

Муниципальное общеобразовательное учреждение  
Иркутского районного муниципального образования  
«Хомутовская средняя общеобразовательная школа № 2»

«Формирование функциональной грамотности на уроках английского  
языка на основе регионального краеведческого материала»  
(разработка авторского учебно-методического пособия)

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«Хомутовская СОШ № 2»

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2. Практическая часть
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## Пояснительная записка

Одной из приоритетных задач современной школы является воспитание и обучение функционально-грамотной личности, способной применить приобретаемые знания, умения и навыки для решения максимально широкого диапазона жизненных задач в различных сферах человеческой деятельности, межличностного общения и социальных отношений в современном обществе. Содержание предмета «Иностранный язык» обладает огромным потенциалом для формирования функциональной грамотности, т.к. главной целью иноязычного образования в средней школе является развитие коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся, понимаемой как способность личности осуществлять межкультурное общение на основе усвоенных языковых и социокультурных знаний, речевых навыков и коммуникативных умений. Неотъемлемой составляющей функциональной грамотности является читательская грамотность- способность понимать и использовать письменные тексты для достижения определенных целей. Мы живем в информационном мире и каждый день получаем большое количество информации, которую необходимо уметь структурировать, сортировать, относиться с известной долей критики и уметь отбирать ту, которая нужна. Однако, как показывает практика, обучающиеся часто испытывают трудности при работе с разными видами текстов, они затрудняются определить главную мысль текста, перенести знания из одной области в другую, проанализировать информацию из графиков, таблиц, диаграмм, сделать выводы из полученной информации и уметь применить данную информацию для решения определенных задач. Результаты ОГЭ и ЕГЭ по английскому языку также показывают, что выпускники школы имеют недостаточно высокий уровень сформированности читательской грамотности.

Учитывая вышесказанное можно выделить следующие противоречия:

- между требованиями к подготовке выпускника школы и практикой обучения
- между потребностью общества в гражданине с высоким уровнем функциональной, в частности читательской грамотности и ее недостаточным уровнем у выпускников.

Исходя из указанных противоречий, можно обозначить следующую проблему: как организовать процесс обучения английскому языку, чтобы в результате у обучающихся была сформирована функциональная грамотность?

Для решения данной проблемы и было разработано методическое пособие «Формирование функциональной грамотности на уроках английского языка на основе регионального краеведческого материала».

### Цель методического пособия:

Создание условий для формирования функциональной грамотности на уроках английского языка на основе краеведческого материала

### Задачи методического пособия

- разработать комплекс заданий по формированию читательской грамотности
- оказание методической помощи учителю по формированию читательской грамотности

Пособие состоит из 7 текстов разных видов: сплошной, не сплошной, смешанный. Содержание текстов включает краеведческий материал об истории Иркутского района, его достопримечательностях, культурной жизни

Работа с текстами при формировании читательской грамотности состоит из следующих этапов:

-предтекстовый

-текстовый

-послетекстовый

К каждому этапу разработаны упражнения, направленные на

-создание мотива чтения, развития умения прогнозирования, снятие языковых трудностей

-развитие умения находить и извлекать необходимую информацию из текста, интегрировать и интерпретировать данную информацию

-развитие умения осмысливать и оценивать прочитанную информацию, использовать информацию для решения практических задач

#### Методическая новизна пособия

Новизна разработки заключается в использовании краеведческого материала об Иркутском районе. Практика показывает, что в УМК по английскому языку в основном преобладает страноведческий материал изучаемого языка. Краеведческий материал о малой Родине практически не изучается или изучается фрагментарно.

Практическая значимость пособия состоит в подборке серии текстов, содержащих региональную краеведческую информацию и разработке комплекса упражнений, которые могут быть использованы учителями английского языка для формирования читательской грамотности. Краеведческий материал будет полезен обучающимся при подготовке к ОГЭ и ЕГЭ, т.к. представленные в пособии темы выносятся на экзамен. Материалы пособия могут быть использованы для проведения как урочной, так и внеклассной работы, факультативных занятий

## Text № 1

### While-reading task

Read a Wikipedia article about the Irkutsk district and mark the following sentences as true (T), false (F), not stated (NS)

