

Государственное учебно – методическое учреждение
«Столинский районный учебно – методический кабинет»

РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ КОМПОНЕНТ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Столин, 2018

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PART I. READING

Kalyady

God's holiday – божественный праздник

Jolly time – веселое время

Smart – нарядный

Host and hostess – хозяйки и хозяева

Arrange fairs – устраивать ярмарки

Catholics celebrate it from December, 25 to January, 6.

For Orthodox Christians this time comes a bit later – it continues from January, 7 to January, 19, when the sun turns its gaze towards spring and the days begin to become longer.

"Kalyady" is one of the biggest religious holidays. It is a jolly time when people enjoy themselves.

"Kalyady" celebrations have ancient pagan traditions. During this holiday groups of merry young boys and girls in smart clothes go from house to house in Belarusian villages and towns. Hosts and hostesses usually treat them with delicious things and thank them for well-wishing and carol-singing.

"Kalyady" is the time when 3 ritual dishes are cooked in every Belarusian home. They are called "Kalyadnaya Kuttzia" (a sort of porridge – kasha – made from barley).

At "Kalyady" Belarusians like to visit each other, celebrate weddings and arrange fairs.

The main idea of this holiday is to get rid of everything bad in one's life and to begin a new life cycle with joy and optimism

Reading Comprehension Test.

1. Choose the correct continuation of the sentence.

- a) Kalyady is..... God's holiday and a jolly time when people are enjoying themselves.
- b) Kalyady is..... one of the most mysterious holidays in Belarus, when people light bonfires, dance and sing songs around them.

2. Answer the questions using the words "Yes", "No".

- a) Do people celebrate Kalyady from January, 7 to January, 19 in Belarus?
- b) Do Kalyady celebrations have modern pagan traditions?
- c) Do people go from house to house in Stolin District asking for bread during this holiday?
- d) Is Kalyady the time when 3 ritual suppers are cooked in every Belarussian home?
- e) Is the main idea of this holiday to get rid of everything bad in one's life?

3. Complete the sentences according to the text.

- a) Catholics celebrate Kalyady
- b) People say that "Kalyady".....
- c) During this holiday groups.....
- d) Hosts and hostesses usually treat.....
- e) On "Kalyady" Belarusians like to visit.....

4. Translate the following part of the text into Russian.

- a) "Kalyady" celebrations have ancient pagan traditions.
- b) During this holiday groups of merry young boys and girls in smart clothes go from house to house in Belarussian villages and towns.
- c) Hosts and hostesses usually treat them with delicious things.
- d) They thank them for well-wishing and carol-singing.
- e) On "Kalyady" Belarusians like to visit each other, celebrate weddings and arrange fairs.

5. Give 5 reasons why Kalyady is a jolly time for people of all ages.

“Koniki” in David-Gorodok

Anyone coming to Stolin District’s village of David-Gorodok of the eve of the New Year (according to the old calendar) would certainly enjoy taking part in its wonderful “Koniki” (Horses) festivity. The tradition remains in this town in Brest Region alone and may soon be put forward for UNESCO’s List of Non-tangible Cultural Legacy.

Local residents lead “Horses” and distribute presents. “Horses” used to be grey rather than white, with riders wearing a caracul hat. Each horse’s body is made from basket weave, while its head comprises a felt boot, its mane and tail are of hemp, and a ring sits about its neck. Modern “Horses” all resemble each other, being made identically. Senior citizens from the village of David-Gorodok admit that more people take part in modern festivities these days, making them more joyful.

Some people hold bright stars or play timbrels, drums and harmonicas. The atmosphere is bright indeed. Houses are decorated with sparkling garlands and, late in the evening, a fancy-dress parade take to the streets, proceeding through the square, where the statue to Duke David (the town founder) is sited. Music, songs and dances are everywhere at night. Theatrical performances feature artistic troupes from Stolin, Pinsk and Ivanovo districts. “Horses” symbolize strength, health and peace. The Gypsy, Grandfather, Grandmother, the Goat and Death also go carol singing. David-Gorodok residents love sewing costumes and have been having fun with the tradition since childhood; it deserves great appreciation. After visiting homes with congratulations, the ‘Horses’ go to the square to show off their costumes and have photos taken. Of course, those visited at home are always ready with treats and money to give for songs and performances. Guests visit the David monument, the David-Gorodok History Museum and an exhibition of local craftsmen. In addition, there will be a master class on mask and horse costume production. The solemn opening of the festival is to take place on the town’s central stage. The best ‘dressed’ private courtyards, as well as those owned by companies and enterprises, will be awarded, and the night will end with a disco.

Stolin District residents have already begun their application to have the ‘Horse’ custom included among Belarus’ List of Intangible Historical-Cultural Treasures: for its uniqueness and its preservation into our modern 21st century.

Reading Comprehension Test

I. Answer the question choosing the right option.

1. What is this text about?

- a) holidays in Belarus b) festival in David-Gorodok c) tourism in Stolin district

II. Match the parts.

1/ a fancy-dress	a/ production
2/ horse costume	b/ troupes
3/ sparkling	c/ parade
4/ artistic	d/ boot
5/ a felt	e/ garlands

III. True /False

1. “Koniki” (Horses) festivity is held on the eve of Christmas .
2. “Horses” used to be grey rather than white, with riders wearing a caracul hat.
3. People hold bright stars or play timbrels, drums and bagpipes.
4. “Horses” symbolizes strength, health and peace.
5. David-Gorodok residents love buying costumes.

IV. Complete the sentences

1. Anyone coming to David-Gorodok would certainly enjoy ____.
2. Each horse’s body is made from____.
3. “Horses” symbolize____.
4. There will be a master class____.
5. The festival is to take place ____.

V. Answer the question. Write 4-6 sentences. What impressed you in the article?

The Festival of Cranberry

For the people of Olmanyvillage cranberry is not just a tasty and healthy berry.

It is also a bright representative of a wonderful world of surrounding swamps and of course it's a desired heroine of a festival, which is celebrated here in a special way.

At the end the season of gathering curative berries, the whole village is getting ready for the festival of cranberry.

A beautiful young woman is usually dressed up as "Zhuravinka" and everybody worships her. For the local people cranberry has a particular value. According to the legend of the ancient Slav Olman, who settled in this area together with the family long ago, survived only thanks to hunting and healing berries. It's said that the name of the village Olmany took after his name.

