

**Дорогие коллеги, учителя, ученики и их родители,
и все, кому дорога память о Великой Отечественной войне!**

Перед вами электронный сборник проектных работ (учебных материалов), созданных учителями и преподавателями английского языка Ростовской области и посвящённых развитию читательской грамотности школьников и студентов через призму одной из самых значимых страниц нашей истории, истории войны и победы...

Великая Отечественная война – это не просто событие прошлого, а часть нашей общей памяти, урок мужества, стойкости и единства. Изучая её на уроках и занятиях английского языка, мы не только совершенствуем языковые навыки, но и воспитываем уважение к подвигу предков, развиваем критическое мышление и эмоциональный интеллект обучающихся.

Актуальность содержания, представленных в сборнике учебных проектов учителей и преподавателей иностранного языка, воздаёт дань глубочайшего уважения и признательности тем славным героям и землякам, сынам донской земли, кем написаны не только героические страницы истории Ростовской области., но и участникам СВО, которые сегодня борются за свободу и независимость современной России.

В этом сборнике представлены методические разработки, творческие задания, исследовательские проекты и междисциплинарные инициативы, которые помогают обучающимся глубже понять историю через чтение аутентичных текстов, анализ документов, интервью с ветеранами и художественных произведений. Каждая работа – это попытка соединить язык и историю, чтобы знания стали не просто фактами, а частью личного осмысления.

Учителя иностранного языка, слушатели курсов повышения квалификации, представив свои учебные проекты в мессенджере ВКонтакте «Вахта памяти. Дорогами славы Бессмертного полка» (86 мини-проектов), обеспечили обновление регионального и предметного содержания школьного иноязычного образования донского края и тем самым помогли обучающимся Ростовской области глубже познать героические страницы истории донской земли в годы Великой Отечественной войны и в современной России.

Мы уверены, что поисково-исследовательские материалы данного сборника будут востребованы коллегами, учителями иностранного языка, как на уроках, так и на элективных курсах и внеурочных занятиях, посвящённых Великой России и родному краю.

Мы надеемся, что материалы этого сборника вдохновят вас на новые педагогические находки, а ваших учеников – на вдумчивое чтение, осознанное восприятие истории и искренний интерес к изучению английского языка как инструменту межкультурного диалога.

История войны — это не только хроника событий, но и живые судьбы людей, их мужество и вера в будущее. Пусть память о Великой Победе остаётся живой, а её уроки – актуальными для новых поколений.

Приглашаем познакомиться с учебными материалами сборника, а также зайти на страницы Сообщества слушателей КПК учителей иностранного языка Ростовской области ВКонтакте, на которых опубликованы актуальные учебные материалы слушателей курсов экспертов по проблеме критериального подхода к оцениванию задания с развёрнутым ответом участников ГИА-9 по иностранному языку (ссылка https://vk.com/sofiya_inyaz)

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Баркова Нина Павловна, методист кафедры общественно-гуманитарного образования

Сборник учебных практико-ориентированных материалов по формированию и развитию читательской грамотности школьников (для учителей английского языка)

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7. Шабалкина Наталья Федоровна, МБОУ СОШ №8 р.п. Шолоховский Белокалитвинский район. «KononovIvanMikhailovich – a participant in special military operation»

8. Курепин Сергей Викторович, преподаватель английского языка в ГБПОУ РО «РТЭК» Ростовский торгово-экономический колледж, «SergeiMihailovichShalashov: ThePathofaHero, FullCavalieroftheOrderofGlory»

9. Алимова Альбина Камильевна, учитель английского языка, МБОУ «Школа №1», г. Ростов-на-Дону. «Memorial Complex Heroes' Square in Aksai»

10. Цыпкина Татьяна Владимировна, преподаватель английского языка ГБПОУ РО «Шахтинский Региональный колледж топлива и энергетики им. ак. Степанова П.И.» «SemyonSamilovichLevin»

11. Коноваленко Анна Владимировна, преподаватель английского языка ГБПОУ РО РАДК, г.Ростов-на-Дону. «TheMemorialWallofRemembrance»

12. Миронюк Олеся Михайловна, учитель английского языка МБОУ СОШ №21 г. Шахты, «Zhenya Repko – the young Hero of the Great Patriotic war»

13. Васильева Вероника Валерьевна, преподаватель английского языка ГБПОУ РО «БТЖТиС» им. Героя Советского Союза П.А.Половинко» «Polovinko Polikarp Alexandrovich»

14. Гаршина Марина Викторовна, учитель английского языка МБОУ СОШ №36 г.Шахты, «NikolaiVasilyevichShapkin»

15. Двигубская Светлана Евгеньевна, учитель иностранного языка МБОУ СОШ № 13, г.Азов, Ростовская область. «BurlutskyPavelIvanovich - theHerooftheSovietUnion»

16. Кабанцова Елена Леонидовна, учитель английского языка МАОУ СОШ №37 г. Таганрога «Sambekheights» – amemorialofgloryandvictory»

17. Неверова Дарья Викторовна, учитель английского языка МБОУ г. Шахты «Лицей №6», «TheKrasinMemorial»

18. Власова Ольвия Владимировна, МБОУ Багаевская СОШ №2, ст.Багаевская. «V.G. Gvozdetzky»

19. Крапивина Ольга Сергеевна, преподаватель английского языка в ГБПОУ РО «АГТК», г.Азов, Ростовская область. «EduardZhmaylov»

20. Ольховская Инна Вячеславовна, преподаватель английского языка ГБПОУ РО «Новочеркасский промышленно-гуманитарный колледж» «RogovaGalinaVitalievna»

21. Маныцкова София Сергеевна, преподаватель английского языка ГБПОУ РО «НГК» «Hero of the Great Patriotic War - Semen Ivanovich Kochetov»

22. **Навроцкий Станислав Николаевич**, преподаватель английского языка ГБПОУРО «ККПТ», «Alexey Kravtsov - asymbolofcourageandheroisminthehistoryofKrasnySulin»
23. **Моисеенко Инга Николаевна**, преподаватель английского языка ГБПОУ РО «Волгодонский техникум информационных технологий, бизнеса и дизайна имени В.В. Самарского», г. Волгодонск «Justdon'tgiveup!»

Голуб Елена Витальевна, преподаватель ГБПОУ РО "ДПК", Ростов-на-Дону

Battle of Sergey Oganov: Rostov heroes.

This year marks the 80th anniversary of great Victory of the USSR over Nazi Germany.

I've been living in Oganova street all my life and I've decided to find out who was Sergei Oganov. Little did I know that my street was named after the man who was a soldier famed for his valor.