#### Irkutsk District



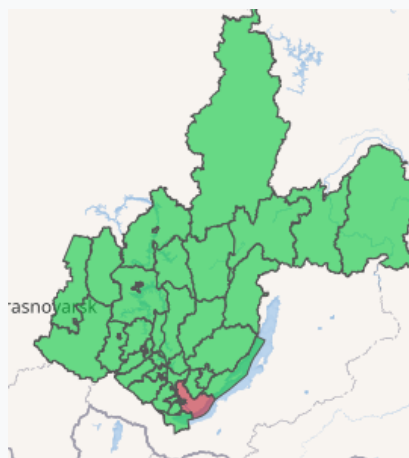
[Cape Arka](#), a protected area of Russia in Irkutsk District






Flag



Coat of arms



Location of Irkutsk District in Irkutsk Oblast

Coordinates:  <a href="#">52°17'N 104°18'E</a> Coordinates:  <a href="#">52°17'N 104°18'E</a>	
<b>Country</b>	<a href="#">Russia</a>
<b>Federal subject</b>	<a href="#">Irkutsk Oblast</a>
<b>Established</b>	1937
<b>Administrative center</b>	<a href="#">Irkutsk</a>
<b>Area</b>	
• <b>Total</b>	11,300 km <sup>2</sup> (4,400 sq mi)
<b>Population</b>	
• <b>Total</b>	162 716
• <b>Density</b>	7.5/km <sup>2</sup> (19/sq mi)
• <b>Urban</b>	25.58%
• <b>Rural</b>	74.42%
<b>Administrative structure</b>	
• <b>Inhabited localities</b>	3 <a href="#">Urban-type settlements</a> , 82 <a href="#">Rural localities</a>
<b>Municipal structure</b>	
• <b>Municipally incorporated as</b>	Irkutsk Municipal District
• <b>Municipal divisions</b>	3 Urban settlements, 18 Rural settlements
<b>Time zone</b>	<a href="#">UTC+8 (MSK+5)</a> 
<b>OKTMO ID</b>	25612000
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.irkraion.ru">http://www.irkraion.ru</a>

1. The Irkutsk district is located in the south of Irkutsk oblast
2. The Irkutsk district borders with Angarsk, Slyudyansky, Usolsky, Olkhonsky, Shelekhovsky, Bokhansky and Ekhirit-Bulagatsky districts. In the south, the district faces Lake Baikal.
3. The District was established in 1937
4. The city of Irkutsk serves as its administrative center
5. The total area of the district is more than 11,000 km<sup>2</sup>
6. About 163000 people live in the district
7. About 75% of the district's population live in urban conditions

## Text № 2

### **“One of the oldest districts in the region”**

#### **Pre-reading task:**

**1. Look through the key words and guess what the text will be about**

the first mention of the province

to date back

pioneer Cossacks

first settlements

to be divided into provinces

land suitable for farming, cattle breeding, and fishing

an intersection of colonization, trade and industrial routes

a provincial city

to contribute to the development of trade and crafts.

to experience a significant increase in population

one of the most stable and dynamically developing districts

#### **While-reading tasks**

**I. Read the text and complete it with the phrases that follow (1-7). There is one phrase you don't have to use**

#### **One of the oldest districts in the region**

The Irkutsk district is one of the oldest in the Irkutsk region. The beginning of the history of the development of the Irkutsk district (A)....., when the pioneer Cossacks moved up the Angara River to its source, Lake Baikal. From about this time, the first settlements of the district began to form. The first mention of the Irkutsk province in administrative documents (B)..... when, by decree of Peter the Great, the Siberian province was divided into five provinces, one of which became Irkutsk. In the XVIII century, zaimki appeared, which later turned into large villages — Khomutovo and Oek. At the same time, villages were formed along the banks of the rivers Angara, Kuda, Irkut, which still exist today — Smolensk district, Maximovshchina and others. Irkutsk district (rural) was first formed (C).....under the name Irkutsk district volost. It includes the former volosts of Smolenskaya, Razvedninskaya, Urikovskaya, Kultuuskaya, Listvenichnaya, Leninsky settlement, parts of Ust-Baleyskaya, Biliktuiskaya, Bolsheelanskaya and Mysovskaya volost.

In the future, the territory of the Irkutsk district changed. The territory developed due to the proximity of the location to Irkutsk, which was surrounded by land suitable for farming, cattle breeding, and fishing. Convenient places for agriculture attracted Russian landowners, and furs attracted commercial and industrial people. Irkutsk district has long been an intersection of colonization, trade and industrial routes, which contributed to the development of trade and crafts. By the revolution, Irkutsk province was a prosperous and rich region, well developed and populated.