Reading Comprehension Test

1. *What berry is the text about?*

- a) cranberry b) bilberry

2. *Give English equivalents from the text.*

- a) болота
b) ценность
c) поселиться
d) древний
e) славянин

3. *Fill in the gaps according to the text.*

- a) Cranberry is a tasty and healthy.....
b) This holiday is celebrated in special.....
c) A beautiful young woman is dressed up as
d) Cranberry has a particular
e) The name of the village Olmany took after ...

4. *Make up general questions.*

- a) Cranberry is a tasty and healthy berry.
b) The holiday is celebrated in a special way.
c) A beautiful young woman is usually dressed up as “Zhuravinka”.
d) The ancient Slav Olman survived only thanks to hunting and healing berries.
e) The name of the village Olmany took after the name of Olman.

5. *What is the main idea of the text?* Write 5 sentences to prove your opinion.

Park “Mankovochi”

Stolin is a small town in Brest region and an administrative center of Stolin district.

The main sightseeing of Stolin is considered to be Park “Mankovich”. The area of the park is about 30 hectares. In December in 1963 the park was given the status of national monument of nature.

The history of Park “Mankovich” is related to the history of Radzivils' family. In the 16th century during the reign of NickolayRadzivill the Black David-Gorodok ordination of Radzivils was initiated. But up to the end of the 19th century this ordination didn't have its residence. There was a necessity to build a new estate because of devision of Nesvezh-Kletsk ownership between sons of AntoniRadzivill (1833-1904). An exceptional picturesque place was chosen on a high terrace over the old course of Goryn' river in Mankovich estate. A big stone in the park has the name of the founder of the park Maria Dorota de Kastelian (1848-1915), who was the wife of AntoniRadzivill. An old oak forest became the basis for the park. Berlin architect Venzel built a neo-baroque palace here. The style of this park resembled the style of the Nesvizh Park. Its landscape included motives of romanticism and ideas of naturalism as well as traces of regularity. The most exotic place in the park is the terrace with its cape-like ledges and the slope with its deep ravines overgrown with oaks, hornbeams and fir trees. More than 35 species of trees and shrubs grow there. Some of them are rare and are protected by the state.

The Palace built by StanislavRadzivill (adjutant of Y.Pilsudskiy) after his death was obtained by his nephew Karol Radzivill who was the last David-Gorodok ordinate. And in 1943 it was burnt. The place where it was situated is marked with a beautiful oak tree in the centre of the park.

Tasks

I. Mark the following statements as True or False

1. In December in 1963 the park was given the status of national monument of the world.
2. A picturesque place was chosen on a high terrace over the Goryn river.
3. The style of this park resembled the style of the BelavezhskayaPushcha National Park.

II. Write answers to the questions.

1. Who was the founder of the park?
2. What became the basis of the park?
3. Who did the palace belong to?

III. Correct the following statement according to the text.

1. It was decided to build the palace in a neo-baroque style.
2. The most exotic place in the park is the terrace with fur trees and the slope with its deep ravines.
3. A lot of rare plants growing in the park are protected by the state.

The Natural History Museum in Stolin

The Natural History Museum in Stolin is one of the oldest museums in Brest region. It was founded in 1959. Good location and picturesque nature draw visitor's attention.

Formation of museum funds began in the 1960s-70s last century. Today there are more than 20 thousand items of different collections. Modern exposition of the museum is situated in the halls of nature, archeology, history, pottery and ethnography. The area of exposition is 206 sq.m. Exhibits of the nature hall show us the geographical location of Stolin district, its fauna and flora. One can be surprised by the collections of insects, birds, fish, and animals living in Stolin district.

There are various exhibits and tools of primitive man of the Neolithic and the Bronze Ages: stone axes, flint sickles, arrows and spears, ancient tableware and etc. They were found near the villages of Velimichi, Rubel, Khotomel. The first archaeological excavations were carried out in David-Gorodok in the 1930s by the famous Polish scientist Roman Yakimovich. 190 archeological monuments have been found since then.

Visitors are always interested in the collection of numismatics and icons dated 18-19 centuries. There are incredible old printed publications, ethnographic collection (clothes and tools), steel and fire arms in the museum. Exhibits include the uniform which was worn during the Patriotic War of 1812. The most amazing collections are documents and materials of the Radzivils. Materials of partisan movement in Stolin district during The Great Patriotic War are widely represented here. There's something for everyone: from German and Soviet weapons to war communications, personal letters, diaries and keepsakes.

The extensive collections of traditional Belarusian pottery and National Costumes will impress visitors greatly. You will never forget the expositions of woodcarving, weaving and collection of local artists.

Reading Comprehension Test

I. Choose the correct English equivalent to the Russian word.

1/ разнообразный	picturesque
2/ невероятный	weaving
3/ ткачество	incredible
4/ живописный	extensive
5/ обширный	various

II. Answer the alternative questions.

1. Is the Natural History Museum in Stolin old or modern?
2. Were the first archaeological excavations carried out by the famous Polish scientist or Belarusian scientist?
3. Do exhibits include the uniform which was worn during the Patriotic War or World War 2?
4. Are there halls of traditional costumes or clothes of ancient people?
5. Are there collections of weaving or carving for metal?

III. True/False

1. There are more than two hundred items of different collections.
2. One can be surprised by the collections of insects, birds, fish, and animals.
3. The various exhibits and tools of primitive man were found near the village of Velimichi.
4. The most amazing collections are documents of the Radzivils.
5. Materials of partisan movement in Stolin district during The Patriotic War in 1812 are widely represented here.

IV. Complete the sentences.

1. Exhibits of the nature hall show us the geographical_____.
2. Stone axes, flint sickles, arrows and spears_____ were found there.
3. The collection of numismatics and icons is dated_____.
4. One can find here _____ weapons, war _____ and personal letters.
5. National Costumes will impress _____.

V. Translate into English

1. Первые археологические раскопки были проведены в Давид-Городке в 1930 году.
2. Посетителей всегда интересовали коллекции нумизматики.
3. В музее много невероятных рукописей, этнографических коллекций одежды и инструментов, оружия.

4. В музее широко представлены материалы о партизанском движении на Столинщине.
5. Краеведческий музей в Столине стоит посетить из-за коллекции предметов гончарства и резьбы по дереву.

