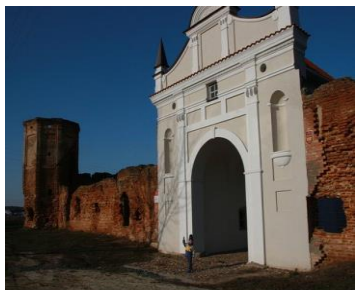


Form: 7

Unit 6 Town and village

1. Look at pictures and guess the topic of the article that we are going to read. Which of the sights above could be a symbol of the town?



Carthusian Monastery



the Red Barracks



Museum of History and Local Lore



Sporovski Nature Reserve

2. Read the piece from the article about Bereza district and answer: What landmark from the exercise 1 isn't mentioned in the text?

This land of slender white-trunked birches can't have any other name except for Bereza (in Russian, the birch). But who gave it such a beautiful name? According to a legend, it was a blind old man who washed his eyes with healing water from a spring and miraculously recovered his sight. The first thing to see was a birch. The old man placed a cross on that healing place. Kazimierz Lew Sapieha, Deputy Chancellor of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, built Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church instead of the wooden cross on that healing place.

Bereza was first mentioned in chronicles in 1477 as a village, and construction of the Monastery gave a rise to its gradual transformation into a town. Bereza Monastery saw the Sapiehas' majesty, and it was here that their library of 2300 volumes was kept. Later, red bricks of the Roman Catholic Church half-ruined during wars were used for constructing the Red Barracks in Bereza. During the Polish reign, the Poles established Bereza-Kartuzskaya Concentration Camp here in 1934. During five years of its existence, over 10 thousand people who had been fighting for national independence against social and economic oppression passed through the mill of its torture-chambers. Now it hosts the only in Belarus Sports and Arts Center for young people and children and Art Gallery, a branch of Bereza Museum of History and Local Lore.

The History of many places in Bereza district is unique. Take, for example, Sporovo village, where the villagers did not subdue to Nazis during the war. Or take Sporovski Nature Reserve where untouched marshes are inhabited by fauna and flora species rare in Europe – the aquatic warbler, the fresh-water turtle, and the natter jack. The Nature Reserve has 44 animal species listed in the Red Book and 18 specially protected plant species.

Bereza district as a whole is an industrially developed area. The District has 17 industrial companies. Their products are delivered to over 20 countries. Upward development trend is continued, upgrading and technical reequipment is under way, foreign investments are attracted, and unused premises are involved into turnover.

1. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the story of the town name?
- 2) When Bereza was firstly mentioned as a village?
- 3) Who established Bereza-Kartuzskaya Concentration Camp?
- 4) What is so special in Sporovski Nature Reserve?
- 5) How many species of animals are listed in the Red Book?
- 6) How many species of plants are protected?
- 7) Why Bereza district is called as an industrially developed area?

2. Agree or disagree with the statement.

- 1) Kazimierz Lew Sapieha, Deputy Chancellor of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, built Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church instead of the wooden cross on the healing place.
- 2) Bereza was firstly mentioned in chronicles in 1544 as a village.
- 3) Wood was used for constructing the Red Barracks in Bereza.
- 4) During the Polish reign, Nazis established Bereza-Kartuzskaya Concentration Camp in 1934.
- 5) Marshes in Sporovski Nature Reserve are inhabited by fauna and flora species rare in Europe – the aquatic warbler, the fresh-water turtle, and the natter jack.

3. Complete the sentence.

- 1) The most interesting historical fact about the town is ...
- 2) I would like to visit ...because...
- 3) I advise you to visit...because...

4. Imagine that you have a chance to travel around these places. Where would you go first? Why? What place would you go to last? Make an itinerary of your journey and present it to the others.