On November 18, 1941, a heroic battle took place near Rostov. 27 Red Army soldiers of Sergey Oganov's battery sacrificed their lives in an attempt to prevent German tanks from invading the city.

In early November 1941, Oganov regiment arrived to Bataisk and then moved to the front lines that had to be defended. The battle began on November 17, 1941, but Oganov's battery did not participate in the battle – there was a heavy fog, and soldiers were kept back. Next morning, the fog cleared and the soldiers took up defensive position, preparing to fight the enemy. Two battalions of SS troops, supported by 50 tanks, were advancing towards the village of Krasny Krym. Sergey Oganov's battery for six hours was fighting against two tank battalions. Oganov's battery put a stiff defense, inflicting damage on the enemy troops. Being outnumbered 27 men, the battery, didn't surrender fighting to the bitter end.

For performing the acts of greatest heroism and conspicuous courage Sergey Oganov and his commissar Sergey Vavilov were given the highest military award - the Hero of the Soviet Union.

At the crossroad of Oganova Street and Taganrogsky Avenue you see a monument to Oganov's battery. Another one is installed in the village of Bolshie Saly. The most unusual memorial to the "Oganovites" is their mosaic image in Rostov's underground crossing. At the crossroad of Budennovsky Avenue and Bolshaya Sadovaya Street, on the walls of the underground crossing one can see some scenes from the battle where Oganov's artillerymen were displaying act of valor, sparing no lives to defend their Motherland on November 18, 1941.

Tasks.

- I. Scan the text to find the answers to the following questions. (Ознакомьтесь с текстом и ответьте на вопросы)**
1. When and where did the heroic battle of Oganov battery take place?
 2. How many soldiers were there fighting in his battery?
 3. How long was the battery fight the Nazi troops?
 4. Why was it important to stop the enemy troop in Krasny Krim?
 5. Who stayed alive in the crucial battle in Oganov battery?
 6. What award were Oganov and Vavilov given?
 7. Where we can see some scene from the battle nowadays?
- II. Study the highlighted word and phrases. Then match them to definitions. (познакомьтесь с выделенными словами и фразами в тексте. Соотнесите их с определениями)**

1. a day when we remember or celebrate something important that happened on that day in previous years
2. give one's life for something when it's needed, to scarify one's life
3. safe pedestrian crossing, like an underground hall, made under busy roads, highways
4. to give up something that is valuable to you in order to help another person
5. To approach somewhere
6. to fight until everyone on one side is dead or completely defeated
7. famous or known to many people because of his bravery
8. place or state used to protect someone or something

III. Read the text again. Choose the correct answers. Remember to identify paraphrase in the text. (прочитайте текст снова. Выберите верный ответ. Подтвердите свой ответ текстом)

1. The Oganov's battery participate in the crucial battle near the village Krasny Krim ...
 - a. On the 17th November 1941
 - b. On the 18th November 1942
 - c. On the 18 November 1941
2. The battery was fighting the Nazi troops
 - a. From the very beginning of the battle
 - b. Next day, as it was kept back because of the heave fog
 - c. Later, as it was kept back in ambush
3. The Oganov's soldiers were fighting the Nazi infantry...
 - a. And enemy's artillery.
 - b. and 2regiments of enemy's tanks.
 - c. Of 3 battalions.
4. The fighting was bloody as.
 - a. The German soldiers were fighting to the bitter end
 - b. There was a heavy fog.
 - c. The enemy outnumbered the Soviet troops.
5. The valor of our soldiers is immortalized ...
 - a. In memorials, monuments in Rostov-on-Don
 - b. In monuments in Rostov and its suburbs.
 - c. In monuments in Rostov region and unusual pictures in public places.
6. After the death they were given ...
 - a. The military award - the Order of the Great Patriotic War
 - b. The military award – the medal “For Valor”
 - c. The military award – the Hero of the USSR

IV. Paraphrase the sentences according to the text. (Перефразируйте предложения в соответствии с текстом)

- a. In 2025 we'll celebrate the Victory in Great Patriotic War 80 years ago.
- b. The battle took place near the Village Krasny Krim as the enemy strive to approach the Southern Gates to the Caucasus.
- c. The Russian soldiers were very brave and died defending their Motherland.
- d. There were a lot more enemy troops, both men and military vehicles, than ones.
- e. The act of our soldiers' bravery is displayed as the picture in public places in Rostov.

V. Imagine you are a guide, who's to give a sightseeing tour in Rostov. Be ready to give a short story of the great feat of Segey Oganov and his men. (Вы готовитесь провести обзорную экскурсию в Ростове на Дону. Подготовьте короткий рассказ о героическом подвиге С. Оганова)



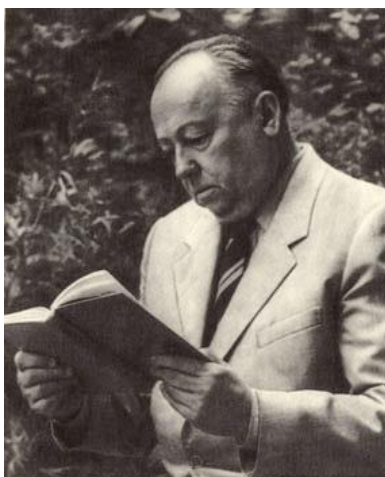
Keys

- 1.
1. The heroic battle took place near the village Krasny Krim and started on the 17th of November, 1941.
2. There were 27 men
3. The Oganov battery was fight for 6 hours.
4. It was important to stop the enemy as they were advancing (moving) towards Rostov-on-Don.
5. All the Ovanov's men died
6. They were given the highest military award - the Hero of the USSR
7. We can see the mosaic pictures in the underground crossings.
- 2.1. (anniversary), 2 (spare no life), 3(underground crossing), 4 (sacrifice), 5 (advance towards), 6 (fight to the bitter end), 7(famed to his valor), 8 (defensive position)
3. 1c, 2b, 3b, 4c, 5c, 6c
4. **Possible answers (возможные ответы)**
 - a. This year we celebrate the 80th anniversary of the great Victory in Great Patriotic war.
 - b. The battle took place near the Village Krasny Krim because the enemy was advancing the city of Rostov, the Gates to Caucasus.
 - c. The Russian soldiers sacrificed their lives defending the Motherland.
 - d. The enemy troops, both infantry and military vehicles, outnumbered Russian one's.
 - e. The act of soldiers' valor we can see in the underground crossings at the mosaic pictures.
5. Sergey Oganov artillery battery participate in the crucial battle against outnumbered Nazi troops on the 18th November 1941. They took defensive position and 27 men had been fighting for 6 hours to the bitter end. They confronted 2 battalions of infantry and 50 tanks of the enemy and sacrificed their lives for our Motherland. S. Oganov and S. Vavilov were given the highest award for the valor – the Hero of the USSR.

