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GBPOU "Baykaysky College of Tourism and Service"**

*Message subject:
Russia*

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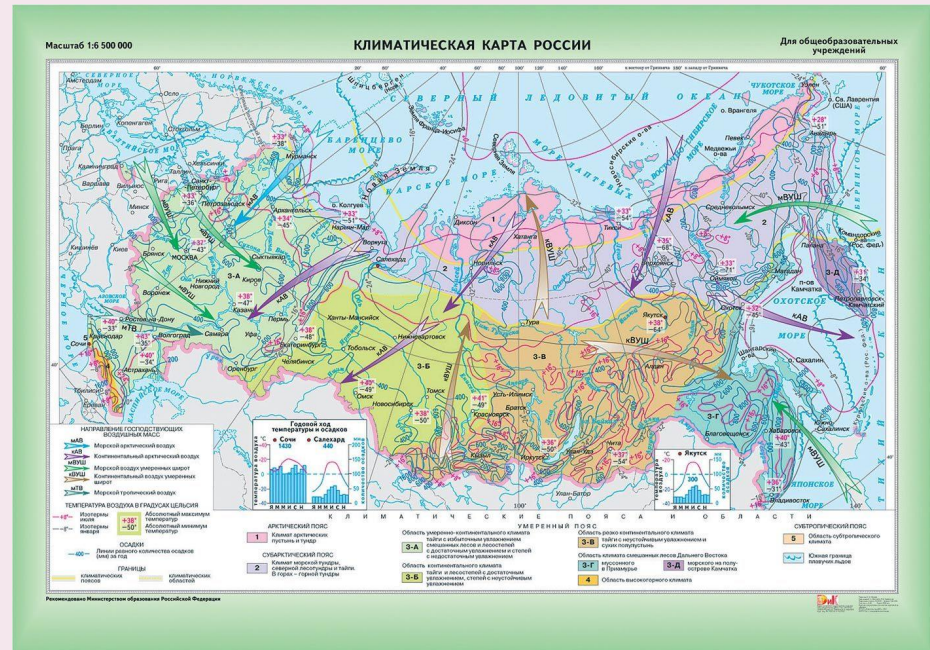
Geographical Position

Russia, or the Russian Federation, covers a huge part of Eurasia. Being the largest world country it borders 18 states and takes in one eighth of the Earth's dry surface.



Climate

In Russia winter is mostly cold and snowy and summer is usually hot and dry. The polar climate prevails over northern areas. Beyond the Polar Circle people don't see daylight in winter. But in summer the long polar night gives place to the midnight sun.



Relief

Russia The relief is very diverse: presented vast plains, plateaus, high and medium mountains. The dominant of the major landforms are plains. The territory of the country, especially the Asian part of it is a general decrease in the north, as indicated by the direction of flow of most of the major rivers. Mountain plains framed structures, with the majority concentrated in the mountains of southern Siberia, north-east and east of the country. With such an abundance and variety of landforms, the vastness of the territory, differences in geology and climatic conditions natural to the availability of a wide range of minerals present in the depths of our state.



Fauna

Most of the animal world are Russian taiga, arctic and subarctic fauna complexes. Much of this diversity of species live in the taiga regions of our country. Unfortunately, due to the human factor, the past two centuries, the diversity and quantitative expression of the representatives of our fauna is steadily decreasing. Man expanding its presence by increasing the size and sown pastures, polluting earth, air and water, destroying fauna Russia, certain prominent representatives of which we can already see only in pictures.



Flora

Russia, a vast country located in multiple time zones, different geographical areas. On its territory grow many kinds of plants. Since dwarf birch growing in the north and ending steppe grasses growing in the south. Due to the fact that Russia has a huge territory, its flora is diverse and surprising.

The richness of the flora of Russia

Many forests, magnificent taiga, mountain ranges, the northern most desert land, meadows and luxurious southern steppes - it's Russian. Therefore, the country's flora is rich and varied. On its territory you can find a huge pine and dwarf grass.

In Russia, a lot of vegetation types such as:

- Forestry;
- Tundra;
- Desert;
- Steppe;
- Swamp;
- Meadow.



The abundance and variety of plant species, depending on the geographical area in which they are located.

Places of Interest in Russia

Russia is the largest country in the world. It has a long and interesting history. The country is famous for its numerous places of interest. The capital of Russia is Moscow, and it's the biggest city in the country. Another big and famous city in Russia is Saint Petersburg. It has once been a capital of the country. These two cities have the majority of Russian sights. For example, the Kremlin, which is situated in the heart of Moscow, the Bolshoi Theater, which is also in Moscow and many others. Saint-Petersburg is famous by its magnificent architecture. Almost every building in the city looks like a rare masterpiece. Many people take trips along some Russian cities, called Golden Ring. The Golden Ring of Russia includes such cities as Suzdal, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl and many others. These cities are famous for their rich history and ancient churches. Also, tourists can take part in some authentic festivals when visiting these cities. Another famous sight in Russia is situated in the center of Asia. It's called Altay. Many tourists want to see this amazing region, which is known for its crystal clear lakes, high mountains and other natural wonders. The deepest lake in the world, Baikal, is also situated in Russia, in the East Siberian region.



National symbol

Hero City Volgograd (Stalingrad)

The heroic defense of the city of Stalingrad, now Volgograd in 1942-1943 gg. It has become a world-renowned symbol of resistance.

The city was almost entirely destroyed during the Battle of Stalingrad, which ended the victory of Russian troops and surrender surrounded in the suburbs of Stalingrad, the German 6th Army, while his defenders to the point for a long time held a small bridgehead on the bank of the Volga, which are constantly exposed to fierce bombardments and attacks by the enemy.



Hero City Moscow

The capital of the country several times in fact proved its durability, successfully withstand the attacks of various enemies in 1209, 1308, 1368, 1370, 1408, 1439, 1451, 1591, 1606, 1608-1609, 1612 [2] and 1618, respectively. However, perhaps the most severe test of its share fell in 1941, when Moscow became the first fortified point in Europe is the aim of the next general offensive Nazi troops, but not taken by them. Events known as the Battle of Moscow, were, in fact, the strategic defense of the fortress, which was transformed by the time Moscow, with subsequent transition to the offensive. During the preparation of the defense of the city and at the front there was heroism as a professional military and militias. In the end, the enemy was stopped in the current boundaries of Moscow, and then dropped to 200 km, which was the biggest defeat of the German army at the time. However, formed December 2, 1941 Moscow Defence Zone lasted until October 15, 1943, because all this time, Moscow is a grand fortress, fortified districts defensive lines that stretched from Dubna in the north to Tula and Ryazan in the south (see. Scheme [2]), in fact belonged to the edge.