New Berezhnoe

New Berezhnoe is one kilometer away from the village of Berezhnoe. It was founded by Anthony-Caesar Olesha, the twelfth owner of Berezhnoe. He served in the Russian army and was an officer. When retired, he returned to his native Polesye, lived in his grandfather's house, farmed, built farm buildings, took up brewing, set up a garden and park.

New Berezhnoe with lands was inherited by Konstantin Olesha (born in 1865), married to Camilla Orda. A new owner, an astronomer-mathematician, was educated in Germany, he organized an observatory, combined household chores with scientific work, and was a correspondent for several scientific centers. The last owner of the estate was his son, Constantine (1891 - 1950). In 1941 he left for Poland.

The estate in New Berezhnoe was founded in the late XIX century. The manor house was built in the depths of the park. The building is rectangular, two-storey. There is a low faceted tower on the opposite rear side. The windows of the park facade are large, of almost the entire height of the floor. The building is professionally built from high-quality red brick. They say that for the construction of the estate, Constantine brought bricks from abroad, and each brick was wrapped in a piece of paper.

Today it is one of a few sights of Belarus that is so well preserved. It stands practically untouched. A part of the park and its main avenues have been preserved.

For more than a century the "carriages" have been approaching the estate along this avenue. There is a horn avenue with a hawthorn border that skirts the park from two sides and leads to the estate. Old Canadian 'Marilandica' poplars grow at the entrance. The road passes between two dense small arrays of complex composition (maple, oak, pine, spruce, snowberry, spiraea, mountain ash). Behind the arrays there is a parterre lawn.

Lawn is the main composition element of the park. It is large and asymmetric in shape. At the entrance trees are planted in a form of triangles, located symmetrically, but of different composition. These are larches, spruces, maples, lindens. The park has many kinds of exotic plants. 26 foreign species are scattered throughout the park singly and as a part of local trees groups.

There is another interesting building near the estate –a ledovnya. It was said that there were several underground rooms in it and possibly there was an underground passage to the estate. But the comedown to the underground rooms was covered up with sand, out of harm's way

Now the estate is gradually falling into decay and if no renovation takes place, it will soon go away irrevocably. The roof has been recently done up, but the time that the manor stood without it was enough to make everything inside rotten. Fans of abandoned places and just local youth come to the estate despite the emergency situation of the floor and often leave behind "gifts" that can cause irreparable damage. This summer the estate's second floor was on fire and if not for the watchman of the neighboring winery, who personally extinguished the fire before the firemen arrived, we would weep over the ruins of a beautiful Olesha estate and come to take a photo of the ruins.

Do the following tasks.

I. Answer the questions. Give short answers.

- 1) Was Anthony Caesar Olesha a scientist?
- 2) Are there many kinds of exotic plants in the park?
- 3) Is Novo-Berezhnoe another name of Berezhnoe?

II. Find English equivalents to the next Russian.

1. Здание сложено из качественного красного кирпича.
2. Совмещал заботы по хозяйству с научной работой.
3. В усадьбу через сад ведёт грабовая аллея
4. Несмотря на аварийную ситуацию
5. Сторож соседнего винзавода

III. Find and write down one sentence from each passage which shows the main idea of it.

IV. Put 6 questions to the whole text.

The last owner of the manor watched the stars from this tower



The lawn



The entrance



The ledovnya



The manor



The balcony



The horn avenue



Of the Glorious Ancient Belarusian Descent Olesha

Welcome to the village of Berezhnoe, Stolin district, Brest region. This village stands on the bank of the river Goryn - therefore it is called so since it stands on the bank. The very river starts in Ukraine, its length is 659 km, it flows into Pripyat, and then - into the Dnieper and the Black Sea. So, people could come here from the Black Sea, and maybe even from the Danube.

Berezhnoe was mentioned in chronicle in 1508. At that time it belonged to the Pinsk and Davyd-gorodok prince FedorYaroslavovich. In 1508 he wrote a letter that has been preserved in the archives up to the present day. It says that he and his princess grant the village of Berezhnoe to OleshaPetrovich. Berezhnoe belonged to the glorious family for four centuries.

The Oleshas received their surname from the founder of the descent Alexander – when a child he was called affectionately "Olesha" and that nickname stuck to him. Alexander, the founder of the descent, was married to Elena of the Makasei family. They had a son, Fyodor, who became a secretary to King Casimir himself. Fyodor was married to Anna Ostrozhevskaya and they had a son, Peter, who became a legend of the whole Olesha family.

When the Crimean Tatars attacked the GDL, Peter, along with the other Mozyr boys, fought bravely against the Tatars but was wounded and taken prisoner. The Crimean Khan saw what a good warrior Olesha was and wanted him to come over to his side and renounce Christianity. Peter flatly refused. When he was led to death, he cried out: "We all will not die." These words became the motto of the family.

At first the Oleshas were Orthodox, then Uniates, and later they became Catholics. It is unknown what the first temple they built here was. In 1884 a church was founded in Berezhnoe. The history of the church foundation is very interesting.

Caesar Olesha was a good master, and during rebellion of Kalinouski his friends came to him in Berezhnoe. They talked about the rebellion and that it's time to begin. But Caesar Olesha said that it's too early and it made no sense to join the rebellion at the moment. But the friends did not listen to him - they were eager to liberate their fatherland from the tsar oppression and to make it independent sooner.

When the rebellion began, Olesha did not go into the forest with the rebels. But he did not abandon his friends. He sent convoys with provisions to the rebels from the village. And when the rebellion was suppressed and the estates were confiscated from his friends, he bought them out and returned to the families of the rebels. He helped those who weren't captured and hid from the tsarist authorities to go abroad.

Caesar Anthony was married to Alexandra Orda. They had 11 children. It goes without saying that such a large family needs a big house. That's why Caesar built a new palace in New Berezhnoe. There was a family archive, a huge collection of icons and the Oleshas' family portraits in the palace.

Caesar Olesha gave a good education to his children and shared the estates during his lifetime. Old Berezhnoe was granted to the youngest son, and New - to the elder, Constantine.

A lot of eminent people came from the descent of Olesha-Berezhnovsky. For example, Yuri KarlovichOlesha, the author of the fairy tale "Three Fat Men".

Yuri Olesha's father was born near Berezhnoye. Later he sold the estate and, together with his family, left for Russia. But Yuri's parents could not get accustomed to a foreign land and returned to Belarus. However not to Polesye, but to Grodno. And they lived there until the last days.

