

Методическая разработка

Составила: Попова А.Н, учитель английского языка

МБОУ “Павловская СОШ им.В.Н.Оконешникова”

Национально-региональный компонент в упражнениях по развитию функциональной (читательской) грамотности на уроках английского языка.

В соответствии с современными требованиями, предъявляемыми преподаванию иностранных языков, обучение иностранным языкам в общеобразовательной школе следует строить как диалог двух и более культур. Но межкультурная коммуникация предполагает не только хорошее знание страны изучаемого языка, но и своей собственной. Однако практика показывает, что знания о своей стране или регионе проживания используются в обучении иностранному языку несистематично. В связи с этим возникла большая необходимость систематизации материала о родном крае. Применение национально-регионального компонента начинается с младших и средних классов: “Город”, “Достопримечательности Якутска”, “Национальные праздники”, “Спорт в Якутии. Национальные виды спорта”.

В этой статье я предлагаю тексты с упражнениями по темам: **“Окружающая среда”, “Праздники. Традиции и обычаи”, “Искусство и литература”** 9 класс, **“Образ жизни, Жизнь в городе и за городом”, “В центре внимания. Спорт”, “Культуроведение. Олонхо”, “Экологическая страничка. Климат Якутии”** 7 класс– учебник Spotlight.

Изучая тему «Окружающая среда», мы знакомим детей с темой «Природа, климат Якутии. Животный и растительный мир. Экологические проблемы Якутии и России». Мы обсуждаем с учащимися проблему вырубки лесов, ведущих к экологическому дисбалансу, разрушению среды обитания многих видов животных, засоления почвы, охраны водных ресурсов, охраны животного и растительного мира Якутии. С точки зрения поликультурного образования учащиеся рассматривают экологическую проблему как общечеловеческую, касающуюся каждого жителя планеты. Такая международная организация как Greenpeace активно борется с экологическими проблемами, членами которой могут быть российские ученики. Дети не только обсуждают эту проблему, но и говорят о личном участии в её разрешении. На данном этапе формируется активная жизненная позиция каждого ученика. Ребята с удовольствием готовят проекты по охране окружающей среды, переработке отходов, поисков альтернативных источников тепловой и электрической энергии.

Темы “Yhyakh”, “Олонхо” и “А.Е.Кулаковский” знакомят с традициями и литературой Якутии, способствуют формированию патриотизма, интеллектуального развития ребенка.

Spotlight 9. Module 1. Celebrations. Traditions and customs

Yhyakh



Yhyakh is a traditional festival of the Sakha people. The ancestors of Sakha celebrated it on June 21st and 22nd – the summer solstice. Since 1991, June 21st has been an official holiday in the Sakha Republic.

According to the old cattle-breeders' calendar, a new year began in June. It coincides with nature waking up and was a holiday in celebration renewal. The ancient Sakha wanted to protect themselves, their close relatives and their cattle from evil forces, and asked for a blessing from the gods of aiyy from their families and the whole tribe for the following year. According to one of the legend Sakha, the first man, who brought people together for Yhyakh was a man named Ellei.

The Yhyakh ritual consists of three parts. The first is the most important one. It involves holding kumis (fermented mare's milk) and praising the supreme white creator, identifying him with the Sun. The second part of the Yhyakh takes place in the open air in the presence of numerous people sitting round a tusulge, a place where a feast takes place. Special wooden vessels – chorons are used for drinking the kumis and drinkers are supposed to leave some kumis in the bottom of the choron, because it symbolizes plentiful supplies and also the prosperity of the host.

The third part of the Yhyakh consists of games, sports competitions, horse racing and singing contests, the narration of folk tales and the national circle dance, ohyokhai. The national form of wrestling, khapsagay, is very popular and attracts a large audience. Another national sport is mas-wrestling (stick pulling), in which two participants each try to pull the wooden stick over to their own side. Jumping contests are another specific attraction. But the most fascinating event is the ohyokhai song competition. People sing and dance in a circle, which denotes the year's circle. The singers start one after another and people repeat in chorus while dancing.

