

Learn how to read the transcriptions.

vowel sounds (гласные звуки)

[ɪ] big, city, sinister, gilt, victim

[i:] three, evil, eagle, shield, ceiling

[e] ten, bell, vessel, weapons, burial

[æ] man, wax, crack, bastion, talons

[ə] ruler, banner, figure, sceptre, hexagon, wisdom

[ɜ:] her, word, birch, earth, transfer, workshops

[ʌ] gun, colour, bust, drum, flood, ton

[ɑ:] arch, arms, tsar, marble, plaque

[ɒ] shot, origin, column Baroque, Doric

[ɔ:] door, four, orb, former, lawn, install, vault, restore

[ʊ] look, book, good, wood, foot, put

[u:] two, rule, room, tomb, salute

[eɪ] name, date, navy, weigh, replace, graceful

[aɪ] five, my, high, height, lightning, design, pylon

[ɔɪ] coin, voice, join, enjoy, destroy

[aʊ] now, about, house, crown, founded

[əʊ] old, post, know, yellow, close, associates, revolt

[ɪə] near, pier, interior, exterior, imperial

[eə] where, care, wearing, area, their, repair

[aʊə] our, hour, tower, power

[aɪə] fire, empire spire, society

ударение ставится перед ударным слогом:

sculptor [ˈskʌlptə], founded [ˈfaʊndɪd]

restore [rɪˈstɔː], ensemble [ɑːnˈsɑːmbl]

[ˈ] – главное ударение, [,] – второстепенное ударение:

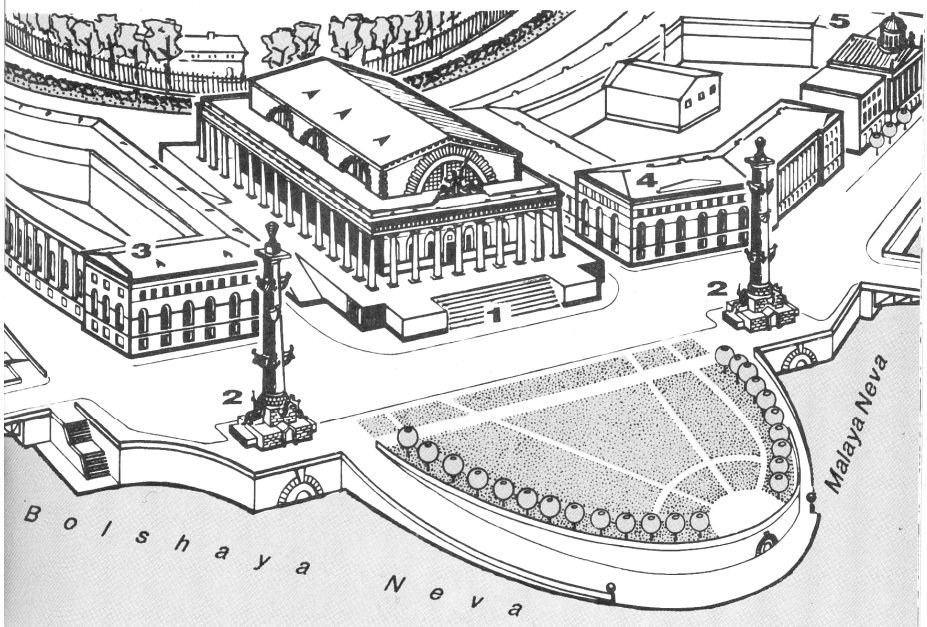
architect [ˈɑːkɪˌtekt], Classicism [ˈklæsɪˌsɪzəm]

bas-relief [ˌbæs rɪˈliːf], exhibition [ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn]

consonant sounds (согласные звуки)

unvoiced (глухие)	voiced (звонкие)
[θ] <u>th</u> ree, <u>ca</u> thedral, <u>ea</u> rth	[ð] <u>th</u> is, <u>th</u> ey, <u>wea</u> ther
[ʃ] <u>sh</u> ot, <u>sh</u> ape, <u>Ru</u> ssian	[ʒ] <u>u</u> sually, <u>tr</u> asure
[tʃ] <u>ch</u> imes, <u>bir</u> ch, <u>tor</u> ture	[dʒ] <u>o</u> ri <u>gn</u> , <u>str</u> ategic, <u>jas</u> per
	[j] <u>y</u> ellow, <u>y</u> outh, <u>cu</u> pola
	[ŋ] <u>th</u> ink, <u>si</u> ngle, <u>li</u> ght <u>ni</u> ng
[p] <u>p</u> atron, <u>p</u> ortico, <u>a</u> postle	[b] <u>b</u> astion, <u>b</u> anner, <u>o</u> rb
[f] <u>f</u> ormer, <u>f</u> lood, <u>r</u> elief	[v] <u>v</u> ault, <u>v</u> aluable, <u>v</u> ictim
[t] <u>t</u> on, <u>t</u> alons, <u>b</u> ust	[d] <u>d</u> rum, <u>d</u> ominate, <u>l</u> aid
[s] <u>s</u> ix, <u>s</u> aint, <u>s</u> pires	[z] <u>w</u> isdom, <u>e</u> xhibited, <u>d</u> esign
[k] <u>c</u> annon, <u>p</u> laque, <u>c</u> racks	[g] <u>g</u> ilt, <u>g</u> oddess, <u>f</u> lagstaff
[h] <u>wh</u> o, <u>h</u> eaven, <u>h</u> exagon	
	[l] <u>l</u> awn, <u>l</u> ocated, <u>py</u> lon
	[m] <u>m</u> arble, <u>m</u> etal, <u>l</u> ime
	[n] <u>n</u> aval, <u>n</u> iches, <u>c</u> annon
	[r] <u>r</u> avelin, <u>r</u> epresent, <u>D</u> oric
	[w] <u>w</u> ax, <u>w</u> eather, <u>w</u> arning

The Spit of Vasilyevsky Island



1. Former Stock Exchange
2. Rostral Columns
3. Former Southern Warehouse, the Zoology Institute, the Zoology Museum
4. Former Northern Warehouse, the Dokuchayev Central Soil Science Museum
5. Former Customs House, the Institute of Russian Literature (the Pushkin House)

THE SPIT OF VASILYEVSKY ISLAND (part 1)



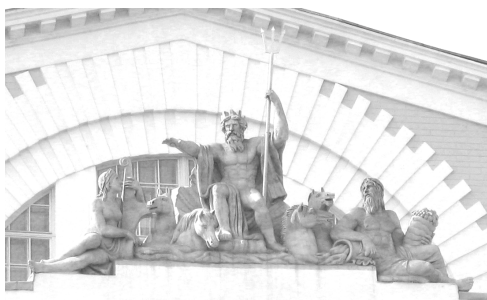
St. Petersburg was built as a port. At first the port was located on Gorodskoy Island (now called Petrogradsky Island) next to the Peter and Paul Fortress. Then it was transferred to a more convenient place on Vasilyevsky Island. Its eastern part washed by the Greater

Neva and the Little Neva is known as the Spit (or the Point) of Vasilyevsky Island. The St. Petersburg trade port was located here from 1733 to 1885. It was a very busy place then with a great number of ships coming from different countries and a lively trade in Russian and foreign goods taking place in the adjacent squares. Later the port was moved to the south-western outskirts of the city. The life in the Spit district became much quieter. The buildings which served the needs of the port are now used for other purposes.

In the centre of the Spit we can see a great building surrounded by forty-four Doric columns, which resembles an ancient Greek temple. It is the former Stock



Exchange erected by the architect Thomas de Thomon in 1805-1810.



The main façade of the building is decorated with the figure of Neptune, the god of the sea, in a chariot driven by sea horses. The female figure on Neptune's left symbolises the River Neva and the male figure on his right symbolises the River Volkhov. On the

other side of the building is another sculptural group – the Goddess of Navigation and Mercury, the god of trade, with two rivers.

Until recently the building housed the Central Naval Museum, one of the oldest museums in the country, founded in 1709 by order of Peter I. The collection of the museum was moved here from the Admiralty building in 1939. Now the museum is in Bolshaya Morskaya Street.

1A. *Read aloud the sounds and the words.*

1. [ɪ] ship, city, busy, built, Spit, district
2. [i:] see, sea, needs, street, Neva, Greek, eastern, recently
3. [e] next, left, very, temple, centre, central
4. [ə] centre, figure, western, greater
5. [ʌ] one, much, come, other, number
6. [ɑ:] guard, part, façade, architect
7. [ɒ] god, from, washed, Doric, Stock, foreign, goddess
8. [ɔ:] port, more, forty-four, order, former, horses
9. [u:] move, group, two, used
10. [ɜ:] first, served, purposes
11. [eɪ] place, main, trade, great, male, became, naval
12. [aɪ] side, life, lively, right, island
13. [aʊ] now, south, housed, founded
14. [əʊ] known, oldest, located
15. [ɪə] here, museum

1B. Read the names mentioned in the text.

Thomas de Thomon [tə'mɑ: də tə'mɒŋ]

Stock Exchange ['stɒk ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ]

Neptune ['neptju:n]

Mercury ['mɜ:kjʊəri]

Admiralty ['ædmərəlti]

1C. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
[spɪt]		
[ləʊ'keɪtɪd]		
[træns'fɜ:d]		
[kən'vi:nɪənt]		
['laɪvlɪ]		
['fɒrɪn]		
[gʊdz]		
[ə'dʒeɪsnt]		
['aʊt,skɜ:ts]		
['pɜ:pəsɪz]		
[sə'raʊndɪd]		
[rɪ'zembɪz]		
['eɪnfənt]		
['templ]		
['fɔ:mə]		
['fɪgə]		

[ˈtʃæriət]		
[ˈfi:meɪl]		
[ˈsɪmbə,laɪzɪz]		
[,næviˈgeɪʃn]		
[ˈsentrəl]		
[ˈneɪv]		
[ˈfəʊndɪd]		

1D. Find these adjectives in the text. What do they describe?

convenient	south-western	main
busy	great	female
lively	Doric	sculptural
adjacent	former	Central

1E. Answer the questions.

1. Where was the trade port located at the beginning of the 18th century?
2. Where was the trade port transferred? Why?
3. How long was the port located on the Spit of Vasilyevsky Island?
4. Where is the trade port situated now?
5. What does the building of the former Stock Exchange look like?
6. Who is the architect of the Stock Exchange?
7. When was the Stock Exchange built?
8. What sculptures decorate the facades of the building?
9. Why do you think these gods and symbolic figures were chosen?
10. What did the building house from 1939 till 2012?