It used to be the Oleshas' burial grounds on the banks of the Goryn River and peasant graves nearby. In Soviet times these graveyards were plowed up into a field. And the birth plates were dismantled and used as ground stones. Only one plate's remained – the plate of King Olesha.

Reading Comprehension Test

I. Which words are used in the text? Choose and write down.

Mentioned, reserved, uprising, rebellion, independent, motherland, remained, abandon, nickname, fortress.

II. Find English equivalents to the next Russian.

1. По наши дни (par.2)
2. Принадлежало славному роду (par. 2)
3. Был женат на (par. 3)
4. Это прозвище прижилось (par. 3)
5. Был ранен и попал в плен (par. 3)

III. Complete the sentences.

1. It isn't known.....
2. They wanted their fatherland to become free from.....
3. When the armed revolt started, Olesha.....
4. A number of outstanding people.....
5. Yuri's parents could not live in a and came back to.....

IV. Answer the questions, choosing the right variant.

- 1) What did Olesha do after he had bought a confiscated estate?
- 2) Who was presented Old Berezhnoe to?
- 3) Why did Caesar build the estate in Novo-Berezhnoe?
- 4) What was Olesha's role in the rebellion?
- 5) To whom was Novo-Berezhnoe granted?

V. Why does the text have such a title? Explain.

Alexander Gavrilovich Savitsky

1. Alexander Gavrilovich Savitsky was born in the village of Berezhnoe on 19 November 1947. He grew up in a poor family, grazed cows and admired the surrounding landscapes and river floods. He was keen on drawing since childhood.

2. Right after the graduation from school Alexander Gavrilovich entered Minsk College of Arts, and later served in the army. In 1976 he graduated from the Belarusian State Theater and Art Institute (today it is the Belarusian Academy of Arts). He worked at Bobruisk Art School as a teacher and as an art director on Gomel TV. In 1993 he returned to his native village for family reasons and worked at the local art school.

3. He worked in the genre of landscape, portrait and still life painting. He used to say that all his works were equally important for him and that the most important thing for him had always been a process of creativity. There are many female images among his works. He said that the woman was the crown of nature and everything revolved around her, and it made the topic eternal. Music, poetry, and art would not exist without a woman.

4. He had been a regular participant of art exhibitions since 1992. His works were exhibited in Gomel, Minsk, Pinsk, Stolin. He took part in international exhibitions, that took place in Pinsk and Minsk. Savitsky is the author of the coat of arms of Stolin town, as well as of the portraits of famous people of Brest and Gomel region.

5. Alexander Gavrilovich died on 2 January 2012. He was buried in his native village. His works can be seen in the Stolin Museum of Local History, the regional department of culture and in private collections.

Reading Comprehension Test

I. Answer the questions choosing the right option.

1. What is this text about?
 - a) about a painter's life
 - b) about a teacher's life
 - c) about a child's life
2. In which paragraph can you read about his childhood?
 - a) 1.
 - b) 2.
 - c) 4.

II. Mark the sentences true or false.

- a) He was born in a rich family.
- b) He didn't use female images in his works.
- c) He quite often took part in different exhibitions.

III. Find English equivalents to the next Russian.

- a) Равнозначны
- b) Выставлялись
- c) Окружающие пейзажи
- d) Процесс творчества

IV. Mark the sentences true or false and correct the wrong statements.

- a) He wasn't fond of painting when he was at school.
- b) He never worked at the local school.
- c) He worked in the genre of landscape, portrait and still life painting.
- d) His works were exhibited in Europe.
- e) Savitsky is the author of the anthem of Stolin town.

V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Савицкий А.Г. воспитывался в бедной семье.
2. Его любимым хобби было рисование.
3. Вернувшись в родную деревню, он работал учителем в местной школе искусств.
4. Образ женщины всегда был источником его творчества.
5. Савицкий А.Г. был активным участником международных выставок.
6. Его работы можно увидеть в музеях Беларуси и в частных коллекциях.

Lesson Plan “My Town”

Тема : My Town

Цель:

Обучающая:

- формирование коммуникативной компетенции учащихся
- закрепление лексического материала
- формирование навыков чтения, восприятия и понимания речи на слух, устной и письменной речи учащихся

Развивающая:

- развитие интеллектуальной, эмоциональной, мотивационной сферы личности учащихся;
- развитие наглядно-образное мышления и зрительного восприятия.

Воспитательная:

- воспитание любви к родному городу, внимательности и активности учащихся на уроке;
- воспитание чувства гостеприимства.

Иллюстративный материал: презентация.

Оборудование: карточки, ноутбук

Ходурока

1/ Организационный момент.

Teacher : Hello, everybody! I'm glad to see you. Look out of the window/ It's sunny today/ And I hope our lesson will be sunny too. We are going to play and do many interesting exercises and speak about our native town.

2/ Речевая зарядка.

T: Let's play a game. Be active and try to remember as many English words on the theme “Town” as you can. The game is named “Rhyme”

Brown- (town)

Fridge- (bridge)

Meet – (street)

Ong- along

Pool-school

Mouse-house

Right- light

Dark-park

Will-hill

T: Tell us what we have got in our town. I'll tell you what you can do there and you will name it.

1. You can watch a film there. (a cinema)
2. You can visit doctors there. (a hospital)
3. You can change money there/ (a bank)
4. You can send a telegram there. (a post-office)
5. You can see old things there. (a museum)
6. You can buy a lot of things. (a shop)

3/ Центральная часть

a/ Отработка лексических навыков

T: Today we are speaking about our native town. But first, let's remember what is there in our Stolin. Look at the screen and tell me what you see there.

(P1: This is a museum)

Now read the following adjectives. What adjective can you use to describe our native town? What can you say about our town?

Wide, beautiful, old, large, high, clean, long, short, new, small, modern, native, favourite.

What words can you choose to describe a/ a town, b/ a building, c/ a street ?

b/ Восприятие и понимание речи на слух.

T: Now listen to the story about our native town and try to understand it. There are a lot of missing words. Fill in the gaps with the words.

Stolin is in Brest region. It is a small town. Stolin was founded in 1555. The population of the town is about 12 thousand people. Stolin is an old town and it is proud of its history. It is famous for its Mankovich Park and some historical monuments. There are a lot of shops, schools, a college, a museum, a cinema, a swimming-pool, libraries and beautiful squares in it.

