyard it has been _____4_____for building a large part of Imperial Russian battleships as well as Soviet nuclear-powered icebreakers.

Currently it is specializing in _____5_____ships while the Admiralty yard specializes in diesel-electric submarines.

The shipyard was _____6_____in 1856 by the St. Petersburg merchant M. Carr and the Scotsman M. L. MacPherson.

6 Read the text about Rubin Central Design Bureau for Marine Engineering and say what important work they do for the Navy:

Rubin Central Design Bureau

Rubin Central Design Bureau for Marine Engineering in Saint Petersburg is one of three main Russian centers of submarine design, and the other two are Malakhit Central Design Bureau and Lazurit Central Design Bureau.

Rubin is the largest among the three Russian submarine designer centres, having designed more than two-thirds of all nuclear submarines in the Russian Navy. "Rubin" is the Russian word for ruby.

7 Read the text and learn about the Northern Shipyard:

Northern Shipyard

The shipyard was established by 1890 with the name of Putilov Shipyard. It was situated near the main Putilov factory, and began building small warships, up to destroyers in size.

Badly damaged during World War II by the Germans, the shipyard was rebuilt and enlarged after the war, and specialized in larger surface warships up to cruiser size.

8 Find the odd word:

1 bureau, office, theatre, department

2 warship, battleship, destroyer, merchant ship

3 centre, shipyard, railway station, airport

4 damage, hurt, destroy, design

9 Match the words with their definitions:

1 enlarge   a) to study or work in the
                        field of interest
2 specialize   b) to found
3 rebuild   c) to make larger
4 establish   d) to build again

July, 29 - the Day of the Russian Navy

1 Read the text and say what tradition of celebrating Navy Day appeared in 2017:

Navy Day

The Day of the Russian Navy is a national holiday in Russia. The day honours the members of units of the Russian Navy. It is celebrated annually, on the last Sunday of July.

The celebrations to commemorate Russian naval victories are traditionally held with parades of the Pacific, Northern, Baltic and Black Sea fleets as well as the Caspian Flotilla.

The Navy Day celebrations in St.Petersburg are among the year's most picturesque events. In 2017 Navy Day was celebrated with a majestic military parade in St. Petersburg. The President of Russia V.V. Putin took part in the parade.

Navy Parade vessels rode along the Neva river. The crews were in their parade uniform saluting the President.

The planes were demonstrating their excellent skills in the sky. They colored the sky with red, blue and white – the colours of the Russian flag.

Today the Navy completes their traditional tasks of providing security of the Russian sea borders. The Navy also responds to the new challenges of our time – terrorism and piracy. At the parade V.V. Putin said that children and grandchildren would be proud of the sailors of the modern Navy.

The Russian leader added that the high

2. Who took part in the Navy parade in 2017?

level and competence of the Navy could be seen both at the drills and at the military operations.

In 2017 the celebrations were held in both St. Petersburg and Kronstadt. The ship parade started at 10 am at the Blagoveshchensky (Annunciation) Bridge in St. Petersburg; music show started on 12 pm and lasted until 8 pm. Around the same time, there were also concerts at the Peter and Paul fortress and the Alexandrovskiy Garden.

From 2 pm till 8 pm, St. Petersburg's citizens and guests had the unique opportunity to visit the actual warships that took part in the parade - ships open for visit were moored by the English embankment; also, July 30th was the Open Day at the Central Naval Museum, Russia's oldest museum dedicated to naval traditions and the history of navy.

The parade became the first principle naval parade in the newest time, the event of the historical importance for St. Petersburg and the whole Russia.

2 Answer the questions:

1. When is Navy Day celebrated?

3. When did the parade start?

4. In what place was the concert held?

5. Could the citizens of St. Petersburg visit the warships which took part in the parade?

6. What museum could they visit?

3 Find the odd word:

1. competence, knowledge, drills, concert

2. military action, combat operation, fortress, battle

3. opportunity, chance, security, ability

4. majestic, ugly, picturesque, beautiful

5. embankment, moor, street, square

4 Read the sentences and say if the following is true, false or not mentioned in the text:

1. Navy Day is celebrated annually, on the first Sunday of July.

2. The Navy Day celebrations in St.Petersburg are always held in a big way.

3. The 2017 Navy parade was the first one in St. Petersburg.

4. The ship parade started at 11 am.

5. 80 000 people visited the Central Naval museum on Navy Day in 2017.