During the festival, people wear national dress decorated with fur, beads and embroidery, and they eat traditional dishes. The festival continues for three days and nights. People stay out all day and night and early in the morning they watch the rising sun, taking energy from it for the whole year.

Exercises

1/ Match the words with their English definitions.

1.kumis 2. choron 3. tusulge 4. ohyokhai 5. Yhyakh

A a traditional festival of the Sakha people

B a place where a feast takes place

C a wooden drinking vessel

D fermented mare's milk

E a national dance in a circle

2/ Choose the correct answer.

1. The ohyokhai singers start one after the other and people repeat in ...

A chorus B beads C spirits

2. According to the old cattle-breeders' calendar, a new year began in ...

A January B June C May

3. People sing and dance in a circle, which denotes the ...

A sun B year's circle C moon

4. During the festival, people wear national dress decorated with fur, beads and ...

A embroidery B precious stone C jewels

5. According to one of the legends of Sakha, the first man, who brought people together for yhyakh was a man named ...

A Tygyn Darkhan B Ellei C Manchaary

Module 5. Art & Literature.

Alexey Eliseevich Kulakovsky – Eksekulekh Eleksei (1877-1926)



Alexey Eliseevich Kulakovsky – one of the founders of Yakut literature, educator, humanist philosopher, one of the first teachers of Yakutia, the first consistent researcher of the history and culture of his native land in such fundamental scientific areas as economics and sociology, natural science and ethnography was born on March 4 (16), 1877 in the IV Zhekhsoyonsky nasleg of Boturussky (now Tattinsky) ulus.

The pseudonym of Kulakovsky translates as "Eagle". The literary pseudonym of the poet Eksekulekh Eleksei from the Yakut language can be translated as the Eagle Alexey. This bird has a sacred significance in the culture of the Sakha people.

In the formation of the personality of A.Kulakovsky, in addition to his parents, his maternal grandfather and grandmother, Nikolai Alekseevich and Irina Alekseevna Sobakin, and his older brother Ivan Eliseevich Kulakovsky, played a big role. Alexey was brought up by his grandfather until the age of nine, and he, being literate, taught his grandson reading and writing, as well as elementary arithmetic. And his grandmother, on long winter evenings, made riddles for him, told him fairy tales. Her speech was full of proverbs and sayings. His brother created an atmosphere of creative spirit in the family. According to contemporaries, Ivan was a great improviser with a strong voice and deep breathing.

Creation

In 1900, he wrote the first poetic work in Yakut literature, "Bayanay algyha" (The Blessing of Bayan). In the 1900s and 1910s, Kulakovsky wrote the poems "Sakha dyakhtallaryn metiriettere" (Portraits of Yakut women), "Suhun tuolbut emeekhsin yryata" (Song of a hundred-year-old woman), "Kechchegei baai" (A Stingy rich Man), "Orus belekhtere" (Gifts of the River), "Toru iligitten turneri tolkoloo" (Cursed before birth) and others. In his works, Kulakovsky raises issues of friendship of peoples, the need for education, condemns tsarism, Yakut toyons, and the disenfranchisement of women. All these works were published only in the early-mid 1920s. In the early 1920s, Kulakovsky wrote the poem "Sayyn kaliite" (The Onset of Summer) and a number of poems in which he praised the Soviet government. According to the scale, philosophical nature of the content and imagery of the language, the poem "Oyuun tuule" (Shaman's Dream) is considered the pinnacle of Kulakovsky's creativity.

Kulakovsky decided to openly write his thoughts and worries in 1912. Being in Kachikatsy in a Letter to the "Yakut intelligentsia" and for the first time signed under the pseudonym Eksekulekh Eleksei. Kulakovsky's talent was based on oral folk art and Russian classical literature. During his expedition trips, he collected proverbs and sayings, legends and epics, riddles, songs and olonkho performed by famous singers. Moreover, they were translated by Kulakovsky himself into Russian.

