

Moscow is on My Mind, Moscow is in My Heart

Activities

I. Discuss the following questions in pairs.

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. What facts from the history of Moscow could be interesting to your friends from other countries?
3. What kind of city is Moscow now?
4. What part does the present day Moscow play in the life of Russia?
5. What places is Moscow famous for?
6. Which of them would you like to show to your friends coming to Moscow for a visit?
7. Is the capital of our country a new city or an old one?
8. Which is your most favourite place of entertainment in Moscow?
9. How do you learn to be a good citizen?
10. What images do you associate with Moscow? Think of four adjectives to describe Moscow and Muscovites and explain your choices.

II. Match up the famous places in Moscow to their descriptions.

The Kremlin	a. It was erected by the order of Emperor Alexander as a token of the Russian people's gratitude to God for the deliverance of Russia from Napoleon's invasion in 1812. In 1931 it was demolished by orders from Josef Stalin
The Spasskaya Tower	b. The construction of it began in 1932. Now it has a lot of stations and escalators. Most of them have their unique appearance, architecture and the artistic design of the stations
Red Square	c. Opera and ballet goers can enjoy a night there. Moscow musical, choir and dance companies are well known
St. Basil's Cathedral	d. It is the heart of Moscow. It has more historic associations than any other place in Moscow
Iversky Gateway and Chapel	e. It is one of the oldest streets, from the 14th century. It led from Moscow to the ancient Russian town Tver. For several hundred years it has been the most important thoroughfare and busiest shopping street

The Pashkov House	f. It is named after its original owner. Classical architecture created by the great Russian architect Vasily Bazhenov. It is a typical example of a private noble house of that period
The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour	g. It was built in the mid-16th century in memory of the victory over Kazan
The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts	h. They are situated near Red Square. They were destroyed in the 30 years. Both ones have been rebuilt under the plan of Moscow restoration
The Bolshoi Opera House	i. The «Old Building» is a fine sample of Russian classicism. For more than two hundred years this has been the alma mater of Russian thought and culture
Moscow State University	j. It is a unique historical monument and one of the best medieval architectural complexes in the world. It is the oldest part of Moscow
Tverskaya Street	k. The main Kremlin tower has become the symbol of Russia and Moscow. It has a famous clock. One can hear its chimes on the radio
Moscow's Metro	l. It contains a unique collection of Russian and foreign masterpieces

Ответы	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

III. The paragraphs in the text have been mixed up. Put them in the right order. Then draw the map of the Kremlin providing a detailed view of it and show the foreigners the most magnificent places.

The Kremlin

A. The Kremlin is surrounded by a high wall of 2,5 kms long, built by the Russian builders by order of Ivan III (1462–1505), and supervised by the Italian architects. The twenty towers on the Kremlin wall, which give it a unique feature, were built for decoration and have no military significance. They were constructed in the latter part of the seventeenth century when Moscow had ceased to be a fortress. Among the ancient buildings in the Kremlin are the churches and tall bell tower built in 1600 by Russian architects under Boris Godunov and known as the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great. The largest cathedral, the Uspensky (Assumption) was built in 1475–1479 by the inventive Aristotle Fioravanti. The cathedral is rectangle with an arched roof supported by four columns and crowned by fine golden domes. There are some very fine old frescoes, some of which were restored in 1920–1921. It was here, that the Russian tsars and emperors were crowned.

B. Among other historical monuments in the Kremlin are the Tsar Cannon (sixteenth century) and the Tsar Bell (eighteenth century) both of enormous size and made by Russian masters.

C. In the northeastern section of the Kremlin is a beautiful building of classic design built by the most famous Russian Architect of the eighteenth century, M. Kazakov. In the square opposite this building

is the former Arsenal, along the facade of which are numerous cannons captured by the Russian army from Napoleon in 1812–1814.