1F. *Change some of the questions of ex.1E, beginning them with "Do you know ...?", e.g.*

1. Where was the trade port located at the beginning of the 18th century?

Do you know where the trade port was located at the beginning of the 18th century?

2. Do you know

3. Do you know

4. Do you know

5. Do you know

7. Do you know

10. Do you know

1G. a) *Match the synonyms.*

located

moved

transferred

looks like

erected

situated

resembles

built

b) *Replace the words in the text with synonyms.*

At first the port was located on Gorodskoy Island next to the Peter and Paul Fortress. Then it was transferred to a more convenient place on Vasilyevsky Island.

In the centre of the Spit we can see a great building surrounded by forty-four Doric columns, which resembles an ancient Greek temple. It is the former Stock Exchange erected by the architect Thomas de Thomon in 1805-1810.

1H. *Add the word "which" to the sentences and make the necessary changes, e.g. We can see a building surrounded by columns.*

We can see a building which is surrounded by columns.

1. Its eastern part washed by the Greater Neva and the Little Neva is known as the Spit of Vasilyevsky Island.
2. It was a very busy place then with a great number of ships coming from different countries.
3. At first the port was located on Gorodskoy Island, now called Petrogradsky Island.
4. It is the former Stock Exchange erected by the architect Thomas de Thomon in 1805-1810.
5. Until recently the building housed the Central Naval Museum, founded in 1709 by order of Peter I.

1I. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The port was located on the Spit of Vasilyevsky Island since the foundation of St. Petersburg.
2. The Spit of Vasilyevsky Island is washed by the Greater Neva and the Little Neva.
3. Russian and foreign goods were sold in the adjacent squares.
4. Now the port is situated in the north-western outskirts of the city.
5. The buildings on the Spit of Vasilyevsky Island still serve the needs of the port.
6. The building of the former Stock Exchange looks like an ancient Greek temple.
7. On the main façade of the building you can see the figure of Navigation.
8. The male and the female figures on the façade symbolize rivers.
9. On the opposite façade there is a figure of Mercury, the god of the sea.
10. The Central Naval Museum is situated in the former Stock Exchange building.
11. The Central Naval Museum is one of the oldest museums in Russia.

1J. Match parts of the sentences.

1. At first the port was located
 2. Later it was transferred
 3. The trade port was located on the Spit of Vasilyevsky Island
 4. Later the port was moved
 5. The buildings which served the needs of the port
 6. The former Stock Exchange was built
 7. This great building surrounded by forty-four Doric columns
 8. The main façade of the building is decorated
 9. There are two figures on either side of Neptune which symbolize
 10. On the other side of the building is another sculptural group –
 11. Until recently the building housed
 12. It is one of the oldest museums in the country, founded
- a) resembles an ancient Greek temple.
 - b) from 1733 to 1885.
 - c) the Central Naval Museum.
 - d) are now used for other purposes.
 - e) on Gorodskoy Island next to the Peter and Paul Fortress.
 - f) the Goddess of Navigation and Mercury, the god of trade, with two rivers.
 - g) to the south-western outskirts of the city.
 - h) in 1709 by order of Peter I.
 - i) with the figure of Neptune, the god of the sea.
 - j) by the architect Thomas de Thomon in 1805-1810.
 - k) to a more convenient place on Vasilyevsky Island.
 - l) the River Neva and the River Volkhov.

1K. *Fill in the words.*

chariot, temple, figure, Doric, adjacent, female, surrounded, lively, convenient, symbolize, resembles, located, founded, transferred

1. At first the port was on Gorodskoy Island.
2. Later it was to a more place on Vasilyevsky Island.
3. A great number of ships came from different countries and a trade took place in the squares.
4. The building of the former Stock Exchange an ancient Greek
5. The building is by forty-four columns.
6. The main façade is decorated with the of Neptune in a driven by sea horses.
7. The male and the figures on either side of Neptune the Neva and the Volkhov rivers.
8. the Central Naval Museum was in 1709.

1L. *Change **it** or **he** into the words from the text.*

1. **It** was built in 1805-1810.
2. **It** was founded in 1709 by order of Peter I.
3. **It** is driven by sea horses.
4. **It** is the eastern part of Vasilyevsky Island.
5. **He** is the god of the sea.
6. **He** is the god of trade.
7. **It** symbolises the River Neva.
8. **It** was located on Vasilyevsky Island from 1733 to 1885.
9. **It** is decorated with the figure of Neptune.
10. **It** symbolises the River Volkhov.
11. **It** was moved to the south-western outskirts of the city.
12. **He** built the Stock Exchange.

1M. *Speak about the Spit of Vasilyevsky Island and the Stock Exchange.*

St.Petersburg was built

At first the port was

Later it was transferred

The eastern part of Vasilyevsky Island washed by
..... is known as

The trade port was located here

It was a very busy place and a lively
trade

Later the port was moved

The life in the Spit district became

The buildings

In the centre of the Spit we can see

It resembles an ancient

It is the former built

The main façade is decorated in a
chariot

The female figure on Neptune's left and the
male figure

On the other side of the building is

Until recently the building housed

It is one of the oldest founded

The collection of the museum was moved

Now the museum is

THE SPIT OF VASILYEVSKY ISLAND (part 2)



In front of the former Stock Exchange building is semicircular Stock Exchange Square designed by Thomas de Thomon as an element of the Spit ensemble. To make the square the river bank was raised and lengthened by more than 100 metres, giving it a semicircular shape. The

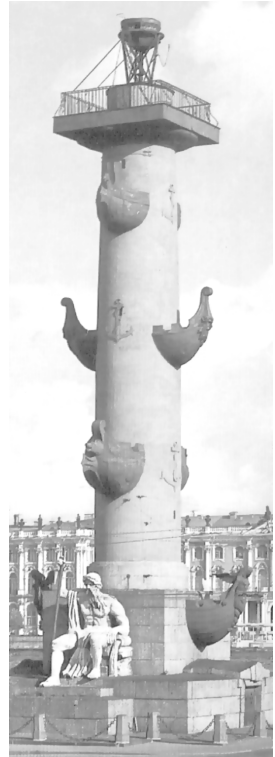
descents into the water are decorated with huge stone spheres.



At the sides of the square there are two Rostral columns. They were erected by the architect Thomas de Thomon in 1810.

The columns are 32 metres high. They are decorated with metal rostra, the beaks of ships designed for damaging the sides of enemy vessels.

Back in the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C. the Romans erected Rostral columns decorated with the beaks of enemy ships as the symbols of Rome's sea victories. And here the Rostral columns remind us of the victories of the Russian fleet.



At the foot of the columns there are large figures representing the great Russian trade water-ways: the Dnieper, the Volga, the Volkhov and the Neva.

In the 19th century the Rostral columns served as beacons. The torches on top of the columns were used to point out the way for the ships coming to the port. Nowadays they are lit on national holidays.



2A. *Read aloud the sounds and the words.*

1. [ɪ] ships, symbols, victories, figures, lit, river
2. [i:] sea, metres, beaks, beacons, Neva, Dnieper
3. [e] erected, decorated, metal, enemy, vessels, centuries
4. [æ] bank, than, back, national, chariot, damaging
5. [ə] river, former, water, enemy
6. [ʌ] front, coming
7. [ɑ:] architect, large
8. [ɒ] top, Stock, columns, rostral
9. [ɔ:] port, former, more, water, torches
10. [ʊ] goods, foot
11. [ju:] huge, used
12. [eɪ] make, raised, shape, great, trade, ways
13. [aɪ] sides, high, designed, remind
14. [əʊ] stone, Rome, Romns
15. [ɪə] spheres, here
16. [eə] square, there
17. [ð] than, there, they
18. [ŋ] bank, giving, bildung

2B. Read the names mentioned in the text.

Thomas de Thomon [tə'mɑ: də tə'mɒŋ]

Dnieper ['dni:pə]

Volga ['vɔ:lɡə]

Volkhov ['vɔ:lhəv]

Neva ['ni:və]

2C. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
[,semi'sɜ:kju:lə]		
[skweə]		
[di'zaind]		
['elɪmənt]		
[ɑ:n'sɑ:mbəl]		
['reɪzd]		
['leŋθənd]		
[di'sents]		
[sfɪəz]		
['kɒləmz]		
['dekə,reitɪd]		
[bi:ks]		
['rɒstrə]		
['dæmɪdʒɪŋ]		
['enəmi]		
['veslz]		

[ɪ'rektɪd]		
['sɪmblz]		
['vɪktərɪz]		
[,reprɪ'zɛntɪŋ]		
['bi:kənz]		
['tɔ:tʃɪz]		
['naʊə,deɪz]		
['næʃnəl]		

2D. *Answer the questions.*

1. Who designed Stock Exchange Square?
2. How was Stock Exchange Square made?
3. What is the shape of Stock Exchange Square?
4. What are the descents into the water are decorated with?
5. Where are the Rostral columns situated?
6. When were the Rostral columns erected?
7. What are the columns decorated with?
8. Where was the idea of the Rostral columns taken from?
9. Why did Ancient Romans erect Rostral columns?
10. What do the Rostral columns in Stock Exchange Square remind us of?
11. What is there at the foot of the columns? What do they represent?
12. Were the Rostral columns of the Spit designed only as a decorative element?
13. How were the torches on top of the Rostral columns used in the 19th century?
14. When are the torches on top of the columns lit nowadays?

2E. Change some of the questions of ex.2D, beginning them with "Do you know ...?", e.g.

2. How was Stock Exchange Square made?

Do you know how Stock Exchange Square was made?

4. Do you know

5. Do you know

9. Do you know

10. Do you know

14. Do you know

2F. Add the word "which" to the sentences and make the necessary changes.

e.g. We can see a building surrounded by columns.

We can see a building which is surrounded by columns.

