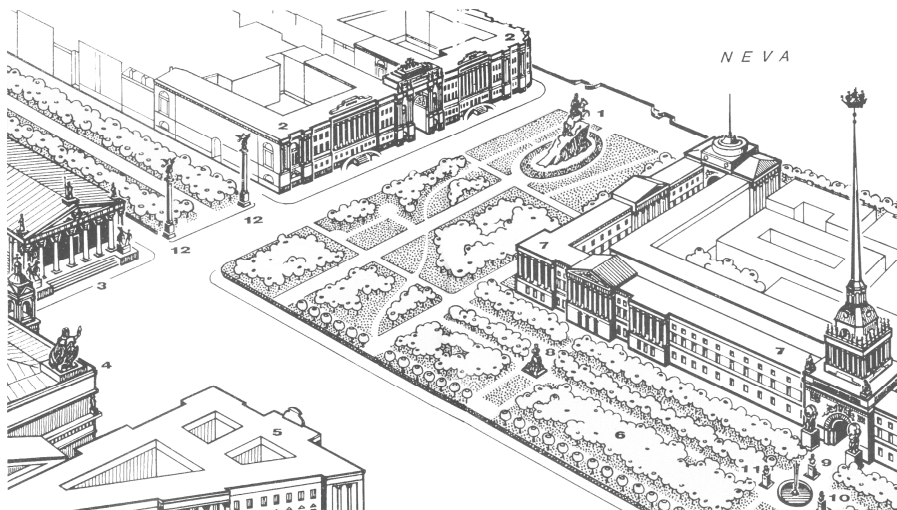


Ensembles of the Central Squares

THE ADMIRALTY



6. The Alexander Garden
7. The Admiralty
8. The monument to the geographer Nikolay Mikhailovich Przhevalsky
9. The monument to the composer Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka
10. The monument to the poet Mikhail Yuryevich Lermontov
11. The monument to the writer Nikolay Vasilyevich Gogol

1A. Read the first paragraph and write the questions.

The Admiralty is situated on the left bank of the Neva. There were shipyards in Peter the Great's time where the Admiralty now stands. The stone building of the Admiralty was erected in 1732-1738 by the architect Ivan Korobov. In 1806-1823 it was reconstructed by the architect Adrian Zakharov, who was then a professor at the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts.

1. Where is?
2. What was?
.....?
3. When?
.....?
4. Whoby?

5. When ?
..... ?
6. Who by?
7. What was ?
..... ?



1B. Look at the pictures and fill in the words.

globes, statues, trident, arch, meters, Neptune, Glories, tower, nymphs

The façade of the Admiralty is more than 400 long. In the centre of the façade is a with an entrance..... The tower is decorated with numerous....., reliefs and ornaments. On the sides of the arch are sculptures ofholding Over the arch there are two flying The high relief above them portrays, the Roman god of the sea, giving Peter the Great his, the symbol of power over the seas.



1C. Match the names and their pronunciation.

Achilles	['aɪsɪs]
Ajax	[,æɪɪg 'zɑ:ndə]
Pyrrhus	[ə 'kɪlɪ:z]
Alexander	['pɪrəs]
Isis	[jɪsə 'reɪnjə]
Urania	['eɪdʒæks]

1D. Fill in the missing information.

North, South, East and West; Air, Earth, Fire and Water, Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn; the patronesses of shipbuilding and astronomy, ancient military leaders

On the next level up we can see four statues of

.....
(Achilles, Ajax, Pyrrhus and Alexander the Great). The tower is surrounded by a colonnade. Above the columns there are 28 sculptures. These figures symbolize the elements -
....., the seasons of the year -
....., the four main wind directions -
....., and two goddesses, Isis and Urania -

1E. Write the sentences, putting the words in the right order.

1. the building / 72,5 metres / with the spire / The height of / is.

.....
.....
.....

2. is topped by / in the form of a ship, / The spire of / the symbol of / the weather-vane / which has become / the city / the Admiralty.

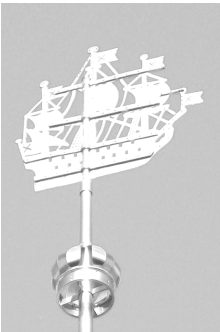
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. accommodates / Naval College / the building / Today / the St.Petersburg.

.....
.....
.....

1F. *Open the brackets using Passive Voice.*

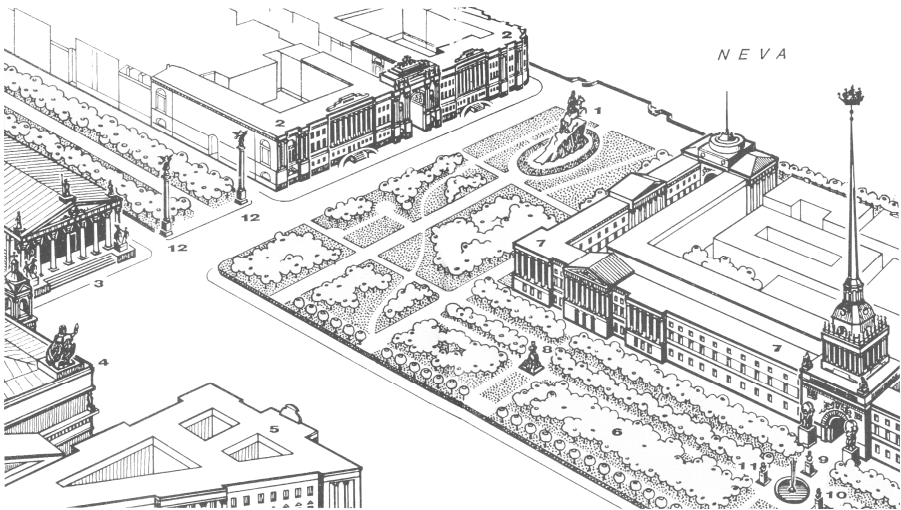
The Alexander Garden (situate) along the southern and the western façades of the Admiralty. The garden (name) after the Emperor Alexander II. The fountain(open) in the centre of the garden in 1879. The monument to the famous geographer Nikolay Mikhaylovich Przhevalsky and busts of Vasily Andreevich Zhukovsky, Nikolay Vasilyevich Gogol, Mikhail Yuryevich Lermontov, and Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (install) in the Alexander Garden in the 1890s. The bust of the statesman Alexander Mikhailovich Gorchakov (add) in 1998.