Stolin is in Brest region. It is a _____ town. Stolin was founded _____ 1555. The population of the town is _____ 12 thousand people. Stolin is an _____ town and it is proud of its history. It is _____ for its Mankovich Park and some historical monuments. There are a lot of shops, schools, a college, a museum, _____, a swimming-pool, libraries and beautiful squares in it.

c/ Физкультминутка

Song "The Wheel on the Bus"

d/ Работа с текстом

T: Let's read the letter of one girl from Stolin to her English friend.

Dear Helen,

I live in Stolin. It's not a large town. About 12 thousand people live here. Stolin has lots of old and beautiful buildings. The shops are good and there is a market in the town. There is a cinema, a museum, a church, three schools and a lot of monuments in the town.

I live in an old house not far from the centre of the town. From our back window I can see a department store, where you can buy a lot of things. The bank is opposite the department store. Next to the bank there's a hotel. There is a large square in front of the hotel.

I enjoy my life in Stolin very much. I like going for walks in town or by the river on warm summer days. It's nice and quiet here! Behind the river there's a wonderful view of the town. At weekends I visit my granny or go to the swimming-pool "Aquamarine".

Stolin is beautiful and there's too much to see.

What is your native town like? Write me, please.

With best wishes,

Maria.

View- вид, пейзаж.

T: Let's do some exercises. True/False.

1. The town is very large.
2. The girl lives in an old house in the centre of the town.
3. There is one monument in the town.
4. In front of the hotel there's a square.
5. On warm summer evenings she likes to go for a walk by the lake.

T: Answer the questions.

1. What is the population of Stolin.
2. Is there a river or a lake near the town?
3. What does the girl like to do in the town?

е/ Работа над грамматическим материалом.

T: You've got the cards with an exercise. What prepositions do you know? Look at the plan on the screen. This is the plan of our town. You work in groups of three. Your task is to write in the prepositions in the sentences using the town plan.

Card

Fill in the prepositions **next to, behind, opposite, in front of.**

1. The post-office is ____ the gymnasium.
2. The bank is _____ the hotel.
3. Town Park is _____ Lenin Square.

4. The swimming-pool is _____ the school 3.
5. The bus stop is _____ the post-office.

In on at to along next to

1. Do you live _____ Stolin?
2. He is _____ the bus stop.
3. I live _____ 43, Sovetskaya str., 21.
4. We usually go _____ Mankovich Park on Sundays.
5. She goes _____ the street past the café.

f/ Развитие коммуникативных навыков.

T: Look at the screen. There's a map of Stolin. You should help a visitor to find the way to different places in Stolin. Let's use some phrases like:

How can I get to...? Could you tell me the way to....?

Make your dialogues.

g/ Рефлексия

T: On the screen you see the word "STOLIN". You should name one word which is connected with our theme "Town". The first letter of the word you must take from the word "STOLIN". S-shop

What places in Stolin do you like most of all? Why?

h/ Домашнее задание.

Project "My favourite place in Stolin"

i/ Итоги урока

T: It's time to sum up our results. Your marks are... Thank you for the lesson!
Good-bye!

PART II. LISTENING

“Koniki” (Horses) Festivity

Anyone coming to Stolin District’s village of David-Gorodok of the eve of the New Year (according to the old calendar) would certainly enjoy taking part in its wonderful ‘Koniki’ (Horses) festivity.

The tradition remains in this town in Brest Region alone.

Villagers organize it independently and everything looks natural: local residents lead ‘Horses’ and distribute presents. It’s like a ‘Belarusian style Rio de Janeiro carnival’. ‘Horses’ used to be grey rather than white, with riders wearing a caracul hat. Each horse’s body is made from basket weave, while its head comprises a felt boot, its mane and tail are of hemp, and a ring sits about its neck. Senior citizens from the village of David-Gorodok admit that more people take part in modern festivities these days, making them more joyful.

On my own visit, arriving by car, we were surrounded by those taking part in fun, each wearing a disguise and offering us jolly greetings such as: ‘Generous evening! Kind evening!’ Some groups held bright stars or played timbrels, drums and harmonicas. The atmosphere was bright indeed. I loved the way houses had been decorated, with sparkling garlands, and, late in the evening, a fancy-dress parade took to the streets, proceeding through the square, where the statue to Duke David (the town founder) is sited. Music, song and dance filled the night, and a theatrical performance featured artistic troupes from Stolin, Pinsk and Ivanovo districts.

While ‘Horses’ symbolize strength, health and peace, the Gypsy, Grandfather, Grandmother, the Goat and Death (with a scythe) also go carol singing, joined by Father Frost, Snow Maiden, Little Red Riding Hood and other popular fairy tale characters. David - Gorodok residents love sewing costumes and have been having fun with the tradition since childhood; it deserves great appreciation. After visiting homes with congratulations, the ‘Horses’ go to the square to show off their costumes and have photos taken. Of course, those visited at home are always ready with treats and money to bestow for songs and performances.

The festive programme — scheduled for January 13th-14th night — envisages welcoming guests near the David monument. In addition, The best ‘dressed’ private courtyards, as well as those owned by companies and enterprises, will be awarded, and the night will end with a disco.

Listening Comprehension Test

1. What is the text about?

- a) the local “Koniki” festivity
- b) horses and other animals

2. Fill in the gaps according to the text.

- a) The tradition remains in this in Brest Region alone.
- b) Local lead ‘Horses’ and distribute presents.
- c) People greet each other with the words:.....
- d) The night is filled with.....
- e) There are many popular fairy tale characters, such as.....

3. Give English equivalents from the text.

- a) канун Нового года
- b) традиция
- c) независимо
- d) плетеная корзина
- e) старшие жители деревни
- f) маска
- g) основатель города
- h) сказочные герои
- i) поздравления
- j) представляет гостей

4. Make up the questions that suit the given answers.

- a) The tradition is held on January, 13 in David-Gorodok.
- b) Local residents lead ‘Horses’ and distribute presents.
- c) Some groups held bright stars or play timbrels, drums and harmonicas.
- d) Music, song and dance filled the night.
- e) While ‘Horses’ symbolize strength, health and peace.

5. Write 5 sentences to prove that ‘Koniki’ is great fun for the people of David-Gorodok.

My Village on the Map

Belousha is **worth visiting** because it is a big and beautiful village. It **issituated** in Brest region Stolin district. The village is in the North-East of Belarus in a **picturesque** place on the **banks** of the river Goryn.

Belousha was first **mentioned** in the 16th century. So it has a long history.