1. In front of the former Stock Exchange building is semicircular Stock Exchange Square designed by Thomas de Thomon.

2. The river bank was raised and lengthened by more than 100 metres, giving it a semicircular shape.

3. They are decorated with metal rostra, the beaks of ships designed for damaging the sides of enemy vessels.

4. The Romans erected Rostral columns decorated with the beaks of enemy ships as the symbols of Rome's sea victories.

5. At the foot of the columns there are large figures representing the great Russian trade water-ways.

2G. Match the adjectives and the nouns. Find them in the text.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. river | rostra |
| 2. semicircular | water-ways |
| 3. huge stone | victories |
| 4. metal | shape |
| 5. enemy | holidays |
| 6. sea | bank |
| 7. large | figures |
| 8. trade | spheres |
| 9. national | vessels |

2H. Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. Stock Exchange Square is an element of the Spit ensemble.
2. The river bank was raised and lengthened by more than one hundred metres, giving it a circular shape.
3. The descents into the water are decorated with huge stone rostra.
4. Both Stock Exchange Square and the Rostral columns were designed by the same architect.
5. The Rostral columns are forty-two metres high.
6. The word "rostrum" means "the beak of a ship designed for damaging the sides of enemy vessels".
7. Ancient Romans erected Rostral columns decorated with the beaks of their own ships as the symbols of Rome's sea victories.
8. The Rostral columns were erected on Stock Exchange Square to remind us of the Roman victories in the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.
9. The figures at the foot of the columns represent the great Russian trade water-ways: the Dnieper, the Volga, the Volkhov and the Neva.
10. In the 19th century the torches on top of the columns pointed out the way for the ships coming to the port.
11. Nowadays the Rostral columns serve as beacons.

2I. Match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Semicircular Stock Exchange Square is | a) with metal rostra. |
| 2. To make the square the river bank was | b) to point out the way for the ships coming to the port. |
| 3. The descents into the water are | c) designed for damaging the sides of enemy vessels. |
| 4. At the sides of the Stock Exchange Square | d) as the symbols of Rome's sea victories. |
| 5. The columns were erected in 1810 by | e) raised and lengthened by more than 100 metres. |
| 6. The columns are decorated | f) there are two Rostral columns. |
| 7. Rostra are the beaks of ships | g) on national holidays. |
| 8. In the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C. the Romans erected Rostral columns | h) in front of the former Stock Exchange building. |
| 9. The Rostral columns in Stock Exchange Square remind us | i) decorated with huge stone spheres. |
| 10. At the foot of the columns there are large figures | j) the architect Thomas de Thomon. |
| 11. In the 19 th century the torches on top of the columns were used | k) representing the great Russian trade water-ways: the Dnieper, the Volga, the Volkhov and the Neva. |
| 12. Nowadays they are lit | l) of the victories of the Russian fleet. |

2J. Fill in the words.

fleet, architect, port, ensemble, water-ways, vessels, spheres, torches, beaks, beacons, descents, semicircular, remind, decorated, erected, lengthened, designed, representing, damaging

1. Stock Exchange Square was by the Thomas de Thomon as an element of the Spit
2. Stock Exchange Square has a shape.
3. The river bank was raised and by more than 100 metres.
4. The into the water are decorated with huge stone
5. The Rostral columns were in 1810.
6. The Rostral columns are with metal rostra.
7. Rostra are the of ships designed for the sides of enemy
8. The Rostral columns us of the victories of the Russian
9. At the foot of the columns there are large figures the great Russian trade
10. In the 19th century the Rostral columns served as
11. The on top of the columns showed the way for the ships coming to the

2K. *Act as a guide. Speak about Stock Exchange Square.*

In front of the former Stock Exchange building is
The square was designed by as
To make the square the river bank was
The descents into the water

At the sides of the square
They were erected by in
The columns are
They are decorated with

Rostra are the beaks of ships designed
Back in the B.C. the Romans erected
..... as the symbols of
And here the Rostral columns remind us of
At the foot of the columns representing the great
.....

In the Rostral columns served
The torches on top of the columns were used
Nowadays they

THE SPIT OF VASILYEVSKY ISLAND (part 3)



To the right and to the left of the Stock Exchange there are two similar buildings of the Southern and Northern Warehouses built in 1826-1832 by the architect Giovanni Lucini. Now the building on the left houses the Zoology Institute and the Zoology Museum. The building on the right houses the Dokuchayev Central Soil Science Museum, the only museum of its type in the world.



The yellow building with a dome on the bank of the Little Neva is the former Customs House. It was erected by Giovanni Lucini in 1832. The building is decorated with a portico and sculptures of Mercury, the god of trade, Neptune, the god of sea, and Ceres, the goddess of fertility. The dome of the building served

as an observation point from which the signal was sounded when ships arrived in the port. Since 1927 the building has belonged to the Institute of Russian Literature of the Academy of Sciences, known as the Pushkin House. In the rooms of the Pushkin House the Museum

of Russian Literature exhibits its collections. Manuscripts, archives and letters of almost all the great Russian writers of the 17th to 19th centuries are kept there. Pushkin's personal library is kept in a special storeroom where merchants used to store goods of great value. In 1999 a bronze bust of Pushkin made in 1899 by the Russian sculptor Ivan Nikolaevich Shreder was put up in front of the Pushkin House.



3A. *Read aloud the sounds and the words.*

1. [ɪ] similar, built, since, little, signal, institute,
2. [e] kept, central, erected, decorated, collections, centuries, special
3. [æ] bank, value
4. [ɜ:] world, Mercury, served, personal, merchants
5. [ʌ] customs, bust, front, sculptor, sculptures
6. [ɑ:] architect, ensemble
7. [ɒ] stock, god, goddess, bronze
8. [ɔ:] port, former, portico, almost, store
9. [ʊ] goods, put
10. [u:] two, rooms
11. [eɪ] exchange, trade, great
12. [aɪ] right, type, arrived, library
13. [ɔɪ] point, soil
14. [aʊ] houses, sounded
15. [əʊ] only, dome, known
16. [ɪə] museum
17. [aɪə] science
18. [ʃ] Russian
19. [ð] this, there, with
20. [j] yellow, value
21. [ŋ] buildings, bank, belong

3B. Read the names mentioned in the text.

Giovanni Lucini [dʒəʊ'vɑ:nɪ lu:'ki:nɪ]

Mercury ['mɜ:kjʊəri]

Neptune ['neɪptju:n]

Ceres ['sɪəri:z]

Shredder ['ʃredə]

3C. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
['sɪmɪlə]		
['slʌðŋ]		
['nɔ:ðŋ]		
['weə,hæʊzɪz]		
[zu'ɒlədʒɪ]		
[sɔɪl]		
['saɪəns]		
[dæʊm]		
['fɔ:mə]		
['kɒstəməz]		
['pɔ:tɪkəʊ]		
['skɒlptʃəz]		
['gɒdəs]		
[fɜ:'tɪlətɪ]		
[,ɒbzə'veɪʃn]		
['ɪnstɪtju:t]		

['lɪtrətʃə]		
[ə'kædəmə]		
[ɪg'zɪbɪts]		
['mænju,skrɪpts]		
['ɑ:kəɪvz]		
['stɔ:ru:m]		
['mɜ:tʃənts]		
['vælju:]		
[bʌst]		

3D. *Answer the questions.*

1. What buildings are situated to the right and to the left of the Stock Exchange?
2. When were they built?
3. Who was the architect of the buildings?
4. What does each of the buildings house nowadays?
5. When was the Customs House erected?
6. What sculptures decorate it?
7. Why do you think these gods were chosen?
8. How was the dome of the building used?
9. When did the Institute of Russian Literature of the Academy of Sciences move into the building?
10. By what other name is the Institute of Russian Literature known?
11. What is kept in the Museum of Russian Literature?
12. Where is Pushkin's personal library kept?
13. When did Ivan Nikolaevich Shreder create the bronze bust of Pushkin?
14. When was the bust put up in front of the Pushkin House?

3E. Change some of the questions of ex.3D, beginning them with "Can you tell me ...?"

2. Can you tell me
4. Can you tell me
5. Can you tell me
8. Can you tell me
9. Can you tell me
13. Can you tell me

3F. Add the words "that" or "which" to the sentences and make the necessary changes.

1. To the right and to the left of the Stock Exchange there are two similar buildings of the Southern and Northern Warehouses built in 1826-1832.
2. Since 1927 the building has belonged to the Institute of Russian Literature of the Academy of Sciences, known as the Pushkin House.
3. In 1999 a bronze bust of Pushkin made in 1899 by the Russian sculptor Ivan Nikolaevich Shreder was put up in front of the Pushkin House.

3G. Match parts of the word combinations. Find the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. the Stock | a) of Sciences |
| 2. the Southern and Northern | b) Institute |
| 3. the Zoology | c) Exchange |
| 4. the Central | d) Russian Literature |
| 5. the Customs | e) Warehouses |
| 6. the Academy | f) Soil Science Museum |
| 7. the Museum of | g) House |

3H. Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. The buildings situated to the right and to the left of the Stock Exchange look similar.
2. The Zoology Institute and the Zoology Museum are situated in the former warehouse.
3. The building to the left of the Stock Exchange houses the Dokuchayev Central Soil Science Museum.
4. There are several Soil Science Museums in the world.
5. The former Customs House is situated on the bank of the Little Neva.
6. The building of the Customs house was erected by Thomas de Thomon in 1832.
7. When ships arrived in the port the signal was sounded from the dome of the Northern warehouse.
8. Nowadays the building of the Customs House belongs to the Institute of Russian Literature of the Academy of Sciences.
9. Manuscripts, archives and letters of almost all the great Russian writers of the 17th to 19th centuries are kept in the Museum of Russian Literature.
10. Pushkin's personal library is kept together with the archives of other writers.
11. In front of the Pushkin House you can see a bronze bust of Pushkin made by Giovanni Luchini.
12. The bust was put up in front of the Pushkin house 100 years after it was made.

3I. Match parts of the sentences.

1. The buildings of the Southern and Northern Warehouses
 2. Now the building on the left houses
 3. The building on the right houses
 4. The former Customs House was erected
 5. The building is decorated with a portico and
 6. The dome of the building served as an observation point
 7. Since 1927 the building has belonged to the Institute of Russian Literature
 8. The Museum of Russian Literature exhibits its collections
 9. Manuscripts, archives and letters of almost all the great Russian writers
 10. A bronze bust of Pushkin was put up
 11. The bronze bust of Pushkin was made in 1899
- a) of the Academy of Sciences, known as the Pushkin House.
 - b) the Dokuchayev Central Soil Science Museum.
 - c) sculptures of Mercury, the god of trade, Neptune, the god of sea, and Ceres, the goddess of fertility.
 - d) by the Russian sculptor Ivan Nikolaevich Shreder.
 - e) the Zoology Institute and the Zoology Museum.
 - f) in the rooms of the Pushkin House.
 - g) were built in 1826-1832 by the architect Giovanni Lucini.
 - h) in front of the Pushkin House in 1999.
 - i) from which the signal was sounded when ships arrived in the port.
 - j) by Giovanni Lucini in 1832.
 - k) are kept in the Pushkin House.