In 1937, according to the decree of the Presidium of the Russian Central Election Commission the Irkutsk district was formed with the center in the city of Irkutsk. In 1937 (D) ....., in 1965 — of 10 village councils and 3 village councils. In the XIX century Irkutsk was actively developing as a provincial city, the demand for agricultural products was increasing; the connection between the city and the village was strengthening. The villages of Urik, Granovshchina, Ust-Kuda, Khomutovo, Oek, Listvyanka received a new impulse to development.

(E)....., with the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the increase in traffic, the district experienced a significant increase in population. (F).....80 schools, 7 kindergartens, 6 clubs, 4 libraries, 24 village hospitals, 3,442 farms worked in the district.

Currently, the Irkutsk district is one of the most stable and dynamically developing districts in the Irkutsk region. It consists of 21 municipalities — 84 settlements.

1. the Irkutsk district consisted of 27 village councils and the working village of Taltsy
2. in August 1924
3. is one of the ten major agricultural districts of the region
4. at the beginning of the XX century
5. dates back to the beginning of the XVIII century
6. dates back to the 50s of the XVII century
7. in the middle of the XX century

## **II. Choose the appropriate answer to complete the statements**

1. For the first time the Irkutsk province was mentioned in the administrated documents
  - a) in the middle of the eighteenth century
  - b) at the end of the eighteenth century
  - c) three centuries ago
2. The first settlements of the district were
  - a) villages



- b) zaimki
  - c) ostrogs
3. First settlements were formed
- a) along the banks of the rivers
  - b) very far from the rivers
  - c) along the roads
4. The Irkutsk district (rural) was first formed in August 1924 under the name
- a) Irkutsk province
  - b) Irkutsk district volost
  - c) Irkutsk region
5. The territory of the Irkutsk district developed very fast due to
- a) the hard work of people living there
  - b) its geographical position
  - c) capital investments of traders
6. The official date of foundation of Irkutsk district is
- a) 1924
  - b) 1937
  - c) 1965
7. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Irkutsk district developed due to
- a) increasing demand for agricultural products and strengthening connections with other regions
  - b) increasing demand for agricultural products and strengthening connections between the district and the city Irkutsk
  - c) construction of roads
8. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the district experienced
- a) a significant industrial development
  - b) a significant increase in population
  - c) a significant cultural development

### **Post-reading task**

#### **Discussion**

1. Currently, the Irkutsk district is one of the most stable and dynamically developing districts in the Irkutsk region. What factors do you think influenced the development of the district?
2. Do you think the history of the Irkutsk district will be interesting for its guests? Why?

3. What will you tell the guests of our district about its history?
4. Make a power-point presentation about the history of the development of the district

### **Text № 3**

#### **The center of attraction of tourism**

#### **Pre-reading task**

You are going to read the text about development of tourism in the Irkutsk district.

1. Are you interested in tourism?
2. What types of tourism do you know?
3. What types of tourism you think are developing in the Irkutsk district?
4. Check in the dictionary that you understand the following words:
  - mink
  - sable
  - wild lynx
  - a sled dog kennel
  - blacksmithing
  - masonry of old lime kilns
  - kestrel

#### **While-reading task**

**I. *Read the text and match the questions with the paragraphs that give answers to these questions***

1. What is the cultural and educational tourism associated with?
2. What are the popular ecological excursions?
3. What makes the Irkutsk district one of the most attractive tourist areas?
4. What places is the rural tourism developing in?
5. What opportunities does sports tourism provide?
6. What is the ethnographic tourism associated with

#### **The center of attraction of tourism**

A) The Irkutsk district is one of the most attractive tourist areas. The diverse landscape, natural monuments, developed tourist and social infrastructure make the area a center of attraction for travelers. There are more than 130 hotels, campsites and sanatoriums in the Irkutsk district.

B) The unique natural heritage makes it possible to develop various types of tourism in the Irkutsk district: ecological, cultural and educational, religious and others. Everyone will find something to his or her liking. Rural tourism is developing in Oek, Urik, Khomutovsky, Markovsky municipalities. In the village of Bolshaya Rechka along the Baikal Tract, a mini-zoo has been opened at the Bolsherechenskoye animal farm, where minks, sables and other valuable fur breeds are bred. Visitors can see all the breeds of mink that are grown here, as well as sables, arctic foxes and even wild lynx. In Urik, where they breed goats, tourists can taste fresh, environmentally friendly products made from goat's milk.

