

the specifics of communicative behavior and business etiquette in Spain. Audio recordings to the listening tasks as well as the listening scripts in this part of the study guide were created by Megan Burroughs - an American language assistant in Spain. CD disks with audio recordings are available in the media library of the university.

The described customs and traditions will help students to understand better the ethnographic and historical materials found in the works of writers, playwrights, and artists. The authors also hope that this study guide will let students to form the readiness not only to perceive different cultures with all their national and mental features, but also the ability to change themselves, to go beyond their own culture and acquire the qualities of a culture-mediator without losing their own civil and ethnic identity.

In the appendix to the study guide there is a glossary containing, along with the terms on intercultural communication, terms that characterize the realities of Kazakh culture, and audio scripts to listening exercises.

The study guide includes an extensive bibliography reflecting progress made in addressing the problem under study both in Kazakhstan and abroad.

The Republic of Kazakhstan



1.1 Read the text

Kazakhstan

Facts & statistics

The Capital: Nur-Sultan.

Government: Unitary presidential constitutional republic
Legislature: Parliament
Upper House: Senate

Lower House: Mazhilis

Population: more than 18 million

Size: 2,724,900 sq km (1,052,085 sq miles)

Major Religion: Islam, Christianity

Main Languages: Kazakh, Russian

Climate: Continental, with warm summers and cold winters.

Currency: Tenge

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a sovereign independent state in the center of the Eurasian continent.

It is the second largest of the former Soviet Republics, extending some 1,900 km from the Caspian Sea in the West to the Altai mountains in the East and about 1,300 km from the Siberian plain in the North to the Central Asian deserts in the South. To the south it borders the Republics of Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. To the east there is an international frontier with the People's Republic of China. There is a long border in the North with the Russian Federation and a 2,320 coastline on the Caspian Sea in the South-West. The total area is 2,717,300 sq km - it is the ninth place in the world by its territory size.

The major rivers are the Irtysh, which rises in the North-East of the Republic and flows North, across Siberia, and empties into the Arctic Ocean; the Ural, in the West, which flows south into the Caspian Sea; and the Syrdarya which rises in the Tien Shan mountain range and empties into the Aral Sea. The climate of Kazakhstan varies widely throughout the country. Average January temperatures range from -19° C in the North to -

3°C in the South, but temperatures in northern regions may fall as low as -40°C or below.

Kazakhstan's relatively developed economic structure is based on its vast deposits of natural resources such as iron ore, oil and natural gas. The main branches of industry are metallurgy, production of heavy machinery, industrial equipment, chemicals, textiles and processed foods. National currency of Kazakhstan - tenge is introduced in 1993.

Kazakhstan can be divided into 5 main zones, according to its climatic and economic conditions. They are: Eastern, Northern, Central, Southern, Western Kazakhstan. The main cities in Eastern Kazakhstan are Semipalatinsk, Oskemen, Zhyrnyyovsk. The region is rich in polymetal ores, containing lead, zinc, copper, gold, and silver. The main branches of industry are metallurgy and production of heavy machinery, non-ferrous metallurgy, machine-building, timber cutting.

Northern Kazakhstan is the granary of the country, about three quarters of agricultural land is used for grain production. The useful minerals are deposits of iron, hard coal, limestone. Industries include machine-building, instrumental plants, food-processing. The main cities are Pavlodar, Petropavlovsk, Ekibastuz, Kostanai, Rudny.

Central Kazakhstan covers the territory of 398 square km. The main cities are Karaganda, Zheskazgan, Temirtau, Kokshetau. The region is famous for hard coal deposits; about 30% of the Republic's hard coal stocks are concentrated in Central Kazakhstan. Highly developed industries are ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, construction industry.

In Southern Kazakhstan agriculture is developed. The population density is the highest in the Republic. The main cities are Almaty, Shymkent, Turkestan, Taldykurgan, Taraz, Kyzylorda. The region is the main centre of irrigated viticulture, with well-developed cotton, sugar, beet and rice growing.

Western Kazakhstan is mainly famous for its mineral resources, such as oil, gas, chromate and copper. The Tengiz oil-field is one of the largest in the world. The main cities are Atyrau, Aktau, Aktobe.

1.1.1 Answer the questions:

- 1) Where is Kazakhstan situated?
- 2) How long does it extend from the Volga river in the West to the Altai mountains in the East?
- 3) What countries does Republic of Kazakhstan border with?
- 4) Which are the major rivers?
- 5) How many zones can Kazakhstan be divided in according to climatic and economic conditions?

6) What part of Kazakhstan is considered to be the granary of the country?

7) Which are the main cities of Central Kazakhstan.

8) What natural resources is Western Kazakhstan rich in?