3J. *Change the words on the right so that they fill the gaps on the left.*

1. The port was transferred to a more place CONVENIENCE
on Vasilyevsky Island.
2. The former Stock Exchange is by forty-four ROUND
Doric columns.
3. The main façade of the building is decorated
with a group. SCULPTURE
4. The female figure on Neptune's left
..... the River Neva. SYMBOL
5. The Stock Exchange Square has a
..... shape. SEMICIRCLE
6. The bank of the Neva was
..... by more than LONG
100 metres.
7. To the right and to the left of the Stock
Exchange there are two similar
..... BUILD
8. The dome of the Customs House served as an
..... point. OBSERVE
9. The Museum of Russian Literature exhibits its
..... in the rooms COLLECT
of the Pushkin House.

3K. *Change **it**, **they**, **he** or **she** into the words from the text.*

1. **They** were built in 1826-1832.
2. **It** is the only museum of its type in the world.
3. **It** is a yellow building with a dome.
4. **It** is situated to the left of the Stock Exchange.
5. **She** is the goddess of fertility.
6. **He** is the god of trade.
7. **He** is the god of sea.
8. **It** is known as the Pushkin House.
9. **It** was put up in front of the Pushkin house.
10. **They** are kept in the Pushkin House.
11. **It** is kept in a special storeroom.
12. **He** made a bronze bust of Pushkin in 1899.

3L. *Speak about the buildings of the Spit of Vasilyevsky Island.*

To the right and to the left of the Stock Exchange

They were built in by the architect

Now the building on the left houses

The building on the right

The yellow building with a dome on the bank is

It was erected by in

The building is decorated with a portico and

The dome of the building served as from
which the signal was sounded when

Since 1927 the building has belonged to known
as

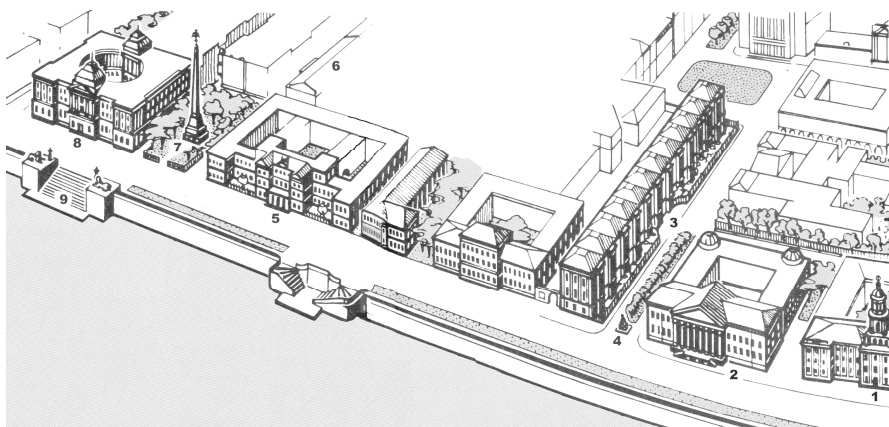
In the rooms of the Museum of Russian
Literature

Manuscripts, archives and letters of

Pushkin's personal library is kept in

In 1999 a bronze bust of Pushkin

It was made in by



- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Kunstkamera | 6. First Cadet Corps |
| 2. Academy of Sciences | 7. Rumiantsev Obelisk |
| 3. St. Petersburg University | 8. Academy of Arts |
| 4. Monument to Lomonosov | 9. the pier with the Egyptian Sphinxes |
| 5. Menshikov Palace | |

THE UNIVERSITY EMBANKMENT (part 1)

The University Embankment
 (situate) between Palace Bridge and Blagoveshchensky Bridge. It
 (name) after the university in
 1887. Most of the buildings on the University Embankment
 (connect) with the development of
 Russian science. Among them is the first public natural science
 museum – the Kunstkamera. The word “Kunstkamera” comes from
 the German words: “Kunst” means “art” and “Kammer” means “a
 chamber” or “a room”.

The building of the Kunstkamera
 (erect) in 1718-1734 by several architects including Ivan Mattarnovi
 and Mikhail Zemtsov. It is an interesting example of Baroque style of
 early period. The façade of the building
 (divide) into three parts linked by a tower.

The construction of the building
 (start) by the order of Peter I. The Kunstkamera specially
 (design) to house his private collections
 brought back from his European travels. They contained different
 kinds of rare stones, stuffed exotic animals, Buddhist idols and
 anatomical preparations. The public could see them free of charge.



Until the late 18th century
 this building was also the
 seat of the Russian Academy
 of Sciences. Besides, part of
 the building housed the first
 public library, while the
 tower accommodated the
 observatory.

The famous Russian
 scientist Mikhail Lomonosov was the founder of the Academy. He
 worked there from 1741 to 1765. Now the Museum of Mikhail
 Lomonosov (locate) there. In the
 museum you can learn about the life of Lomonosov. You can also
 learn about the development of the 18th century Russian astronomy
 and see the Great Academic Globe.

In 1878 the Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and
 Ethnography (form). Its
 collections (dedicate) to
 everyday life and culture of the peoples of the world.

4A. *Read the text and open the brackets, using Passive Voice.*

4B. *Read aloud the sounds and the words.*

1. [ɪ] bridge, linked, different, until
2. [i:] see, seat, means, free, three, Peter, peoples

3. [e] connected, erected, several, specially, development
4. [æ] back, palace, natural, travels, animals
5. [ɜ:] university, first, words, world, early, worked, learn
6. [ʌ] public, comes, among, stuffed, construction
7. [ɑ:] after, art, parts, architects, example, façade, started, charge
8. [ɔ:] order, brought, also, formed
9. [u:] room, including
10. [ei] late, named, contained, famous, located
11. [ai] style, divided, designed, private, idols, besides, library, while
12. [aʊ] house, founder
13. [əʊ] most, stones, globe, located
14. [iə] here, museum, period
15. [eə] rare
16. [aʊə] tower
17. [aɪə] science, scientist
18. [ɪ] natural, century, culture, charge
19. [ð] this, there
20. [ɔʒ] charge
21. [ŋ] among, linked, bank, buildings

4C. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
[ɪm'bærjkmənt]		
['sɪtʃueɪtɪd]		
[,ju:ni'vɜ:səti]		
[dɪ'veləpmənt]		
['saɪəns]		
[ə'mʌŋ]		
[kʌnst'kæməərə]		

[ˈtʃeɪmbə]		
[ˈɑ:kɪ,tæks]		
[ɪnˈklu:dɪŋ]		
[bəˈrɒk]		
[ˈpɪəriəd]		
[fəˈsɑ:d]		
[ˈspeʃli]		
[dɪˈzaɪnd]		
[ˈpraɪvət]		
[jʊərəˈpiən]		
[stʌft]		
[ɪgˈzɒtɪk]		
[ˈbʊdɪst ˈaɪdlz]		
[,ænəˈtɒmɪkl]		
[tʃɑ:dʒ]		
[əˈkɒmə,deɪtɪd]		
[ɒbˈzɜ:vətɪ]		
[ˈsaɪəntɪst]		
[ˈfæʊndə]		
[læʊˈkeɪtɪd]		
[,ænθərəˈpɒlədʒɪ]		
[ˈkʌltʃə]		
[eθˈnɒgrəfi]		
[ˈdedɪ,keɪtɪd]		

4D. Answer the questions.

1. What was the first public natural science museum in Russia?
2. What does the word "Kunstkamera" come from?
3. What do the words "kunst" and "kammer" mean?
4. When did the construction of the Kunstkamera begin?
5. Who was the building erected by?
6. What is the architectural style of the building?
7. How many parts is the façade of building divided into?
8. How are the parts of the building linked?
9. Who ordered to build the Kunstkamera? Why?
10. What did the collections of the museum contain?
11. How long was the building of the Kunstkamera the seat of the Russian Academy of Sciences?
12. Who was the founder of the Academy?
13. What can you see in the Museum of Mikhail Lomonosov?
14. When was the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography formed?
15. What are the collections of the museum dedicated to?

4E. Change some of the questions of ex.4D, beginning them with "Do you know ...?"

2. Do you know
3. Do you know
4. Do you know
5. Do you know
10. Do you know

4F. *Add the words "that" or "which" to the sentences and make the necessary changes.*

1. The building of the Kunstkamera was erected in 1718-1734 by several architects including Ivan Mattarnovi and Mikhail Zemtsov.
2. The façade of the building is divided into three parts linked by a tower.
3. The Kunstkamera was specially designed to house his private collections brought back from his European travels.

4G. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The University Embankment got its name in the 18th century.
2. The Kunstkamera is one of the buildings on the University Embankment connected with the development of Russian science.
3. The Kunstkamera is the first public art museum.
4. The Kunstkamera was designed by Domenico Trezzini.
5. The building of the Kunstkamera was erected in the Classical style of early period.
6. The Kunstkamera was built by the order of Peter I to house his private collections of furniture.
7. The public had to pay a lot of money to see his collections.
8. In the 19th century the building of the Kunstkamera housed the Russian Academy of Sciences, the first public library, while the tower accommodated the observatory.
9. There is only one museum in the Kunstkamera now.
10. The Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography is dedicated to everyday life and culture of the peoples of Russia.

