

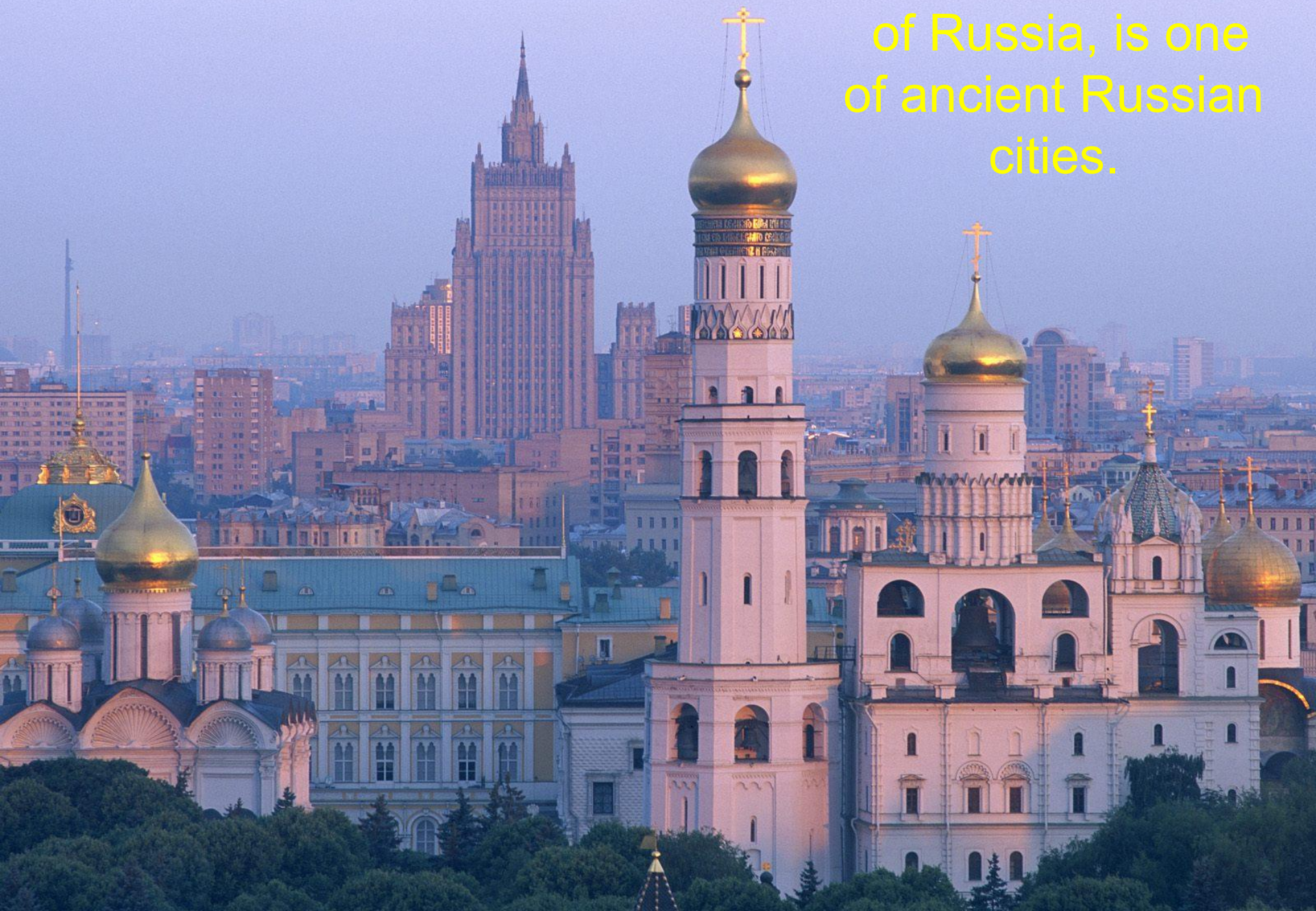
Moscow



Answer the questions:

1. What is Moscow famous for?
2. On what river does Moscow stand on?
3. Why is Moscow the seat of the Russian government?
4. What other important institutions are there in Moscow?
5. What is the central square called?
6. What can a visitor see there?
7. What is the most famous theatre called?

Moscow, the capital of Russia, is one of ancient Russian cities.





It was
founded by
Prince Yuri
Dolgoruki
in 1147.

The city stands on the Moskva River.



Moscow is the country's political, economic, religious, financial, educational and transportation centre.