D. The Archangelsky Cathedral built in 1505 by the Italian architect, Aleviso Novy, is cubical in shape, with fine domes and shows the influence of the Italian Renaissance. The tombs of the Moscow princes and tsars are here. In the apse, not far from the altar are the graves of Ivan the Terrible, of his son Ivan, and of his second son, tsar Fyodor. The third of this group of churches is Blagoveshchensky Cathedral (Annunciation) built in 1484 by architects from Pskov and enlarged in 1542 during the reign of Ivan the Terrible. It is notable for the unusual oil paintings done in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by the monk Andrei Rublyov and his pupils, the greatest artists of the time. Facing the same square is a very beautiful building known as Granovitaya Palata or Palace which was built in 1487–1491 by Marco Ruffo and Pietro Solari. In this palace the Moscow tsars held magnificent receptions in honour of foreign ambassadors. The Granovitaya Palace is connected with the enormous Grand Kremlin Palace (1847, architect Ton).

E. The heart of the city is the Kremlin; built in the shape of a triangle on the elevated left bank of the Moskva River, near the mouth of its tributary, the Neglinnaya River, which in 1829 was confined in a conduit.

F. The Armoury and a museum of applied art is in a large two-storeyed wing of the Palace where imperial collections of utensils, furniture, weapon and garments of eastern and western workmanship are on display.

Ответы	1	2	3	4	5	6

Can you think of a similar place in Moscow? Write a short paragraph about it.

IV. Read the text and choose from the parts of the sentences (1–7) the one that best fits each gap (A–F). There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.

Warning

When you go to a museum, don't call it an excursion. Call it a visit. An excursion is a short journey, a pleasure trip, a ramble to the country, to the seaside or to the mountains, made by a number of people, and has nothing to do with museums.

The State Tretyakov Gallery

1. as well as significant works of painting and sculpture
2. he donated his entire collection
3. represents the whole history of Russian painting
4. we come across different genres of painting
5. followed the development of art
6. the gallery building was reconstructed
7. a movement consisting of realistic painters

You can hardly imagine a person who has never heard about the Tretyakov Art Gallery in Moscow, the world famous museum with special emphasis on Russian painting and sculpture. It is situated in Lavrushinskiy Pereulok, not far from the Kremlin. It is one of the largest museums in the world; the treasure house of Russian pictorial art. It takes its name from its founder **Pavel Tretyakov**, a Moscow merchant and art expert (1832–1898). He was interested in painting, **A** _____, believed in Russian artists and rejoiced at their success. The artists appreciated his attempt to collect the most talented works of Russian realistic painters and turn the collection into a national gallery.

In the middle of the 19th century (in 1856) Tretyakov made a hobby of collecting works by the Russian artists of his time. He visited all the exhibitions and art studios and bought the best pictures of contemporary artists. He was not only a collector, but a famous patron of arts who helped the Peredvizhniki (Wanderers) – **B** _____ in the second half of the 19th century. This society was organized in 1863. 14 students of the Academy of Arts refused to paint pictures on religious themes. Headed by Ivan Kramskoy, they left the Academy and in 1870 they joined the artists from Moscow to form ‘The Travelling Exhibition Society’ – the Peredvizhniki.

Pavel Tretyakov started with the pictures of his contemporaries and later began to collect pieces of ancient art as well. By the 1870s his collection contained more than 50 paintings. In 1881 the enlarged collection was opened for the public. At first his collection was placed in his house in St. Petersburg in Lavrushkinskiy Pereulok, but in 1892 **C** _____ to Moscow.

Pavel Tretyakov’s brother, Sergey Tretyakov (1834–1892) was devoted to art and collected West European paintings. The brothers’ collections were at the centre of the Moscow Municipal Art Gallery, which opened on August 15, 1893. Later, the Western European paintings in the Tretyakov Gallery were transferred to the Hermitage and the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Tretyakov Gallery began to specialize exclusively in Russian art.

In 1901–1902 **D** _____ according to Victor Vasnetsov’s design, the right wing was added later by Alexei Shchusev.

After 1918, the Tretyakov collection was enlarged by the inclusion of the collection of an artist and art historian Ilya Ostroukhov (1858–1929), paintings of the Russian school from the Moscow Rumyantsev Museum and many private collections. A gift of 2 thousand pictures by Ivan Tsvetkov in 1925 was a significant contribution.

The Tretyakov Gallery reflects the whole history of Russian art (from the 11th century to present day) and there are more than 55 thousand works there; among them 8,000 canvases, 5,000 works of early Russian art, over 1,500 sculptures, a lot of drawings, water colours.