4 Complete the text with the following words and you will learn about the oldest existing high school in Russia: expanded, renamed, Imperial, maritime, moved, establishment

The Naval Cadet Corps,

The Naval Cadet Corps, is an educational ____1_____ for training Naval officers for the Russian Navy in Saint Petersburg.

It is the oldest existing high school in Russia.

The first ___2_____training school was established in Moscow as the Navigational School in 1701. The School was ___3_____ to St Petersburg in 1713 as the Naval Guard Academy. The school was ____4_____the Sea Cadet Corps on 17 February 1732 and was the key training establishment for officers to the _____5_____Russian Navy.

It was renamed not once and____6_____. Now it is called the Peter the Great Sea Cadet Corps of the St. Petersburg Naval Institute.

www.alamy.com - B98Y3X

5 Read the text and learn about Nakhimov Naval School:

Nakhimov Naval School

The Nakhimov Naval School or simply Nakhimov School is a form of military education for teenagers. It was introduced in the Soviet Union. They are named after Russian admiral Pavel Nakhimov.

The first Nakhimov School was introduced in Tbilisi in 1943 during the Great Patriotic War, for sons of military personnel who died in action. The Tbilisi Nakhimov Naval School existed during 1943-1955. In 1944 the Leningrad Nakhimov Naval School started to operate.

Today in Russia, only the St. Petersburg Nakhimov School continues to exist. The school today offers teenage boys preparation for service as officers in the Russian Navy, secondary education, and military-style training in national naval traditions.

6 Find the odd word:

1. action, deed, operation, training, campus
2. cruiser, ice-breaker, galley, vessel, personnel

3. river, sea, land, maritime, ocean, naval

4. preparation, embankment, operation, finish, continue

The Russian cruiser "Aurora" was the first campus and training ship of the Nahkimov Naval School.

7 *Read the text about the famous cruiser "Aurora" and say what historical events she took part in:*

The Cruiser "Aurora"

These words are used in the text:

survive – выживать

bombardment – бомбардировка

repair – ремонт

assault – нападение

preserve – сохранять

The cruiser "Aurora" was built in St. Petersburg in 1900 for the Pacific Fleet. It served during the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 – 1905. "Aurora" survived the Battle of Tsushima. During World War I "Aurora" operated in the Baltic Sea performing patrols and shore bombardment tasks. At the end of 1916, she was moved to Petrograd for a major repair.

In 1917 most of the crew joined the Bolsheviks, who were preparing for a Communist revolution.

At 9.40 pm on 25 October 1917 (Old Style.) (7th November New Style) a blank shot signaled the start of the assault on the Winter Palace, which was to be the beginning of the October Revolution. In summer 1918, she was relocated to Kronstadt and placed into reserve.

It is currently preserved as a museum ship in St. Petersburg.

8 *Match the words:*

1 perform   a) event

2 major   b) parade

3 picturesque   c) skills

4 majestic   d) patrols

5 naval   e) repair

6 excellent   f) victory

August, 9 – the first in the Russian history Victory Day of the Russian Fleet over the Swedes at Cape Gangut

1 *Read the text and say why that victory was so important in the history of Russia:*

The First Victory of the Russian Fleet

In 1714 the Russian seamen under the commandment of Peter the Great won a victory over the Swedes at Cape Gangut. It was the first victory of Russia's own fleet. The victory showed that due to Peter's I efforts Russia had the most powerful fleet in the world able to attack and win.

2 *Answer the questions:*

1. When did the Russian seamen win a victory over the Swedes?
2. What was the most important in that victory?
3. What did that victory show?

"Gangut Battle", Alexei Bogolyubov

August, 12 – in 2000 there was a tragedy of submarine "Kursk" in the Barents Sea

3 *Read the text and learn about one of the tragic events in the history of the modern Navy:*

Kursk's Tragedy

Kursk was a nuclear-powered cruise

missile submarine of the Russian Navy, it sank in the Barents Sea on 12 August 2000. It was named after the Russian city Kursk, around which the largest tank battle in military history, the Battle of Kursk, took place in 1943.