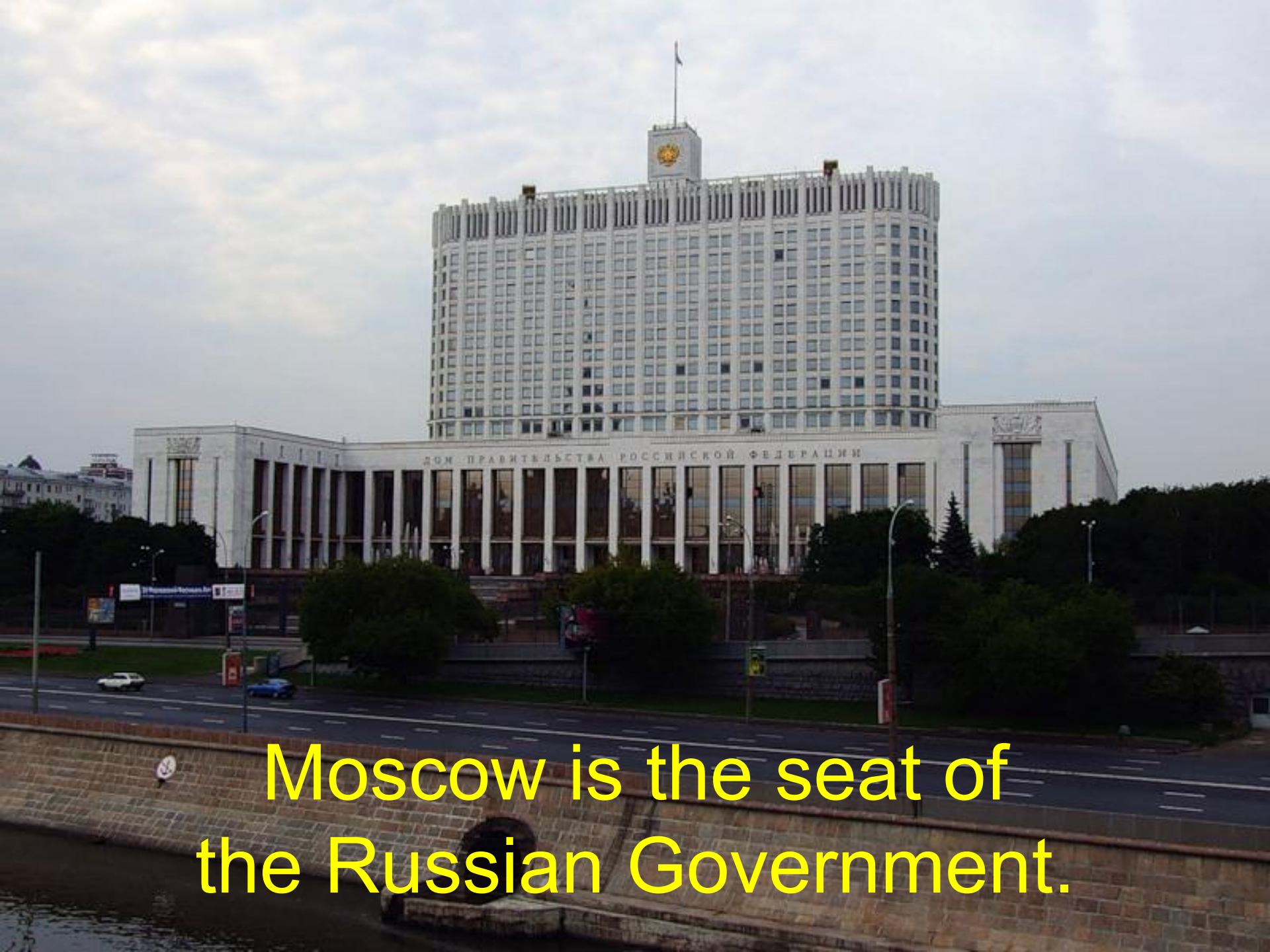


Its total area is about
900 sq. km.



About 11 million people
live in Moscow.





Moscow is the seat of the Russian Government.

It is
a financial and
business centre of
the country.



Paveletskaya Tower, a business centre

The "Moscow International Business Centre"





The Supreme Court
of Russia
is a place
where laws
are interpreted.

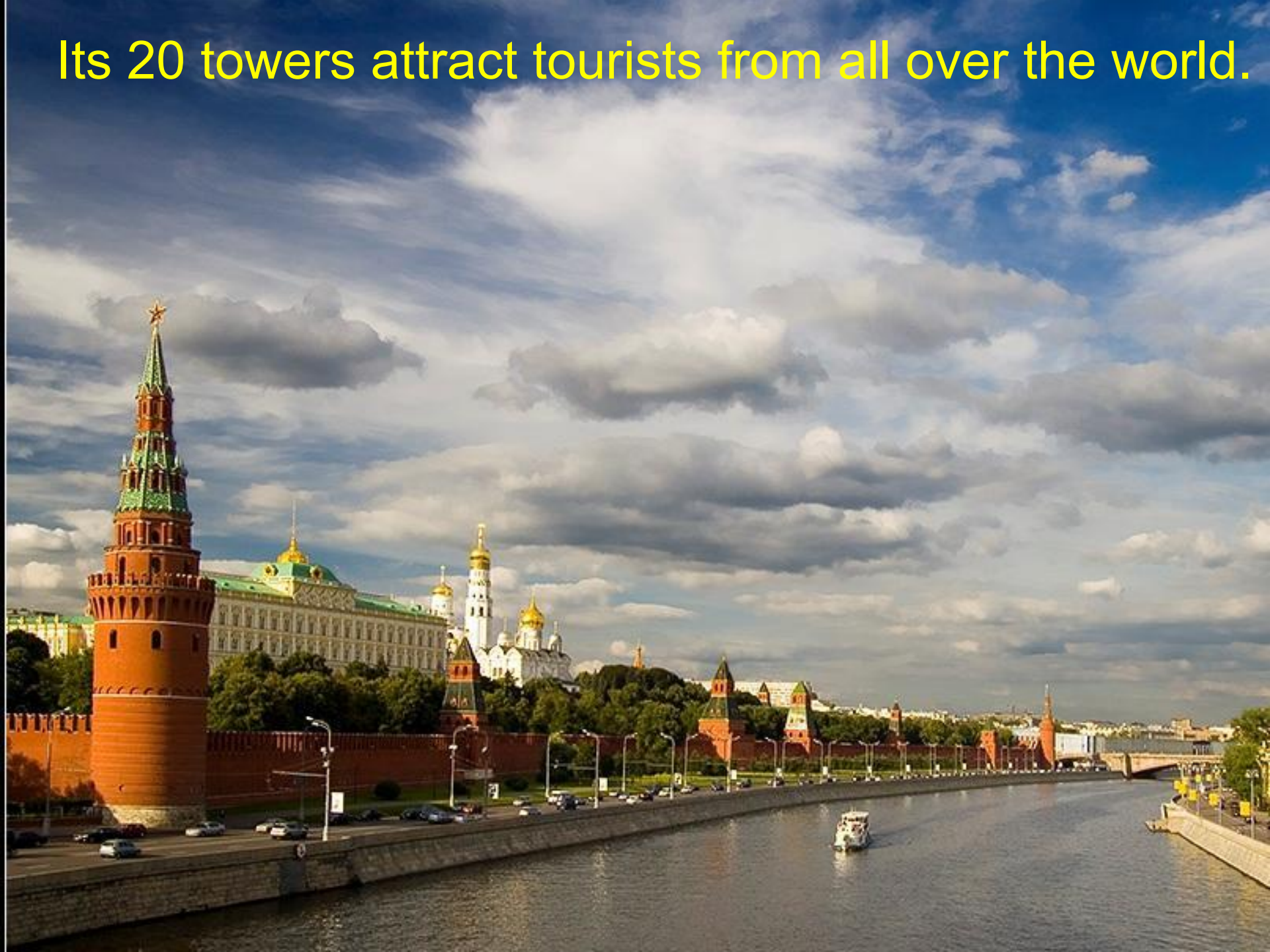
Moscow is one of the most popular tourist destinations.