Belous has **suffered** a lot in the World War II. From July 1941 until the beginning of July 1944, it was occupied by German fascist invaders, who burnt 356 houses and killed 112 people. After the war, Belousha was **reconstructed**.

There are some **places of interest** in Belousha. There are two monuments to Soviet soldiers and a monument to Vasily Kluchnikov in our village. In 1957 an obelisk was erected in honor of 41 warriors who died in the Great Patriotic War.

In Belousha there is the Trinity Church, an architectural **monument**, that was built in 1905 by architect V. Struev in the place of an ancient church.

Now our village has a school, a post-office, a Village Hall, a hospital, a library and several shops. A new kindergarten has been built recently. About 3 thousand people live in Belousha today.

Welcome to my village!

Listening Test

I. Look at the map of Belarus and answer the question.

Where is Belousha on the map? Describe the position of your village on the map.

II. Listen to the text, find a mistake and fill in the gaps.

Belousha is ... because it is a big and beautiful village. It ... in Brest region Stolin district. The village is in the North-East of Belarus in a ... place on the ... of the river Goryn.

Belousha was first ... in the 16th century. So it has a long history.

Belousha... a lot in the World War II. From July 1941 until the beginning of July 1944, it was occupied by German fascist invaders, who burnt 356 houses and killed 112 people. After the war, Belousha was

There are some ... in Belousha. There are two monuments to Soviet soldiers and a monument to Vasily Kluchonkov in our village. In 1957 an obelisk was erected in honor of 41 warriors who died in the Great Patriotic War.

In Belousha there is the Trinity Church, an architectural ... , that was built in 1905 by architect V. Struev in the place of an ancient church.

Now our village has a school, a post-office, a House of Culture, a hospital, a library and several shops. New kindergarten has been built recently. About 3 thousand people live in Belousha today. Welcome to my village!

III. Are the statements below true or false?

- a. Belousha is a small village in Stolin district.
- b. The village was mentioned in the sixteenth century.
- c. German fascist burnt a lot of houses and killed one hundred and twenty people.
- d. Belousha didn't suffer during the war.
- e. About 300 people live in Belousha.
- f. The Trinity Church was built at the beginning of the 20th century.

IV. Complete the sentences.

- a. Belousha is worth visiting ...
- b. The village is situated ...
- c. It was occupied by ...
- d. The Church was built in ...
- e. Now our village has ...
- f. There are two monuments ...

V. Answer the questions.

- a. What is the geographical position of Belousha?
- b. What have you learnt about the history of your village?
- c. What places of interest are there in the village?

The Day of Cranberry

This festival is held every two years in late September - early October in the village of Olmany. The village is surrounded by swamps, where a lot of cranberries grow. There is a legend according to which the Polish landowner Skirmunt decided to punish his worst workers and took them directly to the swamp. After a while he came to see if they died. But he found them alive. It turned out that they had started to pick and sell cranberries and thus survived. Since that time, cranberries have become a good source of income for local people.

The festival begins with a procession, led by Olman, the ancestor of local residents, and the Swamp Mistress. In the program of the festival there is a competition for the best picker of berries. You should go along cranberry market rows where you can not only buy berries, but also try a variety of cranberry desserts and find out all about the devices for collecting berries and the means of transportation around the swamp. The officers of the Ministry of Emergency Situations will tell you how to behave properly in the swamp and what you need to do in order not to get lost in the forest. They even offer a ride on a swamp-boat and a SUV. Like any festival the Day of Cranberry cannot do without songs, dances, gifts and prizes. A lot of people not only from Olmany, but also from other villages of Solin area come to the festival. And everyone can certainly find something interesting there.

Listening Test

I. Match the word combinations and their Russian equivalents.

1. according to which	a) предложить покататься
2. worst workers	b) хороший источник дохода
3. it turned out	c) в соответствии с которой
4. a good source of income	d) самые плохие работники
5. the ancestor of local residents	e) не может обойтись без
6. offer a ride	f) оказалось
7. cannot do without	g) предок местных жителей

II. Put the sentences in the right order to make up a legend.

- A. They turned out to pick and sell cranberries and survived.
- B. After a while he came to see if they died.
- C. Cranberries have become a good source of income for local people.
- D. The Polish landowner Skirmunt decided to punish his worst workers and took them directly to the swamp.
- E. They were alive.

III. Complete the sentences according to the text.

- 1. This festival is held every ... in the village of Olmany.
- 2. The village is surrounded by ... where a lot of ... grow.
- 3. In the program of the festival there is a competition for the ... of berries.
- 4. At the festival you can find out all about the devices for ... berries and the ... of transportation around the swamp.
- 5. You will also be told how to ... properly in the swamp and what you need to do in order not to ... in the forest.
- 6. The Day of Cranberry cannot do without... , dances, ... and prizes.

IV. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the village of Olmany surrounded by?
- 2. How did Skirmunt's workers survive in the swamp?
- 3. What does the program of the festival include?
- 4. What do the officers of the Ministry of Emergency Situations do at the festival?
- 5. Would you like to go to the festival in Olmany? Why? Why not?

V. Speak about the Day of Cranberry in Olmany.

Sporting Traditions of Stolin

Stolin is rich in its sporting traditions and famous athletes. The name of Gennady Liseichikov, a sprint canoeist, silver medalist of the World Championship (England, 1981), is well known outside Belarus. He was born and studied in Stolin. Here in the children's sports school he began canoeing in which he achieved good results. He was noticed by professional coaches and moved to Minsk for further training. Well known around the world shot putter, a bronze medalist of the 2008 Olympic Games, the world and the European champion Nadezhda Ostapchuk also began her sports career in Stolin children's sports school. Born in Bolshye Orly she was keen on playing basketball at first, but then she got interested in shot putting. Her first international title came to her at the age of seventeen, as she won the shot put at the 1998 World Junior Championships in Athletics.

There are a lot of opportunities to play sports and achieve good results in Stolin. Anyone can come to Stolin Children's and Youth Sports School, which is located in the sports complex "Aquamarine". There are two swimming pools, gyms, a gym with exercise machines, tennis tables. Everyone can choose for themselves what kind of sports to do: athletics, swimming, football, tennis, hand-to-hand fighting, mixed martial arts, etc. In winter in the town park you can skate and play hockey on the outside ice rink.

Listening Test

I. Listen to the text and say what kinds of sports are mentioned in the text.

Canoeing, shot putting, athletics, cycling, basketball, swimming, volleyball, football, tennis, hand-to-hand fighting, wrestling, mixed martial arts, skating, hockey.

