К учебнику "New Millenium" для 9 класа. Цель: совершенствование навыков чтения.

    Within the span of 1792-1794 Russian government resettled the Black Sea (former Zaporozhye) Cossacks and the Don Cossacks to Kuban to protect and enforce the southern borders of the Empire. Later on resettled to Kuban were not only the Cossacks but married enlisted men from regular forces camped in the Caucasus and state serfs from Kharkov, Poltava, Voronezh and other gubernias as well. Those serfswere enlisted as Cossacks.

    In 1860 Kuban Oblast was instituted. It occupied the most of the present territory of the Krasnodar Region.

    The capital of Kuban was Yekaterinodar founded in the year of 1793. The town was named after the Empress Catherine II who gave lands of Kuban as a gift to the Black Sea Cossacks (in 1920 Yekaterinodar was renamed into Krasnodar).

    Yekaterinodar was transferred from military control to the civil one in three years after the end of the Caucasian War. In 1888 the Emperor Alexander III and his family visited the capital of Kuban. While preparing to the visit local merchantry initiated erection of Triumphal Arch of Alexander to commemorate the event.

    In the year of 1914 population of Yekaterinodar numbered 100000. It was the largest centre of culture, commerce and industries in the Northern.

    The Krasnodar Region is located in the Western part of the Great Caucasus and the Kuban- Priazov Plain. It is the southernmost region of Russia. Its territory is 76 thousand sq km.

    Two seas - Black Sea and Azov Sea- bound  the Krasnodar Region. The northern part of the region is flat while the southern one is essentially mountainous. Climate on the plain is temperate continental and up in the mountains it is wetter and cooler; in the northern part of Black Sea shore the climate is Mediterranean, with torrid summers and wet chilly winters, in the south- west it is humid subtropical.

    Landscapes in the region are of rare variety. Travelling through the territory one can see outbound steppe, wooded mountains, many rivers threading their ways along deep ravines and canyons.

  I.  Answer the questions.

     1. Why were the Cossacks resettled to Kuban?

     2. When was Kuban Oblast instituted?

     3. Who was   Yekaterinodar named after?

     4. Where is the Krasnodar Region located?

     5. What seas is the  Krasnodar Region washed by?

  II. Complete the sentences.

1.     The Cossacks were resettled to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)     to protect the borders.

b)    to marry.

c)     to have a good time.

d)    to meet the Empress Catherine II.

2.     The Krasnodar Region is located \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Russia.

a)     in the north

b)    in the south

c)     in the north-west

d)    in the south-west

3.     The climate in the south is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)     tropical.

b)    continental.

c)     subtropical.

d)    temperate.

4.     The capital of the region is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)     Yekaterinodar.

b)    Yekaterinburg.

c)     Krasnodar.

d)    Sochi.

III. True or False.

     1. The northern part of the region is mountainous.

     2. The capital was named after the Empress CatherineI.

     3. The Kuban Oblast was instituted in 1860.

     4. The Emperor Alexander III visited the capital of Kuban in 1886.

     5. Many rivers flow along the plains.