4H. Match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Most of the buildings on the University Embankment | a) the seat of the Russian Academy of Sciences. |
| 2. The word “Kunstkamera” comes from the German words: | b) of Baroque style of early period. |
| 3. The building of the Kunstkamera was erected | c) are connected with the development of Russian science. |
| 5. The building of Kunstkamera is an interesting example | d) are dedicated to everyday life and culture of the peoples of the world. |
| 6. The Kunstkamera was specially designed to house the private collections of Peter I | e) worked in the Academy of Sciences from 1741 to 1765. |
| 7. The collections of the Kunstkamera contained all kinds of rare stones, stuffed exotic animals, | f) in 1718-1734 by several architects including Ivan Mattarnovi and Mikhail Zemtsov. |
| 8. Until the late 18 th century this building was | g) the tower accommodated the observatory. |
| 9. Part of the building housed the first public library, while | h) brought back from his European travels. |
| 10. The famous Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov | i) “Kunst” means “art” and “Kammer” means “a chamber” or “a room”. |
| 11. In the Museum of Mikhail Lomonosov you can learn about | j) the life of the famous scientist and the development of the 18 th century Russian astronomy. |
| 12. The collections of the Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography | k) Buddhist idols and anatomical preparations. |

4I. *Change the words on the right so that they fill the gaps on the left.*

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. The of the
Kunstkamera is connected with the
..... of
Russian science. | BUILD

DEVELOP |
| 2. It is an interesting example of Baroque
..... of early
period. | ARCHITECT |
| 3. The of the
building was started by the order of Peter I. | CONSTRUCT |
| 4. Peter I brought large
..... from his
..... travels. | COLLECT
EUROPE |
| 5. The building was
designed to house them. | SPECIAL |
| 6. They contained rare stones, stuffed exotic
animals, Buddhist idols and
..... preparations. | ANATOMY |
| 7. Mikhail Lomonosov was a famous Russian
..... | SCIENCE |
| 8. He was the of the
Academy of Sciences. | FOUND |
| 9. In the museum you can learn about the
..... of M. Lomonosov. | LIVE |

4J. Match the adjectives and the nouns. Find the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. University | a) library |
| 2. natural | b) collections |
| 3. Baroque | c) life |
| 4. private | d) science |
| 5. exotic | e) scientist |
| 6. public | f) Embankment |
| 7. Russian | g) animals |
| 8. everyday | h) style |

4K. Speak about the *Kunstkamera*.

The University Embankment is situated

It was named after

Most of the buildings on the University Embankment are

Among them is the first

The word “Kunstkamera” comes from

The building of the Kunstkamera was erected in by

It is an interesting example of

The façade of the building is divided

The construction of the building was started

The Kunstkamera was specially designed

They contained all kinds of rare stones,

The public could see them

Until the late 18th century this building was also

Besides, part of the building housed while the tower

The famous Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov

He worked there from

Now the Museum of

In the museum you can learn about

You can also learn aboutand see

In 1878 the Peter the Great Museum of

Its collections are dedicated to

THE UNIVERSITY EMBANKMENT (part 2)



Next to the Kunstkamera we can see a building strictly classical in design, decorated with an eight-column portico. It was built at the end of the 18th century by the architect Giacomo Quarenghi. The clear-cut composition as well as yellow-and-white colouring are typical of early classical architecture. The Russian Academy of Sciences resided here till 1934, when it was transferred to Moscow. At present the building houses the Petersburg branch of the Academy.

In 1986 the monument to Mikhail Lomonosov was erected next to the Academy building at the beginning of Mendeleyevskaya Line.





The red-and-white building of the Twelve Collegiums stretching for nearly five hundred metres along Mendeleyevskaya Line is one of the oldest in the city.

It is divided into twelve identical

sections. It was designed by Domenico Trezzini. The construction of the building was started in 1722 and finished in 1742 by the architect Mikhail Zemtsov. Its construction is associated with the state reforms of Peter I and with his desire to locate the centre of the city on Vasilyevsky Island. The building accommodated the highest bodies of the state power in Russia - the Senate and Collegiums (Ministries). Later these government institutions were moved to the left bank of the Neva.

In 1819 the building was taken over by St. Petersburg University. Among its students were the chemist Alexander Butlerov, physiologist Ivan Sechenov, engineer Alexander Popov who invented the radio, novelist Ivan Turgenev, poet Nikolay Nekrasov, and many other prominent scientists and writers. The outstanding Russian chemist Dmitry Mendeleev worked at the University for nearly 25 years. Mendeleev's memorial museum was opened in 1911 in the flat where the great scientist used to live.

5A. *Read aloud the sounds and the words.*

1. [ɪ] city, strictly, built, composition, typical
2. [e] development, decorated, century, erected, sections, invented
3. [æ] classical, Academy
4. [ɜ:] early, transferred, worked, university
5. [ʌ] among, colouring, hundred, oother

6. [ɑ:] architect, architecture, branch
7. [ɒ] column, monument, bodies, prominent
8. [ɔ:] portico, reforms
9. [eɪ] eight, state, locate, chamber, taken, great
10. [aɪ] design, private, divided, highest, writers
11. [aʊ] founder, power
12. [əʊ] oldest, over, poet, opened
13. [ɪə] period, clear, nearly, engineer
14. [aɪə] science, desire
15. [ʃ] specially, composition
16. [ŋ] colouring, stretching, among, along, including

5B. Read the name of the architect.

Giacomo Quarenghi [dʒə'kɒmə kwə'reŋɡɪ]

5C. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
['pɔ: tɪk əʊ]		
[dɪ 'z aɪ n]		
['tɪ pɪ k l]		
[ə 'k æ d ə mɪ]		
[rɪ 'z aɪ dɪ d]		
[t r æ n s ' f ɜ : d]		
[k ə ' lɪ dʒɪ ə m z]		
['s t r e tʃ ɪ ŋ]		
[aɪ ' d e n tɪ k l]		
[ə ' s əʊ sɪ , eɪ tɪ d]		
[dɪ 'z aɪ ə]		

[ə'kɒmə,deɪtɪd]		
['senət]		
['mɪnɪstrɪz]		
['gʌvnmənt]		
[,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃnz]		
[,fɪzɪ'ɒlədʒɪst]		
['prɒmɪnənt]		
[aʊt'stændɪŋ]		
['saɪəntɪsts]		
['kɛmɪst]		
[mə'mɔ:riəl]		

5D. *Answer the questions.*

1. What did the building next to the Kunstkamera house in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th centuries?
2. Who was the architect of the building?
3. What is the style of the building? What are the typical features of this style?
4. How is the building decorated?
5. What happened in 1934?
6. What does the building house now?
7. Why do you think the monument to Mikhail Lomonosov was put up next to the Academy building?
8. When was the monument erected?
9. Who designed the building of the Twelve Collegiums?
10. How long did it take to build the Twelve Collegiums?
11. What does the building look like?
12. What did the building accommodate in the 18th century?

13. When was the building taken over by St. Petersburg University?
14. What famous people studied there?
15. Whose museum is in St. Petersburg University?
16. Where is the museum situated?

5E. *Change some of the questions of ex. 5D, beginning them with "Do you know ...?" or "Can you tell me...?"*

4.
6.
8.
10.
11.
12.

5F. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The building of the Russian Academy of Sciences was built by Domenico Trezzini.
2. The building is decorated with an eight-column portico.
3. The clear-cut composition as well as red-and-white colouring are typical of early classical architecture.
4. In 1934 the Academy of Sciences was transferred from Moscow to St. Petersburg.
5. In 1986 the monument to Dmitry Mendeleev was erected next to the Academy of Sciences.

6. The length of the Twelve Collegiums building is nearly 500 metres.
7. The building of the Twelve Collegiums was designed by Mikhail Zemtsov.
8. Peter I wanted to locate the centre of the city on Vasilyevsky Island.
9. The Senate and Collegiums were the highest bodies of the state power in Russia.
10. The outstanding Russian chemist Dmitry Mendeleev worked at the Academy of Sciences for nearly 25 years.

5G. Fill in the table. Complete the sentences.

	<i>person</i>		<i>person</i>
write	writer	novel	
study		poem	
science		engine	
architecture		ministry	
physiology		sculpture	
chemistry		painting	
empire		state	

1. Mikhail Lomonosov was a
2. Alexander Butlerov was a
3. Nikolay Nekrasov was a
4. Mikhail Zemtsov was an
5. Ivan Sechenov was a
6. Andrey Merkuriev was an icon-
7. Alexander Popov was an
8. Ivan Turgenev was a
9. Ivan Shreder was a
10. Peter I was an
11. Butlerov, Sechenov, Popov, Turgenev, and Nekrasov were of St. Petersburg University.

5H. Match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Next to the Kunstkamera we see a building | a) by St. Petersburg University. |
| 2. It was built at the end of the 18 th century | b) was designed by Domenico Trezzini. |
| 3. The Russian Academy of Sciences resided here till 1934, | c) when it was transferred to Moscow. |
| 4. In 1986 the monument to Mikhail Lomonosov | d) worked at the University for nearly 25 years. |
| 5. The red-and-white building of the Twelve Collegiums | e) strictly classical in design. |
| 6. The construction of the building was finished | f) by the architect Mikhail Zemtsov. |
| 7. The building accommodated the highest bodies of the state power in Russia – | g) in the flat where the great scientist used to live. |
| 8. In 1819 the building was taken over | h) was erected next to the Academy building at the beginning of Mendeleyevskaya Line. |
| 9. The outstanding Russian chemist Dmitry Mendeleev | i) the Senate and Collegiums (Ministries). |
| 10. Mendeleev's memorial museum was opened in 1911 | j) by the architect Giacomo Quarenghi. |

5I. Fill in the words.

divided, resided, taken over, erected, accommodated, transferred, houses, memorial, prominent, typical, outstanding, portico, desire, construction, composition

1. The building of the Academy of Sciences is decorated with an eight-column
2. The clear-cut of the building as well as yellow-and-white colouring are of early classical architecture.
3. The Russian Academy of Sciences in this building from the end of the 18th century till 1934, when it was to Moscow.
4. Nowadays the building the Petersburg branch of the Academy.
5. The monument to Mikhail Lomonosov was next to the Academy building in 1986.
6. The red-and-white building of the Twelve Collegiums is into twelve identical sections.
7. The of the building is associated with the state reforms of Peter I and with his to locate the centre of the city on Vasilyevsky Island.
8. The building the highest bodies of the state power in Russia - the Senate and Collegiums (Ministries).
9. In 1819 the building was by St. Petersburg University.
10. Among its students were many scientists and writers.
11. The museum of the Russian chemist Dmitry Mendeleev was opened in 1911 in the flat where the great scientist used to live.

