*№ 1. Find a number of words denote realias of the Perestroika time:*

* As with **perestroika**, the early stages of **glasnost** were meant to be limited in scope. Soviet society would be open to criticism by its intellectuals—artists, scientists, writers, and others.
* Ukraine voted overwhelmingly on December 1 for independence, and a week later the leaders of the three Slavic republics—Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus— proclaimed a **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)** with its seat in the Belarus capital of Minsk. The presidents of 11 of the 12 remaining republics (all but Georgia) signed agreements to join the CIS on December 21. Four days later Gorbachev formally resigned as **president of the Soviet Union**.
* Yet simply to concentrate on these failings is seriously to underestimate his achievements. Defying the would-be **putschists** in 1991 and dismantling the command economy in the following two years were acts of high political courage. The first led to the collapse of the Soviet Union, one of the most tyrannical constructs in human history. The second reintroduced capitalism to Russia, albeit of a chaotic variety. The communist system.

*№ 2. Find a number of words taken from another language (mainly from English):*

* In May of 1999, as the war over Kosovo entered its second month, Russian lawmakers in the Duma sought to remove **the president** from power by drafting five articles of **impeachment** against Yeltsin.
* In parliamentary elections held in December 1995, the Communist party won the largest number of seats in the Duma, the lower house of the Russian **parliament**. The results were seen as a stinging rebuke of Yeltsin and the government of **Prime Minister** Viktor Chernomyrdin, who were blamed for a sluggish economy and a disastrous war in the separatist republic of [Chechnya](ebcid:com.britannica.oec2.identifier.ArticleIdentifier?articleId=310653&library=EBI&query=null&title=Chechnya#9310653.toc).
* Gorbachev also began troop reductions in Eastern Europe. After **summits** in 1985, 1986, and 1987, he and President Ronald Reagan signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty on Dec. 8, 1987, in Washington, D.C.

*№ 3. Find a number of words – historisms of the Soviet era:*

* Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev was born on March 2, 1931, at Privolnoye in the Stavropol' territory of **the Soviet Union**. He studied law at Moscow State University for five years and joined the Communist party in 1952. After graduation he joined **the Komsomol**, the Young Communist League. He was made a full member of **the Politburo**, the governing body of the Soviet Union, in 1980.
* Stalin continued Lenin's NEP until 1928. Fearing the entrenchment of a capitalist class in agriculture, however, he initiated the First **Five-Year Plan**. The plan called for rapid growth in heavy industry and collectivization of agriculture.
* **The Supreme Soviet**—the Soviet parliament—made numerous fundamental changes in the constitution and the laws, including approval of a private property law.
* Russia was in turmoil until **the Bolsheviks**, under the leadership of Lenin, officially established the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Dec. 30, 1922.