

MY HOME CITY OMSK



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LEARN THE NEW WORDS:

*to accommodate – давать пристанище,
предоставлять жилье*

banner – знамя, флаг

belief – вера, убеждение

to book – бронировать, заказывать

chamber stage – камерная сцена

chapel – часовня

consumption – туберкулез, чахотка

cozack – казак, казачий

local lore – краеведческий

plumber – водопроводчик

sewer well – канализационный колодец

restoration – реставрация

surround – окружать

victim – жертва



Omsk is one of the oldest cities in Russia. The city is very beautiful and has many historical and architectural monuments. Lyubinsky Prospect (Avenue) is the heart of the city. It's the oldest street in Omsk. People also call it Lenin Street because this name was given to the street by the Communists.



The population of Omsk is 1 127 thousand people. It takes the 7th place in the Russian Federation. It is located at the confluence of the Irtysh River to the Om.

It was founded as a fortress in 1716 by I. D. Bukhgolts.

It is a major transport hub: it has railroads and highways, a river port and an airport.



GOVERNOR-GENERAL PALACE.

This marvelous building is also very interesting from a historical point of view. You can find it not far from Eternal Flame. It was built in 1862 and prepared to accommodate the emperor of Russia in case he arrived in Omsk. Many famous people visited the palace – traveler Prezhevsky, zoologist Brem and even Nikolay the Second was here before his coronation.



After the revolution of February 1917, the palace was renamed as “The house of Republic”. In 1918-1919 as the communists were pushed out from the city, the Temporary All-Russian government and Supreme Ruler of Russia Kolchak worked here. In 1924 the building was given to the museum of local lore, history and economy.



**LYUBA.
LYUBOCHKA,
LYUBASHA.**

**Across Lyubinsky
avenue you can see a
young lady sitting on a
bench. There is a
belief that if a visitor
wants to return to
Omsk one day, he
should sit on a bench
with this young lady
for a while. Her story
is a sad and touching
one.**



Once upon a time there lived an old German Governor-General Gustav Christophe von Gasford. And he married a young and beautiful Siberian girl – Lyuba. But soon their happiness was over. Lyuba caught consumption and died. Now she sits here and people walking on Lyubinsky avenue often take photos with her or even bring her flowers.



THE COSSACK NIKOLSKY CATHEDRAL.

It is also one of the most beautiful Omsk churches. Here the banner of Ermak, legendary pioneer of Siberia was kept. Unfortunately the banner disappeared when Kolchak's army was leaving the city. The communists didn't blow the cathedral up, they used it as an organ hall. During the 90-es the building was returned to the Russian Church. The cathedral is surrounded by a small but pretty park.



USPENSKY CATHEDRAL.

Before the Bolsheviks came to power, Omsk had the Center - the Omsk Dome and the nearby square. It was one of the most beautiful churches in Russia, but was destroyed in the 1930s. So, Omsk lost its Center. The Communists tried to turn this place to the centre again and made out of it an amusement square with a fountain and slides in winter.



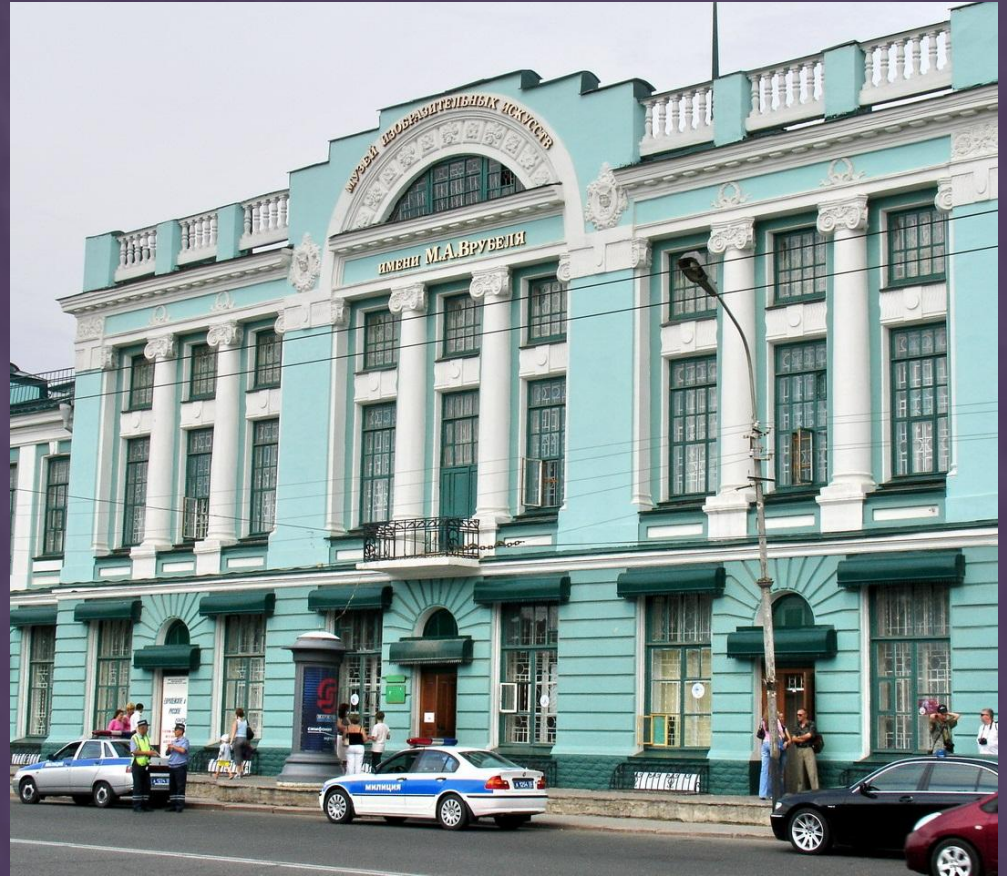
Only in a new millennium Omsk got its Center back. The cathedral was reconstructed in 2007. There are some interesting sights near it: a deer, a sculpture of a boy and a girl with fish and a sculpture of a marathoner. The place is wonderful. In any season it is interesting to watch sunset here.