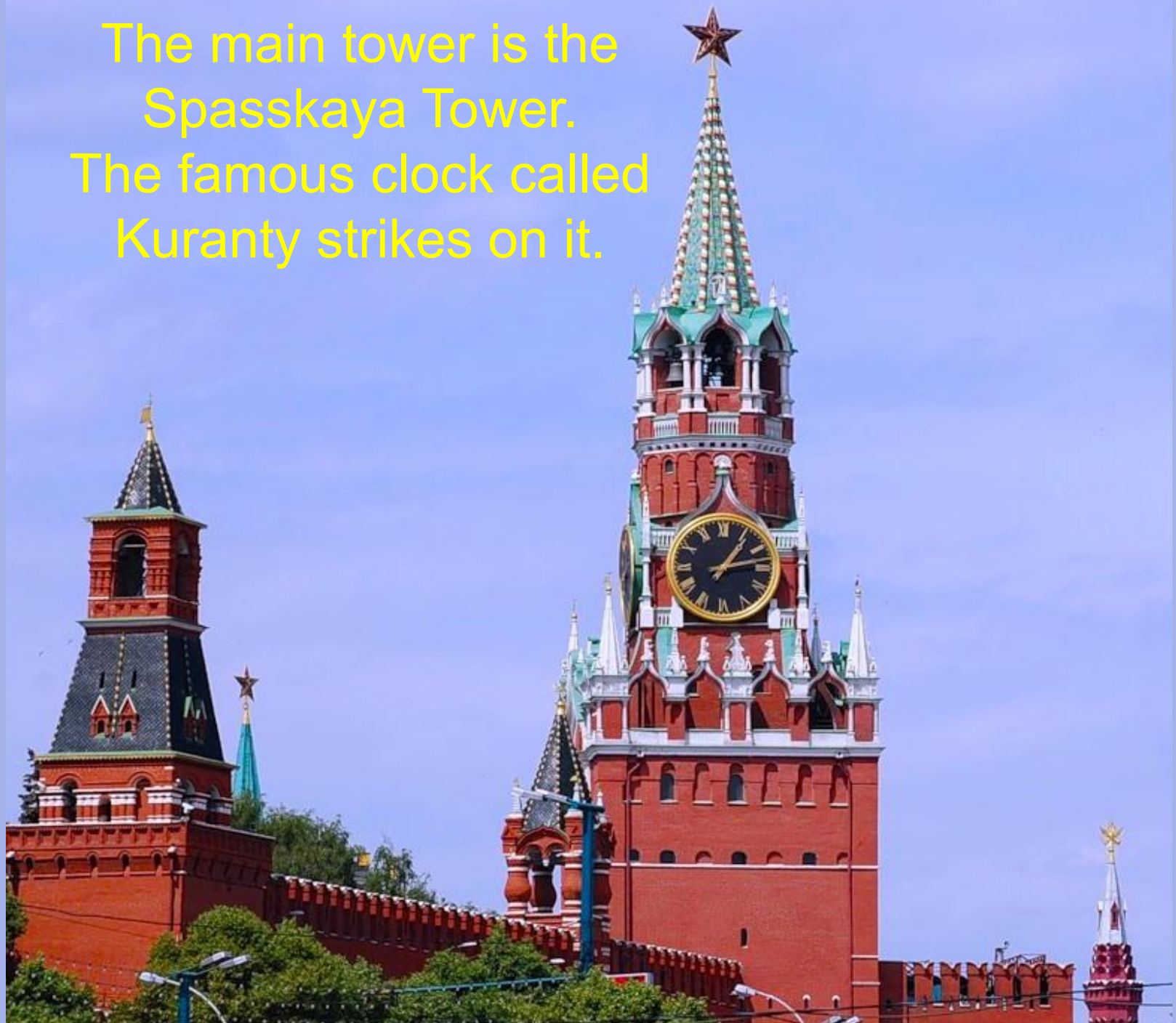


The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin.

Its 20 towers attract tourists from all over the world.



The main tower is the
Spasskaya Tower.
The famous clock called
Kuranty strikes on it.