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The story of a writer

Task 1. Do you know anything about the heroes of your region? Read the story about one of the heroes of the Rostov region and complete the following tasks.



“War quickly tests a person. It bends some, makes them weak and weak-willed, while others are tempered by severe trials, and in the most cruel moments of their lives, they reveal in all their generosity and in all their fullness the good that was inherent in them”

«The sky is clear over Moscow»

G. Semenikhin

My great homeland has suffered many hardships, but it is also full of incredible people, real and brave people, and their heroic deeds, thanks to which we rarely think about the terrible to this day. The habitual image of our Russian writer can be intertwined with courage, willingness to help not only with words, but with deeds, the desire to learn and use new skills in the name of protecting the people. The famous writer and publicist Gennady Aleksandrovich Semenikhin was no exception.

Gennady Semenikhin was born on the 28th of December, 1919 in Novochoerkassk, the capital of the Don Cossacks. He was one of the three sons of Alexander Sergeevich, a teacher of mathematics and geodesy, and Nadezhda Yakovlevna, a graduate of the higher Bestuzhev courses, a housewife.

From the sixth grade of school, Gennady began writing poetry and short stories, which were published in the children's newspaper “[Lenin's Grandchildren](#)”, published in Rostov-on-Don. After the seventh grade, he entered the Hydro-Reclamation College, and upon graduation he was sent to work in Kalmykia, where he was appointed head of the survey and construction assembly for the construction of irrigation systems. At the same time, he began to actively cooperate as a freelance correspondent in local newspapers, as well as publications in the Don and Stavropol regions.

In 1939, Gennady Semenikhin was drafted in the ranks of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. He served in the 56th Aviation Brigade until 1940 and graduated from the school of Junior Aviation Specialists. In 1940, his first short story "Hospital" was published in the magazine “[Flame](#)”, published in Minsk.

Since the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, Semenikhin worked as a literary employee of the Military Highway newspaper of the 43rd Aviation Brigade, and since 1942 as a special correspondent for the newspaper of the 20th Army of the Western Front "For the Honor of the Motherland!" Since October of the same year, he has been a front-line correspondent for the Central newspaper of the USSR Air Force, “[Stalinsky Sokol](#)”.

Having received permission from the future Chief Marshal of Aviation Alexander Alexandrovich Novikov, Gennady Semenikhin participated in combat sorties as an aerial gunner. During the war, he flew 15 combat missions, was wounded in one of the battles, and returned to his regiment after the hospital. He participated in the battles for the liberation of Warsaw, Prague and Berlin. He was twice awarded [the Order of the Red Star](#) for performing combat missions.

After the war, he worked as a correspondent for [the Krasnaya Zvezda](#) newspaper in the North Caucasus and Transcaucasian military districts, a researcher at “[the Aviation and Cosmonautics magazine](#)”, and head of the literature and art department of the “[Soviet Warrior](#) magazine”. Gennady Seminikhin's war stories were published in the “[Valor](#) magazine”.

In 1958, he became a member of the Writers' Union.

He devoted a significant part of his creative work to the first cosmonauts. He accompanied Yuri Gagarin and G. S. Titov on their trips abroad, and was in the landing areas of the Vostok-3 and Vostok-4 ships. In 1968, he was awarded the USSR Ministry of Defense Literary Prize for his dilogy novel “Cosmonauts Live on Earth”.

In the last years of his life, he studied the history of the Don Cossacks and the city of Novocherkassk, where he was born and raised. In 1979, he became an honorary citizen of Novocherkassk. The historical novel “Novocherkassk”, which tells about the period of Ataman Platov, became the last of the printed works.

He died on October 22, 1984 in the Novocherkassk garrison hospital.

Vocabulary

hardships – невзгоды

heroic deeds – героические поступки

habitual – обыденный

beintertwinedwith – быть тесно связанным, вплетенным, сращенным

courage – мужество, храбрость

willingness – готовность

poetry – поэзия

wasappointed – быть назначенным на какую-либо должность

the survey and construction assembly – изыскательно-строительная партия

to cooperate – сотрудничать

local – местный

was drafted in the ranks of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army – был призван в ряды Рабоче-крестьянской Красной Армии

to serve – служить

theGreatPatrioticWar – Великая Отечественная война

aliteraryemployee – литературный работник

toparticipatein – участвовать в чем-либо

combat sorties – боевые вылеты

an aerial gunner – штурмовик

regiment – полк

liberation – освобождение

to be awarded – награждаться

valor – доблесть

to accompany – сопровождать,

an honorary citizen – почетный гражданин

Task 2. Match the parts of the phrase (Сопоставьте части выражений.)

1. t

5. t

10. t

Task 3. Give the equivalents to these phrases in English. (Назовите эквиваленты данных выражений на английском.)

- редко задумываться о чем-либо
- был назначен начальником изыскательно-строительной партии
- школа младших авиационных специалистов
- был опубликован первый рассказ «Госпиталь»
- бои за освобождение Варшавы, Праги и Берлина
- посвятил первым космонавтам
- роман-диалогия

Task 4. Answer the questions. (Ответьте на вопросы.)

- When and where was the writer Gennady Aleksandrovich Semenikhin born?
- When did Gennady Semenikhin become interested of literature?
- Where did the writer study?
- In which publications did Gennady Semenikhin work?
- How did a writer become an aerial gunner?
- Which works of Gennady Semenikhin are mentioned in the text?
- What do you think Gennady Semenikhin's works might be dedicated to and to whom?

Task 5. Check out the links to well-known publications of newspapers and magazines from the times of the USSR, in which G. Semenikhin published. What other publishing houses were known? Choose one and give it a short 5-sentence review.

Ознакомьтесь с ссылками на известные издания газет и журналов времен СССР, в которых публиковался Г. Семенихин. Какие еще издательства были известны?

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Task 6. Prepare a short story about the heroes of the Second World War from the Rostov region and share it in the group. (Подготовьте небольшой рассказ о героях ВОВ из Ростовской области и поделитесь в группе.)

The application contains links to the website of “the Immortal Regiment movement” and links to learn more about the history of G.A. Semenikhin.

(В приложении есть ссылки на сайт движения "Бессмертный полк" и ссылки, чтобы ближе познакомиться с биографией Г.А. Семенихина.)

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Keys

Task 1.