1G. *Speak about the Admiralty using the plan. Add some facts from the Internet to your story.*

- the history of the building;
- the decoration of the tower;
- the sculptures;
- the spire;
- the Alexander Garden.

SENATE SQUARE (part 1)



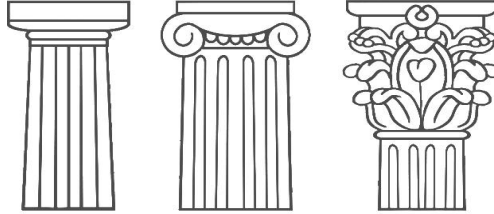
1. The monument to Peter the Great (the Bronze Horseman)
2. Buildings of the former Senate and Synod
3. The Central Exhibition Hall (former Manege)
4. St. Isaac's Cathedral
5. Lobanov-Rostovsky House
6. The Alexandrovsky Garden
12. Columns with the statues of Victory

2A. *Open the brackets using Passive Voice.*

Senate Square (name) after the building of the Senate, which (locate) on its western side since 1763. At the beginning of the 19th century the decision (make) to reconstruct the building, and to build another one next to it, where the Synod (the highest body of the Church) could (transfer) from the Twelve Collegiums.

2B.

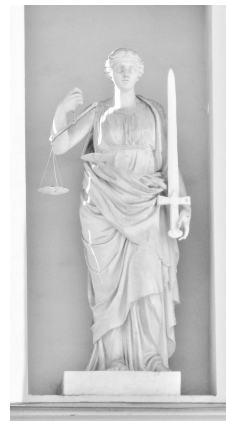
1. Write the types of style under each column: **Corinthian, Doric** or **Ionic**.
2. Look at the Admiralty tower. What kind of columns is it decorated with?
3. Read the paragraph below and say what columns decorate the buildings of the Senate and Synod.



2C. Look at the pictures and fill in the words.

Empire, niches, architect, created, statues, lasted, design, decorated

The of the Senate and Synod was by Carlo Rossi, a famous who worked in the Classical style of late period, known as the style. The construction works from 1829 to 1834. The yellow and white buildings are with Corinthian columns. In the between the columns you can see allegorical of Faith, Wisdom, Justice and some others.





2D. Match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The buildings of Senate and Synod | a) the coat of arms of the Russian Empire. |
| 2. The sculptural group on top of the arch is the work of | b) national digital library in Russia. |
| 3. The two bronze figures | c) stand eight bronze figures of Geniuses Holding the Law. |
| 4. Between them is | d) the sculptors Stepan Pimenov and Vasily Demuth-Malinovsky. |
| 5. Under the sculptural group there are three bas-reliefs: | e) and the Presidential Library named after Boris Yeltsin. |
| 6. Over the paired columns on the sides of the archway | f) symbolize Justice and Piety. |
| 7. Nowadays the building houses the Constitutional Court of Russia | g) are connected by a triumphal arch. |
| 8. It is the first | h) on the left side - God's Law, in the centre - Natural Law, and on the right side - Civic Law. |



2E. *Describe the picture.*

In the picture you can see
which is situated

It is the work of

The figure on the left symbolizes

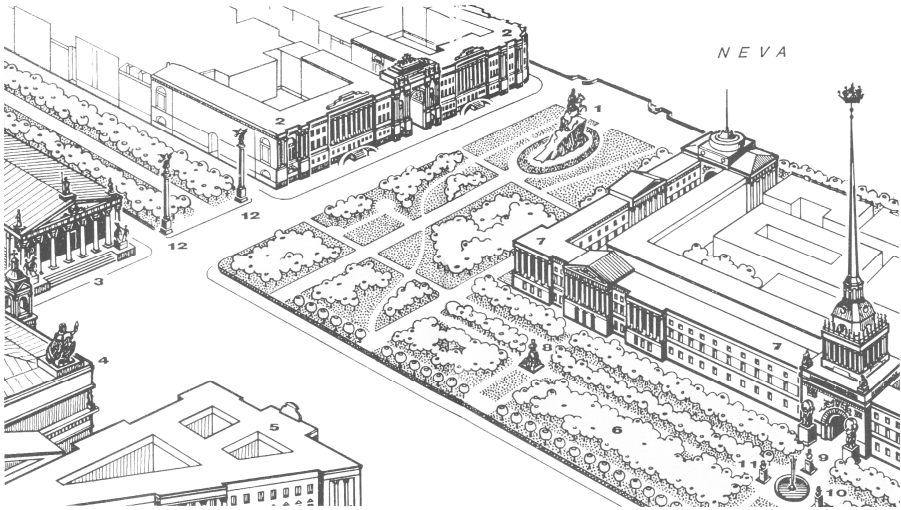
The figure on the right

Between the figures is

2F. *Speak about the Senate and Synod using the plan. Add some facts from the Internet to your story.*

- the history of the buildings;
- the construction of the buildings;
- the decoration of the buildings;
- the triumphal arch;
- what the buildings house nowadays.