On top you can see a ruby star.
Its diameter is 1.5 metre.

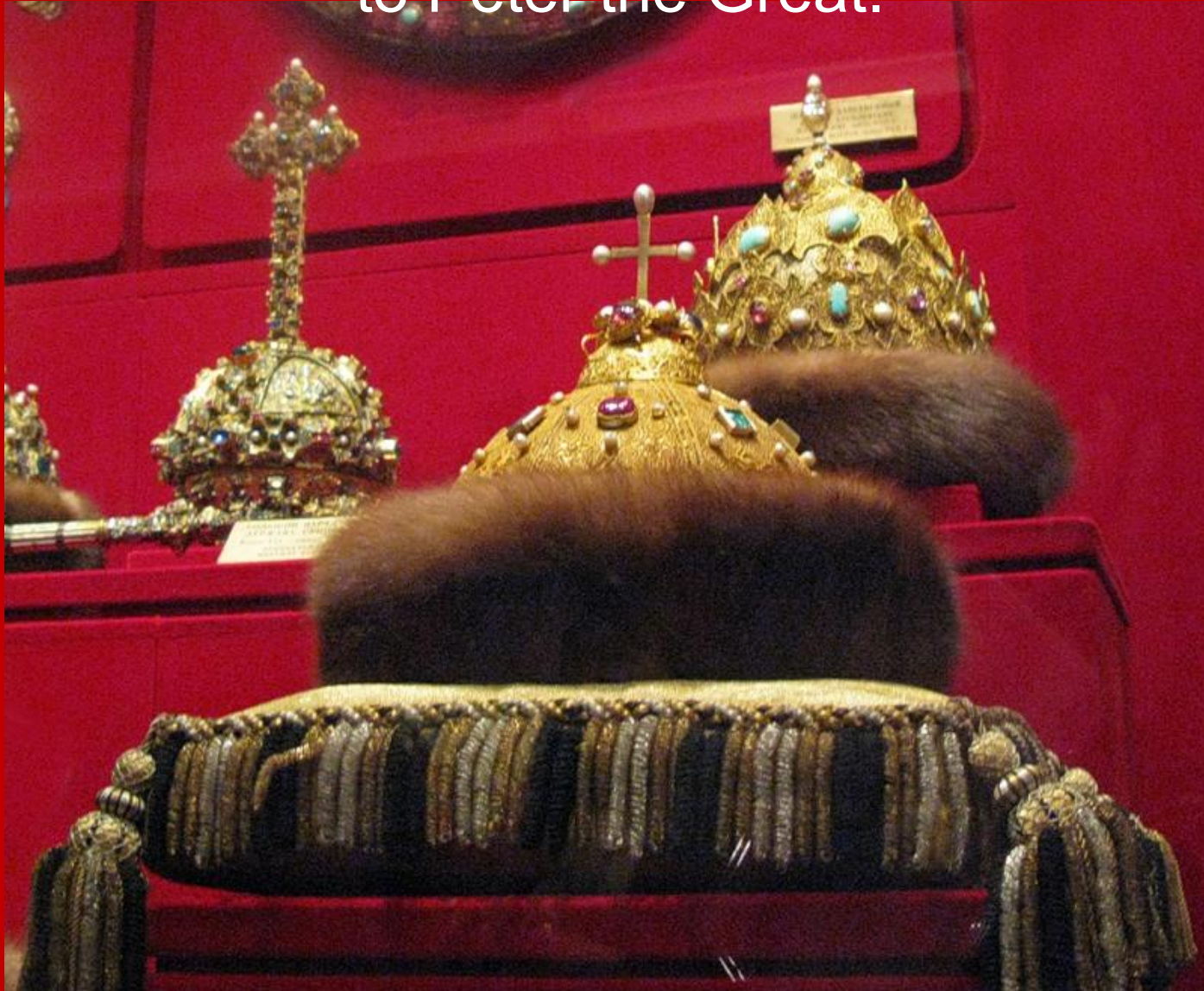


The Kremlin Armoury is one of the oldest museums of Moscow, established in 1808 and located in the Moscow Kremlin.

It contains collections of weapons, jewelry and various household articles of the tsars.



Monomakh's Cap was the crown of all Muscovite Grand Princes and Tsars from Dmitri Donskoi to Peter the Great.



The Tsar Cannon on the territory of the Kremlin is 5.34 m long and weighs about 40 tons. It was made by A. Chokhov in 1594.



The Tsar Bell is 6.24 m high and weighs about 200 tons. Its diameter is 6.6m. It was made by I.F. Matorin and M.I. Matorin in 1733-1735.



Near the Kremlin Wall there is the Unknown Soldier's Grave.

People come here to honour the unknown soldiers killed during the Second World War.



One of the most famous sights is
Red Square.



St. Basil's Cathedral was
erected in 1555- 60 by
two architects
Postnik and Barma.



The monument to Minin and
Pozharski was designed
by Ivan Martos
in 1818.

Its height is 8.8 m.



The Moscow State Historical museum of Russia was founded in 1872.





The total number of objects in the museum's collection numbers in the millions.

Kazan Cathedral is also located in Red Square.
It commemorates the liberation from the Polish aggressors in 1612.



You can buy presents for your friends and relatives in GUM right here in Red Square.



In winter you can skate at the skating-
rink near GUM.