- **Pavel Andreevich Taran.**
- Twice Hero of the Soviet Union. He worked his way up from flight commander to squadron commander of the 81st long-range Bomber Aviation Regiment based in Novochoerkassk.
- **Nikolai Danilovich Bykov.** A Red Army soldier who rose to the position of Assistant chief of Communications of the rifle corps.
- **Oleg Nikolaevich Lobov.** He participated in the battles near Moscow, for which he received the first military medal "For Bravery".
- **Pavel Timofeevich Bezuglov.** He participated in the liberation of the Rostov region in 1943, fought against the Nazis on the outskirts of Novochoerkassk.
- **Boris Nikolaevich Tumanov.** In 1941, he fought in the Arctic, defending strategic heights near Murmansk.

Task 2. 1 g, 2 f, 3 e, 4 i, 5 b, 6 c, 7 a, 8 d, 9 j, 10 h

Task 3.

- редко задумываться о чем-либо — rarely to think about the terrible
- был назначен начальником изыскательно-строительной партии — was appointed head of the survey and construction assembly
- школа младших авиационных специалистов — the school of Junior Aviation Specialists
- Был опубликован первый рассказ «Госпиталь» — The first short story "Hospital" was published
- бои за освобождение Варшавы, Праги и Берлина — the battles for the liberation of Warsaw, Prague and Berlin
- посвятил первым космонавтам — devoted to the first cosmonauts
- роман-диалогия — dilogy novel

Task 4.1. When and where was the writer Gennady Aleksandrovich Semenikhin born?

- Gennady Semenikhin was born on the 28th of December, 1919 in Novochoerkassk
2. When did Gennady Semenikhin become interested of literature?

• From the sixth grade of school, Gennady began writing poetry and short stories, which were published in the children's newspaper "[Lenin's Grandchildren](#)", published in Rostov-on-Don.

3. Where did the writer study?

- After the seventh grade, he entered the Hydro-Reclamation College
4. In which publications did Gennady Semenikhin work?

• "[Lenin's Grandchildren](#)", "[Flame](#)", "[Stalinsky Sokol](#)", "[the Aviation and Cosmonautics magazine](#)", "[Soviet Warrior magazine](#)", "[Valor magazine](#)"

5. How did a writer become an aerial gunner?

- In 1939, Gennady Semenikhin was drafted in the ranks of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. He served in the 56th Aviation Brigade until 1940 and graduated from the school of Junior Aviation Specialists. Having received permission from the future Chief Marshal of Aviation Alexander Alexandrovich Novikov, Gennady Semenikhin participated in combat sorties as an aerial gunner. During the war, he flew 15 combat missions, was wounded in one of the battles, and returned to his regiment after the hospital. He participated in the battles for the liberation of Warsaw, Prague and Berlin.

6. Which works of Gennady Semenikhin are mentioned in the text?

- "Hospital", "Novocherkassk"

7. What do you think Gennady Semenikhin's works might be dedicated to and to whom?

- He devoted a significant part of his creative work to the first cosmonauts. The historical novel "Novocherkassk", which tells about the period of Ataman Platov.

Task 5.

Aviation and Cosmonautics is a monthly popular science magazine of the Soviet and Russian Air Forces.

From 1918 to 1961 it was published under the name "Bulletin of the Air Fleet".

In 1978, the magazine was awarded the Order of the Red Star.

In 1994, it was closed by order of the Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation, along with a number of magazines of the Armed Forces.

In 1995, the magazine was revived by enthusiasts and continues to be published to this day by the Techninform publishing house.

The magazine covers the life and work of aviators and cosmonauts, achievements and prospects of aviation and space technology, publishes articles on the history of aviation, experience in the development and combat use of aviation technology, domestic and foreign, tells about the history of aviation formations (associations, formations, units and divisions[2]. The magazine provides readers with little-known or new information and facts from the history of Russian aviation.

Task 6.

Pavel Andreevich Taran

Pavel Andreevich Taran, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, was accepted into the ranks of Honorary Citizens of Novocherkassk in 1981. A native of the Dnipropetrovsk region, since 1940 he worked his way up from flight commander to commander of the 81st long-range bomber Aviation Regiment based in Novocherkassk. He participated in defensive battles in Ukraine and Donbass, the Battle for the Caucasus, the liberation of Kuban, fought on the Kursk Bulge and distinguished himself during the lifting of the siege of Leningrad. In 1941, his plane was shot down, but he miraculously escaped. In 1942, he was seriously wounded. During the war, he flew 356 combat missions, 316 of them at night. For his military services, among other orders and medals, he was twice awarded the Gold Star medal. In 1942 and 1944, he was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for his bravery and heroism. In 1945, he participated in the Belorussian, Lviv-Sandomierz, Baltic, Königsberg and Berlin operations. Honorary citizen of the city of Novocherkassk since 1981.

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Boris Ivanovich Terentyev



Vocabulary:

Machine gunner – пулеметчик

Offensive – наступление

Surround – окружить

Repel – отразить

Invaders – захватчики

Battlefield – поле боя

Boris Ivanovich was born in 1923 in the town of Proletarsk, Rostov region, in the family of a worker. After 6 grades of the school, his family moved to Salsk and Boris graduated from school No. 9. From 1939 he was first an apprentice turner, then a turner on the forging and pressing equipment plant in Salsk. Boris went to the Army in March of 1942.

At first he learnt to be a machine gunner. He took part in the military actions since 10 July 1942 as a member of the 619th rifle regiment on the Don front. Red Army soldier Boris Terentyev took part in heavy defensive battles near Stalingrad.

In November 1942 preparations for the offensive began. The 203rd Rifle Division was to cover the flank of the strike group of the 5th Tank Army in order to surround the Nazi troops in the Don-Volga interfluve. Boris Terentyev, a machine gunner of the 3rd machine gun company of the 3rd rifle battalion, distinguished himself on 26 November 1942 in the battle for an important height near the farm Bakhmutkin. During the day he repelled six attacks of Hitlerites. He was seriously wounded, but did not leave the battlefield.

On the 14 February 1943 for the exemplary performance of combat missions of the command at the frontline of the fight against the Nazi invaders and for the courage and heroism shown to Red Army soldier Terentyev Boris Ivanovich was awarded the title of the Soviet Union Hero.

After hospitalization and amputation of a leg, senior sergeant Terentyev B.I. was demobilised on disability.

After the war, Boris Ivanovich continued to help his homeland. He worked as the head of the Salsk autobase motor-column.

In memory of the Hero of the Soviet Union Boris Ivanovich Terentyev, the street was named in Salsk and a memorial plaque was installed.

The Salsk House of Pioneers established a passing cup named after Hero of the Soviet Union B.I. Terentyev.