THE OMSK VRUBEL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

The Omsk Vrubel Museum of Fine Arts is located in front of Drama Theatre. It is one of the largest museums of Siberia. It was opened in 1924. There are over 22000 exhibits in the museum's collection. Museum organizes excursions and lectures with visitors of different age.



Its collection is unique. It consists of works of European art of the XVI-XIX centuries and of Russian painters - Venetsianov, Aivazovsky, Kramskoy, Shishkin, Levitan, Vereshchagin, Repin.



DRAMA THEATRE.

Omsk is also famous for its theatres. Omsk Drama Theatre is the 4th oldest theatre of Russia after Moscow, St.Petersburg and Yaroslavl theatres. Modern theatre building was built in 1905. The project's author is architect I.G.Hvorinov. The building looks fantastic with the sculpture of the muse on it.



Omsk Drama theatre is probably the most beautiful building of the city and there is no wonder that the citizens of Omsk are proud of it. It is famous for its actors: Petr Nekrasov, Aleksey Teplov, Evgeniy Smirnov and many others. In 1991 a chamber stage named after Tatyana Ozhigova was opened. If you want to visit it you'd better book tickets in advance!



PLUMBER STEPAN.

Following Karl Liebknecht Street and admiring the old buildings you will suddenly see a plumber looking at you from the sewer well. This is a monument to all people who work in the city to make life comfortable for us and whose work we often tend not to mention. Very soon after this sculpture was installed it was given the nickname “Stepan”.



OMSK CADET MILITARY SCHOOL.

The Military School is right in front of the Cossack Nikolsky Cathedral. It was built in 1826. At first the Cossack office was based here, then the Cossack Military College but it was renamed as Siberian Cadet School in 1846. After its restoration in autumn of 2003 it looks charming. This building was designed in the classic style. Many famous military men such as general Kornilov, general Karbyshev and others studied here.



SERAFIMO-ALEKSEE VSKAYA CHAPEL.

It isn't very big, but very beautiful. There is a legend that Serafimo-Alekseevskaya Chapel was built to memorize the birth of the Cesarevitch Alexei, the son of the last Russian emperor Nikolay the Second. Another legend tells that it was built to memorize the soldiers killed in Russian war with Japan. Serafimo-Alekseevskaya Chapel was one of the first victims of the Bolsheviks' war on the church. And it was one of the first restored chapels at the beginning of 90s.





QUIZ: DO YOU KNOW OMSK?

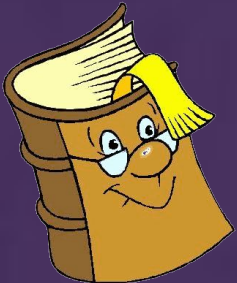


What is the oddest Street in Omsk?

a) Krasny Put' Street,

b) Karl Marx Street,

★ c) Lenin Street
(Lyubinsky Avenue).

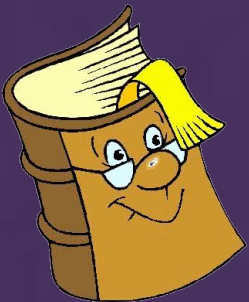


What place does Omsk take in the Russian Federation?

a) 8th

★ b) 7th

c) 9th



What is the name of the Cathedral
which was reconstructed in 2007?

a) The Cossack Nikolsky Cathedral,

b) St. Basil's Cathedral,

★ c) Uspensky Cathedral.



When was the Omsk Vrubel Museum of Fine Arts opened?

a) in 1925,

✦ b) in 1924,

c) in 1824.

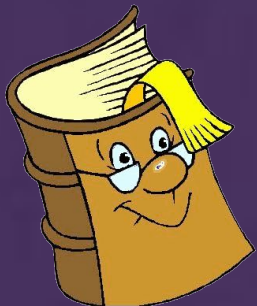


What sculpture is on the top of Omsk Drama theatre?

✦ a) muse,

b) God,

c) woman.