Kulakovsky and time Alexey Eliseevich Kulakovsky is one of those rare historical figures who were able to foresee the future. It is amazing that the main thoughts expressed by this great northern Sage at the very beginning of the XX century on the most pressing problems of our time are realized centuries later in our most complex everyday life. The poet, thinker, philosopher is in solidarity with his predecessors in understanding the special mission of the poet as a "prophet", whose purpose was to "burn the hearts of people with a verb". It is not for nothing that he is called the Yakut Nostradamus, and this phenomenon **attracts many scientists and researchers to his person.**

Exercises

1/ Read the text and write T (True) , F (False) or NS (Not stated).

1. The literary pseudonym of the poet Oksokyleh OløksøI from the Yakut language can be translated as the Eagle Alexey.
2. In the formation of the personality of A.Kulakovsky, in addition to his parents, his parents.
- 3.Kulakovsky travelled around Yakutia, exploring its nature, history, culture, language and folklore.
4. He wrote the first poetic work in Yakut literature, "Bayanay algyha" (The Blessing of Bayan) in 1900.
5. Moreover, proverbs and sayings, legends and epics, riddles, songs and olonkho, collected during his expeditions, were translated by Kulakovsky himself into Russian.

2/ Match to make sentences.

1. This bird has a sacred significance in...
2. Alexey was brought up by his grandfather until the age of nine, and he, ...
3. During his expedition trips, he collected proverbs and sayings, legends and ...
4. According to contemporaries, Ivan was...
5. Being in Kachikatsy in a Letter to the "Yakut intelligentsia" ...
 - a. a great improviser with a strong voice and deep breathing.
 - b. epics, riddles, songs and olonkho performed by famous singers.
 - c. the culture of the Sakha people.
 - d. and for the first time signed under the pseudonym Oksokuleh Oloksoy.
 - e. being literate, taught his grandson reading and writing, as well as elementary arithmetic.

Module 6. Town & Community. Going Green.

The nature and environment. The natural beauty of Yakutia.



Yakutia has a very beautiful, diverse natural environment and the variety of vegetation in Yakutia is enormous. In this mostly flat, barren, rocky region, the most common plants are lichens and small wild flowers that bloom only for very short periods. In summer, the tundra is covered with thousands of bright flowers and emerald- green grass. Numerous insects fly around the flowers and a large number of birds enjoy summer in the tundra. Another feature of the region is the alaa ecosystem. This usually consists of a grassy, flower-filled clearing with a lake in the middle, surrounded with evergreen trees.

The tundra is the natural habitat for a wide variety of animals and plants. There are great flocks of birds, including migratory wild fowl. About a hundred different species of birds nest in the tundra during summer, but in autumn half of them migrate to warmer climates. The white crane is a sacred bird in Yakutia. It is believed that if a person sees the dance of the white crane, they will be happy for the whole of their life. But the white cranes are very shy birds and are difficult to spot. They nest deep in the tundra areas, near remote, inaccessible lakes and pools.

About 72% of the territory of Yakutia is covered by taiga, which in Yakutia is an endless forest, the “lungs” of the country and full of animals of all kinds and sizes, unique, fascinating animals. In the north are the polar bears, marine animals which can if necessary pass their whole lives without stepping on land. They have tremendous power; their huge clawed feet are well adapted for running on ice and are effective in clubbing and tearing their prey to pieces.

Yakutia is famous for its natural resources. In this technological age, various geological methods are used to mine for minerals and other mineral resources.

The world knew little about Yakutia until huge deposits of gold, tin, ferrous metal, diamonds, and rare metals, mica, coal, gas and oil were discovered; then Yakutia became internationally famous. The natural riches found underground in Yakutia are almost as varied as the Mendeleev table of chemical elements. Gold and diamonds, which are hard to mine, are found mainly in the western part of Yakutia, where there is a comparatively high population.