In conclusion, we can say that Boris Ivanovich Terentyev, a native of Salsk, personified the spirit of heroism during the Great Patriotic War. His selfless actions in the face of overwhelming enemy forces, especially his valiant defense, which allowed his comrades to escape and gather crucial intelligence, earned him the prestigious title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Tasks

1. Match the halves (Соедините половины предложений)

- 1) After 6 years of learning at school in Proletarsk,
- 2) The machine gunner Boris Terentyev,
- 3) Boris Terentyev was awarded title of the Soviet Union Hero,
- 4) In the town of Salsk the administration,

- a) was fighting near one of the country heights in autumn 1942.
- b) for his heroic and courageous actions during the battle.
- c) the family of Terentyev moved to Salsk, where he continued his learning.
- d) tries to do everything to make people always remember their hero.

2. Read the sentences and choose TRUE or FALSE. (Прочитайте предложения и выберите верно или неверно ли утверждение).

- 1) Boris Terentyev took active part in the defensive battles near Kursk.
- 2) During the day Boris Terentyev repelled some attacks of Germans without any problems for his health.
- 3) In 1943 Boris Terentyev was honored for his heroism by the Soviet Government.
- 4) In Salsk people do not remember about the exploits of Boris Terentyev.

3. Find the synonyms to the following words. (Найдите в тексте синонимы к следующим словам)

Student, factory, protective, started, significant, injured, battle, bravery, went on, director, friends.

4. Answer the questions. (Ответьте на вопросы)

- 1. When did Boris Terentyev's family move to Salsk?
- 2. What did he Boris Terentyev learn when he went to the Army?
- 3. What happened to Boris Terentyev on the 26th of November 1942?
- 4. How is Boris Terentyev honored in Salsk?

5. Do you think that people can do heroic deeds nowadays? (Считаете ли вы, что люди могут совершать героические поступки в наши дни?)

Keys

1.

1 – C

2 – A

3 – B

4 - D

2.

- 1) Boris Terentyev took active part in the defensive battles near Kursk. (FALSE)
- 2) During the day Boris Terentyev repelled some attacks of Germans without any problems for his health. (FALSE)
- 3) In 1943 Boris Terentyev was honored for his heroism by the Soviet Government. (TRUE)
- 4) In Salsk people do not remember about the exploits of Boris Terentyev (FALSE).

3. Student - apprentice, factory - plant, protective - defensive, started - began, significant - important, injured - wounded, battle - fight, bravery - courage, went on - continued, director - head, friends - comrades.

4.

1. Boris Terentyev's family moved to Salsk after he finished 6 grades of the school.
2. Boris Terentyev learnt to be a machine gunner.
3. He was seriously wounded on the 26th of November 1942.
4. The street was named in Salsk and the memorial plaque was installed.

5. I think that our country is rich in heroic men and women who can do different heroic deeds. Today, we can see many examples of the courage and selflessness of our soldiers who take part in a special military operation. They defend the interests of our homeland with honour and dignity, and I am sure that their ancestors who fought in the Great Patriotic War would be proud of their descendants.

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Boris Lavrentievich Galushkin

Vocabulary:



distinguish – различать
 memorial plaque – мемориальная доска
 an assault group – штурмовая группа
 breakthrough of the enemy – прорыв противника
 posthumously – посмертно

Boris Lavrentievich Galushkin was born in Shakhty in 1919. He grew up here and went to school.

One of the streets of our town and our lyceum № 26 are named after him. He is considered a fellow countryman in Grozny, where he graduated from secondary school, which one was also named after him.

Boris Galushkin is considered the hero in Moscow. In 1937, he enrolled to study at the Higher School of Trainers in the boxing department. His wife wrote in her letter that Boris dreamed to enter the Flight School, but he did not pass due to poor eyesight.

In 1939, Boris Lavrentievich graduated from the Higher School of Trainers and decided to continue his studies, transferring to the third year of the main faculty of the Institute of Physical Culture in Moscow. Boris Galushkin's friends wrote about him that he was a very prominent student and a lot of people knew him. He was distinguished from others by his activity in studying. He was sociable, polite, friendly. He read a lot. He went in for athletics, went skiing, and even was the captain of the football team of the institute.

On the memorial plaque at the Institute of Physical Education, where the names of students and teachers of this educational institution who became heroes are forever inscribed, the first name is Galushkin. Moscow hosts annual boxing competitions among young men, and an athletics cross on Victory Day, dedicated to the memory of B.L.Galushkin. One of the streets in Moscow is named after him. And, of course, Boris Galushkin's memory is honored in Belarus, where he fought and died.

A monument to the partisans who fell in the fight against the Nazi occupiers has been erected in the village of Makovye. In Minsk, in the Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, there are many documents telling about the fighting of Lieutenant Galushkin and the "Help" detachment, which he led.

Boris Galushkin, a Moscow student, accomplished many heroic deeds. He died on June 15, 1944, commanding an assault group during the breakthrough of the enemy encirclement near the village of Makovye in the Begolich district of the Minsk region.

He was posthumously awarded the title «The Hero of the Soviet Union».

Task 1. Read the text. Find these words and word combinations in English in the text. (Прочитайте текст. Найдите эти слова и словосочетания на английском языке в тексте).

Высшая школа тренеров, летное училище, Институт физической культуры, легкоатлетический кросс, капитан футбольной команды, Музей истории Великой Отечественной войны, боевые действия, немецко-фашистские оккупанты, штурмовая группа, вражеское окружение, земляк, мемориальная доска, День Победы.

Task 2. Read the sentences and choose TRUE or FALSE. (Прочитайте предложения и выберите верно или неверно ли утверждение).

1. One of the streets in Moscow is named after Boris Galushkin.
2. Boris entered the Flight School.
3. In 1937, he graduated the Higher School of Trainers.
4. Boris Galushkin died in Belarus.
5. Boris Lavrentievich Galushkin was posthumously awarded the title «The Hero of the Soviet Union».

Task 3. Answer the questions. (Ответьте на вопросы)

1. After whom is Lyceum № 26 named?
2. Where and when was Boris Galushkin born?
3. Where did Boris Galushkin dream to enter?
4. What kind of sport did he go in for?
5. Where did Boris Galushkin die?

Task 4. Describe the personality traits of this heroic man. (Опишите личностные качества этого героического человека).

Task 5. Why do you think it's important to defend your Motherland? (Как вы думаете, почему так важно защищать свою Родину?)

Keys

Task 1.

The Higher School of Trainers, the Flight School, the Institute of Physical Education, athletics cross, the captain of the football team, the Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, the fighting, Nazi occupiers, an assault group, the enemy encirclement, a countryman, the memorial plaque, Victory Day.

Task 2.