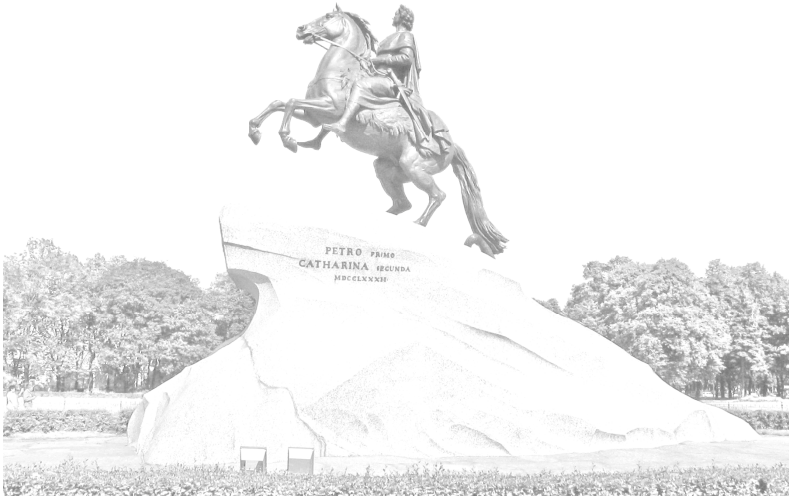
SENATE SQUARE (part 2)



1. The monument to Peter the Great (the Bronze Horseman)
2. Buildings of the former Senate and Synod
3. The Central Exhibition Hall (former Manege)
4. St. Isaac's Cathedral
5. Lobanov-Rostovsky House
12. Columns with the statues of Victory

3A. *Read the paragraph and divide each long sentence into shorter ones, for example:* In Senate Square you can see the most famous monument to Peter the Great. It is widely known as the “Bronze Horseman”.

In Senate Square you can see the most famous monument to Peter the Great widely known as the “Bronze Horseman”. It was created by the French Sculptor Etienne Falconet, who was specially invited to Russia to do the work. Peter I is depicted as a rider crowned with a laurel wreath, who has halted his galloping horse, forcing it to obey his will. The snake trampled by the horse symbolizes defeated evil. Peter's head was modelled by Falconet's pupil, Marie-Anne Collot, and the snake was moulded by the sculptor Fyodor Gordeyev.



3B. *Match the words with their synonyms.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. enormous | looks like |
| 2. monolith | look around |
| 3. in the vicinity of | not far from |
| 4. observe the environs | opened to the public |
| 5. has the outlines of | large |
| 6. laconic | short |
| 7. unveiled | rock |

3C. *Replace the words in the text with their synonyms.*

An enormous granite monolith was used as the base for the monument. The rock, called the Thunder-Stone, was found in the vicinity of St.Petersburg, near the village of Lahta. It was believed that Peter the Great had climbed to its top to observe the environs. It took over four months to bring the stone to St.Petersburg.

The pedestal has the outlines of a wave crashing down. On it there is a laconic inscription in Russian and Latin “To Peter I from Catherine II”, and the date 1782, the year when the monument was unveiled.



3D. Find the words in the text.

- [mæ'neɪʒ] -
- ['kɑ:stə] -
- ['pɒləks] -
- [æn'ti:k] -

3E. Read the paragraph. What information is given about the building?

In the southwestern corner of Senate square you can see the building of former Manege (the Horse Guards Riding School) erected by the architect Giacomo Quarenghi in 1804-1807. In front of the Manege are marble sculptures of Castor and Pollux, known as master horse breakers. They were made in Italy after the model of antique statues. Now the building serves as the Central Exhibition Hall where temporary art exhibitions are organized regularly.

3F. Write questions to the paragraph.

1. Where
2. Who by?

3. When
4. What
5. Where
6. How
7. What

3G. *Find in the Internet and add to your story:*

1. What the building of the Manege looks like and how it is decorated;
2. Who Castor and Pollux were (find the legend about them).
3. What happened to the statues of Castor and Pollux between 1840 and 1954.

3H. *Fill in the words.*

against Napoleon, the Russian tsar, the German sculptor,
 the King of Prussia, boulevard, laurel wreaths, polished granite,
 commemorate the feats, bronze statues

The 10-metre columns of
 stand on the near the Manege.
 They of the Horse
 Guards Regiment during the war
 The columns are topped by
 of the goddesses of Glory holding
 They were designed by
 Christian Rauch and presented to
 Nicholas I by Frederick
 William IV in 1845.

3I. *Speak about Senate Square using the plan. Add some facts from the Internet to your story.*

the monument to Peter the Great;
 the pedestal of the monument;
 the former Manege;
 the Columns of Glory.

ST.ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL

4A. Fill in the missing information.

4,000	4 th	14,000	102
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St. Isaac's Cathedral is the largest domed cathedral in the world after St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome, St. Paul's Cathedral in London and the Cathedral of Santa Maria in Florence. The height of St. Isaac's Cathedral is m. The area is square meters. It can house people.

4B. Fill in the verbs in the passive voice.

marry, bear, pull down, build, replace, name
--

The history of St. Isaac's Cathedral begins in 1710. A small wooden church in honour of St. Isaac of Dalmatia by the order of Peter I on the place where the Bronze Horseman stands now. According to the church calendar, the day of St. Isaac of Dalmatia is the 30th of May when Peter I This is why the church after this saint. In 1712 Peter I and Catherine I there. Later the wooden church by a stone one, built according to the design of the architect Ivan Mattarnovi. It resembled the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul with its tall bell-tower. The church in the middle of the 18th century, because its foundations had suffered from floods.