There are virgin forests where fur-bearing animals and wild game abound. The Yakut taiga is a dense forest of pine, birch, spruce, cedar, ash, elm and fir trees and is a major source of Yakutia’s wealth.

Water is a staff of life, as they say. The republic has 7,000 rivers with a combined length of 1.5 million kilometers. The largest river is the River Lena, which is 4,400 kilometres long and ranks among the ten longest rivers in the world. The republic has over 1,300,000 lakes, mainly shallow and of thermo-karst origin. Snow, ice and rain add a great deal of water to the rivers and lakes.

Environmental protection

The natural environment of Yakutia is fragile. In the past the native people of the republic lived in harmony with nature. The rapid development of society and the demand for resources had a great impact on exploration in the north. As a result human activities have affected the environment and the ecological balance of the north. People have destroyed natural habitats by digging the ground up for mining and for building roads through the tundra and taiga.

The most serious threats are the cutting down of the forests, the draining of the wetlands, the construction of nuclear power stations and the building of large-scale dams. The trees are cut down for timber or to make way for farms and mines, but forests clearance causes many long-term problems, such as soil erosion, flood and droughts. The taiga contains millions of animals, insects, plants and birds whose natural habitat is destroyed when the trees are cut down. Since diamonds were discovered in the tributaries of the Marha in 1957, the ecological situation in the region has changed greatly. The waste from the diamond mining factories flows into the river, causing water pollution and killing fish, birds, animal and in some cases even people.

The natural environment of the north is very delicate. Cars, trucks, buses and planes have all polluted the air with their fumes. The air has also been polluted by smoke and gases from factories. The chemicals fall as acid rain, killing fish, trees and animals. Furthermore, the rivers and lakes are polluted by waste that is dumped throughout the area.

World temperatures are rising every year, what is known as a global warming. Global warming is extremely dangerous, especially in the north because the glaciers and polar ice caps will start to melt.

There are different ecological organisations in Yakutia which protest against environmental pollution and are interested in protecting birds and animals. The members of such organizations clean the parks, green zones and reserves to make sure waste, plastic bottles, paper and cans are all removed. There are volunteer groups in towns and villages who look after streets of the town, and clean and sweep them in summer time.

Exercises

1. Match to make phrases.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 river | a animal |
| 2 marine | b group |
| 3 gas | c game |
| 4 wild | d valley |
| 5 acid | e reserve |

6 volunteer f bird

7 rare g deposit

8 nature h rain

2 Write answers to these questions.

1 What is the *alaas* ecosystem like?

2 Why is it hard to see a white crane?

3 Where are gold and diamonds mined in Yakutia?

4 Why does the waste from diamond mining factories cause problems?

3 Circle the correct word or number.

1 About 72% of Yakutia is covered by **tundra/ taiga**.

2 Polar bears have large **clawed/ sacred** feet.

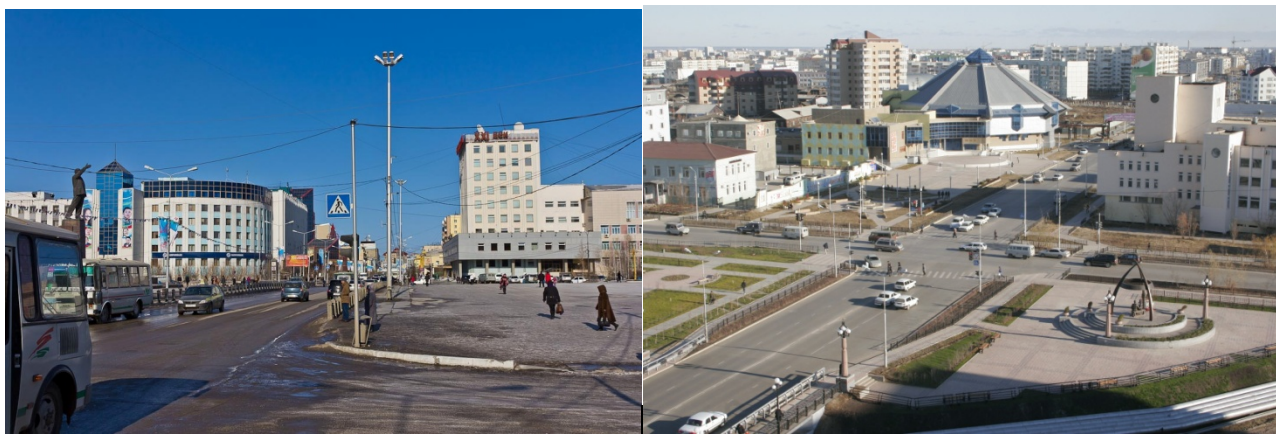
3 There are **4,400 / 7,000** rivers in Yakutia.