In the Tyuryumins' estate in Listvyanka, there is a riding sports center and a sled dog kennel. Dogsledding tours along Siberian trails and Baikal ice, horse riding tours in the taiga are organized here. Tourists can also try themselves in blacksmithing and pottery. According to the

program "Rural tourism" in the estate, you can just live a day, learn how to take care of animals on the farm, do other household work.

C) Cultural and educational tourism is associated with visiting natural attractions: unique landscapes and cultural-historical, archaeological monuments of antiquity and modern history. Every year thousands of tourists visit the only Baikal museum in the world – the Baikal Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Listvyanka, the Taltsy Architectural and ethnographic Museum on 47 km of the Baikal Tract, the museums of the Great Decembrist Ring, the Lukomorye Wooden Sculpture Park, the Baikal Museum in Bolshye Koty, the Amusement Park "The Forest of Wonders.

D) Ethnographic tourism is associated with the open-air architectural museum "Taltsy", where tourists can get acquainted with the elements of everyday life and culture of different peoples inhabiting the Irkutsk region: topov, evenkov, Buryat, Russian.

F) Hunting and fishing tourism provides an opportunity to relax on the coast of Lake Baikal, in the mountains or in the taiga. Sports tourism, especially skiing, is very common. Excursions and hiking along the shores of Lake Baikal, cycling, horseback riding and much more attract tourists all year round. On the ice of Lake Baikal, you can play golf, go skating, skiing, sledding.

G) Ecological types of tourism are widely developed in the Irkutsk district. While traveling, guests study the natural and cultural environment. The ecological excursion route from Listvyanka through Bolshye Koty to Bolshoy Goloustny along the Great Baikal Trail is very popular among tourists. The length is 55 km. This distance is usually covered in three days. During the summer, about 15 thousand tourists pass it. The main objects of inspection: the Chernaya, Solontsova rivers; the rocky cliffs of Skriper, Chayachy, Two Brothers Rock; Chapel cave; old gold mines; masonry of old lime kilns. On the trail you can see a lot of birds – silver gull, small spotted woodpecker, grouse, long-tailed owl, black kite, kestrel. Also raisins, Siberian roe deer, musk deer, badger, chipmunk, squirrel, various insects.

In the Baikal National Park with its amazing variety of landscapes and natural areas, tourists can go on a photo hunt and, contemplating nature, capture a sunset, a bird on a branch, a beautiful flower or a Baikal wave.

### **Post-reading tasks**

#### **I. Discussion**

1. What do you think is the most developed type of tourism in our district? Why?
2. What should be done for effective development of other types of tourism in our district?
3. If you had an opportunity to develop tourism in our district what type of tourism it would be?

#### **II. Make up a guide book about various types of tourism in the Irkutsk district**

## Text № 4

### **Natural attractions**

#### **Pre-reading task**

1. Name the associations you have to the phrase “Natural attractions of the Irkutsk district”.
2. Check in the dictionary that you understand the following words:
  - cedar
  - a relict poplar grove
  - stilted trees
  - larch
  - ridge

#### **Reading-task**

##### ***1. Read the text and answer the questions:***

1. What attracts the visitors to the territory of the Irkutsk district?
2. Why is Lake Baikal called the Pearl of the World?
3. What is the Angara famous for?
4. What are the most famous natural monuments on the territory of the Baikal National Park?
5. What is the uniqueness of Dry Lake?
6. Why do tourists touch a Shaman Stone?
7. What is the uniqueness of Peschannaya Bay?
8. Why is the Chersky Stone worth visiting?

### **Natural attractions**

The Irkutsk district is a unique territory, famous for its incredible natural beauties, which attract tourists from all over Russia and from foreign countries. The main wealth is water resources: Lake Baikal and the Angara River.

Lake Baikal is the cleanest fresh-water lake in the world as well as the deepest. It is often called the Pearl of the World, for its beauty, unique natural features, its flora and fauna. Lake Baikal is home to thousands of species of plants and animals, many of them are endemic to the region.