4C. Divide each long sentence into shorter ones.

The third church, erected farther from the Neva, was designed by Antonio Rinaldi. The construction was started by the order of Catherine II, but when she died, her son, Paul I, ordered the architect Vikenty Brenna to finish the building as soon as possible. Following the tsar's wish, Brenna made considerable changes in the design, making the upper part of the cathedral much smaller than it had been planned. The building was so clumsy that the Synod requested its reconstruction.



4D. *Match parts of the sentences.*

1. A competition
 2. The French architect Auguste de Montferrand
 3. The construction works were started in 1818 and
 4. People joked that Montferrand was foretold that he would die upon completing the construction of the cathedral
 5. But in fact soon after the beginning of the works several serious mistakes were found in the designs of Montferrand
 6. The works were stopped and a special committee was formed
 7. It is interesting to know that the prophecy came true —
- a) received the commission.
 - b) to correct the project.
 - c) that's why he didn't hurry.
 - d) a month after the construction of the cathedral was finished August Montferrand died.
 - e) for a new design was announced.
 - f) who was a talented drawer but lacked architectural experience.
 - g) lasted for almost 40 years.



4E. Fill in the words.

monolithic columns, three hemispherical shells, four smaller domes, the dome drum, weighs 10 tons, of pure gold, bronze reliefs, grey marble, the other two, improve the acoustics

St. Isaac's Cathedral has a large central dome and at the corners. The domes are gilded with over 100 kilograms The central dome actually consists of , one inside the other, with 100,000 clay pots separating the layers to form a lightweight vault and

The cathedral walls are faced with Four monumental porticos are supported by granite Each column weighs about 110 tons. The columns around weigh 67 tons each.

The porticos are decorated with Two of them are on New Testament subjects – “The Adoration of the Magi” and “Resurrection”, and depict scenes from St. Isaac’s life. The bronze doors, each wing of which , are decorated with high reliefs and ornaments.

4F. *Read the text again and say what each paragraph is about.*

4G. *Find in the Internet some information about the cathedral interiors and add it to your story.*

.....
.....
.....
.....
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.....

4H. *Speak about St. Isaac's Cathedral using the plan. Add some facts from the Internet to your story.*

- the size of St. Isaac's Cathedral;
- the history of St. Isaac's Cathedral;
- the construction of the fourth cathedral;
- what St. Isaac's Cathedral looks like;
- the interiors of the cathedral.

ST.ISAAC'S SQUARE

5A. *Change the verbs in brackets into Passive voice.*

St. Isaac's square (start) in the 1730s.
At that time it (call) Torgovaya Square.
When St. Isaac's Cathedral (build) in the
middle of the 19th century, the square
(give) its present name.

5B. *Translate into English, using key words. Write down the translation.*

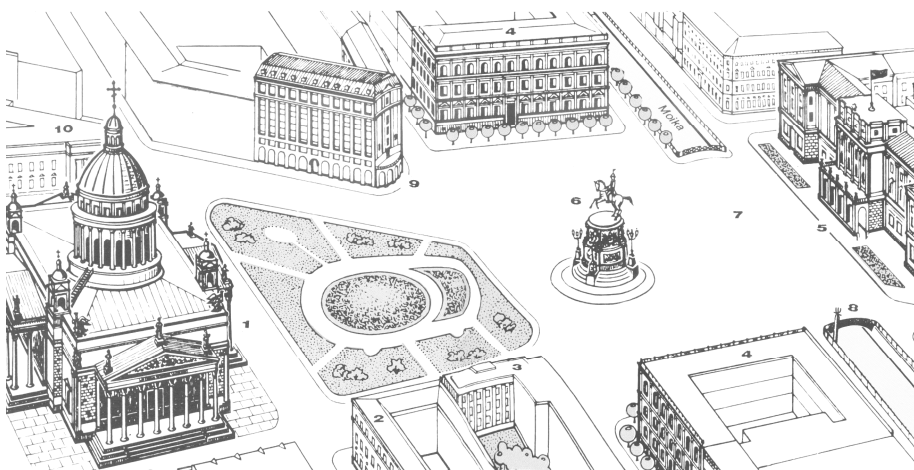
1. Напротив Исаакиевского собора, на берегу реки Мойки стоит Мариинский дворец.
opposite / on the bank of / the Mariinsky Palace
.....
.....

2. Он был построен в 1839-1844 для великой княжны Марии, дочери Николая I.
for Grand Duchess Maria / of Nicholas I
.....
.....

3. Дворец был спроектирован архитектором Андреем Штакеншнейдером.
Andrey Stackenschneider
.....
.....

4. В 1884 дворец стал местом заседаний Государственного совета Российской Империи.
the seat of / the State Council of / Empire
.....
.....

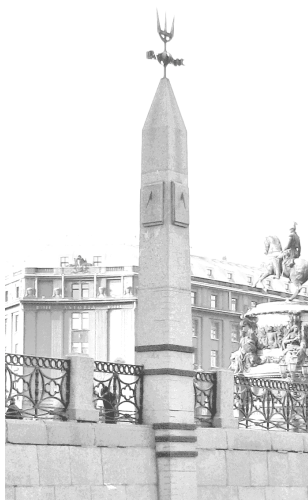
5. Сейчас в Мариинском Дворце располагается Законодательное собрание Санкт-Петербурга.
houses / the Legislative Assembly of
.....
.....



- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. St. Isaac's Cathedral | 6. the Monument to Nicholas I |
| 2. Myatlev's House | 7. the Blue Bridge |
| 3. the former German Embassy | 8. Neptune's Scale |
| 4. the Research Institute of Plant Industry | 9. the Astoria Hotel |
| 5. the Mariinsky Palace | 10. Lobanov-Rostovsky's House |

5C. Fill in the words.

history, obelisk, side, wide, trident,
broadest, worst



You can get to the Mariinsky Palace by the Blue Bridge, which is the in St. Petersburg. It is 35 m. long and 100 m. On the right-hand of the bridge is Neptune's Scale, a granite with Neptune's on top. Water levels during the floods in the city's are marked on this obelisk.

5D. Fill in the names.

Faith, Justice, Wisdom and Power; Pyotr Klodt; Nicholas I; Auguste Montferrand; St. Isaac's

In 1856-1859 a monument to Nicholas I was put up in the centre of Square. The architect of the monument is The equestrian statue of performed by the well-known sculptor has only two points of support. The high pedestal of the monument is decorated with allegorical statues of, whose faces are those of the wife and daughters of The large high reliefs depict some events of his rule.



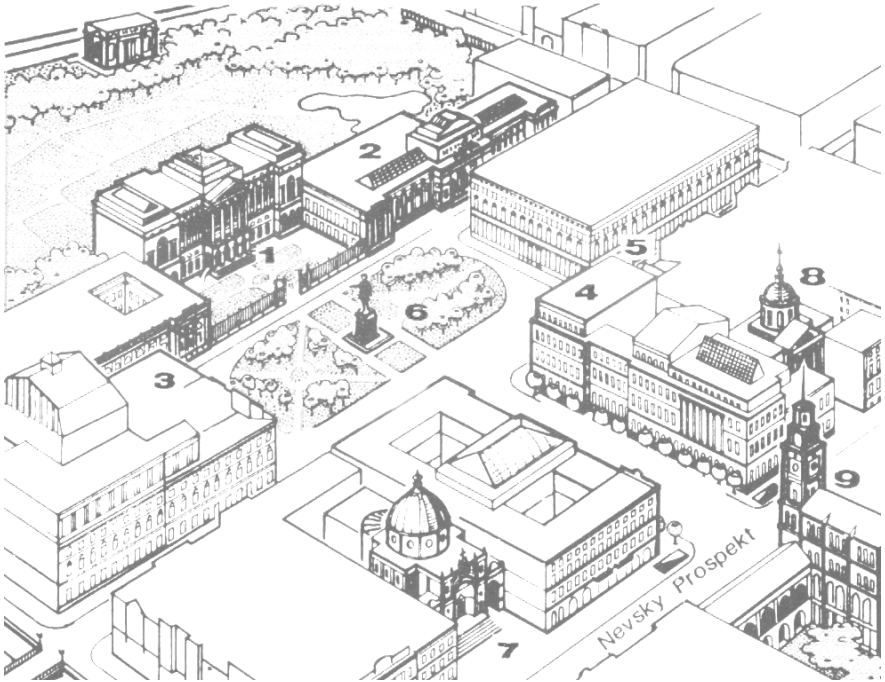
5E. Match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Two symmetrical buildings were put up in the square | a) completed the formation of St. Isaac's Square. |
| 2) They were designed by | b) for prince Lobanov-Rostovsky. |
| 3) Now they house the Research Institute of Plant Industry, | c) which bears the name of Nikolai Vavilov, a prominent Russian scientist. |
| 4) The Institute has a unique collection of seeds | d) mentioned by the great Pushkin in his poem "The Bronze Horseman". |
| 5) Next to St. Isaac's Cathedral you can see a building designed in 1817 by Auguste Montferrand | e) in front of the Mariinsky Palace in 1844-1853. |
| 6) At the main porch are statues of lions on granite pedestals | f) erected the building of the German Embassy, which now houses government offices. |
| 7) In 1911-1912 the architect Fyodor Lidval built | g) which N. Vavilov collected when travelling in all continents of the world from 1921 to 1940. |
| 8) On the other side of the square Peter Behrens | h) the architect Nikolai Yefimov for the Ministry of State Property. |
| 9) The erection of these buildings | i) the Astoria Hotel. |

5F. Speak about St. Isaac's Square using the plan. Add some facts from the Internet to your story.

the name of the square;
the Mariinsky Palace;
the Blue Bridge;
the monument to Nicholas I;
the other buildings in the square.

ARTS SQUARE



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Russian Museum | 6. The Monument to Alexander Pushkin |
| 2. The Russian Museum of Ethnography | 7. The Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine |
| 3. The Mikhailovsky Opera House | 8. The Armenian Church |
| 4. St. Petersburg Academic Philharmonic | 9. The building of the former City Duma |
| 5. The Theatre of Musical Comedy | |

6A. *Translate into English using the key words. Write down the translation.*

1. Ансамбль Площади искусств был создан в первой половине 19 века.

Arts Square ensemble / create / in the first half of /

.....
.....
.....

2. Он был спроектирован архитектором Карло Росси в стиле Ампир.

design / Carlo Rossi / the Empire style

.....

.....

3. Площади дали такое название, потому что многие здания на ней – театры или музеи.

give / such a name /

.....

.....

4. Главное здание ансамбля – Михайловский Дворец.

The main / of the ensemble / the Mikhailovsky Palace

.....

.....