4 The building of large-scale **dams / wetlands** is a threat to the environment.

5 The volunteers look after the **factories / streets**.

Spotlight 7. Module 1. Extensive Reading. Geography

Yakutsk City



Capital city of the Republic Sakha (Yakutia)

Country: Russian Federation

Population: 246,000

Language: Russian, Sakha language

1. _____

Yakutsk is one of the oldest cities in Siberia. Its history goes back to 1632, when a small group of Russian Cossacks led by Pyotr Beketov built Lensky ostrog (a fortress) on the right bank on the river Lena. It had a military and economic function. The northern town was the starting point for a number of explorers. It attracted merchants, and there were regular fairs.

2. _____

Since the time of his foundation, Yakutsk has maintained its position as the capital of the territory. Today Yakutsk is the scientific, industrial, transportation and cultural centre of the north. According to the latest data its population of 355,443 people includes people of ninety different nationalities. Approximately one fifth of the population of the Republic lives in Yakutsk and the surrounding district. The population is multinational including Sakha, Tatar, Bashkir, Chuvash, Uzbek and indigenous peoples of the north : the Evens, the Evenks and the Yukhagirs.

3. _____

The cultural life in Yakutsk is rich, with many theatres and museums as well as a national library. Numerous performances staged at the Oyunsky Sakha Drama Theatre have received the prestigious Golden Mask All-Russian Theatre Award. The National Arts Museum contains Western European, Russian, and Sakha fine arts, mainly in the form of collections of paintings. Furthermore, the city enjoys the National Circus, with an acrobatic troupe which has been specially trained in China and with Sakha influences in its performances. There are unique museums in Yakutsk such as the State Museum of the History and Cultures of the Peoples of the North, the Mammoth Museum which is a research centre as well as a repository and an exhibition venue.

4. _____

The industrial sector of the city includes electricity power plants, construction plants, metal working and wood working factories, food processing plants, jewellery-making work-shops and light manufacturing. There are 44,000 hectares of farming land around Yakutsk, where cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes and wheat are grown, livestock is raised, and dairy products are produced, all above the continuous permafrost level.

5. _____

The Sakha State University, which was founded on October 1st, 1956, grew out of the Teacher Training Institute and is one of the oldest higher education institutions in the north-east of Russia. Today it consists of seven institutes and nine faculties. The institutes are as follows: the Medical Institute, the Institute of Finance and Economics, the Pedagogical Institute, Institute of Mathematics and Information Science, the Institute of Physics and Technology, the Institute of Physical Culture, the Institute of Mining and Geology, the Institute of Foreign Philology and Regional Studies. The

faculties include the Faculty of Biology and Geography, the Faculty of Philology, the Faculty of Engineering, the faculty of Psychology.

Exercises

1/ Read the texts and label sections 1-5 with headings A – D.

A Culture B History C Population D Industry E Yakut State University

2/ Write T (True) or F (False).

1. The Russian Cossacks founded a fortress on the right bank of the river Aldan.
2. The population of Yakutsk is multinational.
3. The Sakha State University is the oldest higher education institution in the north-east of Russia.
4. There are some unique museums in Yakutsk.
5. There are farming areas around Yakutsk, where vegetables are grown, livestock is raised, and dairy products are produced, all above the continuous permafrost level.