One of the first vessels completed after the end of the Soviet Union, it was commissioned into the Northern Navy. She was the largest attack submarine ever built ... All 118 sailors and officers aboard *Kursk* perished. Many of them were buried in the Serafimovskoye cemetery in St. Petersburg.

In the school museum of Naval Honour there is a stand with photographs of the perished submariners. There is also a bottle of water from the Barents Sea which was given to the museum by the relatives.

August, 31 – **the Day of the Arctic Convoys (the day when the first Arctic convoy "Dervish" came to Archangel in 1941)**

4 *Read the text and say what made the work of Arctic convoys very dangerous.*

Arctic Convoys

Sailing from Scotland, Iceland and North America to ports in northern Russia, the Arctic convoys carried vital supplies to the Russian allies: tanks, airplanes, guns, ammunition, and food. As well as facing the constant possibility of attack from German U boats, the men who sailed on these ships faced some of the toughest conditions of the war: freezing cold,

storms and treacherous fog.

Thousands of British merchant and naval seamen lost their lives in that operation.

5 *Find the odd word*:

1.cold, sunshine, storms, fog, frost

2.tough, treacherous, severe, vital

3 guns, toys, ammunition, tanks

4 walk, attack, fight, defend

5 carry, hold, look, take, bring

6 *Read the text about A.G.Uvarov, the veteran of the Arctic Convoys, and say why he was given the Thanksgiving letter from the President of Russia V.V.Putin.*

The Courageous Veteran

Anatoliy Gavrilovich Uvarov is a person of rare determination and endurance. He devoted all his life to the sea having made his choice when a boy. He entered the secondary Naval special school and finished it in June 1941. After that he studied in the Higher Naval Engineering college and served in the Northern Fleet in 1944. He was a submariner in S-16, which took part in the guarding of two convoys.

At the end of the war one of his friends composed a song "The British and the Russian smokes" which became the favorite song of Anatoliy Gavrilovich. It tells about the friendship among the British and Russian sailors during the war.

Anatoliy Gavrilovich was a participant of the historical Parade on the Red Square on the 24th of November in 1945.

Anatoliy Gavrilovich is a very active person. He has many friends in Great Britain – the British veterans of the Arctic convoys. He played an active role in awarding the British veterans with Ushakov's medals for their heroic deeds during the war.

In 2016 Anatoliy Gavrilovich was given the Thanksgiving letter from the President of our country V.V.Putin.

7 *Answer the questions:*

1. When did Anatoliy Gavrilovich decide to be a seaman?
2. Where did he study?

3. What war operations did he take part in 1944?

4. What song is his favourite? Why?

5. Why was Anatoliy Gavrilovich given the Thanksgiving letter from the President of our country V.V.Putin?

1. submarine, vessel, ship, plane, ice-breaker

2. determination, bravery, person, courage, endurance

3. medal, light, order, award, gift

4. watch, enter, finish, study

5. war, week, peace, fight, defend

9 *Read the text about the history of the ice-breaker "Krasin" which has become a floating museum in St. Petersburg:*

The Ice-Breaker "Krassin"

The first icebreaker "Krassin" was built for the Imperial Russian Navy as "Svyatogor". She had a long career in rescue operations, as well as a pathfinder and explorer of the Northern Sea Route. She has been fully restored to operating condition and is now a museum ship in Saint Petersburg.

The icebreaker was built in Newcastle and was launched as "Svyatogor" in February 1917. Up to the beginning of the 1950s she remained the most powerful icebreaker in the world.

In 1927 the icebreaker was renamed to honor a Bolshevik leader and Soviet diplomat Leonid Krasin.

In 1933 "Krassin" became the first vessel to reach the inaccessible northern shores of Novaya Zemlya in the history of navigation. In 1938, "Krassin" rescued Icebreaker Lenin and her convoy trapped in ice.

During World War II, "Krassin" participated

in many Russian convoys. She escorted the convoy PQ-15 through the North and Barents Seas, around the Kola Peninsula and into Murmansk.

After the war, the historic icebreaker took an active part in research expeditions in the Arctic Ocean and led Soviet cargo convoys through the polar region.

"Krassin" was preserved and restored. The vessel is now a museum ship in St. Petersburg, the only icebreaker maritime museum commemorating the Arctic convoys.