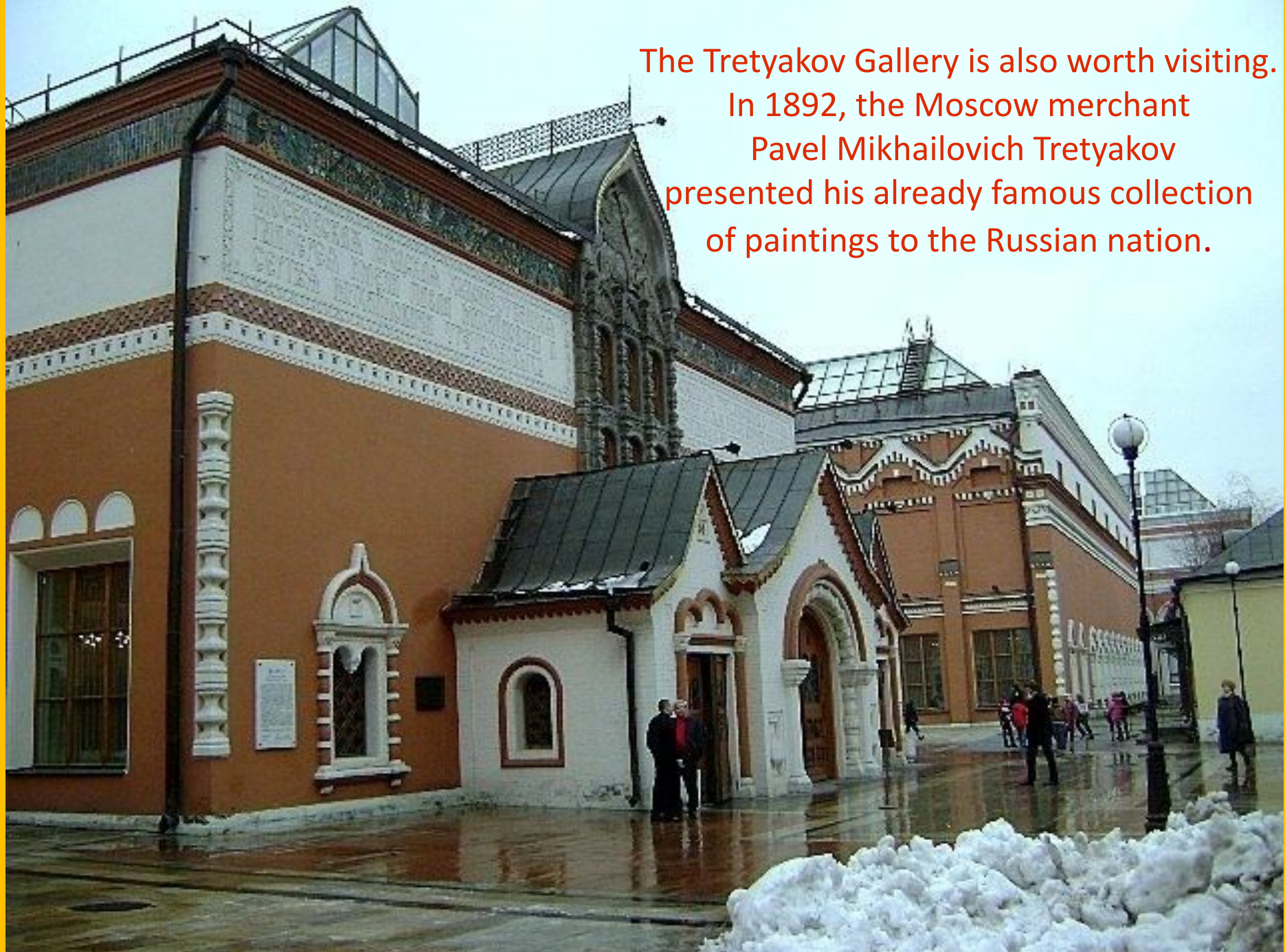
The Grand Kremlin Palace



There are over 70 theatres in Moscow.
The world-known Bolshoi Theatre holds
performances of ballet and opera.



The Tretyakov Gallery is also worth visiting.
In 1892, the Moscow merchant
Pavel Mikhailovich Tretyakov
presented his already famous collection
of paintings to the Russian nation.



Another art museum in the city of Moscow is the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. It is the largest museum of European art in Moscow.



The Museum-Panorama “Borodino Battle” reminds us of the events of 1812.



The Ostankino TV Tower is the tallest construction in Moscow. Standing 540 metres in height, Ostankino was designed by Nikiolai Nikitin. Constructed in 1967.



The All-Russia Exhibition Centre is a permanent trade-show in Moscow, Russia.




Here you can admire a fountain called "The Stone Flower."