5J. *Fill in the prepositions.*

with, over, of, at, to, to, in, into

1. classical design,
2. the end of the century,
3. are typical classical architecture,
4. next the Academy,
5. is divided sections,
6. is associated the state reforms,
7. were moved the left bank,
8. was taken by University

5K. *Change **it** or **he** into the words from the text.*

1. **It** was built by the architect Giacomo Quarenghi.
2. **It** is divided into twelve identical sections.
3. **It** is decorated with an eight-column portico.
4. **It** was designed by Domenico Trezzini.
5. **It** was transferred to Moscow in 1934.
6. **It** accommodated the highest bodies of the state power in Russia.
7. **He** worked at the University for nearly 25 years.
8. **He** invented the radio.
9. **He** was a famous physiologist.
10. **It** was opened in 1911.
11. **It** was finished in 1742 by the architect Mikhail Zemtsov.
12. **It** was erected in 1986 next to the Academy building at the beginning of Mendeleyevskaya Line.

5L. *Speak about the Academy of Sciences and St.Petersburg University. Use the plan.*

1. What the building looks like;
2. When it was erected;
3. Who it was designed and built by;
4. What was located in the building in the past;
5. What the building houses nowadays;
6. What famous people are connected with the building;
7. Whose monument (museum) is next to (inside) the building.

THE UNIVERSITY EMBANKMENT (part 3)



Another interesting building on the University Embankment is the Palace of Peter's closest friend and associate Alexander Menshikov. Peter I trusted Menshikov with his most important state affairs and projects. Menshikov was the first general-governor of St. Petersburg, and did much for its development.

Menshikov was given Vasilyevsky Island as a present in 1707, but later, in 1714, the tsar took the present back. When Menshikov owned Vasilyevsky Island, he managed to build the palace.

The construction of the palace started in 1710 to the design of Giovanni Fontana and was continued by the architect Johann Gottfried Schadel. The Menshikov Palace was the first large stone building in St. Petersburg. It combined elements of both Russian and Western European architecture.

The interiors of the palace were decorated with gold, silver, marble, precious kinds of wood, paintings, sculptures, large mirrors, crystal chandeliers, Chinese silk wallpaper, and tapestries. The palace was the most luxurious building in St Petersburg at the time and was often used for official diplomatic receptions and assemblies.

In the second half of the 20th century the Menshikov Palace was restored to its original look. It was opened to the public in 1981. Nowadays the palace houses part of the State Hermitage collection dedicated to Russian culture of the early 18th century.

When Alexander Menshikov and his family were exiled to Siberia in 1727, his palace was given to the First Cadet Corps. Later the Corps was enlarged and a new building was added to it. This privileged military school trained future Russian army officers. One of them was Field Marshal Pyotr Rumiantsev. Under his command the Russian troops won the victory over the Turks in 1768-1774. The grey granite obelisk opposite the Cadet Corps building commemorates this victory. It was erected by the architect Vikenty Brenna in 1799. Later a garden was laid around it. Now the garden where the Rumiantsev Obelisk stands is called the Rumiantsev Garden.



6A. *Read aloud the sounds and the words.*

1. [ɪ] given, silver, mirrors, crystal, silk, victory
2. [e] friend, general, development, present, elements, western, decorated
3. [æ] stands, back, embankment, palace, managed, family, granite
4. [ɜ:] University, first, Turks, early
5. [ʌ] but, trusted, much, construction, sculptures, won, public
6. [ɑ:] tsar, started, architect, marble, large, enlarged, command, garden
7. [ɒ] often, projects, opposite
8. [ɔ:] important, called, restored
9. [ʊ] took, wood, look

10. [u:] troops
11. [eɪ] state, later, paintings, trained, grey, laid
12. [aɪ] island, design, combined, kinds
13. [əʊ] most, owned, stone, both, gold, most
14. [iə] European, interiors
15. [eə] affairs, where
16. [θ] both
17. [ʃ] Russian, construction, precious
18. [ɪ] much, sculptures, Chinese, culture, future, century
19. [dʒ] large, projects, general, managed, original
20. [j] European, University
21. [ŋ] interesting, building, embankment

6B. *Read the names mentioned in the text.*

Giovanni Fontana [dʒəʊ'vɑ:nɪ fən'tɑ:nə]

Johann Gottfried Schadel ['dʒəʊhən 'gɒtfri:d 'ʃædl]

Siberia [saɪ'biəriə]

Cadet Corps [kə'det 'kɔ:]

6C. *Find the words in the text and fill in the table.*

transcription	word	translation
[ə'sæʊsɪət]		
[ə'feəz]		
['dʒenərəl]		
['gʌvənə]		
[dɪ'zain]		
['ɑ:kɪ,tektʃə]		
[ɪnt'ɪəriəz]		
['preʃəs]		
['krɪstl]		

[,ʃændə'liəz]		
['tæpɪstrɪz]		
[lʌg'zjʊəriəs]		
[ə'fɪʃl]		
[,dɪplə'mætɪk]		
[rɪ'sepʃnz]		
[ə'semblɪz]		
[rɪ'stɔ:d]		
['dedɪ,ketɪd]		
['eksəɪld]		
['prɪvəlɪdʒd]		
[tru:ps]		
['grænɪt]		
['ɒbə,lɪsk]		
[kə'memə,reit]		

6D. *Answer the questions.*

1. Who was Alexander Menshikov?
2. Why did Menshikov build his palace on Vasilyevsky Island?
3. How long did Vasilyevsky Island belong to Menshikov?
4. When did the tsar take back his present?
5. When did the construction of the palace start?
6. What architect designed the palace?
7. What architect finished the construction of the palace?
8. How were the interiors of the palace decorated?
9. Why was the palace often used for official diplomatic receptions and assemblies?

10. When was the palace opened to the public?
11. What collection does the Menshikov Palace house?
12. What happened to Menshikov and his family in 1727?
13. What privileged military school was located in the palace?
14. What was Pyotr Rumiantsev?
15. What can you see in the Rumiantsev Garden?
16. What event does it commemorate?
17. When was it erected?
18. Who was its architect?

6E. *Change some of the questions of ex. 6D, beginning them with "Have you heard...?"*

2.
.....
4.
.....
5.
.....
8.
.....
10.
.....
11.
.....
16.
.....
17.
.....

6F. Match the dates and the events.

	The tsar took the present back.
1707	The Menshikov Palace was opened to the public.
1710	The construction of the Menshikov Palace started.
1714	Alexander Menshikov and his family were exiled to Siberia.
1727	The Rumiantsev Obelisk was erected by the architect
1768-1774	Vikenty Brenna.
1799	Menshikov was given Vasilyevsky Island as a present by
1981	Peter I.
	The Russian troops won the victory over the Turks.

6G. Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. Alexander Menshikov was the first general-governor of St. Petersburg.
2. From 1707 till his exile to Siberia in 1727 Alexander Menshikov owned Vasilyevsky Island.
3. The Menshikov Palace was designed by the architect Johann Gottfried Schedel.
4. The Menshikov Palace is an example of traditional Russian architecture.
5. The first large stone building in St. Petersburg was the palace of Peter I.
6. The Menshikov Palace was often used for official diplomatic receptions and assemblies.
7. The State Hermitage collection in the Menshikov Palace is dedicated to Russian culture of the late 18th century.
8. Pyotr Rumiantsev was educated in the First Cadet Corps.
9. The Rumiantsev Obelisk commemorates his victory in the war with Sweden.
10. The Rumiantsev Obelisk was erected by the architect Vikenty Brenna in 1768-1774.
11. The garden where the Rumiantsev Obelisk stands is called the Field Marshal Garden.

6H. Match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Alexander Menshikov was Peter's | a) in the second half of the 20th century. |
| 2. Peter I trusted Menshikov with | b) and did much for its development. |
| 3. Menshikov was the first general-governor of St. Petersburg, | c) is called the Rumiantsev Garden. |
| 4. Peter I gave Menshikov Vasilyevsky Island as a present, | d) by Giovanni Fontana. |
| 5. The Menshikov Palace was designed | e) which trained future Russian army officers. |
| 6. The Menshikov Palace was the first | f) dedicated to Russian culture of the early 18 th century. |
| 7. The palace was the most luxurious building in St. Petersburg at the time | g) large stone building in St. Petersburg. |
| 8. The Menshikov Palace was opened to the public | h) closest friend and associate. |
| 9. Nowadays the palace houses part of the State Hermitage collection | i) was erected by the architect Vikenty Brenna in 1799. |
| 10. In 1727 the palace was given to the First Cadet Corps | j) but later the tsar took the present back. |
| 11. Under the command of Field Marshal Pyotr Rumiantsev | k) his most important state affairs and projects. |
| 12. The grey granite obelisk opposite the Cadet Corps building | l) the Russian troops won the victory over the Turks in 1768-1774. |
| 13. The garden laid around the Rumiantsev Obelisk | m) and was often used for official diplomatic receptions and assemblies. |

6I. Change *it, he or they* into the words from the text.

1. **He** trusted Menshikov with his most important state affairs.
2. **It** was owned by Menshikov from 1707 till 1714.
3. **He** designed the Menshikov Palace.
4. **He** continued the construction of the palace.
5. **They** were exiled to Siberia in 1727.
6. **It** was located in the Menshikov Palace in the 18th-19th centuries.
7. **It** was erected to commemorate the victory over the Turks.
8. **He** erected the obelisk in 1799.
9. **It** was laid around the obelisk.

6J. Fill in the words.

was restored, was given, is dedicated, was continued, was often used, was opened, were decorated

1. Menshikov Vasilyevsky Island as a present in 1707.
2. The construction of the palace started in 1710 to the design of Giovanni Fontana and by the architect Johann Gottfried Schadel.
3. The interiors of the palace with gold, silver, marble, precious kinds of wood, paintings, sculptures, large mirrors, crystal chandeliers, Chinese silk wallpaper, and tapestries.
4. The palace for official diplomatic receptions and assemblies.
5. In the second half of the 20th century the Menshikov Palace to its original look.
6. It to the public in 1981.
7. Nowadays the palace houses part of the State Hermitage collection which to Russian culture of the early 18th century.