On the excursion on "Krassin"

10 *Match the words*:

1. rescue   a) in ice

2. inaccessible   b) museum

3. trapped   c) expedition

4. research   d) shores

5. maritime   e) operations

11 *Complete the text with the words and learn how children visited "Krassin":*

The Excursion on "Krassin"

equipment, guide, Arctic, exciting, visited, examined, located

The ice-breaker "Krassin" is ___1_____ in Vasilievsky Island on the Neva River. Our class ___2_____the ship – museum last winter. First we listened to the____3_____ who told us about the history of the famous ice-breaker. Then we ____4_____everything on the ship ourselves. We saw the___5_____ and sea devices, photographs and documents. It was so _____6_____for us to see that we could touch the outstanding history of the ice-breaker.

After the excursion we had a History lesson on the ____7_____Convoys. We saw a film and were very impressed by the stories of the veterans of the Arctic Convoys. They are real Heroes!

APPENDIX

Игра «Мемори» Морская

Игра «мемори» – это настольная игра, состоящая из парных картинок, где основной целью игры является «открытие» как можно большего числа парных карточек, за что игру «мемори» еще называют игра «парочки». Игра ведется двумя одинаковыми колодами карточек, на лицевой стороне которых изображены картинки. Играют обычно 2 - 6 участников, в зависимости от количества карточек. Свое название настольная игра «мемори» получила от англ. memory (память) и полностью оправдывает свое название.

Правила игры «мемори» крайне просты.

Все карточки перед началом игры перемешиваются и раскладываются рядами лицевой стороной (картинкой) вниз. (Для малышей количество карточек уменьшается в соответствии с возрастными возможностями, можно начать с 4 и далее постепенно увеличивать их количество.) Игроки по очереди открывают (переворачивают) по 2 карточки. Если открыты одинаковые карточки, то игрок забирает их себе и открывает следующую пару карточек. Если карточки не совпадают - игрок кладёт их на прежнее место лицевой стороной вниз и право хода переходит к следующему участнику. Когда непарные карточки возвращаются на место, все играющие стараются запомнить, где какая картинка лежит.

Побеждает игрок, набравший наибольшее количество карточек.

КТО ПЕРВЫЙ?

Ведущий показывает играющим карточки по одной и спрашивает: «Кто это?» или «Что это?».

Тот, кто первым правильно назовет, что или кто на ней изображен, получает карточку себе.

Игра продолжается до тех пор, пока карточки не закончатся. Выигрывает тот, кто соберет больше карточек.

* Вопросы по карточкам могут быть самыми разными, например «Какого цвета изображенный предмет?», «Какой формы?», «На картинке изображен одушевленный или неодушевленный предмет?» и т.д.

В более сложном варианте этой игры можно использовать английские названия изображенных на карточке предметов.

КТО БЫСТРЕЕ? Один комплект карточек ведущий раздает поровну играющим, раскладывают их перед собой изображением вверх. А остальные (парные для первого комплекта) ведущий кладет перед собой изображением вниз. Затем берет карточки по одной и называет, что на них изображено. Например, «Звездочка». Игрок, у которого есть карточка с такой картинкой, говорит: «Мне нужна звездочка», берет карточку и кладет рядом со своей. Выигрывает тот, кто быстрее подберет для всех своих карточек пары.

ЛОТО ПО ПАМЯТИ.

Один комплект карточек поровну раздают всем участникам. Остальные (парные для первого комплекта) карточки раскладывают на середине стола картинками вверх. В течение какого-то промежутка времени игроки запоминают их расположение. Затем карточки в центре столе переворачиваются картинкой вниз. Игроки очереди открывают по одной карточке. Если это их картинка, то забирают ее себе, если нет, кладут обратно рисунком вниз. Выигрывает игрок, первым собравший для своих карточек пары.

НАЙДИ ПРОПАЖУ.

5-6 карточек раскладывают на столе рисунком вверх. Запомнив все картинки, игроки закрывают глаза, а ведущий убирает одну карточку. Тот из игроков, кто первым вспомнит, что именно пропало, забирает карточку себе. Ведущий добавляет 2 новые, и 1 убирает. Игроки запоминают новый комплект карточек. Задание повторяется. Выигрывает тот, кто соберет большее количество карточек.

ИДЕМ В ГОСТИ.

Эта игра предназначена для развития навыков ориентирования на плоскости.