The Angara is one of the largest rivers in Eastern Siberia. The only river flowing out of Lake Baikal. The large length of the river attracts the attention of tourists who like to take water walks, admiring the views of the picturesque shores. The Angara has the status of one of the fishiest rivers in Russia. This is the habitat of more than 30 species of fish.

The Baikal National Park is the longest of Russia's national parks. There are 54 natural monuments on the territory of the park: the most famous among them are Shaman-Stone, cedar "Courage of

Life", Peschannaya Bay, Shamanka Mountain, sacred mountain "Mailgar". A relict poplar grove grows in the village of Bolshoe Goloustnoe.

Not far from the village of Bolshoe Goloustnoe there is a unique Dry Lake. As a rule, once every four years it is filled with spring water, and then dries up and stands without water for three years.

The Hunting cave near Bolshoy Goloustny is recognized as the most beautiful and largest in the Irkutsk region, its length is 80 m.

The sacred mountain "Mailgar" is a wonderful observation deck, from which a circular panorama of Lake Baikal and the surrounding ridges opens.

At the entrance to Listvyanka, a Shaman Stone that stands at the place where the Angara River flows out of Lake Baikal meets travelers. According to an ancient legend, Father Baikal threw this stone after a rebellious daughter running away to her beloved Yenisei. Touching the Shaman Stone, people ask to link their destinies with their loved ones forever.

Peschannaya Bay is a unique natural object. The bay is known for stilted trees – mighty pines and larches with branches twisted by the wind rose above the ground on stilt roots higher than human height. This Bay is the warmest place on Lake Baikal.

Observation deck "Chersky Stone". The Chersky Stone is a mountain peak on the shore of Lake Baikal near the village of Listvyanka. From the top point there is a magnificent view of Lake Baikal, the source of the Angara, Shaman-stone, Hamar-Daban ridge. The observation deck itself is surrounded by a larch taiga.

### **Post-reading task**

What natural attractions would you suggest visiting in the Irkutsk district?

Choose and write an advertisement for visitors:

- 1) who are interested in observation and admiring the views of the picturesque landscapes
- 2) who are interested in getting to know the flora and fauna of the Irkutsk district

## Text № 5

### Museums of the Irkutsk district

#### Pre-reading task

The Irkutsk district is an interesting territory, famous for its historical, architectural, natural science, local history museums that attract tourists from all over Russia and from foreign countries.

1. Can you give the names of some museums of the Irkutsk district?
2. Have you ever been to some of them?
3. Check in the dictionary that you understand the following words:
  - estate
  - sturgeon
  - bullhead
  - gems
  - jade
  - opicalcite

#### While-reading tasks

- I. Read the text about the famous museums of the Irkutsk district and match the names of the museums with the statements below*

1) Visitors can get acquainted with the history of foundation and development of the village, wartime relics	a) in the Architectural and Ethnographic Museum "Taltsy"
2) Visitors can admire wonderful wooden sculptural compositions	b) in the geological and mineralogical museum "Baikal Quartz Gems"
3) Visitors can see architectural monuments and exhibits telling about life in Siberian villages of the XVII-XIX centuries	c) in the Retro park
4) Visitors can take an exciting excursion into the world of colored stones	d) in the museum of Baikal Studies
5) Visitors can get acquainted with the history of automotive industry	e) in the N.V. Peretolchin Museum of Local History in the village of Urik
6) Visitors can learn information about flora, fauna, geology of the Baikal region	f) in the Baikal Museum of Irkutsk Scientific Center of Russian Academy of Science
7) Visitors can enjoy a virtual dive to the bottom of Lake Baikal and learn about Lake Baikal, it's formation, it's flora and fauna	g) in the Park Museum "Lukomor'ye on the Baikal"

## Museums of the Irkutsk district

The Park Museum “Lukomor’ye on the Baikal” is located 49 km from the Baikal Highway. Lukomor’ye is a wooden sculpture park that operates all year round and has 59 sculptural compositions.

Retro Park is a park of vintage cars. There are about two dozen cars, motorcycles, mopeds and scooters in the park. Guests at the estate will be greeted by wonderful and surprisingly kind sculptures: a shepherd in a papakha and a burka herds sheep; a fireman takes care of the safety of the house, and even an iron dog, a copy of a real Choki dog, will look into the eyes.