6K. *Change the words on the right so that they fill the gaps on the left.*

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. The palace belonged to Peter's
..... friend and associate
Alexander Menshikov. | CLOSE |
| 2. The Menshikov Palace was the
..... large stone building
in St. Petersburg. | ONE |
| 3. Menshikov did much for the
..... of St. Petersburg. | DEVELOP |
| 4. The palace was the most
..... building in
St. Petersburg. | LUXURY |
| 5. The interiors of the palace were decorated with
gold, silver, marble, precious kinds of wood,
..... silk wallpaper, and
tapestries. | CHINA |
| 6. The palace was often used for official
..... receptions and
assemblies. | DIPLOMAT |
| 7. Later the Cadet Corps was
and a new building was added to it. | LARGE |
| 8. In the half of the
20th century the Menshikov Palace was restored
to its original look. | TWO |
| 9. The grey granite obelisk opposite the Cadet
Corps building
the victory over the Turks in 1768-1774. | MEMORY |

6L. *Speak about the Menshikov Palace and the Rumiantsev Obelisk.
Use the plan.*

1. Who Alexander Menshikov was;
2. Why he managed to build the palace on Vasilyevsky Island;
3. Who designed and built the palace;
4. What the palace looked like and how it was used;
5. What happened to the palace when Menshikov was exiled;
6. What is located in the palace nowadays;
7. Where Pyotr Rumiantsev studied;
8. What he was famous for;
9. Who was the Rumiantsev Obelisk created by;
10. What was laid around the obelisk later.

THE UNIVERSITY EMBANKMENT (part 4)



The Academy of Arts was founded in 1757 by Ivan Shuvalov. At first it was located in Shuvalov's palace in Sadovaya Street. It was called The Academy of the Three Most Noble Arts (painting, sculpture and architecture). In 1764, Catherine the Great renamed it the Imperial Academy of Arts and commissioned a new building of the Academy. Its first rector, Alexander Kokorinov, together with the French architect Jean Batiste Vallin De la Mothe, developed the design of the building. The foundations were laid in 1765, but the building works were completed only in 1788.



The Academy of Arts is an example of early Classicism in Russian architecture. The main entrance is decorated with a portico of paired columns with the sculptures of Hercules and Flora installed between them.



On the dome of Academy there is a large statue of Minerva, the patroness of learning and the arts.

The Academy of Arts has played an important role in the development of Russian art. Such famous Russian artists as Karl Bryullov, Ivan Kramskoy, Ilya Repin, Valentin Serov and others studied and worked there.

The building of the Academy houses lecture halls, studios and a museum. The Ceremonial Halls on the second floor are decorated with copies of paintings by Raphael, Titian and other famous Italian artists. The copies were made in the 19th century by the best students of the Academy who were sent to study abroad.

The museum collection includes works by Russian artists and sculptors who had previously studied at the Academy. The museum also organizes temporary art exhibitions.

7A. *Read the name of the architect.*

Jean Batiste Vallin De la Mothe [ˈʒɑ:ŋ bəˈtɪst vəˈlɛn dələˈmɒt]

7B. *Find the words in the text and fill in the table.*

transcription	word	translation
[ləʊˈkeɪtɪd]		
[əˈkædəmə]		
[ˈɑ:kɪ,tektʃə]		
[ɪmˈpɪəriəl]		
[kəˈmɪʃənd]		

[fəʊn'deɪʃnz]		
['klæsi,sɪzm]		
['entrəns]		
['dekə,reɪtɪd]		
['pɔ:tɪkəʊ]		
[peəd]		
['hɜ:kjʊli:z]		
[flɔ:rə]		
[ɪn'stɔ:ld]		
['stætʃu:]		
[mɪ'nɜ:və]		
['peɪtrənəs]		
['stju:diəʊs]		
[,serə'mæʊniəl]		
['ræfeɪəl]		
['tɪʃjən]		
[ɪ'tæljən]		
[ə'brɔ:d]		
[ɪn'klu:dz]		
['pri:vɪəsli]		
['ɔ:gə,naɪzəz]		
['tempərəri]		
[,eksɪ'biʃnz]		

7C. Write the words next to the sounds.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. [æ] _____ | f amous |
| 2. [e] _____ | p air |
| 3. [ɜ:] _____ | d ome |
| 4. [ʌ] _____ | h ouses |
| 5. [ɑ:] _____ | F rench |
| 6. [ɒ] _____ | a rtist |
| 7. [ɔ:] _____ | th ere |
| 8. [eɪ] _____ | p alace |
| 9. [aɪ] _____ | f loor |
| 10. [ʌʊ] _____ | R ussian |
| 11. [əʊ] _____ | m useum |
| 12. [iə] _____ | d esign |
| 13. [eə] _____ | f irst |
| 14. [ʃ] _____ | s econd |
| 15. [ɪŋ] _____ | p ainting |
| 16. [ɒ] _____ | c olumn |
| 17. [ju:] _____ | st udy |
| 18. [ŋ] _____ | st udent |

7D. Answer the questions.

1. When was the Academy of Arts founded?
2. Who founded the Academy of Arts?
3. Where was the Academy of Arts located at first?
4. What was it called?
5. Who commissioned a new building of the Academy of Arts?
6. How did she change the name of the Academy?
7. Who designed the building of the Academy of Arts?
8. How long did it take to erect the building?
9. What is the architectural style of the building?
10. How is the building decorated?
11. Who studied and worked in the Academy of Arts?
12. What does the building of the Academy include?

13. How are the interiors on the second floor decorated?
14. What is exhibited in the museum of the Academy of Arts?

7E. *Change some of the questions of ex. 7D, beginning them with "Do you know...?", "Can you tell me...?" or "Have you heard...?"*

1.
.....
6.
.....
8.
.....
10.
.....
12.
.....
13.
.....
14.
.....

7F. *Change **he, she, it** or **they** into the words from the text.*

1. **He** founded the Academy of Arts.
2. At first the Academy of Arts was located in **it**.
3. **She** commissioned a new building of the Academy.
4. **He** was the first rector of the Academy.
5. **They** developed the design of the building.
6. **They** are installed between the columns of the portico.
7. **It** decorates the dome of the Academy.
8. **They** studied and worked in the Academy of Arts.
9. **They** are decorated with copies of paintings by Raphael, Titian and other famous Italian artists.

10. **They** were sent to study abroad.
11. **It** includes works by Russian artists and sculptors who had previously studied at the Academy.
12. **It** organizes temporary exhibitions.

7G. *Match parts of the sentences.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Academy of Arts was founded | a) of Minerva, the patroness of learning and the arts. |
| 2. At first it was located | b) Alexander Kokorinov and Jean Batiste Vallin De la Mothe |
| 3. In 1764, Catherine the Great | c) who had previously studied at the Academy. |
| 4. The building was designed by | d) of early Classicism in Russian architecture. |
| 5. The foundations were laid in 1765, | e) in Shuvalov's palace in Sadovaya Street. |
| 6. The Academy of Arts is an example | f) in the development of Russian art. |
| 7. The main entrance is decorated with a portico of paired columns | g) in 1757 by Ivan Shuvalov. |
| 8. On the dome of Academy there is a large statue | h) but the building works were completed only in 1788. |
| 9. The Academy of Arts has played an important role | i) lecture halls, studios and a museum. |
| 10. The building of the Academy houses | j) commissioned a new building of the Academy. |
| 11. The museum collection includes works by Russian artists and sculptors | k) with the sculptures of Hercules and Flora installed between them. |

7H. *Change the verbs in brackets into the Passive Voice.*

1. The Academy of Arts in 1757.
(found)
2. At first it in Shuvalov's palace
in Sadovaya Street. (locate)
3. It the Academy of the
Three Most Noble Arts. (call)
4. The design of the building by
Alexander Kokorinov together with the French architect Jean
Batiste Vallin De la Mothe. (develop)
5. The foundations of the Academy
in 1765. (lay)
6. The building works only in
1788. (complete)
7. The main entrance with a
portico of paired columns. (decorate)
8. The sculptures of Hercules and Flora
between the columns. (install)
9. The Ceremonial Halls on the second floor
..... with copies of paintings
by Raphael, Titian and other famous Italian artists. (decorate)
10. The copies in the
19th century by the best students of the Academy who
..... to study abroad. (make, send)

7I. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The Academy of the Three Most Noble Arts was located on the
University Embankment.
2. Ivan Shuvalov renamed it the Imperial Academy of Arts and
commissioned a new building of the Academy.
3. Jean Batiste Vallin De la Mothe, together with the architect
Alexander Kokorinov, developed the design of the building.

4. The foundations were laid in 1765, but the building works were completed 23 years later.
5. The Academy of Arts is an example of early Baroque style in Russian architecture.
6. The façade of the building is decorated with the sculptures of Hercules, Flora and Minerva.
7. Karl Bryullov, Ivan Kramskoy, Ilya Repin, Valentin Serov and other famous Russian artists studied and worked in the Academy of Arts.
8. The Ceremonial Halls on the second floor are decorated with copies of paintings by famous Russian artists.
9. If you visit the museum of the Academy you can see works by Russian artists and sculptors who had previously studied there.

7J. *Change the words on the right so that they fill the gaps on the left.*

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. The rector of the Academy of Arts was Ivan Kokorinov. | ONE |
| 2. Kokorinov designed the of the Academy together with the architect Jean Batiste Vallin De la Mothe. | BUILD
FRANCE |
| 3. The Academy of Arts is an example of early in Russian | CLASSICAL
ARCHITECT |
| 4. The dome is decorated with the statue of Minerva, the of learning and the arts. | PATRON |
| 5. The Academy of Arts has played an role in the of Russian art. | IMPORTANCE
DEVELOP |

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 6. Many | FAME |
| Russian artists studied and worked there. | |
| 7. The Halls | CEREMONY |
| on the floor | TWO |
| are decorated with copies of | |
| by Raphael, | PAINT |
| Titian and other famous | |
| artists. | ITALY |
| 8. The museum | COLLECT |
| includes works by Russian | |
| and | ART |
| who had | SCULPTURE |
| previously studied at the Academy. | |
| 9. The museum also | ORGANIZATION |
| temporary art | EXHIBIT |

7I. Speak about the Academy of Arts. Use the plan.

1. When and where the Academy was founded;
2. Who renamed it and commissioned the new building;
3. Who designed it;
4. How long it took to build it;
5. What the building looks like;
6. Who studied and worked there;
7. What the building includes and how the interiors are decorated;
8. What can be seen in the museum of the Academy.