Note the rich collection of ancient Russian icon painting of the 12th–17th centuries including Andrei Rublyov’s famous ‘Trinity’ **E** _____ of the 18th–19th centuries – paintings by Dmitriy Levitskiy, Fyodor Rokotov, Karl Bryullov, Orest Kiprenskiy, Alexander Ivanov (including his well-known canvas ‘The Appearance of Christ Before the People’), Ivan Kramskoy (‘the Portrait of Leo Tolstoy’, ‘The Portrait of Pavel Tretyakov’), and sculptures by Fedot Shubin.

The Gallery has an excellent selection of the best works by the Peredvizhniki: Ilya Repin ('Ivan the Terrible and His Son Ivan'), Victor Vasnetsov ('The Warriors'), Ivan Shishkin ('The Pine Trees in the Sunlight'), Vasiliy Surikov ('The Morning of the Strelets Execution') who is regarded as Russia's greatest historical painter and others.

The Russian art (the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century) is also well represented by Mikhail Vrubel, landscapes by Alexei Savrasov ('The Rooks have come'), Isaac Levitan and Mikhail Nesterov historical and folk subjects by Victor Vasnetsov and Philip Malyavin, portraits by Konstantin Somov and Valentin Serov, Nikolay Rerikh, Alexander Benue, Valentin Serov, Boris Kustodiev, Kuzma Petrov-Vodkin.

Socialist realism as an artistic trend is represented by works of Alexander Deineka, Arkadiy Plastov, Yuri Pimenov and others.

Wandering around the rooms of the Gallery **F** _____: drawings, water-colours, portraits, self-portraits, ceremonial portraits, pastoral scenes, landscapes, sea-scapes, genre scenes, battle scenes, still life and contemporary Russian painting.

There are also the works of older generation of painters, like Igor Grabar, Vasily Baksheyev, Arkady Rylov, Mitrofan Grekov, Mark Shagall and others.

The Tretyakov Gallery is not only the Russian's biggest and most important Museum of Russian Art, but it is also a research, cultural and educational centre.

V. Fill in the gaps with the right prepositions to make a full story complete.

How to use the Moscow Metro

The metro is the easiest and most reliable way to get **1.** _____ Moscow. Its layout is quite simple. Radial lines, which cut **2.** _____ the city in most directions, are joined together **3.** _____ a ring line. Each radial line has its own name and color on the metro map, and you can get **4.** _____ practically any station **5.** _____ the other with a maximum of two transfers.

To pay **6.** _____ your ride, buy a travel card from the cashier in the metro. Then, attach it **7.** _____ the yellow circle on the turnstile of one of the automatic gates. No matter how long you ride or how many transfers you make, your ride costs are the same. If you expect to use the metro **8.** _____ several weeks in a row, you can save time and money **9.** _____ buying a monthly pass. To help you find your way, there are some multicolored metro maps **10.** _____ each car. The unpainted circles on the map mean the stations which are **11.** _____ construction. The doors open and close automatically.

There is a first-aid station and police post **12.** _____ every station. **13.** _____ information you can ask any metro employee — they wear blue uniforms.

There are international telephones **14.** _____ the metro that use magnetic cards, which you can also get at the cashier. The city phones use plastic tokens.

The metro opens **15.** _____ 6 a.m. At 1 a.m. the entrance closes and passengers must complete their transfers.

VI. Read the text and find out about the Moscow monuments. Then do the following: a) Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals. There is an example at the beginning. b) Fill in the gaps with the appropriate question words: who, where, what. Answer the questions.

Moscow Monuments

There are many monuments in Moscow. One of the **0. oldest** (OLD) monuments is the monument to *Minin and Pozharsky*. It stands in Red Square. More than 300 years ago the two great patriots headed the people's **1.** _____ (VOLUNTARY) corps of Nizhny Novgorod which liberated Moscow from the Polish **2.** _____ (INVADE). The bronze figures of the two patriots make a deep **3.** _____ (IMPRESS) on everybody. Grateful Russia erected this monument in 1818.

A monument to *the Grenadiers of Plevna* is in the centre of Moscow. It stands as a sign of deep respect to those who fell **4.** _____ (GLORIOUS) in the battle at Plevna, an old Bulgarian fortress, on November 28, 1877. Russian grenadiers who took part in the **5.** _____ (LIBERATE) of Bulgaria from the Turkish invaders built this monument with their own funds. They set up this **6.** _____ (MAJESTY) monument in 1887 in order to keep the memory of the dead.