Ведущий раскладывает 24 карточки рядами по 5 штук картинками вверх, а в центре оставляет пустое место. Отсюда игроки начинают движение. Ведущий задаёт первому игроку маршрут движения, по которому надо пройти, например: «Одна карточка верх, две – вправо. К кому или к чему мы пришли?». Ребенок отвечает. Теперь меняемся ролями.
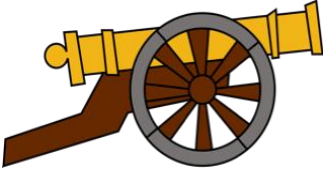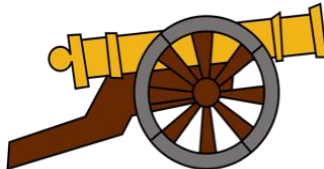
Данная игра развивает зрительную память, развивает усидчивость, внимательность,образное и пространственное мышление.

Комплект карточек прилагается.
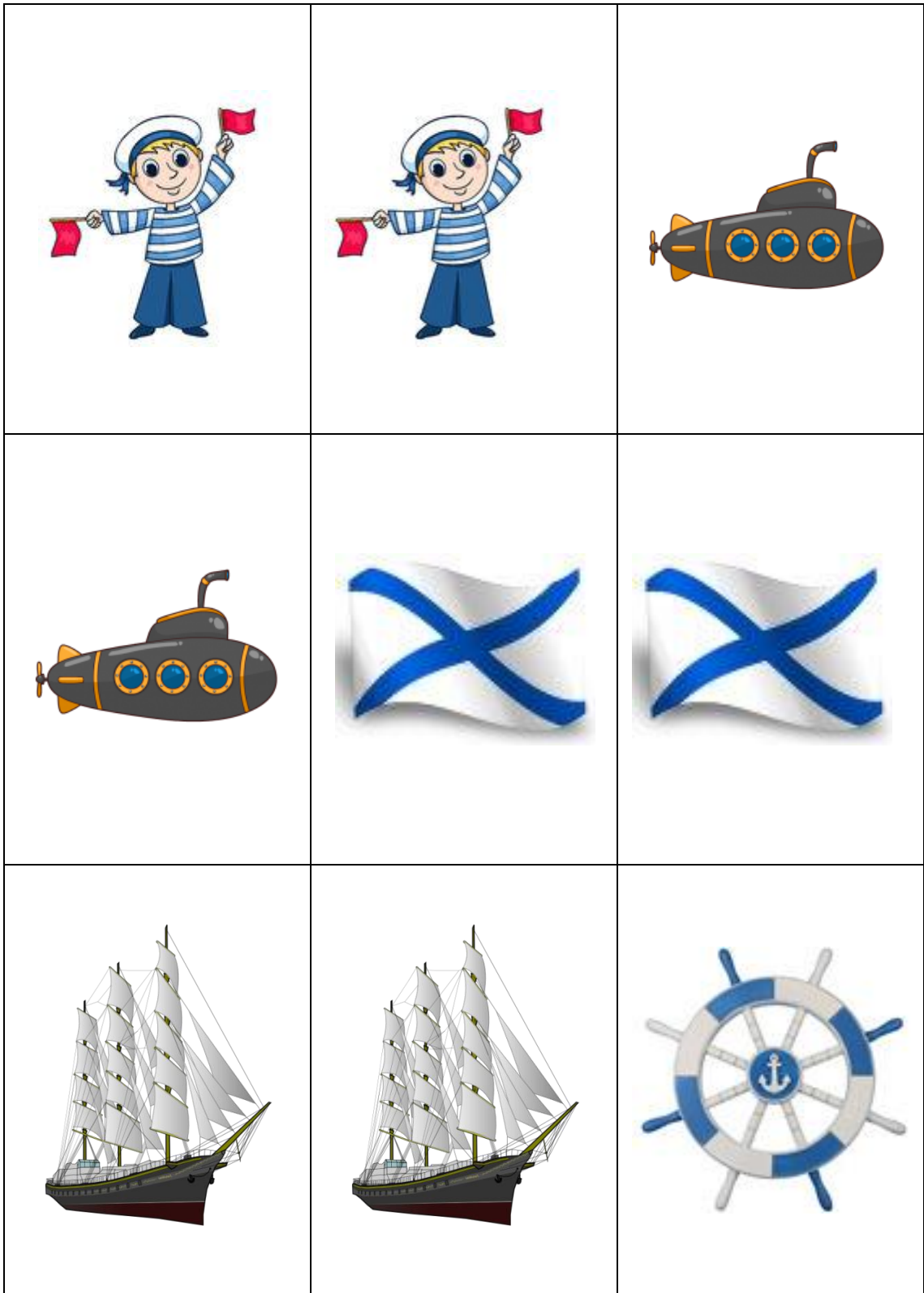
Описание игры «Морской Доббль»