In the village of Listvyanka, you can visit the Baikal Museum of Irkutsk Scientific Center of Russian Academy of Science and make a virtual dive to the bottom of Lake Baikal there. The museum has an aquarium complex of nine large aquariums inhabited by Baikal seals – seals, sponges, omul fish, Baikal sturgeon, and bullhead.

In the village of Bolshye Koty near the shore there is a museum of Baikal Studies and an aquarium of the Institute of Biology. A rich collection of flora and fauna of Lake Baikal presents the museum. There are more than 400 different exhibits, a rich collection of insects. Professor M.M. Kozhov founded the Museum of Baikal Studies (one of the oldest museums in Russia). The Museum of Baikal Studies operates at the Irkutsk State University biological station, opened in Koty in 1918. The museum’s biologists, cartographers and meteorologists are conducting research work there. The Aquarium of the Institute of Biology also operates at the station.

In the geological and mineralogical museum "Baikal Quartz Gems" visitors can see a large collection of samples and products made of jade, charoite, opicalcite, as well as many other minerals. You will be able to learn the history of the company and see the work of the masters. Visitors can buy the products they like.

The Architectural and Ethnographic Museum "Taltsy" is a unique collection of historical, architectural and ethnographic monuments of the XVII–XX centuries. Its exposition is based on wooden buildings from settlements of the Irkutsk region that fell into the flooding zone during the creation of the Angarsk cascade of hydroelectric power plants. The funds of the Taltsy Museum number more than 20 thousand exhibits. In the open-air museum complex, visitors can get acquainted with the material and spiritual culture of the peoples of the Baikal region. The museum has retrospectively recreated four historical and cultural zones: Russian, Buryat, Evenk and Tofalar. The museum's collections contain household items and ethnography, paintings and graphics, and objects of urban culture.

The N.V. Peretolchin Museum of Local History in the village of Urik is one of the most interesting and rich in exhibits institutions. This is truly a folk museum. Currently, the museum occupies six rooms with a total area of 154 sq.m. The first hall of the museum is "Exposition", the second is "Samovarov", the third is "Russian hut", the fourth is "Ethnography", the fifth is “18-19 centuries”, and the sixth is "Glory". The museum presents materials about the foundation of the settlement, its economic development, agriculture, handicrafts. Visitors can get acquainted with wartime relics: personal belongings of soldiers, funerals, orders, medals, letters, gratitude of veterans, bread cards, bonds. The museum's exposition also presents the history of the Decembrists who lived in the village. In addition, guests of the museum can see exhibits of the XVIII, XIX, XX centuries – samovars, agricultural implements, household items, clothes. As well as collections of bells, irons, candlesticks, antique coins

**II. Fill in the table**

The name of the museum						
The place of location						
The kind of the museum						
The exhibits of the museum						

**Post-reading tasks**

**I. Discussion**

1. Why do you think museums are founded in our district?
  2. Do you think that the museums of the Irkutsk district are its pride? Why?
  3. Which of museums of the Irkutsk district attracts you more? Why?
- II. Make up a guidebook about the famous museums of the Irkutsk district



## Text № 6

### Pre-reading task

You are going to read the text about festivals and competitions held in the Irkutsk district.

1. What associations do you have with the phrase “festivals and competitions”
2. What festivals and competitions held in the Irkutsk district do you know?
3. Have you ever taken part in any of them?
4. Check in the dictionary that you understand the following words:
  - buoys
  - weavers
  - blacksmiths

### While-reading task

**Read the text and mark the sentences that follow as true (T), false (F), not stated (NS)**

#### **Festivals and competitions**

There are many festivals, competitions, and other events that attract a large number of participants and guests in the Irkutsk district almost all year round.

The International Festival of Winter Games on Lake Baikal "Zimniada" has been held for more than ten years. In Listvyanka, a town "Live on Baikal" is built on the ice of Lake Baikal with amazing ice sculptures that amaze the imagination with the beauty and skill of artists. The International Ice Marathon "For the Preservation of Clean waters of Lake Baikal" has already become traditional. Unique international golf competitions are held on the ice of the bay in Listvyanka. The competition on the buoys gathers hundreds of fans of this spectacular sport. With great admiration, the guests watch the swimming competitions in the icy Lake Baikal.

Thousands of tourists come to Listvyanka for the Omul Day festival to taste fish soup and other Siberian treats.

