

## **SPEAKING**

### *Карточка участника*

#### **Student 1 Set 1: Red Square**

**Preparation – 10 minutes**

Prepare to speak **about** Sergiyev Posad, one of the cities of the Golden Ring of Russia, using Fact File 1.

**You will have to comment on:**

- its location
- its name and history
- its culture and economy
- notable people

#### **Task 1**

**1. Monologue. Time: 3-4 minutes.**

Imagine you are a participant of the international conference called “Russian History through the Cities of the Golden Ring”. You are supposed to make a presentation about **Sergiyev Posad**.

**In the presentation you have to**

- comment on the 4 aspects mentioned above;
- remember to make an introduction and conclusion relevant to the presentation.

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

**2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2- 3 minutes**

Now answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**, not mentioned in your presentation.

#### **Task 2**

Now you are one of the guests at the conference.

**1. Listen** to the presentation of your partner.

**2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2-3 minutes**

Ask 2 **QUESTIONS about Rostov Veliky** in Moscow to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** not mentioned in the presentation.

*2 presentations and questions – 15 minutes*  
**YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED**

## **SPEAKING**

*Карточка участника*

### **Student 2 Set 2: Rostov Veliky Preparation – 10 minutes**

Prepare to speak **about Rostov Veliky** using Fact File 2.

**You will have to comment on:**

- its location
- its name and history
- its culture and economy
- notable people

#### **Task 1**

**1. Monologue. Time: 3-4 minutes.**

Imagine you are a participant of the international conference called “Russian History through the Cities of the Golden Ring”. You are supposed to make a presentation about **Rostov Veliky**.

**In the presentation you have to**

– comment on the 4 aspects mentioned above;  
– remember to make an introduction and conclusion relevant to the presentation.

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

**2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2- 3 minutes**

Now answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**, not mentioned in your presentation.

#### **Task 2**

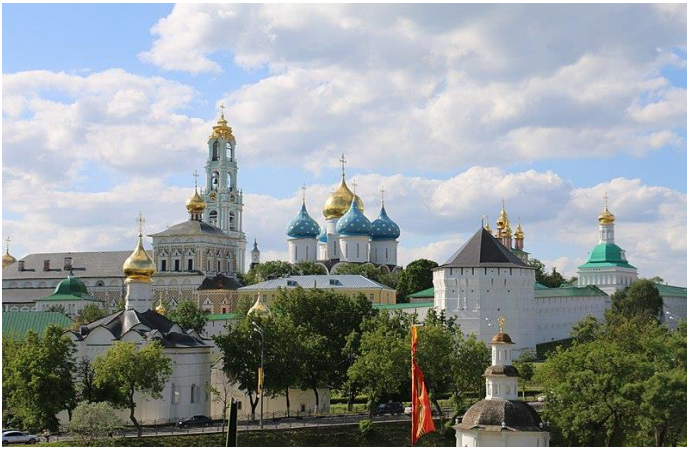
Now you are one of the guests at the conference.

**1. Listen** to the presentation of your partner.

**2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2-3 minutes**

Ask 2 **QUESTIONS about Sergiyev Posad** to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** not mentioned in the presentation.

*2 presentations and questions – 15 minutes*  
**YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED**



## Sergiyev Posad

**Sergiyev Posad** is a city that is the administrative center of Sergiyev-Posadsky District in Moscow Oblast, Russia. It was previously known as *Sergiyev Posad* (until 1919), *Sergiyev* (until 1930), *Zagorsk* (until 1991).

### History

Sergiyev Posad is the religious center of the Moscow Region as its first monastery was founded in 1337. The monastery began as a church built by Sergius of Radonezh, made out of wood, and by 1345 was recognized as a place of religious worship. Town status was granted to Sergiyev Posad in 1742. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the religious center continued expanding into new monastery buildings, living areas, and stone walls, which withstood a Polish Siege of 1608–1610. In the 18th century, wooden monasteries were mostly destroyed and began reconstruction and settlement (roads, hotels, stable, and hospice). Lavra was closed in 1919 after the Russian Revolution. Soviet authorities changed it first to just *Sergiyev* in 1919, and then to *Zagorsk* in 1930, in memory of the revolutionary Vladimir Zagorsky.

The original name was restored in 1991.

### Sights

The culture of Sergiyev Posad focuses on its religious and toymaking history, as well as classical music and art. The Sergiyev Posad State History and Art Museum-Preserve contain the Lavra complex of monasteries. In addition to the Lavra monasteries, the Chernigovsky Skete was built as a men's monastery in the 19th century. Today, the Skete is quiet and peaceful, with only 10 monks coming to complete its everyday functions.

The Russian wooden toys, Matreshki, were invented there by an artist Sergey Malyutin, and are now displayed in the Toy Museum.

### Economy

Tourism associated with the Golden Ring plays a role in the regional economy. There is an important toy factory and Zagorsk Optical-Mechanical Plant.

### Notable people

- Andrei Rublev, artist, Church iconography, lived in the 14-15th centuries, author of *Saint Trinity's* icon
- Pavel Florensky, Russian Orthodox theologian and researcher
- Boris Kustodiev, painter
- Mikhail Nesterov, painter



## Rostov, Yaroslavl Oblast

**Rostov** is a town in Yaroslavl Oblast, Russia, one of the oldest in the country and a tourist center of the Golden Ring. It is located on the shores of Lake Nero. While the official name of the town is Rostov, it is popularly known to Russians as **Rostov Veliky** (*Rostov the Great*) to distinguish it from the much larger city of Rostov-on-Don.

### History

Rostov was preceded by Sarskoye Gorodishche, which some scholars interpret as the capital of the Finnic Merya tribe, while others believe it was an important Viking trade enclave and fortress guarding the Volga trade route. First mentioned in documents in the year 862 as an already important settlement, by the 10th century Rostov became the capital city of Vladimir-Suzdal, one of the most prominent principalities in Rus'.

Ravaged by the Mongols in the 13th and 14th centuries the Poles in 1608, Rostov survived as a medium-sized town.

### Main sights

The architecture of the city shows many examples of early Russian Orthodox architecture. The central town square of Rostov is occupied by the Assumption Cathedral. Its bells are among the largest and most famous in Russia - each has its own name. The largest bell is named Sysoy to honor the city's founding father.

The Kremlin is flanked by two monasteries, both facing the Lake Nero. To the right from the Kremlin stands the Abraham monastery, founded in the 11th century and one of the oldest in Russia. Its cathedral, commissioned by Ivan the Terrible in 1553 to commemorate the conquest of Kazan, inspired numerous churches in the region, particularly in Yaroslavl.

Spaso-Yakovlevsky Monastery, situated to the left from the Kremlin on the town's outskirts, has been venerated as the shrine of St. Dmitry of Rostov. Most of the monastery structures were built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries in the fine neoclassical style.

The vicinity of Rostov is rich in old architecture. For example, an old wooden church (1687–1689) may be seen in Ishnya. One of the best preserved monasteries in Russia, named after the saints Boris and Gleb, is situated in Borisoglebsky. The monastery was favored by Ivan the Terrible, who personally supervised the construction of towered walls and bell-tower around an even more ancient cathedral.

### Notable people

- Vasilko Konstantinovich (1209–1238), the first Prince of Rostov
- Lev Naumov (1925–2005), Russian classical pianist, composer and educator
- Yuri Alexandrovich Bilibin (1901–1952), geologist