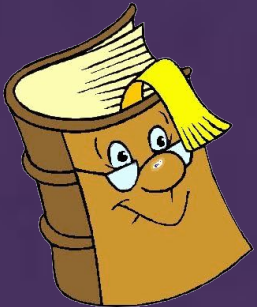


What is the nickname of the plumber,
a monument standing on Karl
Liebknecht Street?

a) Ivan,

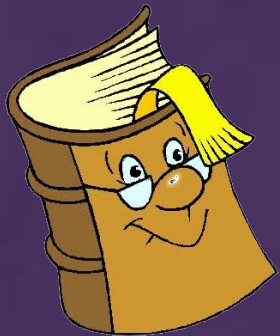
b) Semyon,

✦ c) Stepan.

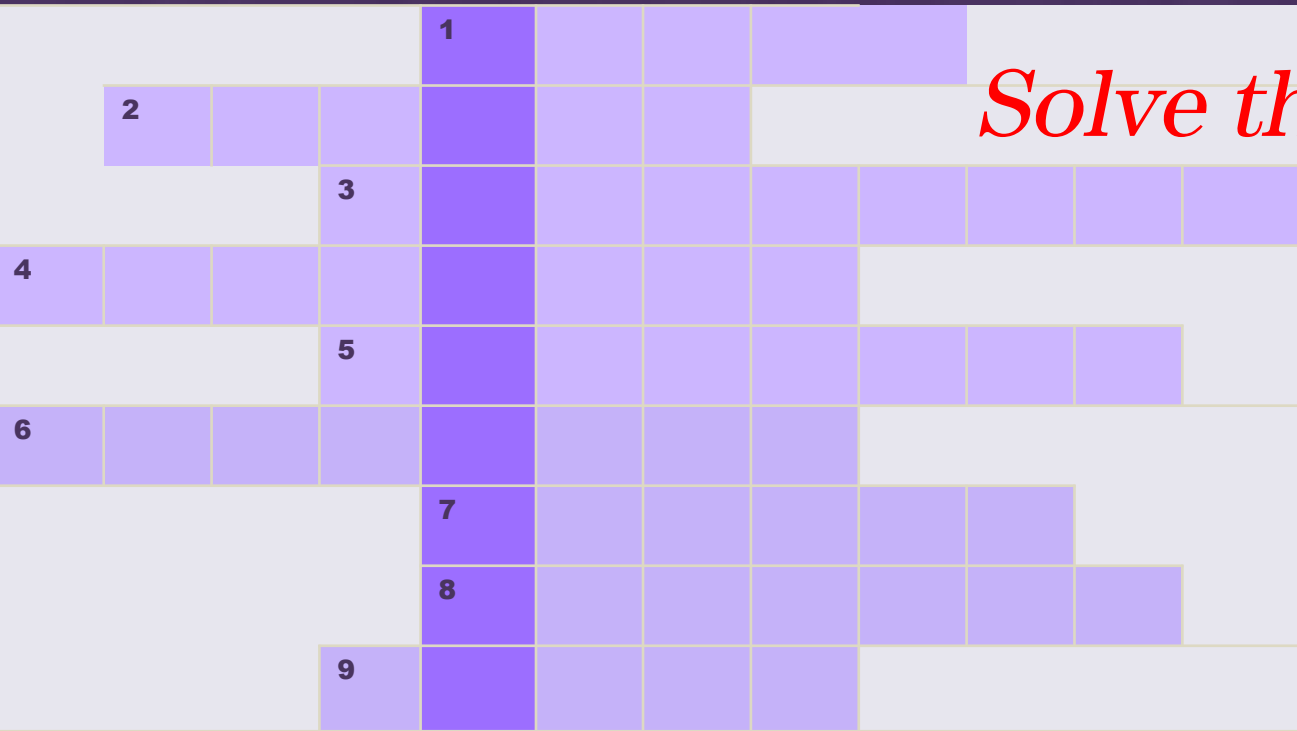


What is in front of the Cossack Nikolsky Cathedral?

- a) Serafimo-Alekseevskaya Chapel,
- b) Omsk Drama theatre,
- c) Omsk Cadet Military School.



Solve the crossword.



Down:

1. Prospect (Avenue) which is the heart of the city.

Across:

1. The name which was given to the street by the Communists.
2. The name of the river, which flows in Omsk.
3. The surname of the founder of Omsk fortress.
4. After the revolution of February 1917, Governor-General Palace was renamed as "The house of.."
5. Communists used this cathedral as an organ hall.
6. The cathedral reconstructed in 2007.
7. The name of a plumber, a monument on Karl Liebknecht Street.
8. In 1918-1919 as the Communists were pushed out of the city, he was the Supreme Ruler of Russia.
9. The name of young lady sitting on a bench across Lyubinsky Avenue.

Check



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		2I	R	T	Y	S	H						
				3B	U	K	H	G	O	L	T	S	
4R	E	P	U	B	L	I	C						
				5N	I	K	O	L	S	K	Y		
6U	S	P	E	N	S	K	Y						
				7S	T	E	P	A	N				
				8K	O	L	C	H	A	K			
				9L	Y	U	B	A					



ИСТОЧНИКИ:

Картинки:

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Текст:

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