In the architectural and ethnographic museum "Taltsy" holidays and festivals are held all year round – New Year, Maslenitsa, Easter, Trinity are celebrated with a flourish and fun.

The Baikal International Festival "Round Dance of Crafts on the Irkutsk land" takes place in August at the architectural and ethnographic museum "Taltsy". The guests of the Festival have the opportunity to take part in master classes and visit interactive sites (potters, blacksmiths, weavers, lace makers, children's puppet theater), see concerts, fashion shows of folk costumes and jewelry, have fun at folk festivals - games, dances, round dances, gatherings at the samovar.

The All-Russian mass race "Ski Track of Russia", in which thousands of residents and guests of the Irkutsk region take part, also takes place annually on the territory of the Irkutsk district. The annual tourist gathering of the Irkutsk district takes place in August in the village of Bolshoe Goloustnoe.

1. Festivals and competitions in the Irkutsk district are mostly held in summer
2. The International Festival of Winter Games on Lake Baikal "Zimniada" includes such events as building of a town "Live on Baikal" on the ice of Lake Baikal, International Ice Marathon "For the Preservation of Clean waters of Lake Baikal", Unique international golf competitions on the ice of the bay, the competition on the buoys, the swimming competitions in the icy Lake Baikal
3. The International Festival of Winter Games on Lake Baikal "Zimniada" attracts thousands of participants and guests
4. During the Omul Day festival guests have an opportunity to taste fish soup and other Siberian treats.
5. The architectural and ethnographic museum "Taltsy" is a cultural center of the Irkutsk district
6. New Year, Maslenitsa, Easter, Trinity are celebrated with a flourish and fun in the architectural and ethnographic museum "Taltsy"
7. Every year a lot of guests come to the architectural and ethnographic museum "Taltsy" to take part in the celebration of popular Russian holidays and festivals
8. The guests of the Festival "Round Dance of Crafts on the Irkutsk land" have the opportunity to have an interesting and exciting celebration
9. A lot of sports competitions are annually held in the Irkutsk district
10. Thousands of residents and guests of the Irkutsk region take part in the All-Russian mass race "Ski Track of Russia" which is annually held on the territory of the Irkutsk district

### **Post-reading task**

#### ***I. Discussion***

1. Do you think it is necessary to organize various festivals and competitions? Why?
  2. What festivals and competitions held in the Irkutsk district do you like most? Why?
  3. If you had an opportunity to organize some festival or some competition for the guests of our district what it would be?
- II. Make a power point presentation about popular festivals and competitions held in the in the Irkutsk district

## Text № 7

### **How to get to Listvyanka Settlement on Lake Baikal**

#### **Pre-reading task**

Listvyanka is the most popular place on Lake Baikal, where people come to rest most often.

1. Have you ever been to Listvyanka Settlement?
2. What means of transport did you use to get to Listvyanka Settlement?

#### **While-reading tasks**

- I. Read the text and fill in the table

Mean of the transport	Price	Duration of the trip

### **How to get to Listvyanka Settlement on Lake Baikal**

A small village one hour drive from Irkutsk, on the western side of Baikal, Listvyanka is the most comfortable location on the lake. There are a few hotels there for all budgets as well as many various tourist activities (boat rides, trekking, excursions to the more remote parts of the lake, winter sports).



There are about 4 buses and some minibus taxis departing from Irkutsk to Listvyanka daily. The first departure is at 7.00 the last one is at 18.00. The buses depart from the main bus station (

Oktyabrskoy Revolyutsii st, 11), while some minibus taxis also depart from the square in front of the train stations and from the stop "Central Market" The trip takes about 1.5 hours and costs about 120R.

Another option is to get a cab (should cost €10-€20 one-way), which will take an hour.

In summer there are also 3 speed boats a day from Irkutsk river port to Listvyanka - at 8.30, 12.00 and 14.00 daily, which take about an hour and cost about €10 one way. The boat tickets to Irkutsk can be bought at the River Terminal or at the Central Ferry Office on Chkalova street, 37. The River Terminal is located in the end of Baikalskaya Street, you can get there by taking any shuttle - marshrutka from the Central Market that goes to "Rechnoi Vokzal" (river terminal in Russian).

It's better to buy the tickets for all destinations beforehand, because many people like to travel by boat. The ticket sales offices are opened from 10.00 to 18.00 daily. If you want to take the boat that departs on the same day, you can only buy the ticket 1 hour before its departure.