II. Listen to the text again and complete the sentences.

1. Stolin is rich in its sporting traditions and
2. The name of Gennady Liseichikov, a sprint ..., is well known outside Belarus.
3. NadezhdaOstapchuk got her first international title at the age of
4. There are two, gyms, a gym with exercise machines, tennis tables.
5. In winter you can skate and play hockey on the ... ice rink.

III. Answer the questions.

1. What kind of sport did Gennady Liseichikov do?
2. Why did he move to Minsk?
3. What kind of sports does NadezhdaOstapchuk do?
4. Where did G. Liseichikov and N. Ostapchuk start doing sports?
5. What kinds of sports can you do in the sports complex "Aquamarine"?

PART III. SREAKING

Interview with Dmitry Mumrikov

I. Read the interview with the head coach of the martial arts school "Evolution" Dmitry Mumrikov and complete it with the questions.

- a) At what age can they compete?
- b) Does she do karate?
- c) Where are you from?
- d) How often do your sportsmen compete?
- e) At what age can children come to your club?
- f) Why karate?
- g) In what cities and countries are competitions held?

II. Answer the question.

Why was this person chosen for the interview?



Reporter: Hello, Dmitry! You are the head coach of the martial arts school "Evolution" of the Stolín federation of kyokushinkai karate. Your pupils show excellent results at competitions, both national and international levels. Undoubtedly every athlete is encouraged by a personality of a coach. Please, share the secrets of your professional skills. ... (1)

Dmitry: I come from Stolín. I began doing karate at the age of 17, when I realized that I wanted my profession to be linked with sports. I graduated from the Belarusian State University of Physical Culture and got a degree in karate coaching.

Reporter: ... (2)

Dmitry: It's a contact sport. Like all teenage boys I used to love watching action films and thrillers with Bruce Lee and Jackie Chan. And I did want to be like them.

Reporter: ... (3)

Dmitry: From the age of 4. At first they undergo general physical training for about two-three years. Then, when the body gets stronger, they begin sparring.

Reporter: ... (4)

Dmitry: Young children take part in competitions, but they wear vests and helmets necessarily. Older kids don't. Children can participate in European championships when they are over 8 years old, in the world championships – over 12.

Reporter: There are not only boys but also girls among your pupils. And the girls show good results.

Dmitry: Yes, there are 22 people in the team, guys and girls. The pride of Stolín is Anastasia Stasevich, the European Champion. More than 15 children have become prizewinners and champions of various tournaments. They are Mark Buinich, Alexander Tonzel, Dmitry Gursky, Georgy Gusar, Veronika Ryabushko.

Reporter: ... (5) ... (6)

Dmitry: Competitions are held quite often: 1 or 2 times a month. We go to Brest, Gomel, Minsk, St. Petersburg, Poland, Moldova, Bulgaria, Germany. We also take an active part in charity tournaments, make show performances at the town's festivities and organize a summer camp in Berezhnoe.

Reporter: Dmitry, what about your daughter? ... (7)

Dmitry: Yes, Margarita is 5 years old now and she has already taken part in competitions twice. When she was four, she was the second, now she is the first in her age group.

Reporter: We wish you and your young sportsmen bright victories. Thanks for the interview.

Interview

I. Look at the photo and guess what kind of sports the boy does.



II. Read the interview and say how sport has changed Aleksei.

- Hi, Aleksei! You look so fit and strong in your kimono. What kind of sports do you do?
- Hi! Kyokushinkai karate.
- Why karate? How did you get interested in it?
- When I was 10, my parents saw an advertisement in our local paper. It said that the sports club “Evolution” invited 10- year- old boys and girls to start a group of karate. I used to fall ill very often so my parent suggested that I should try. I got very interested. That’s how everything started. So I have been doing karate for about 8 years now.
- Do you take part in competitions?
- Of course, I do. We compete a lot not only all over Belarus but abroad too. In February we went to Poland to take part in an international competition where there were sportsmen from Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Poland, Germany and other countries. The club also organizes charity tournaments, show performances.
- Whose example in sports do you try to follow?
- My coach’s. He’s taught me everything I know about karate and can do in it.
- Have you changed since you started doing karate?
- A lot. I used to be very shy and weak. I didn’t believe in myself. Sport has made me much stronger. I’ve become self-confident, well-organized and better disciplined. Sport has taught me to overcome difficulties and never give up. I believe in myself now.
- Thank you, Aleksei. Good luck!

III. Would you like to take up karate? Why? Why not?

PART IV. PROJECT TECHNIQUE IN ENGLISH LESSONS

Project “My Native Place”.

A group of foreign visitors are coming to your village (town). They ask you to let them know what interesting they can see in your village (town) and its neighborhood.

Create a brochure (leaflet) about your native place.

1. Planning stage.

- a) Look at the sample brochures your teacher has given you.
- b) Decide on a style or format you might like to borrow or imitate.
- c) Decide on the places you are going to include into your brochure. It can be a monument, a church, a museum, a beautiful or historical building, a school, surrounding nature etc.
- d) Split out the places between the members of your group (class).

2. Formation stage.

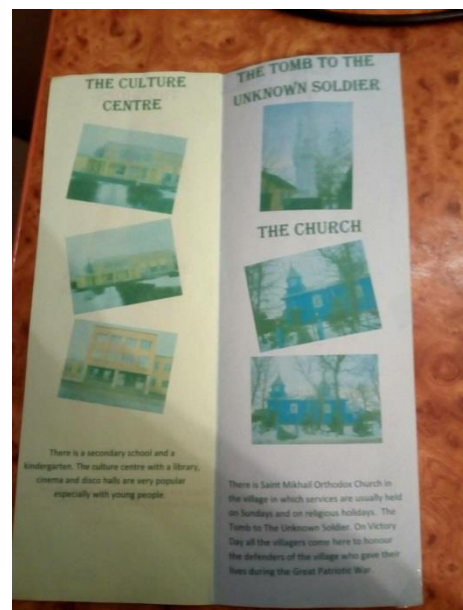
- a) Collect as much information about this place as possible.
- b) Write a headline.
- c) Write the descriptive text. Write short, concise sentences.
- d) Take photos and write captions.

3. Design stage.

- a) Put all the information you’ve collected together.
- b) Lay out your brochure by placing the information in a sensible, logical manner.