5. Он был построен в 1819-1825 для великого князя Михаила, младшего сына императора Павла I.

for Grand Duke Mikhail / the younger son of / the emperor Paul I

.....

.....

6. Главный фасад украшен восьмиколонным портиком.

facade / with an eight-column portico

.....

.....

7. Многочисленные барельефы были выполнены скульпторами Степаном Пименовым и Василием Демут-Малиновским.

numerous bas-reliefs / Stepan Pimenov and Vasily Demuth-Malinovsky

.....

.....

8. По сторонам широкой лестницы расположены скульптуры львов.

At the sides / staircase / sculptures of

.....
.....
.....

9. Чугунная решетка и ворота дворца украшены копьями, доспехами и знамёнами.

The cast-iron railings / gate / spears / armour / banners

.....
.....
.....

10. Они символизируют военную мощь России и прославляют императора и его семью.

symbolize / the military strength / glorify

.....
.....
.....

6B. *Translate into English using the key words. Write down the translation.*

1. Русский музей был основан по приказу императора Николая II в 1895 году.

establish / by the order of / Nicholas II

.....
.....
.....

2. Между 1895 и 1898 годами архитектор Василий Свиньин переделал дворец в музей.

Between / Vasily Sviynin / transformed / into

.....
.....
.....

3. Корпус Бенуа был добавлен к музею в 1914-1919 г.
The Benois Wing / add to

.....
.....
.....

4. Русский Музей – это первый государственный музей русского искусства.
is / state museum of

.....
.....
.....

5. В музее находится более 400 тысяч произведений искусства.
There are / works of art / in the

.....
.....
.....

6. Они включают коллекции живописи, графики, скульптуры и прикладного искусства с одиннадцатого века до наших дней.
They include / collections of / graphic art / decorative art / from / to the present day.

.....
.....
.....

6C. Find in the Internet some information about the collections of the Russian Museum. Add at least 3 sentences.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6D. *Translate into English using the key words. Write down the translation.*

1. Справа от Русского музея находится Музей Этнографии народов России.

To the right of / the Russian Museum of Ethnography.

.....
.....
.....

2. Сначала он был отделением этнографии Русского музея.

At first / the ethnographic department of

.....
.....
.....

3. Первыми экспонатами музея были подарки, полученные русскими царями от народов Российской империи.

exhibits / gifts received by / from peoples of Imperial Russia.

.....
.....
.....

4. Здание было специально спроектировано для музея архитектором Василием Свиньиным в 1902 году.

specially / Vasily Svinyin

.....
.....
.....

5. Он построил здание в классическом стиле, чтобы оно сочеталось с Русским Музеем.

erected / in the classical style / to match

.....
.....
.....

6. Слева Вы видите Михайловский театр.
On the left / the Mikhailovsky Opera House.

.....
.....
.....

7. Он открылся в 1833 году по указу императора Николая I.
open / by the order of / Nicholas I.

.....
.....
.....

8. Здание оперного театра было построено архитектором
Александром Брюлловым.
Alexander Briullov

.....
.....
.....

9. Это второй по значимости оперный театр в Санкт-Петербурге
после Мариинского Театра.
the second best / in St. Petersburg / after the Mariinsky /

.....
.....
.....

6E. *Add at least 3 sentences about the Russian Museum of
Ethnography and the Mikhailovsky Opera House.*

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6F. *Translate into English using the key words. Write down the translation.*

1. На углу Михайловской улицы и площади Искусств находится здание Санкт-Петербургской Академической Филармонии.

In the corner of / is / the Academic Philharmonic.

.....
.....
.....

2. Фасады здания спроектированы Карло Росси, остальная часть здания и интерьеры – работа французского архитектора Поля Жако.

The facades / Carlo Rossi / the rest of / the interiors / are the work of / Paul Jacquot.

.....
.....
.....

3. Первоначально в здании размещалось Дворянское Собрание Санкт-Петербурга.

Originally / house / the St. Petersburg Assembly of the Nobility.

.....
.....
.....

4. Большой зал, в котором Дворянское собрание организовывало концерты, был знаменит прекрасной акустикой.

The Grand Hall / where / organize / was renowned for its excellent acoustics.

.....
.....
.....

5. С 1921 года в здании размещается Санкт-Петербургский Филармонический оркестр.

Since / has housed / St. Petersburg Philharmonic Orchestra.

.....
.....
.....

6. Санкт-Петербургская Филармония названа в честь выдающегося русского композитора Дмитрия Шостаковича.
named after / Dmitry Shostakovich

.....

.....

7. Слева от Филармонии расположен Театр Музыкальной Комедии.
To the left of / the Theatre of Musical Comedy.

.....

.....

8. В центре Площади Искусств стоит памятник великому русскому поэту А.С. Пушкину.
In the middle of / a monument to / Alexander Pushkin.

.....

.....

9. Он был создан скульптором Михаилом Аникушиным в 1957 г.
It / design by / Mikhail Anikushin

.....

.....

10. Памятник гармонично дополняет ансамбль площади.
harmonically completes / ensemble

.....

.....

6G. *Speak about Arts Square using the plan. Add some facts from the Internet to your story.*

Arts Square ensemble;
the Russian Museum;
the Russian Museum of Ethnography;
the Mikhailovsky Opera House;
the Academic Philharmonic;
the monument to Pushkin.