«Морской Доббль» - быстрая и весёлая игра, средняя продолжительность игры: 15 минут. Состав игроков варьируется от 2-10 человек. Игра состоит из карточек на морскую тематику. Каждый игрок получает карточку с символами и берет из колоды карточку также с морскими символами, цель- найти одинаковый символ и назвать его по-английски. Именно на поиске этого совпадения и построена настольная игра "Доббль". Правила предлагают 5 вариантов мини-игр в "Доббль", в соответствии с которыми игрокам требуется собрать больше карт или, наоборот, быстрее всех от них избавиться, указав на одинаковые рисунки.

Если вам нравится устраивать турниры, то вы можете воспользоваться системой   подсчета   очков. Эта игра развивает внимательность, скорость реакции, а также хороший способ закрепить лексику по морской теме в игровой форме.
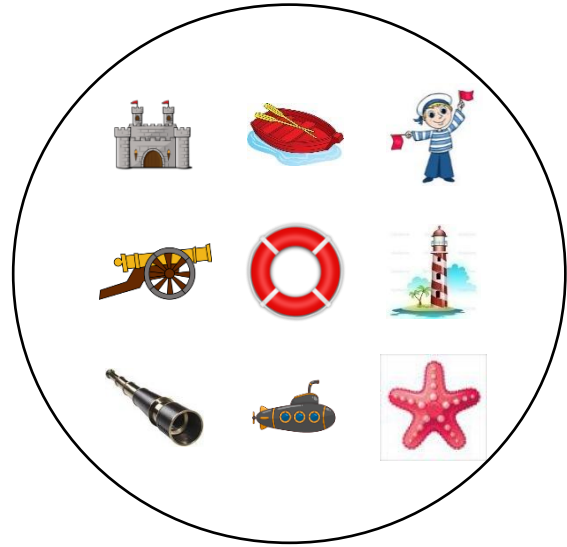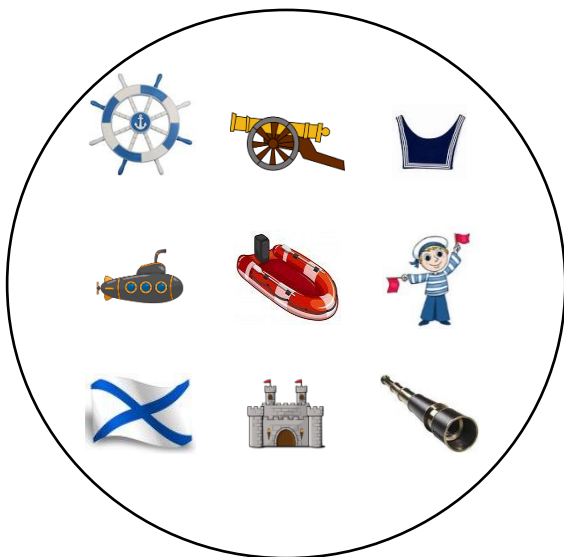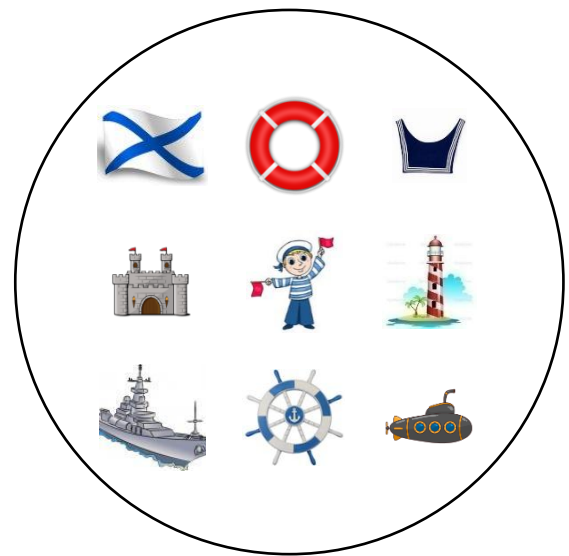
DICTIONARY