9) What is developed in Southern Kazakhstan?

1.1.2 Fill in suitable words: *natural gas, currency, a sovereign and secular state, lead, copper, population density, climate, iron ore, the Aral Sea, plain, deposits, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, Tien Shan, irrigation:*

1) The Republic of Kazakhstan is ... in the center of the Eurasia.

2) Highly developed industries in Central Kazakhstan are ..., chemical industry, construction industry.

3) The Eastern Kazakhstan is rich in polymetal ores, containing ..., zinc, ..., gold, silver.

4) The ... of Kazakhstan varies greatly throughout the country.

5) The Syrdarya rises in the ... mountain range and empties into

6) National ... of Kazakhstan was introduced in 1993.

7) The vast Turan ... is sparsely inhabited desert.

8) The waters of the Syrdarya are used for

9) The ... of southern Kazakhstan is the highest in the Republic.

10) Kazakhstan's economic structure is based on its vast ... of natural resources such as oil, and

1.1.3 Fill in the gaps:

1) is mainly famous for its polymetal ores, containing lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver.

2) According to its climatic and economic conditions Kazakhstan is divided into main zones.

3) is rich in mineral resources, such as oil, gas, chromate, copper.

4) Kazakhstan borders on the Russian Federation in ...

5) The regions of Kazakhstan are dominated by the lowlands of the Caspian Depression.

6) The river ... rises in the north-east of the country and flows north, across Siberia, and empties into the Arctic Ocean.

7) Ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, construction industry are developed in Part of Kazakhstan.

8) The sovereign Republic of Kazakhstan is located in

9) Tenge ... introduced in 1993.

10) Kazakhstan is washed by the in the West.

1.2 Read the text

Political System of Sovereign Kazakhstan

The main law of the state - the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted on the 30th of August, 1995 with the amendments in 1998. The new Constitution came into force on the 5th of September, 1995. According to the Constitution the Republic of Kazakhstan is a unitary state with a presidential form of government, which proclaims itself as a democratic, secular, legal, and social state. The President of the State is elected for a five - year term by universal, equal and direct voting. The first President of the Republic Nursultan Nazarbaev was elected in 1991. On March 19, 2019 the President resigned from his position. The power of the President due to the Constitution was sent to the speaker of the Senate Kasym-Zhomart Tokayev. On April 9, 2019 Tokayev declared holding early elections of the President of Kazakhstan on June 9, 2019.

The highest representative body that performs legislative functions is the Parliament of the Republic. The Parliament consists of two chambers: the Senate and the Mazhilis acting on the permanent basis.

The Government implements the executive power in the country. It is headed by the Prime - Minister, who is appointed by the President with the approval of the Parliament. The Government is responsible for its work to the President and is accountable to the Parliament.

The Supreme Court and the local courts of the state execute the judicial system of the Republic. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body on civil and criminal cases. The Constitutional Council consists of 7 members and is elected for a period of 6 years.

Local representative bodies - Maslihats - express the will of the population of the corresponding administrative - territorial units. An oblast's administrative government, led by an "Akim" (appointed by the President) oversees executive power in each of Kazakhstan's regions (oblasts).

1.2.1 Answer the questions:

- 1) When was the main law of the state - the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted?
- 2) What kind of country is the Republic of Kazakhstan?
- 3) Is the President of the state elected for a five - year term?
- 4) What functions does the highest representative body of the Republic perform?
- 5) How many chambers does the Parliament consist of?
- 6) What functions does the Government implement?

1.2.2 Fill in prepositions:

- 1) The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted ... 1995 ... the amendments ... 1998 and came ... force ... September 5, 1995.
- 2) The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body ... civil and criminal cases.
- 3) The Government is headed . the Prime - Minister appointed . the President . the approval . the Parliament.

1.2.3 Use the correct Passive Voice form:

- 1) The Parliament ... (to comprise) of two chambers: the Senate and the Majilis.
- 2) The judicial system of the Republic ... (to execute) by the Supreme Court and the local courts of the state.
- 3) The President of the state ... (to elect) for a seven-year term by universal, equal and direct voting.
- 4) The Constitution of Kazakhstan ... (to adopt) in 1995.
- 5) The Constitution ... (to discuss) at the moment by the deputies.
- 6) Before the Constitution was adopted, it ... (to discuss) several times.

1.3 Read the text

Nur-Sultan

From the history of the capital of Kazakhstan - Nur-Sultan

Nur-Sultan is the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Akmola steppes have always been the territory of interethnic communication of various nations and cultures. In the middle of the first millennium BC the Grand Silk Road, mentioned by the great ancient Greek historian Herodotus ran through these steppes. Numerous caravan routes gave birth to cities with prosperous trade and handicrafts. In the XIXth century Akmola was a substantial commercial centre in the steppe. The history of Akmola starts from the year of 1830, when the Russian Empire established the fortress with this name in the area of Karaotkel.