Module 3. Profiles. Culture Corner.

Olonkho



One of the most important pieces of Sakha folklore is the epic literature represented by Olonkho. Olonkho consists of a great number of lengthy legends, which reflect the Sakha cosmology and their religion. According to Sakha cosmology, the world consists of three layers: the Upper World (the Heavens), where the Yurung Aar Toyon (the Great White Lord) and other gods live, the Lower World, the world of evil, and the Middle World, where people live. In the centre of the Middle World, there is the sacred evergreen tree, Aal Luuk Mas, a home for the goddess who is the Mistress of the Earth – Aan Alakhchyyn. The Lower World is hidden behind the mountains, far up in the north, where the Arctic Sea lies and where the sky is dark and gloomy. The inhabitants of the Lower World are cunning, treacherous and elusive. The inhabitants of the Middle World are noble warriors who are incredibly strong, handsome and wise. The view of women found in Olonkho is usually idealistic. They may be the brides, wives, sisters or mothers of the main hero. They are beautiful and

kind and fight evil. The image of the woman however, is more diverse than the image of the male hero.

There are picturesque descriptions of landscapes, homes and battles. Special attention is paid to horses. According to the Sakha tradition, the horse is a sacred animal. It can speak and it understands human language.

The language of Olonkho is very rich in symbols, numerous epithets, comparisons and repetitions. Olonkho is not merely narrated by olonkhohuts (performers) but is performed like a piece of music. It is the melody that creates the artistic image. Each character of the Olonkho is characterised by a peculiar traditional melody. The Olonkhohuts are gifted people who have to have a very good memory in order to remember up to 20,000 lines of poetry and to perform the epic poem for several days and nights. In addition, they should have a strong, expressive voice and excellent dramatic skills.

In 2005, UNESCO proclaimed Olonkho a masterpiece of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity. This prestigious status is usually awarded to important items from a nation's cultural heritage, such as oral traditions, music and dance, rituals and mythology, traditional knowledge and customs.

Exercises

1/ Match the words to their English definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. olonkhohuts | a. a home for the goddess. |
| 2. Aan Alakhchyyn | b. the Great White Lord |
| 3. Aal Luuk Mas | c. the goddess who is the Mistress of the Earth |
| 4. Yurung Aar Toyon | d. performers |

2/ Complete the sentences with the appropriate words.

sacred legends layers picturesque expressive

1. There are ... descriptions of landscapes, homes and battles.
2. In addition, they should have a strong, ... voice and excellent dramatic skills.
3. According to the Sakha tradition, the horse is a ... animal.
4. Olonkho consists of a great number of lengthy ... , which reflect the Sakha cosmology and their religion.
5. According to Sakha cosmology, the world consists of three

Module 7. In the Spotlight.

The Children of Asia International Sports Games.



The Children of Asia International Sports Games are held every four years. The Games were first organized in 1996 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the modern Olympic Movement by the initiative of the first President of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) Mr. Mikhail Nikolayev. The aim of the Games is to promote peace and friendship among the children of the Asian-Pacific countries. Its slogan is “From friendship in sport to peace in Earth! ”

The Games’ flame was lit in the bowl at the Tuymaada Stadium in Yakutsk.

For the past 25 years, thousands of young athletes have become participants of Children of Asia Games from more than 30 Asian countries. Athletes who took part in Children of Asia Games of different editions have become champions and prizewinners of Olympic Games, championships, world and continental tournaments.

Until 2019 Children of Asia Games were always held exclusively for summer sports. However, since the 1st Winter Games in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk the Games are divided into summer and winter editions. In addition to the competitive part, the Torch Relay is an integral part of the Games. The fire of the Games is lit on the territory of the Lena Pillars Nature Park in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Also, within the framework of the Games, not only competitions are held, but also a large-scale cultural program, creative festivals. This fully corresponds to the idea of the founder of the modern Olympic Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

Exercise

1/ Match to make sentences.