A

ability – способность

according to – в соответствии с

achieve – достигать

add – добавлять

adventure – приключение

advise – советовать

aim – цель

aircraft carrier – авианосец

allocate – распределять

allow – позволять

ally – союзник

ammunition – боеприпасы

anchor – стоять на якоре

ancient – древний

annually – ежегодно

appear – появляться

application – приложение

appoint – назначать

approaches to the city – подступы к городу

armored boat – бронекатер

article – статья

artifact – артефакт

ascribe to – приписать кому-то

assign to – назначить

assault – нападение

award – награда, наградить

B

backwardness - отсталость

bank - берег

battle – битва

beat – бить

belongings – вещи

blockade – блокада

boatswain – боцман

border – граница

brave – храбрый

breakthrough of the blockade – прорыв блокады

break off - откалываться

break out – вспыхнуть, начаться

briefly – кратко

bypass - обходить

C

cannon – пушка

capability – спсобность

capture – схватить

carpenter – плотник

career – карьера

cargo – груз

carry – нести

casualties – людские потери

cemetery – кладбище

centennial - столетний

challenge – проблема, вызов

Chamber – камера

choose – выбирать

circumnavigate – обходить

claim – заявлять

coastal troops – береговые войска

combat - боевой

commemoration – празднование

commission – поручить

common – общий

compare – сравнивать

complete calm

comprise – включать

concern – забота

conclusion – вывод

condition – условие

conduct – проводить

connect – связывать

consider – считать

constant – постоянный

construct – строить

convey – передавать

costly – ценный

corps – корпус

courage – мужество

courageous – мужественный

cover – охватывать

create – создавать

crew – экипаж

crucial – ключевой

crucify – распять

cruiser – крейсер

culminating – кульминационный

currently – в настоящее время

custom – обычай

D

danger – опасность

deck – палуба

decree – указ

deed – поступок

deepen – углублять

dedicate – посвящать

defeat – разгромить

defend – защищать

defense – оборона

define – определять

definite – определенный

degree – степень

deliver – распространять

depend – зависеть

depict – изображать

depth – глубина

despite – несмотря на

destroy – разрушать

destroyer – эсминец, миноносец

destructive – разрушительный

determine – определять

determination – целеустремленность

device – средство

devote – посвящать

discover – открывать

draft – осадка (судна)

