

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (10 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a trip to Moscow. At the meeting of your club you have to take your classmates on a virtual tour of one of the most fascinating centers in the world, **Moscow-City**. Your task is to explain why it could be the best choice for your school to visit it in summer.

Speak about:

- Location
- History
- What to see there (2 sights)
- Transport to get there

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (1-2 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions / Answers (1-2 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

2 presentations and questions – 10 minutes

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

Fact file Moscow-City

Location
The Moscow International Business Center (MIBC), also known as Moscow-City, is an under-construction commercial development in Moscow, the capital of Russia. The project occupies an area of 60 hectares, and is located just east of the Third Ring Road at the western edge of the Presnensky District in the Central Administrative Okrug. Construction of the MIBC takes place on the Presnenskaya Embankment of the Moskva River, nearly 4 kilometers (2.5 m) west of Red Square.
History
Before construction began, the area was an industrial zone, where most of the buildings were old factories

that had been closed. A public company, CITY, was created in 1992, to manage the creation and development of Moscow City as well as its following usage. CITY is also a general contractor and both landlord and lessor. Overall responsibility for the architectural planning and design of Moscow City belongs to the architectural studio No.6, which is a part of the large Moscow practice Mosproject-2 named after Mikhail Vasilyevich Posokhin.

What to see and do in Moscow-City

1. OKO

Description

Russian: OKO, outdated Russian word for eye, also an abbreviation for Ob'yedinonnyye Kristallom Osnovaniya (Russian: Объединённые Кристаллом Основания, literal meaning **Foundations Bound by a Crystal**) is a complex of two skyscrapers located in the Moscow International Business Center (MIBC) in Moscow, Russia. Occupying a total area of about 250,000 square metres, the mixed-use complex houses apartments, office space, a 5-star hotel, and other commodities.

The two skyscrapers, North Tower and South Tower, are among the tallest skyscrapers in Russia, with the latter being the taller of the two. Rising 354.1 m, the 85-story South Tower, also known as the OKO Apartment Tower, was the tallest building in Russia and Europe when constructed, until it was surpassed by Federation Tower a few months later. The 49-story North Tower, also known as the OKO Office Tower, is 245 m tall and the 11th tallest building in Russia. The complex also has a large car park, rising 12 stories with a height of 44 m.

Design

Overview

The facades of the complex are connected with diagonal folds and are linked by a faceted base, giving a noticeable effect that defines the towers' appearance. The complex forms an L-shaped composition. A landscaped plaza sits at the base of the buildings and creates a sheltered, private garden that guides occupants to separate lobbies, in addition to give public space to rest. The building's all-glass facade offers several features that benefit its occupants.

Features

The South Tower is used as a residential building and a hotel. The building also has a skating rink on its roof, the tallest in Europe at a height of 354 m. The North Tower is used as an office. The complex also has a restaurant and a fitness center.

2. The Evolution Tower

Description

The Evolution Tower (Russian: Башня «Эволюция», *Bashnya Evolyutsiya*) is a skyscraper which has a height of 246 metres and a total area of 169,000 square metres. Noted in Moscow for its futuristic DNA-like shape (в форме ДНК), the building was designed by British architect Tony Kettle in collaboration with University of Edinburgh's Professor of Art Karen Forbes. Construction of the tower began in 2011 and was completed in late 2014. The skyscraper is the twelfth-tallest building in Russia, and the 20th-tallest building in Europe.

Design

The Evolution Tower is designed by Tony Kettle and Karen Forbes with assistance later from Philipp Nikandrov, chief architect of engineering firm GORPROJECT. The design is similar to the double helix-shape of DNA. This is possibly why the building reflects two ribbons wrapping around each other: symbolizing the inter-linking of individuals, generations, and families.

The Evolution Tower uses the single-glazing facade with cold-mirror SunGuard High Performance glass from Guardian Industries for its windows. A futuristic design of the tower creates an optical illusion, reflecting Moscow panoramas turned upside down at an angle of 90 degrees to the horizon.

Space of the Evolution Tower is used primarily for office purposes but there are also shopping galleries, boutiques, restaurants, cafes, a supermarket and banquet halls.

Transport

By public transport

You can get to Moscow City by bus using the route that follows to the Derbenevskaya stop. The address of MIBC is Kozhevnichestky 2 lane, 7a.

The bus to the stop "Derbenevskaya" runs from several metro stations: "Marksistskaya" (route number 106), "Serpukhovskaya" (number 632), "Paveletskaya" (bus routes number 106, 13, 632, minibuses number 13m), "Taganskaya" (No. 106).

By metro

A separate metro line is laid towards the Moscow City business center. It starts at the Kievskaya metro station and branches off from the Filevskaya line. You need to take a train to the Mezhdunarodnaya station. You can get off at the Vystavochny Tsentral and Mezhdunarodnaya stations, both of which provide easy access to Moscow City. The branch is marked in blue and can be accessed from the Aleksandrovsky Sad - Arbatskaya - Smolenskaya - Kievskaya interchange hub.