1. The 1st Children of Asia International Games were ...
2. “From friendship in sport to peace in Earth! ”...

3. The Children of Asia International Sports Games are held ...
4. This fully corresponds to the idea of the founder of the modern Olympic Games,..
5. The fire of the Games is lit ...
 - a. on the territory of the Lena Pillars Nature Park in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).
 - b. held at the Tuymaada Stadium in Yakutsk.
 - c. is the slogan of the games.
 - d. every four years.
 - e. Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

Module 8. Green issues. Culture Corner.

Climate of Yakutia.

The climate of Yakutia is best described as continental, with extremely severe, long winters and short, hot summers. Temperatures are below 0°C for six months of the year, October to March. The range between the lowest winter temperature and the highest summer temperature is 101°C. In summer, temperatures may rise up to 35°C. Due to the abundance of heat and light during summer, plants grow and mature in a short period.

Winter is the longest period in Yakutia. The temperature falls below zero at the beginning of October in the north of the republic and by the end of October, everywhere else. The average temperature in winter is -40 to -45°C. The coldest temperatures were registered in the two centres for extreme cold in the northern hemisphere – Oymyakon (-67.8°C) and Verkhoyansk (-67.7°C). In the continental part of Yakutia, the winters are windless; only in the New Siberian Islands and along the sea coast might the wind be quite strong (up to 25-30 metres per second). Snow falls in the New Siberian Islands at the end of August, while in the rest of the republic it usually starts in October and continues for 220-250 days. The cold air stays in the river valleys and lake hollows and turns in to a thick icy fog, which covers the trees and bushes in a white milky ‘coat’. The nights are long and dark. The long winter nights occur in the regions that lie within the Arctic Circle, where it is dark for twenty-four hours a day for the four winter months, from November onwards. On clear frosty nights, the sky is sometimes lit up by the bright flashes of the Northern Lights.

Spring is a very short season in Yakutia. The weather is usually bright and dry and sometimes the wind blows, moving the Arctic air down from the north. During April, the snow melts, and the temperature varies from -5°C in the north to +10°C in the south.

Summer begins in the central and southern regions of Yakutia at the end of May; in the north it starts in the second half of June. The hottest month of the summer is July, when the temperature may go as high as 36°C. At the same time, the cold Arctic air blowing from the north may cause night frosts. Over most of the republic, the summer is short but warm, while on the sea coast and on the islands, it

is dull and windy. The sun stays high in the sky, allowing daylight in some areas for twenty hours. In the north, the sun never sets and shines brightly for twenty-four hours a day. In the second half of the summer, fog forms in the low-lying areas and it often rains.

Autumn begins in September, with early frosts and rains, followed by the beginning of winter at the end of October.

Exercises

1/ Match to make phrases from the texts.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. sea | a. 'coat' |
| 2. northern | b. climate |
| 3. continental | c. Lights |
| 4. average | d. cold |
| 5. cause | e. temperature |
| 6. extreme | f. hemisphere |
| 7. Northern | g. nights frosts |
| 8. white milky | h. coast |

2/ Write T (True) , F (False) or NS (Not stated)

1. The days become longer in March.
2. The climate of Yakutia is continental, with extremely severe, long winters and short, hot summers.
3. Autumn begins in October, with early frosts and rains.
4. In the continental part of Yakutia the winters are windy.
5. On clear frosty nights, the sky is sometimes lit up by the bright flashes of the Northern Lights.
6. The hottest month of the summer is June.

Resources:

1. A. Borisova, K. Fedorova, N. Sitnikova. This is Sakha. Macmillan Publishers Limited. 2008.
2. M. Fomin, N. Plotnikova, N. Sitnikova. Reader. Yakutsk. 1993.
3. Ю. Ваулина. Д. Дули. Spotlight 7. Учебник. 2017г. Просвещение.
4. Ю. Ваулина. Д. Дули. Spotlight 9. Учебник. 2016г. Просвещение.