drills – учения

due to – благодаря

duty – долг, служение

E

earth – земля

educate – получать образование

element – стихия

embankment – набережная

Emperor – император

empire – империя

endurance – стойкость

enemy – враг

engage – привлекать

ensign – знамя, флаг

enter – поступать

enough – достаточно

equipment – оборудование

establish – основывать, учреждать

erect – воздвигнуть

especially – особенно

evacuation – эвакуация

event – событие

evidence – данные, факты

excellence – совершенство

exciting – волнующий

excursion – экскурсия

exhibit – экспонат

existence - существование

expand – расширять

experience – опыт

explore – исследовать

explosion – взрыв

F

façade – фасад

facility – устройство

famine – голод

feel – чувствовать

fellow citizen – земляк

feminine – женского рода

firearms – огестрельное оружие

fight – сражаться

fill – наполнять

firmly – твердо

flank – фланг

float – плыть

force – сила, заставлять

foreign – иностранный

forget – забывать

fortified – укрепленный

found – основывать

frigate – фрегат

G

gain – получать

galley – галера

gather – собирать

generation – поколение

genius – гений

gift – дар, подарок

gilded - позолоченный

glorify – прославлять

government – правительство

governor – губернатор

greatness – величие

ground troops – сухопутные войска

guard – охранять

guest – гость

guide – экскурсовод

Gulf of Finland – Финский залив

gun – орудие

H

happen – происходить, случаться

harbor – гавань

headquarters – штаб

hire – нанимать

hold – проводиться

honour – честь, отвага, слава

hope – надеяться

horror – ужас

hostilities – боевые действия

house – размещаться

I

ice-breaker – ледокол

imagine – представлять себе

immediately – немедленно

Immortal Regiment – Бессмертный Полк

important – важный

impress – производить впечатление

improve – улучшать

inaccessible – недоступный

inanimate – неодушевленный

include – включать в себя

increase – увеличиваться

infantry – пехота

initiative - инициатива

innovative – новаторский

in terms of – с точки зрения

introduce – представлять

invader – завоеватель

invasion – завоевание

invent – изобретать

issue – выпускать

item – предмет

J

join

K

knowledge

L

launch – запускать

level – уровень

liberation - освобождение

lieutenant – лейтенант

lifting of the blockade – снятие блокады

locate – разместить

lower – снижать

M

main – главный

majestic – величественный

major – главный

majority – большинство

marine – морской

maritime – связанный с морем, морской

mast – мачта

measure – измерять

Mediterranean – Средиземноморский

mention – упоминать

merchant – торговый

midshipman – гардемарин

military – военный

mine – мина

missile – ракетный

moat – ров

moor – причалить

Morse alphabet – азбука Морзе

mutual – общий

N

necessary – необходимый

nobility – благородство, дворянство

novelty – новшество

nuclear – ядерный

numerous – многочисленный

O

object – предмет

occasion – случай, повод

offensive – наступление, атака

offer – предлагать

open-hearted – с открытым сердцем

opportunity – возможность

ordeal – тяжелое испытание

order – приказывать

originate – происходить

Ottoman Empire – Османская империя

overcome – преодолевать

outlet – выход

outstanding – выдающийся

P

Pacific Fleet – Тихоокеанский флот

participate – участвовать

pathfinder – первопроходец

peace – мир

perfect – превосходный

perish – погибать

personify – олицетворять

picturesque – живописный

point – точка

portraiture – портретная живопись

power – сила, держава

preserve – сохранять

prevent – препятствовать

proficient – опытный, умелый

promote – способствовать

protect – защищать

provide – обеспечивать

R

rank – ранг

readiness – готовность

receive – получать

record – запись

recruited – завербованный

refer – относиться

reflect – отражать

relic – реликвия

regard – рассматривать

regulate – управлять

reign – царствовать

relative – родственник

remain – оставаться

remember – помнить

repair – ремонтировать

repel – отражать (атаку)

replica – репродукция, копия

rescue – спасение

research – исследование

respond – отвечать

result – явиться результатом

ride along – скользить вдоль

root – корень

rope – трос, веревка

rule правило; править

S

save – спасать

scene – сцена

scientist – ученый

scratch – скрести; царапина

sea-bed – морское дно

seamanship – морское дело

seascape – морской пейзаж

security – безопасность

self-esteem – чувство собственного достоинства

separate – отдельный

service – служба, служение

shallow – неглубокий

shipwreck – кораблекрушение

shipyard - судоверфь

shore – берег

shot – выстрел

shudder – содрогаться

siege – блокада

sign up – записаться

single – одинокий

sink – тонуть, топить

situate – располагаться

skilled – умелый, квалифицированный

society – общество

sound – звук

source – источник

special – особый

spire – шпиль

squadron – эскадрон

statement - утверждение

station – размещать

strengthen – укреплять

strike – поражать, бить

subject – предмет

submarine –подводная лодка

succeed – наследовать

success – успех

supervise – контролировать

supply – снабжать

support – поддерживать

surface – поверхность

surround – окружать

survive – выживать

symbol – символ

T

technique – техника

tend – иметь тенденцию

tense – напряженный

theme – тема

threat – угроза

throne – трон

throw – бросать

tie – привязывать

title – звание

touch – касаться

tough – жесткий

tower – башня

trace – проследить

tradesman – ремесленник

transfer – передавать

trap – ловушка

treacherous – коварный

treaty – договор

troops – войска

trophy – трофей

trust – доверять

tsar – царь

turn out - оказаться

U

undertake – предпринимать

underwater – подводный

unforgettable – незабываемый

unique – уникальный

V

valor – доблесть

vane – флюгер

vessel – судно

victory – победа

vital – жизненно важный

voyage – морской путешествие

W

warfare – военные действия

warrior – воин

warship – военный корабль

wave – волна

way out – выход

weapon – оружие

wedding свадьба

whistle – свистеть, свисток

widely – широко

widow – вдова

win – побеждать

wooden – деревянный

work out – разработать

Y

yacht – яхта