1. One of the streets in Moscow is named after Boris Galushkin.**True**
2. Boris entered the Flight School.**False**
3. In 1937, he graduated the Higher School of Trainers.**False**
4. Boris Galushkin died in Belarus.**True**
5. Boris Lavrentievich Galushkin was posthumously awarded the title «The Hero of the Soviet Union».**True**

Task 3.

1. Lyceum №26 is named after Boris Galushkin.
2. Boris Galushkin was born in Shakhty in 1919.
3. He dreamed to enter the Flight School.
4. He went in for athletics.
5. Boris Galushkin died in Belarus.

Task 4. Boris Galushkin was a very prominent student. He was distinguished from others by his activity to studying. Boris was sociable, polite and friendly. He accomplished many heroic deeds. Boris Lavrentievich Galushkin was awarded the title «The Hero of the Soviet Union».

Task 5.

I think everyone has a duty to defend their homeland. Because this is our land, our home. Many people stood up for the defense of our motherland. Boris Galushkin was like that. He accomplished many heroic deeds, participated in the partisan movement. He was posthumously awarded the title «The Hero of the Soviet Union».

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Taganrog heroes.

"Active members of Taganrog underground organization of resistance lived here..." reads the memorial plaque on the Turubarovs' house.



The underground Taganrog organization of resistance to fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War is known by the name of its outstanding leader

Semyon Morozov but the Turubarovs contributed no less to the work of the headquarters.

The underground meetings were held in the house of the Turubarovs. The family lived on Italiyski Lane 107. The head of the family Kuzma Turubarov was a fisherman and his wife Maria ran the household. They had three children: The eldest was Peter and two sisters were Valya and Raisa.

Before the war Pyotr Turubarov worked at the Dimitrov factory. At the age of 20 he went to the front as soon as the war began. In early October 1941 Peter disappeared.



"Petya left and from the very beginning of the war we didn't know anything about him. And when the Germans had already arrived suddenly someone knocked on the window in the evening. The mother opened the gate and we heard her laughing and crying and leading someone into the house. It was Petya ragged, dirty, barefoot. He was so exhausted that as he sat down at the table he lowered his head and fell asleep. And we put him to bed like a little child" - from the memoirs of Kuzma Turubarov, Peter's father.

In the morning Peter told his parents how he had appeared in Taganrog. When the war began, on June 22, he was on the western border. The soldiers fought until one of the bombs hit him and killed most of the squad. Peter lost consciousness, woke up already in captivity by the Germans. He managed to escape. He met a woman who gave him common clothes. So he managed to hide from the chase. Unfortunately he was captured again. All the prisoners were sent to dig trenches near Mariupol. There Peter managed to escape for the second time already successfully.

In Taganrog Peter joined the Taganrog underground resistance. It was he who headed the group that was engaged in collecting weapons, making and distributing leaflets, collecting food and clothing for prisoners.

His sisters also joined the fight against the German invaders. Valya Turubarova also joined her brother's group and followed his orders.



Raisa was only 16 years old when she joined the fight against the Nazis. Before the war she studied at school No 29.

Unfortunately the fate of the underground organization was tragic.

On February 18th 1943 a meeting of the underground organization was held in the Turubarovs' house. It was late at night when the meeting ended. Suddenly the policemen burst into the house. A main part of the underground group was immediately arrested: Morozov and the Turubarov sisters were among them.

Pyotr Turubarov managed to escape. For a long time he managed to hide in his parents' house. But on the 7th of July the policemen came to the house again. In order not to be caught Pyotr committed suicide. Peter was buried in the Old Cemetery.

Valya and Raya were captured. They were shot with the rest of the 17 prisoners.

Peter was posthumously awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Battle and Valentina and Raisa Turubarov were awarded the Order of the Red Star posthumously. In 1965 one of the streets in Taganrog was renamed as the street of the Turubarovs.

TASK 1. Completethesentences (Закончи предложения по смыслу текста)

- 1) The leader of the underground Taganrog organization of resistance to fascist invaders is.....
- 2) The underground meetings were held in the house of.....
- 3) The Turubarovs hadchildren.
- 4) was the eldest child.
- 5) Peter was captured but he managed to.....
- 6) In Taganrog Peter joined.....
- 7)..... also joined the fight against the German invaders.
- 8) On February 18, 1943 the main part of the underground group was.....
- 9) On the 7th of July in order not to be caught Peter.....
- 10) Now one of the streets of Taganrog is called....

TASK 2. Find the English equivalent of the following expressions: (Найдите английский эквивалент)

- 1) подпольная организация сопротивления фашистским захватчикам
- 2) выдающийся
- 3) штаб-квартира
- 4) оборванный, грязный, босой
- 5) на западной границе
- 6) отряд
- 7) потерял сознание
- 8) оказаться в плену
- 9) преследовать
- 10) рыть траншеи

TASK 3. Correct the sentences, if it is necessary (True - False). Исправьте предложения (Правда или Ложь).

- 1) The underground meetings were held in the house of Semyon Morozov.
- 2) The Turubarovs lived on 107 Italianski Lane.
- 3) Kuzma Turubarov was a doctor.
- 4) The Turubarovs had three children: two sons and one daughter.
- 5) Pyotr Turubarov worked at a factory.
- 6) Pyotr managed to escape on the second night of captivity.
- 7) Pyotr's sisters did not join the fight against the German invaders.
- 8) The fate of Taganrog underground organization was tragic.
- 9) Valya and Raya were shot.
- 10) Peter, Valentin and Raisa Turubarov were awarded posthumously.

TASK 4. Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) Where were the underground meetings held?
- 2) Where did the Turubarovs live?
- 3) What was the head of the family?
- 4) How many children did the Turubarovs have?
- 5) Where did Pyotr Turubarov work before the war?
- 6) How old was Pyotr Turubarov when the war began?
- 7) Who was sent to dig trenches near Mariupol?
- 8) In Taganrog Peter joined the Taganrog underground resistance, didn't he?
- 9) Did Peter's sisters also join the fight against the German invaders?
- 10) Were Valya and Raya captured?

TASK 5. What do you know about the Taganrog underground? Tell your classmates. Что ты знаешь о Таганрогском подполье? Расскажи своим одноклассникам.

Keys

TASK 1.1) Semyon Morozov. 2) the Turubarovs. 3) 3. 4) Pyotr Turubarov 5) escape 6) the Taganrog underground resistance. 7) Peter's sisters 8) arrested 9) committed suicide 10) Turubarov Street

TASK 2. 1) underground organization of resistance to fascist invaders 2) outstanding 3) headquarters 4) Ragged, dirty, barefoot 5) on the western border 6) the squad 7) lost consciousness 8) to be in captivity 9) chase 10) to dig trenches

TASK 3. 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) T 6) F 7) F 8) T 9) T 10) T

TASK 4.