The second stage with the paramount impact for the density of the city was the development of the virgin land. In December 1960 the city numbering 100,000 people turned into the center of the Tseliny territory, which embraced all northern regions of Kazakhstan. Shortly after 1961 Akmolinsk changed its name for Tselinograd and grew into a modern and beautiful city with the population of 250,000 citizens. Thousands of volunteers from the former USSR came to build the city and live here. Tseliny region became great agricultural machine - building, meat - and - milk cattle breeding and poultry farming area.

In 1992 the city was returned its former name Akmola. But in 1998 with the transfer of the capital of the country from Almaty to Akmola, the city got a new name - Astana. Overall conditions of the city, its territory, its being in fact the geographic centre of Kazakhstan, well - developed transport system, balanced natural environment and other factors came to be decisive in making the choice. Shifting the capital to Astana kicked start the economic uplift to the northern, central and eastern regions of the country. In other words, the more balanced economic development of the country is achieved.

On the 23^d of March 2019, following an unanimous vote in Kazakhstan's parliament, the city was renamed into Nur-Sultan, after the first President Nursultan Nazarbayev. Modern Nur-Sultan is a planned city, much like other planned capitals. As the seat of the Government of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan is the set of the Parliament House, the Supreme Court, the Ak Orda, Presidential Palace and numerous government departments and agencies. It is home to many futuristic buildings, hotels and skyscrapers. Nur-Sultan also has extensive healthcare, sports and

education systems. It is the international, business and cultural center of not only Kazakhstan, but of the Eurasian continent as the whole ([https:// en.wikipedia. org/wiki/Astana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astana)).



1.3.1 Answer the following questions:

- 1) When did the Grand Silk Road run through Akmola steppes?
- 2) When does the history of Akmola start?
- 3) What was the status of the city by the end of the XIXth century?
- 4) What was the second stage in the development of the city?
- 5) Who came to build the city and stayed to live there?
- 6) When was the city returned its former name?
- 7) When was the city renamed to Astana?
- 8) How was the decision of transferring the capital from Almaty to Astana adopted?

1.3.2 Choose the right answer

- 1) **In the middle of the ... millennium BC the Grand Silk Road ran through Akmola steppes.**
 - A) first;
 - B) second;
 - C) third.
- 2) **In the XIXth century Akmola was a ... center in the steppe.**
 - A) commercial and economic;
 - B) cultural;
 - C) administrative.
- 3) **The history of Akmolinsk starts from the year of ...**
 - A) 1787;
 - B) 1825;
 - C) 1830.
- 4) **The Tseliny territory embraced all ... regions of Kazakhstan.**
 - A) western;
 - B) northern;
 - C) southern.

5) **Akmolinsk changed its name for Tselinograd in... .**

- A) 1955;
- B) 1973;
- C) 1961.

6) **Tseliny region became a great ... center.**

- A) economic;
- B) cultural;
- C) agricultural.

7) **The city was returned its former name Akmola in. .**

- A) 1998;
- B) 1961;
- C) 1992.

8) **The capital was transferred from Almaly to Akmola in**

- A) 1996;
- b) 1992;
- c) 1998.

9) **In 1998 the city was given a new name ...**

- A) Tselinograd;
- B) Akmola;
- C) Astana.

1.3.3 Give the English equivalents:

Великий Шелковый путь, караванные пути, торговля и ремесло, охватить все северные регионы, с переносом столицы, привлечь внимание жителей города и гостей, коммерческий и экономический центр, сельскохозяйственный центр.

1.3.4 Fill in the prepositions:

1. ... the middle ... the first millennium BC the Grand Silk Road, mentioned ... the great ancient Greek historian Herodotus ran through these steppes. 2. The history of Akmola starts ... the year of 1830. 3. Akmolinsk grew ... a modern and beautiful city. 4. ... 1992 the city was returned its former name Akmola. 5. Nur-Sultan is the capital ... the Republic ... Kazakhstan.

1.3.5 Use the correct Passive Voice form:

1) Saryarka steppes ... (to be) always the territory of interethnic communication of various nations and cultures.

2) In the middle of the first millennium BC the Grand Silk Road ... (to mention) by the great ancient Greek historian Herodotus.

3) In 1830 the fortress ... (to establish) with the name Akmola in the area of Karaotkel by the Russian Empire.

4) In 1992 the city ... (to return) its former name Akmola.

5) Our group ... (to show) all the sights of Nur-Sultan by tomorrow