A monument to the Great Russian poet *Pushkin* is in the centre of Pushkin Square. We see the poet standing in deep **7.** _____ (THINK). There are always flowers on its pedestal. A. Opekushin was the sculptor of this **8.** _____ (WONDER) statue.

There are also many monuments in Moscow devoted to **9.** _____ (STAND) writers, poets, **10.** _____ (POLITIC) leaders, cosmonauts.

The monument to *V. Mayakovsky* stands in Mayakovsky Square which our people named after him. A. Kibalnikov, the sculptor, expressed in this work the **11.** _____ (PASSION) nature of the poet.

1. _____ does the oldest monuments of our capital stand?
2. _____ are the names of the two patriots whose bronze figures in Red Square make a deep impression on the people?
3. _____ headed the national struggle of the Russian people for their freedom 300 years ago?
4. _____ is the name of the sculptor of the monument to Pushkin?
5. _____ does the monument to the remarkable poet of Soviet time stand?

From the book «Brush up your English»

Puzzle Time

Moscow Word Search

You should find 20 words connected with Moscow. Search for them across and down.

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

1. Moscow used to be this building many centuries ago.
2. One of the museums that can be visited on the territory of the Kremlin.
3. Prince who founded Moscow.
4. People who live in Moscow.
5. The heart of Moscow (the name of the famous square).
6. The tower which is the symbol of the Kremlin.
7. The famous picture gallery.
8. The architect who designed the Lenin Mausoleum.
9. The main street.
10. One of the means of transport.
11. The famous centre of education.
12. The street which was considered Moscow financial street.
13. The oldest part of Moscow.
14. The oldest Moscow railway station.
15. The Central Exhibition Hall.
16. One of the buildings where the State library is situated.
17. One of the biggest stadiums.
18. The bridge situated near the Gorky Park.
19. One of the famous Russian symbols that can be bought in Moscow souvenir shops.
20. The most famous Moscow Theatre.

Answer Keys:

- Ex. II** 1-j, 2-k, 3-d, 4-g, 5-h, 6-f, 7-a, 8-l, 9-c, 10-i, 11-e, 12-b
Ex. III 1-E, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B, 5-F, 6-C
Ex. IV A-5, B-7, C-2, D-6, E-1, F-4, 3-extra
Ex. V 1 – around, 2 – across, 3 – by, 4 – from, 5 – to, 6 – for, 7 – to, 8 – for, 9 – by, 10 – in, 11 – under, 12 – at, 13 – For, 14 – in, 15 – at
Ex. VI a) 1 – volunteer, 2 – invaders, 3 – impression, 4 – gloriously, 5 – liberation, 6 – majestic, 7 – thought, 8 – wonderful, 9 – outstanding, 10 – political, 11 – passionate;
b) 1 – Where, 2 – Who, 3 – Who, 4 – What, 5 – Where

MOSCOW WORD SEARCH

You should find 20 words connected with Moscow. Search for them across and down.

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

- Moscow used to be this building many centuries ago. **fortress**
- One of the museums that can be visited on the territory of the Kremlin. **armoury**
- Prince who founded Moscow. **Dolgoruky**
- People who live in Moscow. **Muscovites**
- The heart of Moscow (the name of the famous square). **Red**
- The tower which is the symbol of the Kremlin. **Spasskaya**
- The famous picture gallery. **Tretyakov**
- The architect who designed the Lenin Mausoleum. **Schusev**
- The main street. **Arbat**
- One of the means of transport. **metro**
- The famous centre of education. **University**
- The street which was considered Moscow financial street. **Ilyinka**
- The oldest part of Moscow. **Kremlin**
- The oldest Moscow railway station. **Leningrad**
- The Central Exhibition Hall. **Manege**
- One of the buildings where the State library is situated. **Pashkov House**
- One of the biggest stadiums. **Luzhniky**
- The bridge situated near the Gorky Park. **Krymsky**
- One of the famous Russian symbols that can be bought in Moscow souvenir shops. **Matryoshka doll**
- The most famous Moscow Theatre. **Bolshoy**