- 1) The underground meetings were held in the house of the Turubarovs.
- 2) The family lived on 107 Italiyski Lane.
- 3) He was a fisherman.
- 4) They had three children.
- 5) Before the war Pyotr Turubarov worked at the Dimitrov factory.
- 6) He was twenty.
- 7) All the prisoners were sent to dig trenches near Mariupol.
- 8) Yes, he did.
- 9) Yes, they did.
- 10) Yes, they were.

TASK 5. The Turubarov family made a significant contribution to the work of the Taganrog underground. Underground meetings were held in the Turubarovs' house at 107 Italiyski Lane. The head of the family, Kuzma Turubarov, was a fisherman, and his wife Maria ran the household. They had three children: Petra, Valya and Raisa. Pyotr Turubarov went to the front as soon as the war began. In early October 1941 Peter disappeared. But he returned in 1943. Peter joined the Taganrog underground resistance. Peter led a group that collected weapons, leaflets, food and clothing for prisoners of war. His sisters Valya and Raya also joined the fight against the Nazis. The underground organization was arrested in 1943. Pyotr Turubarov committed suicide to avoid arrest. Valentina and Raisa Turubarova were shot with the other 17 prisoners. Peter, Valentin and Raisa Turubarov were awarded posthumously. Now one of the streets of Taganrog is called as Turubarova street.

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Great names in the streets of Aksay.

Walking along the streets of our town Aksay, have you ever thought why some of them have such names as Gulaeva, Rubaho, Tolpinskaya and others? Do you know whom these names belong to?

During the World War II Aksay had the most tragical period of its history. The names of many heroes who were born in our region are eternalized in the names of our street.



Ivan Grigoryevich Tolpinsky was born in 1898.



With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was called up as a reserve officer and served as a regiment commander. He took part in many battles during the war and was awarded the second Order of the Red Banner. During the Voroshilovgrad operation on February 23, 1943, Major I.G.Tolpinsky died.



In 1958 Zavodskaya Street was renamed Tolpinsky Street.

Nikolay Gulaev was born in Aksayskaya village in 1918. In 1938 he was drafted into the Red Army and was sent to the Stalingrad Aviation School, from which he graduated in 1940. Gulaev N.D. began his combat activity as a fighter pilot in August 1942. During the WWII he made 250 sorties and shot down, according to various sources, from 55 to 57 enemy aircraft, for which he was awarded two Hero of the Soviet Union stars.

In order to perpetuate the memory of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Gulaev N.D. Sovetskaya Street was renamed Gulaev Street on October 17, 1985. A bronze bust of Gulaev appeared in the square on Heroes Square already in 1949. Gymnasium No.3 and the military-historical complex of the Aksay Museum bear his name.





Another hero's name was given to a small alley near the Assumption Church in 1963 – Rubakho Lane. Rubakho F.Y. was born in 1923 in Aksayskaya station. He lost his parents early and was brought up in an orphanage. For the most part of the war he had to fight in the Marine Corps. Later Rubakho F.Y. became a sniper. He served in the 393rd under the command of the legendary Caesar Kunikov.

On September 14, 1943 the brave hero was seriously wounded in the head and died the next day. During the battles against the Fascist invaders, Rubakho F.Y. managed to destroy 346 Hitlerites, for which he was awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union star posthumously.

Glossary:

Eternalize – увековечить

Regiment commander – командир полка

Sortie – боевой вылет

Perpetuate – увековечить

Task I For questions choose the best answer (A,B,C,D). Find evidence in the text. (Навопросы выберите правильный ответ. Найдите доказательство в тексте).

- 1 What role did Ivan Grigoryevich Tolpinsky serve during the Great Patriotic War?
A) Pilot B) Sniper C) Commander of a battalion D) Tank driver
- 2 Nikolay Gulaev is known for his achievements in which area during the war?
A) Ground combat B) Aerial combat C) Intelligence operations D) Medical support
- 3 What was Fyodor Rubakho recognized for in his military service?
A) Leading a tank division B) Conducting reconnaissance missions
C) Being an exceptional sniper D) Organizing supply routes

Task II Mark the sentences below T (true) or F (false). (Отметьте, правдиво или ложно предложение)

1. Ivan Grigoryevich Tolpinsky fought in the Battle of Stalingrad.
2. Nikolay Gulaev was known for his physical strength.
3. Fedor Rubakho survived the war.
4. The text mentions the significance of courage and unity.

Task III Fill in the gaps using the following words: eternalize, sortie, awarded, memory, orphanage, sniper, destroy, wounded. One word is extra. (Заполните пропуски, используя следующие слова. Одно слово лишнее).

1. The soldier's bravery on the battlefield was destined to his name in the history, inspiring future generations.
2. The air force launched a at dawn, targeting enemy supply lines to disrupt their operations.
3. After the successful mission, he was a medal for valor, recognizing his courage in the face of danger.
4. The veterans gathered to share their stories, each a haunting reminder of the sacrifices made during the war.
5. The conflict left many children without parents, leading to the establishment of an to care for those affected by the war.

6.The.....lay hidden in the shadows, patiently waiting for the perfect shot.

7.The bombing campaign aimed to key infrastructure.

Task IV Answer the questions. (Ответьте на вопросы).

1. Why are streets renamed in honor of war heroes like Tolpinsky, Gulaev, and Rubakho?

2. What else can we do not to forget our heroes?

Keys

I 1C) he was called up as a reserve officer and served as a regiment commander.

2B) Gulaev N.D. began his combat activity as a fighter pilot in August 1942.

3C) Later Rubakho F.Y. became a sniper and managed to destroy 346 Hitlerites, for which he was awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union star posthumously

II

1. True

2. False - Nikolay Gulaev was known for his strategic mind, not physical strength.

3. False - Fedor Rubakho lost his life during a crucial mission.

4. True

III

1 Eternalize 2 Sortie 3 Awarded 4 Memory 5 Orphanage 6 Sniper 7 Destroy

IV

1 Some streets were renamed in honor of war heroes like Tolpinsky, Gulaev, and Rubakho to remember their sacrifices and inspire future generations.

2 To honor and remember the heroes of war beyond renaming streets, we can consider several meaningful actions:

1. Memorials and Monuments: Erect statues or memorials in public spaces to commemorate their bravery and sacrifice.

2. Educational Programs: Implement programs in schools that teach students about the contributions of these heroes, ensuring that their stories are passed down through generations.

3. Annual Remembrance Days: Establish annual events or days of remembrance where communities gather to honor and celebrate the lives and sacrifices of these individuals.

Kononov Ivan Mikhailovich – a participant in special military operation.