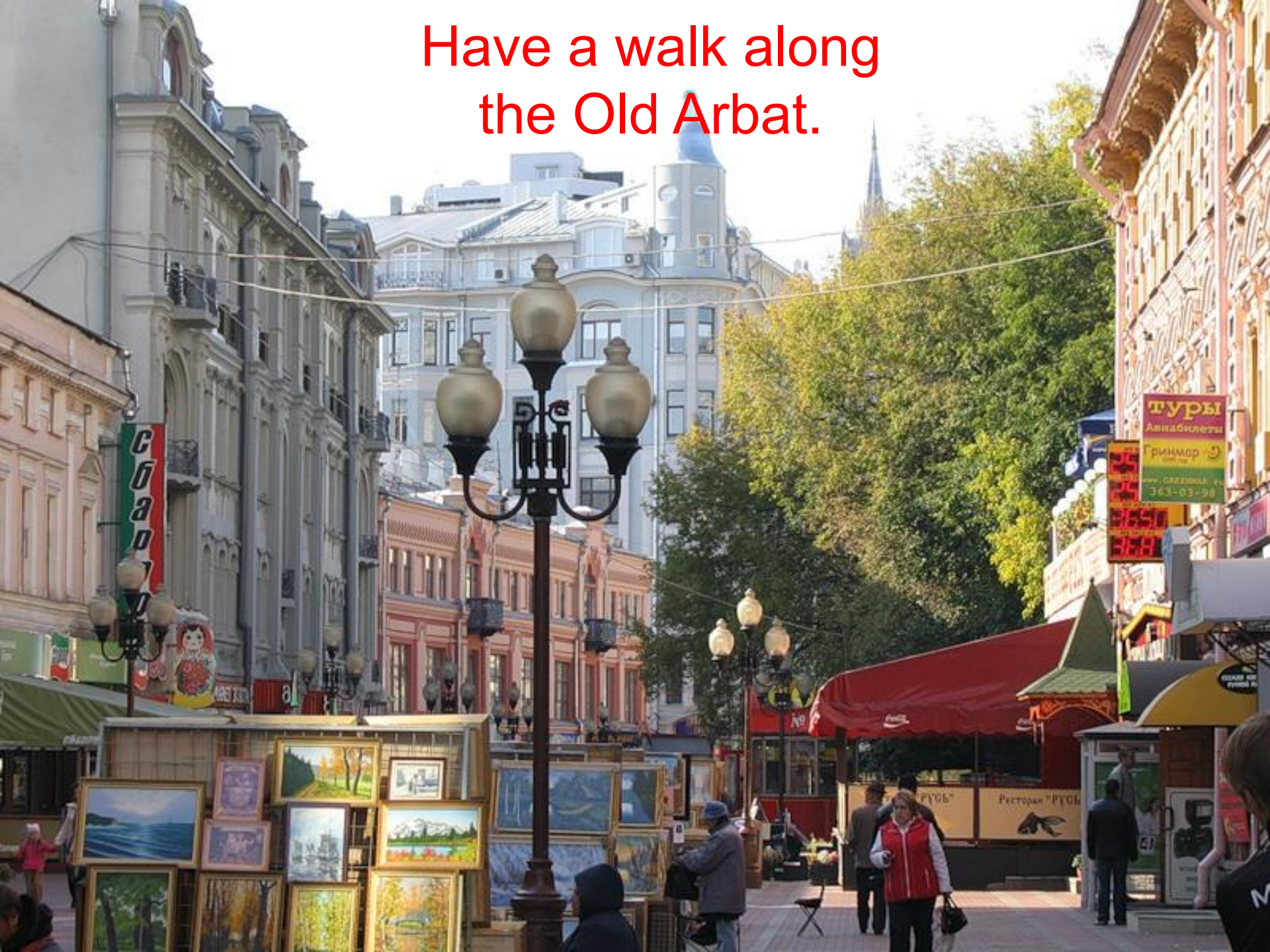


The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour is the tallest Eastern Orthodox church in the world. It is situated in Moscow, on the bank of the Moskva River. Rebuilt in 2000.



The *Monument
"To the Conquerors of
Space"*
was erected in
Moscow in 1964
to celebrate
achievements
of the Soviet people in
space exploration.

Have a walk along
the Old Arbat.





It's impossible to imagine Arbat without artists and singers.



Arbat is the centre of the youth life.



Moscow is home to many scientific and educational institutions.

Moscow State University was founded by the great Russian scientist M.I. Lomonosov in 1755 and later it was named after him.



The headquarters
of the Russian Academy
of Sciences.





The main building of Plekhanov Russian Academy of Economics.

Muscovites are great sport-lovers. They possess numerous sport facilities. The Grand Sports Arena of the Luzhniki Olympic Complex in Moscow , or briefly Luzhniki Stadium , is the biggest sports stadium in Russia.





The Khodynka Arena ice palace,
built in 2006.

Moscow was the host city of the 1980 Summer Olympics.



Moscow possesses a complex transport system, that includes one of the world's busiest metro systems which is famous for its architecture and artwork.





ЖИТЕЛЯМ МОСКВЫ К ДНЮ ГОРОДА



МОСКОВСКИЙ МЕТРОПОЛИТЕН
СТАНЦИЯ СЛАВЯНСКИЙ БУЛЬВАР

Slavyansky bul'var - MosMetro
- Pavillion

The Moscow Monorail Line



Moscow also has two passenger terminals on the river and regular ship routes and cruises along Moskva and Oka rivers.



There are 96 parks and 18 gardens in Moscow, including 4 botanical gardens.



The Central Park of Culture and Rest, named after Maxim Gorky, was founded in 1928.