Wealthy tourists can book an individual excursion by car, a helicopter ride to Listvyanka or rent a yacht or a motor ship from Irkutsk.

II. Answer the questions:

1. Where is Listvyanka settlement located?
2. Is an interesting and at the same time economical stay in Listvyanka available for guests?
3. What means of transport can people use to get to Listvyanka settlement?
4. How long does it take to get to Listvyanka settlement?
5. Is it expensive to get to the settlement? What is the cost of the trip by different means of transport?
6. Where can people buy boat tickets?
7. Why is it better to buy the tickets for all destinations beforehand?

### **Post-reading task**

I. **Discussion**

What means of transport would you recommend travelers to use to get to Listvyanka Settlement and why?

II. Make a poster "How to get to Listvyanka Settlement on Lake Baikal"

## Text № 8

### Listvyanka Hotels

#### Pre-reading task

Many guests from Russia and from other countries come to the Irkutsk district every year.

1. Where can tourists stay during their travel to the Irkutsk district?
2. Do you know any hotels, campsites and sanatoriums in the Irkutsk district?

#### While-reading task

*Read the information about some famous places to stay in the village Listvyanka and mark the sentences that follow as true (T), false (F), not stated (NS)*

### Listvyanka Hotels

#### Krestovaya Pyad Hotel



A more expensive option, rooms at this hotel start at €90 per night for a double. The hotel is built out of wood, nice although a bit tasteless decor inside. If you get a room at the second floor, you'll have a nice view of the lake and the restaurant is quite good also. Located about 1 km from the lake.

Gornaya Street 14-A

+7 395 249-68-63

Book online: [www.bit.ly/krestopyad](http://www.bit.ly/krestopyad)

#### Baikalskie Prostory Guesthouse



Located in about 8-minute walk from the lake this guesthouse made out of wood has very basic rooms starting at €35 per night for a double.

Chapaeva Street 41

#### Usadba Demidova Guesthouse



A nice private guesthouse that has a few simple, but clean and somewhat old-fashioned rooms made out of wood, very cute. Prices start at only €50 per night for a double, so it's a great deal. There's also a sauna and the house is just 50 meters from the lake.

Ulitsa Sudzilovskogo 2

Book online: [www.bit.ly/demidovu](http://www.bit.ly/demidovu)

#### Podlemorie Hotel



A popular option for travelers with a bit more money, this hotel is located right on the Baikal shore and also houses a popular Sval fish restaurant. The rooms have a bit bulky furniture and are a bit more tasteless than the ones in Krestovaya Pad, but the staff is helpful and the location cannot be beaten. Prices from €100.

Gorkogo Street 31

Book online: [www.bit.ly/podlemor](http://www.bit.ly/podlemor)

### Homestay Options

Locals usually charge \$15-\$20 per night. When you walk around Listvyanka you'll see some ads on the street, you can just come in and ask if you can stay there. That should do it.

1. Krestovaya Pyad Hotel is the most popular place with the tourists to stay at
2. Staying in a hotel is very expensive
3. Tourists like to stay at Krestovaya Pyad Hotel because of its convenient location
4. The hotel is located near the lake Baikal
5. Tourists staying at Baikalksie Prostory Guesthouse don't have to walk long to the lake
6. Tourists like to stay at Baikalksie Prostory Guesthouse because it is not very expensive
7. Baikalksie Prostory Guesthouse is opened for guests only in summer
8. A lot of tourists prefer to stay at Usadba Demidova Guesthouse
9. The guests of Usadba Demidova Guesthouse have an opportunity to live in a few simple, but clean, very cute and somewhat old-fashioned rooms made out of wood
10. Podlemorie Hotel is located right on the Baikal shore
11. The cost of living in Podlemorie Hotel is not very high
12. The convenient location and the high service level in Podlemorie Hotel attract a lot of guests
13. The guests of the village Listvyanka can also choose homestay options which are not very expensive

### **Post-reading task**

#### ***I. Discussion***

1. What factors do you think influence the choice of a place of stay?
  2. What do you think about the options of places for staying in the Irkutsk district? Are they various?
  3. What would you recommend guests to choose as a place to stay in the Irkutsk district? Why?
- II. Write an advertisement about some place to stay in the Irkutsk district

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