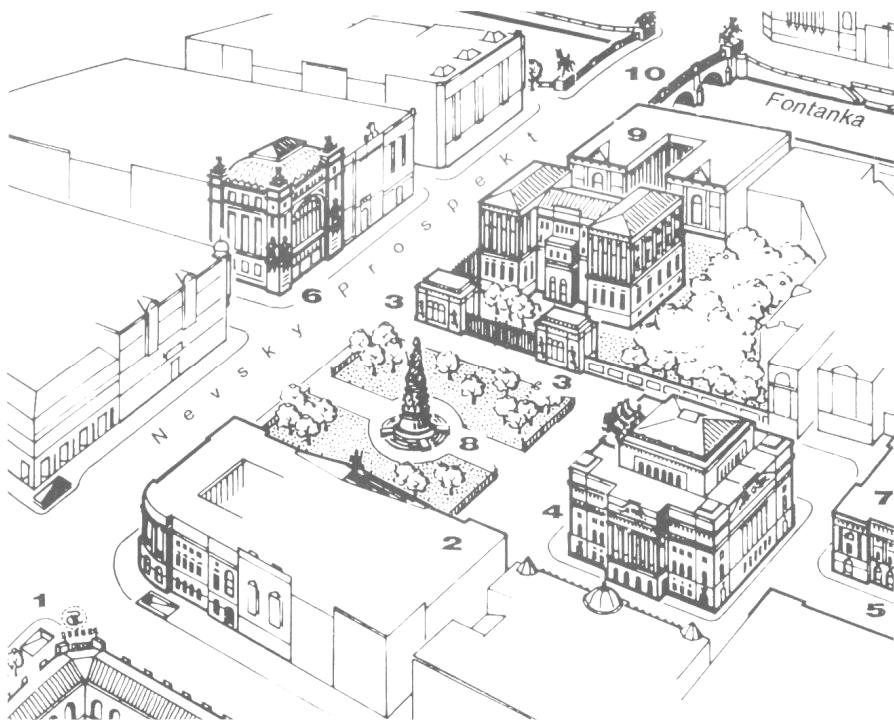
OSTROVSKY SQUARE

7A. Read the names and explain who they are:

Apollo [ə'pɒləʊs]	
Clio ['kli:əʊ]	
Thalia ['θæliə]	
Terpsichore [tɜ:p'sɪkəri]	
Melpomene [mel'pɒməni]	

7B. Read the information and match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. The ensemble of Ostrovsky Square was created</p> <p>2. He designed the buildings of the Alexandrinsky theatre,</p> <p>3. The Alexandrinsky theatre</p> <p>4. The main façade of the building is decorated</p> <p>5. In the niches at the sides of the colonnade are</p> <p>6. The attic is decorated with a bas-relief</p> <p>7. Above the attic is Apollo in a chariot</p> <p>8. It was sculpted by</p> <p>9. The sculptural composition symbolizes</p> <p>10. Behind the Alexandrinsky Theatre is Architect Rossi Street</p> <p>11. The building on the left</p> | <p>a) Stepan Pimenov.</p> <p>b) depicting the Glories holding laurel wreaths.</p> <p>c) with a colonnade of Corinthian columns.</p> <p>d) the Russian National Library and the Anichkov Palace pavilions.</p> <p>e) the success of the national art.</p> <p>f) was built from 1828 to 1832.</p> <p>g) which is formed by two similar buildings.</p> <p>h) by the architect Carlo Rossi in 1818-1834.</p> <p>i) houses the Vaganova Academy of Russian Ballet and the Museum of Theatre and Music.</p> <p>j) harnessed to four horses.</p> <p>k) the figures of the Muses.</p> |
|--|---|



- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Gostiny Dvor | 6. The Comedy Theatre |
| 2. The Russian National Library | 7. Vaganova School of Choreography |
| 3. Pavilions of Anichkov Palace | 8. The Monument to Catherine II |
| 4. The Alexandrinsky Theatre | 9. Anichkov Palace |
| 5. Architect Rossi Street | 10. Anichkov Bridge |

7C. Find the answers to the questions in the Internet. Add the information to your excursion.

1. What do the Anichkov Palace pavilions look like? How are they decorated?

.....

2. Why was the Alexandrinsky theatre given its name?

.....

3. Who is Apollo? What does he hold in his hands?

.....
4. What are the names of the muses on the main façade and on the opposite façade of the theatre? Why were they chosen for the decoration of the theatre?

.....
5. What are the proportions of Architect Rossi Street?

.....
6. When was Ostrovsky Square given its name? Why?
.....
.....

7D. Read the information and match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Russian National Library is the oldest | a) Stepan Pimenov, Vasily Demuth-Malinovsky and other sculptors. |
| 2. It was established as the Imperial Public Library in 1795 | b) was designed by Carlo Rossi. |
| 3. The library's main building in Nevsky Prospect and Sadovaya Street was built | c) by Catherine the Great. |
| 4. The second library building facing the square | d) the goddess of wisdom, the patroness of the sciences, crowns the building. |
| 5. It was erected between 1832-1835 to accommodate | e) public library in Russia. |
| 6. The façade of the building is decorated with 18 ionic columns | f) the growing collections of the library. |
| 7. A statue of Minerva, | g) by Yegor Sokolov in 1796-1801. |
| 8. The sculptures were made by | h) with the sculptures of scholars, philosophers, and writers of ancient times installed between them. |

7E. Find the answers to the questions in the Internet. Add the information to your excursion.

1. Is the design the buildings by Sokolov and Rossi similar or different? Why?
2. What bas-relief decorates the attic above the columns? Where else in the square can you see a similar bas-relief?
3. What famous writers and scientists were the readers of the public library?