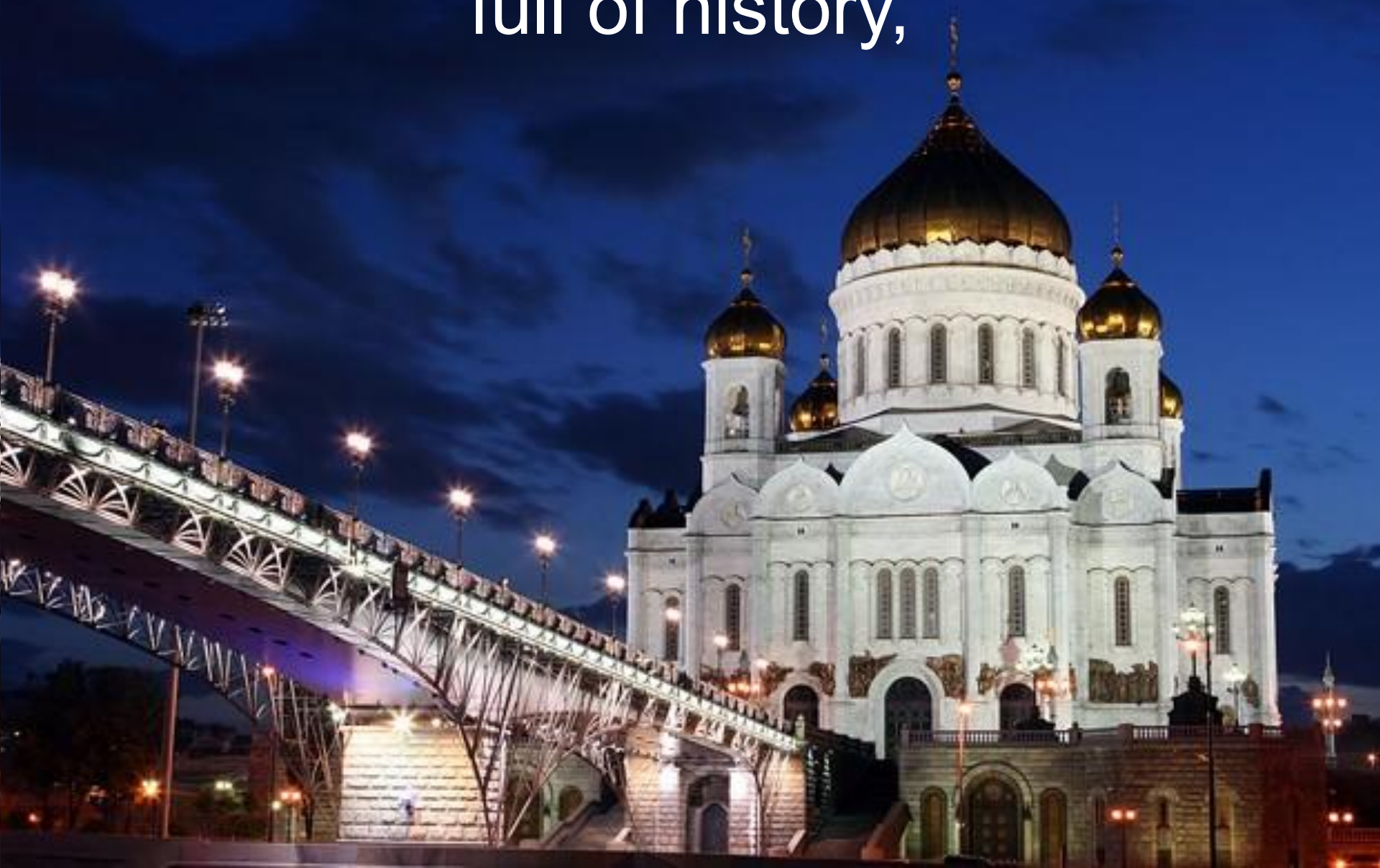


Patriarshiye Ponds (Patriarch's Ponds, nicknamed *Patriki* (Патрики), is a popular residential area in downtown Presnensky District of Moscow.



Sokolniki Park is one of the oldest parks in Moscow. With an area of 6 square kilometres, it is four times larger than London's Hyde Park.