4. Presentation stage.

Present your brochure to the class.



PART V. TEXTS FOR TRANSLATING INTO ENGLISH

Пісьменнікі Століншчыны.

Наш Столінскі раён славіцца сваімі прыгожымі мясцінамі і таленавітымі людзьмі. Сярод іх шмат пісьменнікаў і паэтаў. Напрыклад, Галіна Сідараўна Бабарыка, Віктар Васільевіч Вабішчэвіч, Леанід Васільевіч Дранько-Майсюк, Георгій Васільевіч Марчук і іншыя.

Галіна Сідараўна Бабарыка нарадзілася 19 чэрвеня 1960 года ў вёсцы Мачуль Столінскага раёна Брэсцкай вобласці. Бацькі яе – простыя сяляне. Яны вельмі любілі чытаць. Гэтая любоў да чытання перадалася і Галіне. У школе вучылася добра. Асабліва любіла ўрокі мовы і літаратуры. У дзесяцігадовым узросце яна пачала пісаць вершы. Некаторыя з іх былі надрукаваны ў часопісе “Бярозка”, у раённай газеце “Навіны палесся”. Галіна Бабарыка скончыла Магілёўскі педагагічны інстытут. З 1979 па 1983 год працавала настаўніцай у Клімавіцкім раёне. Друкавала свае вершы ў раённай газеце. Пасля прыехала ў родную вёску і працавала настаўніцай у школе. Шмат вершаў напісала аб прыродзе роднага краю, аб радзіме. Друкавалася ў часопісах “Роднае слова”, “Пачатковая школа”, “Алеся”, у газетах “Літаратура і мастацтва”, “Настаўніцкая газета”, “Беларуская ніва”, абласных газетах “Заря” і “Народная трыбуна”. Удзельнічала ў паэтычным конкурсе “Сярэбраныя радкі”, які праводзіла газета “Беларуская ніва” ў 2004 годзе. Галіна Бабарыка заняла другое месца. У 2006 годзе быў конкурс у часопісе “Алеся”, і яна зноў была сярод пераможцаў. Шмат друкуецца ў раённай газеце. У 2004 годзе выйшла яе кніга “Давер”. Ён змяшчае вершы пра ўсе поры года і розныя часы сутак. Палессе – вялікая любоў паэткі. Гэта яе Радзіма. Асобны раздзел яе паэзіі – творы для дзяцей. Галіна Бабарыка – настаўнік пачатковых класаў.

Віктар Васільевіч Вабішчэвіч нарадзіўся 9 ліпеня 1960 года ў вёсцы Рубель Столінскага раёна Брэсцкай вобласці. Бацька Віктара Вабішчэвіча ўсё жыццё працаваў трактарыстам у калгасе. Вельмі любіў чытаць. Маці таксама працавала ў калгасе. У школе вучылася вельмі добра. У сям’і было пяцера дзяцей. Усе члены сям’і заўжды любілі кнігі. Маці чытала дзецям казкі, расказвала напамяць вершы Янкі Купалы і Якуба Коласа, іншых беларускіх паэтаў. Віктар навучыўся чытаць у чатыры гады. Затым, яшчэ да школы чытаў па-французску. Спачатку чытаў няправільна, а затым у школе, у 5 класе пачаў вывучаць французскую мову. Лёгка пісаў на замежнай мове. Школу скончыў з залатым медалём. Першыя вершаваныя радкі напісаў яшчэ ў дашкольным узросце.

У 1982 годзе Віктар Вабішчэвіч скончыў гістарычны факультэт Беларускага Дзяржаўнага ўніверсітэта. Ён – выкладчык гісторыі і сусветнай мастацкай літаратуры. Пасля заканчэння ўніверсітэта ён вярнуўся ў Столінскі раён. Спачатку працаваў у Арлоўскай сярэдняй школе намеснікам дырэктара і дырэктарам.

Аўтар зборніка вершаў “Чорны боль”. Зборнік быў надрукаваны ў 2003 годзе. У 2006 годзе была выдадзена другая кніга “Кахаю і люблю”. Займаецца даследаваннем пытанняў гісторыі і культуры Беларусі. Свае вершы друкаваў у калектыўных зборніках “Вусны”, “Квадра”, а таксама ў

часопісах “Маладосць”, “Роднае слова”, “Першацвет”. Сэнс яго жыцця – служэнне роднаму беларускаму слову, любоў да роднай мовы і краіны.

Леанід Васільевіч Дранько-Майсюк нарадзіўся 10 кастрычніка 1957 годзе ў горадзе Давыд-Гарадок Столінскага раёна. Ён нарадзіўся ў рабочай сям’і. Яшчэ да школы маці чытала Леаніду вершы Янкі Купалы, Якуба Коласа, а таксама творы рускіх класікаў. Скончыў школу №2. Вучыўся ў літаратурным інстытуце. Скончыў педагогічны інстытут імя Горкага. Зараз – рэдактар рэдакцыі паэзіі ў выдавецтве “Мастацкая літаратура”. Ён з’яўляецца аўтарам паэтычных зборнікаў “Вандроўнік” (1983), “Над пляцам” (1986), “Проза радасці” (1991). У 1992 годзе быў выдадзены зборнік аповяданняў “Пра тое, як я...”. Першы зборнік “Вандроўнік” прысвечаны гораду Давыд-Гарадок. яго малой радзіме.

Георгій Васільевіч Марчук нарадзіўся 1 студзеня 1947 года ў горадзе Давыд-Гарадок Столінскага раёна. Скончыў сярэдняю школу №2. Затым працаваў у Доме культуры ў Давыд-Гарадкуі Століне. Ён быў кіраўніком драматычнага гуртка. У 1973 годзе Марчук скончыў Беларускае тэатральна-мастацкае інстытут. З 1980 года быў кінарэжысёрам на кінастудыі “Беларусфільм”. Першы раз друкаваўся ў газеце “Навіны Палесся” ў 1966 годзе. Ён з’яўляецца аўтарам невялікіх п’ес. Напрыклад, “Новыя прыгоды Несцеркі” (1980), “Магіла Чынгісхана” (1981), “Дыскатэка” (1981), п’еса-казка “Чаканне сабакі Тэафіла” (1979), “Ці кормяць воўка ногі” (1981). Георгій Марчук – сакратар Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі, пісьменнік, лаўрэат Дзяржаўнай прэміі Рэспублікі Беларусь.