7F. Read the names of the ancient philosophers whose statues decorate the Russian National Library. Find in the Internet the countries they come from and their occupations.

name	country	occupation
Herodotus [he'ɹɒdətəs]		
Euclid ['ju:klɪd]		
Cicero ['sɪsərəʊ]		
Tacitus ['tæsɪtəs]		
Plato ['pleɪtəʊ]		
Homer ['həʊmə]		
Virgil ['vɜ:dʒɪl]		
Euripides [jʊə'ɹɪpɪdi:z]		
Demosthenes [dɪ'mɒsθəni:z]		
Hippocrates [hɪ'pɒkrəti:z]		

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

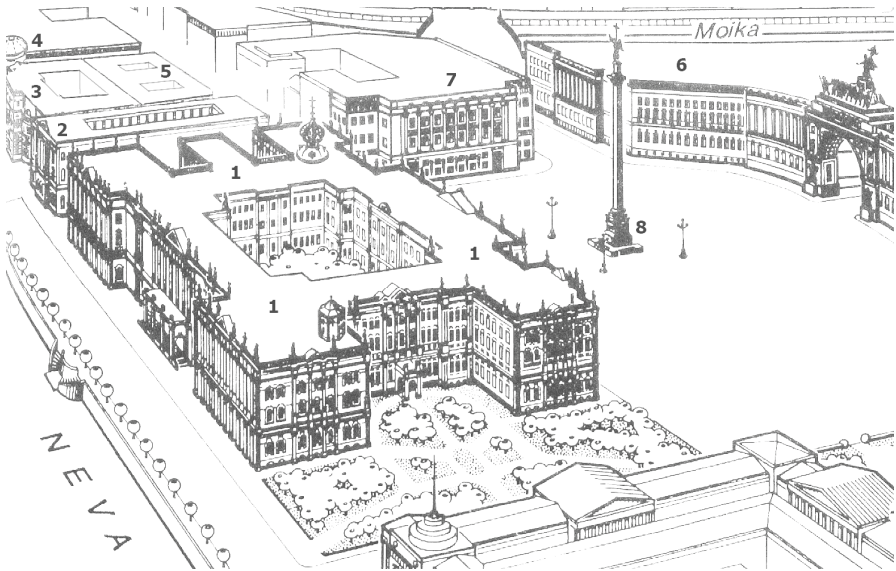
The monument to Catherine II is in the centre of Ostrovsky Square in front of the Alexandrinsky Theatre. The monument (commission) by Alexander II who wanted to honour the memory of the great Empress. The competition (announce) in 1859. The drawing by the artist Mikhail Mikeshin (approve) by the emperor.

The monument to Catherine the Great (unveil) in 1873. The height of the monument is nearly 15 metres. The pedestal (make) of 600 granite blocks. The 4-metre statue of the Empress (mould) by the sculptor Matvey Chizhov. The Empress (depict) in an ermine mantle, holding a sceptre and a laurel wreath. The nine sculptural portraits of statesmen and military leaders of Catherine the Great's time (create) by Alexander Opekushin. They (sculpture) with portrait likeness.

7H. *Find the information in the Internet about the names and the occupations of the nine famous people depicted around Catherine II and add it to your excursion.*

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.....
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.....
.....
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.....
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.....

PALACE SQUARE



- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. the Winter Palace | 5. the New Hermitage |
| 2. the Small Hermitage | 6. the General Staff Building |
| 3. the Old Hermitage | 7. the Former Guards' Headquarters |
| 4. the Hermitage Theatre | 8. the Alexander Column |

8A. Match the expressions that have similar meaning.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. it was commissioned by | a) it was transferred to |
| 2. it was designed by | b) it was put up in 1722 |
| 3. in the classical style | c) ordered to build it |
| 4. it was erected in 1722 | d) it accommodated |
| 5. it was built in 1722-1742 | e) its architect was |
| 6. it was started in 1722 and finished in 1742 | f) it was situated |
| 7. it was located | g) it was erected between 1722 and 1742 |
| 8. it was moved to | h) in the style of classicism |
| 9. it housed | i) its foundations were laid in 1722, but the building works were completed in 1742 |

8B. *Read the names you will need for your excursion.*

Elizabeth, Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli, the State Hermitage, Carlo Rossi, Glory, Stepan Pimenov, Vasily Demuth-Malinovsky, the Alexander Column, the General Staff Building, Nicholas I, Alexander I, Napoleon, Auguste Montferrand, Boris Orlovsky.

8C. *Look through the first and second parts of your textbook about St. Petersburg. Find answers to the questions.*

1. Where is the former Stock Exchange situated?
.....
.....
2. By whose order was the Kunstkamera built?
.....
.....
3. Who is the architect of the Academy of Sciences?
.....
.....
4. Which buildings on the University Embankment were built in the Baroque style and which – in the style of Classicism?
.....
.....
.....
5. What is the former Customs House decorated with?
.....
.....
6. What does the Menshikov Palace house nowadays?
.....
.....
7. Who was the building of the Twelve Collegiums designed by?
.....
8. When was the construction of the Twelve Collegiums started and finished?
9. What is the length of the Twelve Collegiums?
.....

10. What sculptural group is the main façade of the Stock Exchange decorated with?
11. What is on top of the Rostral Columns?
12. What does the ornamentation of the St. Peter's Gate glorify?
13. What building was taken over by St. Petersburg University in 1819?
14. What does the Rumiantsev Obelisk commemorate?
15. What is the height of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul? What is on top of its spire?
16. What sculptor was the monument to Peter I in the Peter and Paul Fortress created by?
17. When were the Egyptian Sphinxes put on their pedestals?
18. Where was a bronze bust of Pushkin put up in 1999? Who was it made by?