Welcome to Moscow
full of history,

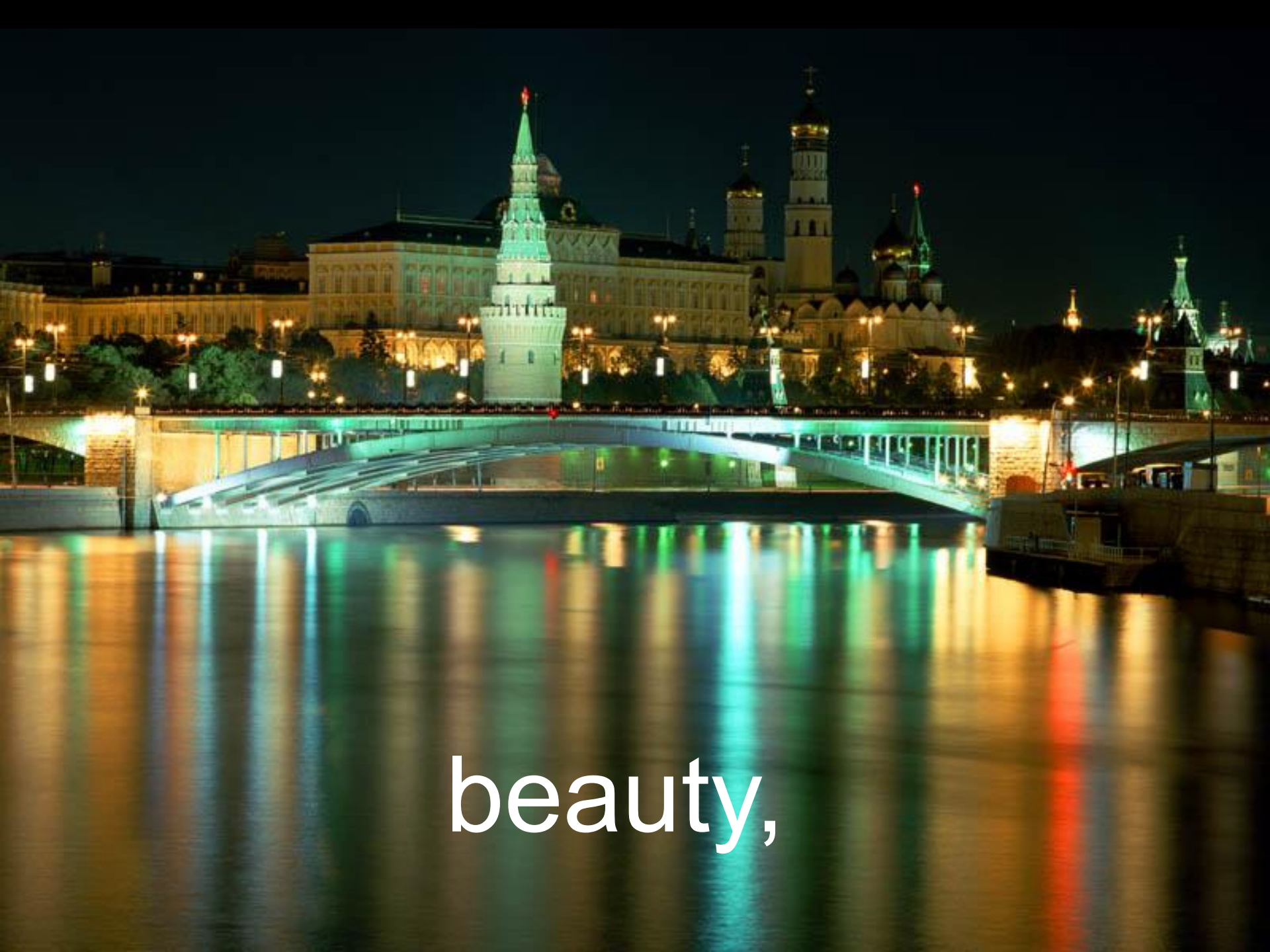


wonders,

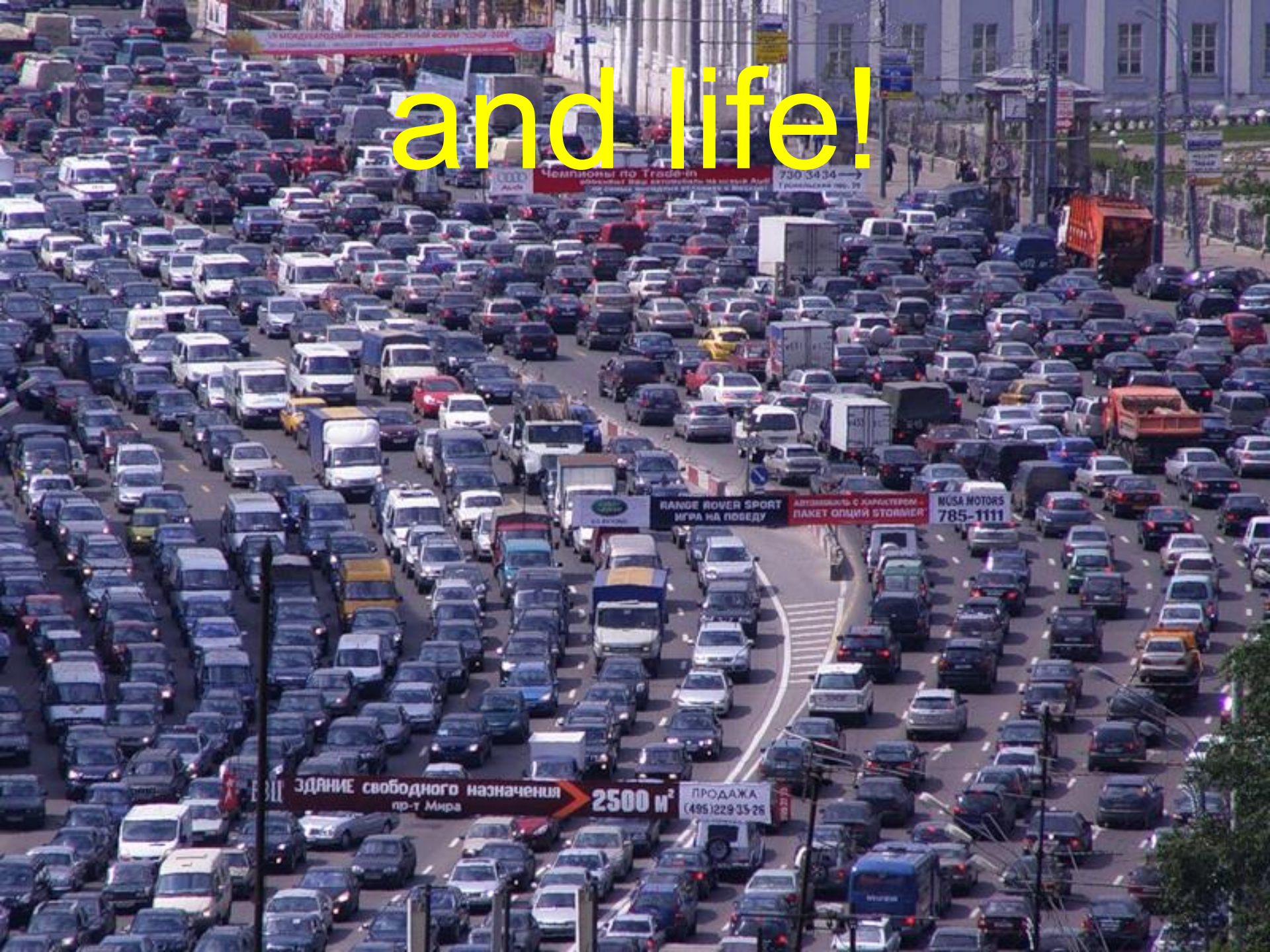


humour,





beauty,



and life!

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