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Nuclear reactor core

A.. Across Russia		
1	Location	Russia is located in north-eastern Europe and northern Asia. It is the largest country in the world—slightly less than 1.8 times the size of the United States, with a total area of 17,075,200 sq. km (6,592,771 sq. mi).
2	Bordering countries	Russia has boundaries with 14 countries: Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland (via the Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the People's Republic of China and North Korea.



C. Melting permafrost		
1	Permafrost	About a quarter of the entire northern hemisphere is permafrost, where the ground is frozen year-round. It's widespread in the Arctic regions of Siberia, Canada, Greenland, and Alaska—where nearly 85 percent of the region sits atop a layer of persistent permafrost. However, global warming is rapidly thawing this frozen landscape.
2	Climate change	With global warming causing temperatures around the world to increase, permafrost is thawing in many Arctic regions. This is causing a number of severe local and global problems.

E. Chernobyl disaster		
1	Location	In eastern Europe in the country of Ukraine. Now an independent country, in 1986 the Ukraine was part of the Soviet Union.
2	The Chernobyl disaster	26th of April 1986, engineers were running safety tests at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. There were four reactors at the station and they were testing reactor number four. During one of the tests something went wrong and there was a massive power surge which meant that the reactor gave out more power than normal and caused an explosion of the nuclear reactor.
	impacts	29 people died within days of the explosion, however the impacts from radiation being released is unknown, 600,000 people exposed to the radioactive material were later diagnosed with cancer.

D. Rise and Fall of Russia		
1	Tsars	The name for the king/ emperor of Russia from the 1300's.
2	Communist Russia	In 1919 Lenin created the USSR. He believed in a communist rule in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.
3	Collapse of the USSR	In 1991 the republics that formed the USSR voted to leave. The USSR was broken up and Russia alone

B. Russia's landscape		
1	Physical conditions	Much of Russia is under snow for up to 8 months a year. The tundra and sub-Arctic climate zones have permafrost where there is frozen soil below the ground which stays frozen even in summer. In parts of Siberia, the permafrost is over 1km thick.
2	Physical landscape	Russia has a variety of Biomes- Mountain ranges, tundra, temperate forest, Steppe, taiga.



F. Putin's Russia		
1	Superpower	A country that has the ability to exert its influence and power through economic or military means at anytime.
2	Crimea	The Republic of Crimea, officially part of Ukraine, lies on a peninsula stretching out from the south of Ukraine, to the east of Crimea is Russia. Crimea has been in conflict with Russia over its independence for many years.

1) Climate	Weather conditions of a region, as temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, sunshine, cloudiness, and winds, throughout the year, averaged over a series of years.
2) Boreal Forest	Biome characterized by coniferous forests consisting mostly of pines, spruces, and larches. The taiga or boreal forest is the world's largest land biome.
3) Tundra	Type of biome where the tree growth is hindered by low temperatures and short growing seasons, the subsoil in the tundra is permanently frozen.
4) Permafrost	Permafrost is ground that continuously remains frozen for two or more years, located on land or under the ocean. Permafrost does not have to be the first layer that is on the ground. It can be an inch to over miles deep into the Earth's surface.
5) Communism	a theory or system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.
6) Nuclear Power	electric or motive power generated by a nuclear reactor.
7) Mutation	the changing of the structure of a gene, resulting in a variant form that may be transmitted to subsequent generations, caused by the alteration of single base units in DNA, or the deletion, insertion, or rearrangement of larger sections of genes or chromosomes.
8) Superpower	A country that has the ability to exert its influence and power through economic or military means at anytime.
9) Emerging power	An emerging power or rising power is a term used as recognition of the rising, primarily influence of a nation—or union of nations—which has steadily increased their presence in global affairs.

10) Steppe	a large area of flat un-forested grassland in south-eastern Europe or Siberia.
11) Taiga	the swampy coniferous forest of high northern latitudes, especially that between the tundra and steppes of Siberia.
12) Radiation	the emission of energy as electromagnetic waves.
13) USSR	The Soviet Union, officially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was a federal socialist state in Northern Eurasia that existed from 1922 to 1991 and was the largest country in the world.
14) Crimea	The Republic of Crimea, officially part of Ukraine, lies on a peninsula stretching out from the south of Ukraine, to the east of Crimea is Russia.
15) Stalin	Joseph Stalin, the leader of the communist party in soviet Russia from mid 1920's-1953.
16) Putin	The current president of Russia.