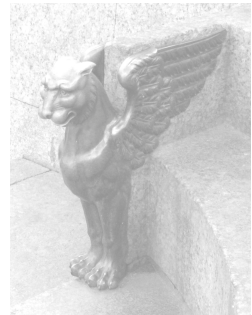
THE UNIVERSITY EMBANKMENT (part 5)



The sphinxes standing on the University embankment have a remarkable history. They were found during excavations in Thebes, the ancient capital of Egypt. The sphinxes are about 3500 years old. They are carved of pink granite. The hieroglyphic inscriptions on them glorify the Egyptian pharaoh Amenhotep III, who lived in 1455-1419 B.C. One of the inscriptions reads: “Son of Rah, Amenhotep, ruler of Thebes, the builder of monuments rising to the sky like four pillars holding up the vault of the heavens.” Each sphinx features the head of the pharaoh and a lion’s body.

The sphinxes were found in 1820 and taken to Alexandria in order to be sold. The Russian writer and diplomat Andrey Muravyev saw them and wrote to Nicholas I, trying to convince the tsar to buy the statues. While Russia was still discussing whether they would be acquired, the sphinxes were bought by France. However, during the French Revolution of 1830 the French government let Russia buy the sphinxes for 64,000 rubles.

In 1832 the sphinxes were shipped to St. Petersburg. The first two years they stayed in the yard of the Academy of Arts. The architect Konstantin Ton designed their pedestals and the granite pier, with its bronze lamps and griffins. The words inscribed on each of the pedestals are: “The sphinx from ancient Thebes in Egypt brought to the city of Saint Peter in 1832”. In 1834 the sphinxes were put on their pedestals. Now the sphinxes are one of unofficial symbols of St. Petersburg.



8A. *Fill in the transcription symbols and read aloud.*

1. [] head, whether, French, let
2. [] Son, Russia, discussing
3. [] history, lived, builder, still, shipped, symbols
4. [] builder, ruler, Peter
5. [] took, look, would
6. [] standing, embankment, capital, granite, lamps
7. [] monuments, columns, body, bronze
8. [] ruler, Revolution
9. [] first, were, words
10. [] street, reads, each, between
11. [] four, order, saw, bought, brought
12. [] remarkable, carved, tsar, France, yard, Arts, architect
13. [] found, about, houses, now
14. [] museum, pier
15. [] holding, sold, wrote, located, most, only
16. [] rising, sky, like, writer, buy, designed
17. [] painting, main, taken, stayed, famous
18. [] their, there, paired
19. [] during
20. [] lion, fire
21. [] standing, rising, trying, holding
22. [] years, yard
23. [] them, whether, they, their
24. [] shipped, Russia, Revolution

8B. *Read the names mentioned in the text.*

Thebes [θi:bz]

Amenhotep [ˌɑ:mən'həʊtɛp]

Rah [rɑ:]

Alexandria [ˌæliɡ'zɑ:ndriə]

Nicholas ['nikələs]

8C. Find the words in the text and fill in the table.

transcription	word	translation
[sfɪŋks]		
[ˈsfɪŋksɪz]		
[rɪˈmɑ:kəbl]		
[ˌɛkskəˈveɪʃnz]		
[ˈeɪnfənt]		
[ˈi:dʒɪpt]		
[ˌhaɪərəˈglɪfɪk]		
[ɪnˈskɪpʃnz]		
[ˈglɔ:ri,fai]		
[ɪˈdʒɪpʃən]		
[ˈfeərəʊ]		
[ˈpɪləz]		
[ˈvɔ:lt]		
[ˈhevnz]		
[ˈfi:tʃəz]		
[ˈdɪplə,mæt]		
[kənˈvɪns]		
[əˈkwaɪəd]		
[ˈgʌvnmənt]		
[ˈru:bəlz]		
[ˈpedɪstlɪz]		
[pɪə]		

[ˈgrɪfɪnz]		
[ɪnˈskraɪbd]		
[ˈpedɪstəlz]		
[,ʌnəˈfɪʃl]		

8D. *Answer the questions.*

1. Where were the sphinxes found?
2. How old are the sphinxes?
3. What are they made of?
4. Who do the hieroglyphic inscriptions on them glorify?
5. What does one of the inscriptions read?
6. What do the sphinxes look like?
7. When were the sphinxes found?
8. Whose idea it was to buy the sphinxes for Russia?
9. What did he do?
10. What country bought the sphinxes first?
11. Why did Russia manage to buy the sphinxes?
12. How were the sphinxes brought to Russia?
13. Where did they stay from 1832 till 1834?
14. Who designed their pedestals and the granite pier?
15. What other details form the composition of the pier?
16. What words are inscribed on the pedestals?
17. When were the sphinxes put on their pedestals?

8E. *Change some of the questions of ex. 8D, beginning them with "Do you know...?", "Can you tell me...?" or "Have you heard...?"*

1.
.....
2.
.....

4.

 5.

 6.

 7.

 10.

 12.

 16.

8F. Fill in the table using a dictionary. Complete the sentences.

<i>noun</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>adjective</i>
Europe	<i>European</i>	Spain	
Asia		Greece	
Africa		Egypt	
America		Rome	
Russia		India	
Italy		China	
France		Turkey	
Germany		Sweden	

1. The walls of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul are decorated with copies of banners captured as trophies during the wars with and in the 18th century.

2. The building of the former Stock Exchange looks like an ancient temple.
3. Ceres and Minerva are ancient goddesses.
4. Back in the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C. Rostral columns decorated with the beaks of enemy ships were the symbols of 's sea victories.
5. The word "Kunstkamera" comes from the words: "Kunst" means "art" and "Kammer" means "a chamber" or "a room".
6. The Kunstkamera was specially designed to house private collections of Peter I brought back from his travels.
7. The Rumiantsev Obelisk commemorates his victory in the war with
8. The Ceremonial Halls of the Academy of Arts are decorated with copies of paintings by Raphael, Titian and other famous artists.
9. The first rector of the Academy of Arts, Alexander Kokorinov, together with the architect Jean Batiste Vallin De la Mothe, developed the design of the building.
10. The writer and diplomat Andrey Muravyev tried to convince the tsar to buy the sphinxes.
11. While was still discussing whether they would be acquired, the sphinxes were bought by
12. The hieroglyphic inscriptions on the sphinxes glorify the pharaoh Amenhotep III.

8G. Match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The sphinxes standing on the University embankment | a) the sphinxes were bought by France. |
| 2. They were found during excavations in Thebes, | b) the head of the pharaoh and a lion's body. |
| 3. The hieroglyphic inscriptions on them glorify | c) were put on their pedestals. |
| 4. Each sphinx features | d) were shipped to St. Petersburg. |
| 5. The sphinxes were found in 1820 and | e) taken to Alexandria in order to be sold. |
| 6. The Russian writer and diplomat Andrey Muravyev saw them and wrote to Nicholas I, | f) have a remarkable history. |
| 7. While Russia was still discussing whether they would be acquired, | g) in the yard of the Academy of Arts. |
| 8. However, during the French Revolution of 1830 | h) one of unofficial symbols of St. Petersburg. |
| 9. In 1832 the sphinxes | i) trying to convince the tsar to buy the statues. |
| 10. The first two years they stayed | j) the ancient capital of Egypt. |
| 11. The architect Konstantin Ton designed their pedestals | k) and the granite pier, with its bronze lamps and griffins. |
| 12. In 1834 the sphinxes | l) the French government let Russia buy the sphinxes for 64,000 rubles. |
| 13. Now the sphinxes are | m) the Egyptian pharaoh Amenhotep III, who lived in 1455-1419 B.C. |

8H. *Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. The sphinxes were found during excavations in Alexandria, the ancient capital of Egypt.
2. The hieroglyphic inscriptions on them glorify the Egyptian pharaoh Amenhotep III, who lived in 1455-1419 B.C.
3. Each sphinx has the head of the pharaoh and a lion's body.
4. The Russian writer and diplomat Andrey Muravyev tried to convince France to buy the statues.
5. During the French Revolution of 1830 Russia bought the sphinxes for 64 000 rubles.
6. In 1832 the sphinxes were shipped to St. Petersburg and put on the pedestals in front of the Academy of Arts.
7. The architect Konstantin Ton designed their pedestals and the granite pier, with its bronze lamps and griffins.
8. On one of the pedestals you can read the words "The sphinx from ancient Thebes in Egypt brought to the city of Saint Peter in 1832".
9. The sphinxes were placed on their pedestals in 1834.
10. Now the sphinxes are an official symbol of St. Petersburg.

8I. *Change **he, she, it** or **they** into the words from the text.*

1. **They** are about 3500 years old.
2. **It** was the ancient capital of Egypt.
3. **He** saw the sphinxes and wrote to Nicholas I, trying to convince the tsar to buy the statues.
4. **They** glorify the Egyptian pharaoh Amenhotep III.
5. **It** was the city where the sphinxes were taken in order to be sold
6. **It** let Russia buy the sphinxes for 64 000 rubles.
7. **He** was the ruler of Thebes until 1419 B.C.
8. In 1832-1834 the sphinxes stayed in **it**.
9. **He** designed the pedestals for the sphinxes and the granite pier.
10. **They** are: "The sphinx from ancient Thebes in Egypt brought to the city of Saint Peter in 1832".

8J. Fill in the words.

government, diplomat, architect, embankment, pharaoh, Revolution, symbols, griffins, features, pedestals, granite, order, yard, found, shipped, convince, hieroglyphic

1. The sphinxes standing on the Universityare carved of pink
2. The inscriptions on them glorify the Egyptian Amenhotep III.
3. Each sphinx the pharaoh's head and a 's body.
4. The sphinxes werein 1820 and taken to Alexandria in to be sold.
5. The Russian writer and Andrey Muravyev tried to Nicholas I to buy the statues.
6. During the French of 1830 the Frenchlet Russia buy the sphinxes for 64 000 rubles.
7. In 1832 the sphinxes were to St. Petersburg.
8. At first they stayed in the of the Academy of Arts.
9. The Konstantin Ton designed the for the sphinxes and the granite with its bronze lamps and
10. Now the sphinxes are one of the of St. Petersburg.

8K. Speak about the Egyptian sphinxes. Use the plan.

1. Where the sphinxes were found;
2. How old they are and what they are made of;
3. What the sphinxes look like;
4. What inscriptions can be seen on them;
5. When the sphinxes were found and where they were taken;
6. How the sphinxes were bought by Russia;
7. What happened with the sphinxes between 1832 and 1834;
8. Who designed the pier and the pedestals for the sphinxes;
9. How he decorated them.