SPEAKING

Set 2

Preparation (10 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a trip to Moscow. At the meeting of your club you have to take your classmates on a virtual tour of one of the most fascinating parks in Moscow, **Zaryadye**. Your task is to explain why it could be the best choice for your school to visit it in summer.

Speak about:

- Location
- History
- What to see there (2 sights)
- Transport to get there

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

2. Questions / Answers (1-2 minutes)

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions / Answers (1-2 minutes)

Ask 2 questions about the topic to get additional information not mentioned in the presentation.

2 presentations and questions – 10 minutes

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

**Fact file
Zaryadye**

Location

Its location is next to Red Square, the Kremlin and St. Basil’s Cathedral, and you will enjoy the beautiful views of them from there.

The park is located between Varvarka Street and Moskvoretskaya Street, Kitaygorodsky Passage and Moskvoretskaya Embankment, next to the Moskva River.

The nearest metro station is Kitay-Gorod and there are many public bus stops, including stops for trolleybuses.

History

The 1935 Soviet master plan of Moscow called for destruction of Zaryadye, the historic district of Moscow, clearing space for the *Industry Building* and its riverside ramps. This project did not materialize as planned.

The first round of destruction (1936) cleared the blocks neighbouring to Moscow Kremlin for the ramps of Bolshoy Moskvoretsky Bridge. This was followed by the destruction of most of Zaryadye in 1947, clearing the ground for the skyscraper designed by Dmitry Chechulin. This project was cancelled at the foundation stage. A 1947 postcard shows that, in addition to the existing row of churches on Varvarka Street, this round of destruction spared the 2-story buildings on Moskvoretskaya Street, right next to the bridge, and the Kitai-gorod wall facing the river. According to P. V. Sytin, the historical church of St. Anna and other relics had to be disassembled and rebuilt in the Kolomenskoye park - this also did not materialize. The site was left vacant for over 15 years.

A third round, in the 1960s, cleared these buildings near the bridge. In 1967, Rossiya Hotel was built on this site. The destruction of the hotel was completed in 2007 and a new urban park, **Zaryadye Park**, was opened on the site of the former hotel in 2017.

What to see and do in Zaryadye Park

1. The floating bridge over the Moskva River

The most famous attraction of this park is the floating bridge over the Moskva River, which stands out in the shape of a “V” or boomerang. It rises 15 meters above the water and is 244.4 meters long. Muscovites say it is “the unfinished bridge” because of its shape.

From there you can enjoy unparalleled panoramic views of the Kremlin, St. Basil’s Cathedral or the apartment building in Kotélnicheskaya Náberezhnaya, the first of the Seven Stalin Sisters to be completed in 1952 rising to a height of 176 meters. Access is free. It is the perfect place to take a selfie. They say it is the only place from where you can see all 5 red stars of the Kremlin at the same time.

Just below the floating bridge is the Moskvoretskaya embankment, an ideal place to take a cruise on the Moskva River. An underground walkway connects it directly with the park.

2. The Underground Archaeological Museum

The Underground Archaeological Museum exhibits archaeological and ethnographic objects from the Kitay-Gorod and Zaryadye regions, such as coins, tiles, old Russian footwear, customs stamps from ancient Western Europe and Russia, etc.

In addition, you will find a fragment of the 16th cent. wall reconstructed in the second half of the 20th cent. as the museum is built around the foundations of the Kitaygorodskaya wall, part of a fortification with a lot of history.

It is located in the underground passage from the park to the Moskvoretskaya embankment. Tickets: 190 to 250 rubles (working days / weekends).

Transport

By public transport

The park can be reached on different bus routes.

Bus №M5 goes to Varvarka Street (“Red Square” stop), №158 to Vasilievsky descent (“Red Square” stop). Route №255 passes through the Moskvoretskaya embankment (“Zaryadye” stop). Slavyanskaya Square — the final stop for bus routes №M2, M9, M10, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, 38, 101, 144, 904 (stop “Kitai-Gorod”).

On trolleybus routes №M7 and M8 you can get to Slavyanskaya Square (“metro Kitay-Gorod” stop).

By metro

There are four metro stations near the park: “Okhotny Ryad”, “Teatralnaya”, “Ploshchad Revolyutsii” and “Kitay-Gorod”.

From “Okhotny Ryad” station (exit to the Museum of the Patriotic War of 1812) or from “Teatralnaya” station (exit to the Historical Museum) you need to walk along Red Square, towards Khrustalny Pereulok and Varvarka street.

From “Ploshchad Revolyutsii” station (exit to the Bogoyavlensky pereulok) you need to go on Bogoyavlensky pereulok and Rybny pereulok to Varvarka Street.

From “Kitay-Gorod” station (exit to Kitaygorodsky passage and exit to Varvarka Street) you need to go through Kitaygorodsky passage towards Moskvoretskaya embankment or along Varvarka Street towards Gostiny Dvor.