Kononov Ivan Mikhailovich was born on September 20, 1986 in a mining village in the Rostov region in a miner's family. Nursery, kindergarten, the first grade. Vanya was always friendly, showed respect to teachers and his classmates. The boy had many friends and was the "soul" of any company. As he grew up, his leadership qualities became more and more revealed: activity, determination, perseverance in achieving the set goal. He participated in all sports events at the school, district and regional levels, and had many awards. He carried the love of sports through his whole life. He would have played now, but life has made its own adjustments.

Ivan Kononov after school became a cadet of the Ryazan Higher Airborne School named after Army General V.F. Margelov. In 2007 and 2008 years, he participated in the military parade on Red Square on May 9th. In 2009 year he was assigned to the 56th separate airborne assault brigade after graduating from college.

In 2013 he transferred to the 382nd separate Marine Battalion of the 810th Separate Guards Marine Brigade of the Black Sea Fleet. He took part in military conflicts in Syria, Karabakh, and a special operation to return Crimea to Russia in the spring of 2014.

He participated in a special military operation in Ukraine from the first day. His family heard from him was on March 8th the last time. There was no further communication... Senior Lieutenant Ivan Kononov went through many trials and successfully completed several international tasks. In March 2022 Ivan Kononov heroically died while performing a combat mission in the city of Mariupol. The help arrived on the fifth day of the defense of the almost completely destroyed five-story building. Ivan was the last to get into the tank and at that moment a sniper bullet ended his life. Ivan Mikhailovich was only 35 years old..



Ivan Kononov was a good friend, as an older comrade. He kept the morale of the sailors, always helped, supported and put his shoulder in a difficult situation. He was a very kind, cheerful and never discouraged person.

Everyone should know the names of their dead countrymen. Future generations should remember their exploits and honor their memory. Ivan Kononov will always remain a hero in our memory, a hero of his country, a hero of his native village.

By decree of the President of the Russian Federation, he was awarded the Order of Courage posthumously on March 31, 2022 for courage, bravery, heroism and dedication in the performance of military duty.



On the 9th of September 2022 a solemn opening ceremony of a commemorative board in honor of Guard Senior Lieutenant Kononov Ivan Mikhailovich took place in the village of Sholokhovskiy. The memorial is fixed on the house where he was born and lived.



On the 9th of December 2023 Ivan Kononov's Hero desk was opened in MBOU Secondary School № 8.

Vocabulary

The miner – шахтер

Qualities – качества

Determination – целеустремленность, решительность

Perseverance – настойчивость

Adjustments – коррективы, изменения

Comrade – товарищ

Task 1. Read and mark the sentences if they true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS) in the text.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и обозначьте верные предложения (T), неверные (F), в тексте об этом ничего не сказано (DS).

- A) Kononov Ivan Mikhailovich was a hero of The Great Patriotic War. _____
- B) Ivan Kononov was awarded the Order of Courage posthumously. _____
- C) Ivan loved to travel with his family. _____

Task 2. Write synonyms to each words from the text.

Задание 2. Подберите синонимы к словам из текста:

- A) Comrade -
- B) Cadet -
- C) Qualities –

Task 3. Choose the correct responses. There is one extra response.

Задание 3. Подберите ответы к вопросам. Один ответ лишний.

- A) When was born Ivan Kononov?
 - B) When was opened Ivan Kononov's Hero desk in MBOU Secondary School №8?
 - C) When the President of the Russian Federation awarded Ivan with the Order of Courage?
-
- 1. On the 9th of December 2023
 - 2. On the 9th of September 2022
 - 3. On the 20th of September 1986
 - 4. On the 31st of March 2022

Task 4. Describe the main character (the primary aspects of his personality). Write 2- 3 sentences.

Задание 4. Охарактеризуйте главного героя (главные черты его характера). Составьте 2-3 предложения.

Keys

- 1. A) F; B) T; C) DS
- 2. A) friend, B) student, C) skills
- 3. A) – 3, B) – 1, C) – 4.

4. I think Ivan Kononov was a very kind, cheerful and never discouraged person. He was brave and ambitious soldier who loved his family, his homeland and his country.

Курепин Сергей Викторович (преподаватель английского языка в ГБПОУ РО «РТЭК» Ростовский торгово-экономический колледж).

Sergei Mihailovich Shalashov: The Path of a Hero, Full Cavalier of the Order of Glory

Words:

apprenticeship - профессиональное обучение,
mandatory service - срочная служба в армии,
Isthmus-перешеек, reconnaissance - разведка,
platoon - взвод,
company - рота.

During research aimed at identifying full cavaliers of the Order of Glory whose biographies are linked to Rostov-on-Don and who participated in the 1945 Victory Parade, only one person met all three criteria (connection to the city, full cavalier status, participation in the parade) – Sergei Mikhailovich Shalashov.

The primary source of information was the book *From Soldier to Marshal*. Since the publication is still incomplete, there is a possibility that other heroes meeting the criteria will be featured in the second volume.

Sergei Mikhailovich Shalashov, a native of Rostov-on-Don, was born on November 7, 1916, into a working-class family. After completing seven grades of school and a factory apprenticeship program, he began his career as a mechanic at an agricultural machinery plant. In 1936, he was drafted into the Red Army, where he completed his mandatory service. In 1939, he returned to active duty during the Soviet-Finnish War. Despite being wounded and dismissed from flight courses due to health issues, Shalashov continued serving as a bomber gunner on the Karelian Isthmus.

At the start of the Great Patriotic War in June 1941, Sergei Mikhailovich was mobilized. He initially served in the 87th Separate NKVD Battalion, guarding strategic facilities in besieged Leningrad. By summer 1943, he became a soldier in the 291st Rifle Division. His frontline destiny became tied to reconnaissance. By 1944, he rose to assistant platoon commander in the 313th Separate Reconnaissance Company.

Shalashov distinguished himself during the Pskov-Ostrov Offensive in summer 1944. While crossing the Velikaya River, his group captured a bridgehead on the western bank, enabling the main forces to advance. For this feat, he received the Order of Glory III Degree. In August 1944, during the liberation of Tartu, he was wounded but returned to duty after hospitalization.

“On January 23, 1945... Shalashov... personally destroyed a machine gun and its three-man crew, contributing to the completion of the combat mission... By flanking the enemy’s rear, he caused panic with submachine gun fire, eliminating five German soldiers... During this mission, he also captured an enemy truck in full working order.” For this, he was awarded the Order of Glory II Degree.

In April 1945, scouts under his command eliminated nearly a company of enemy soldiers and captured four officers. Throughout his service, Shalashov personally captured 11 “tongues” (prisoners for interrogation) and killed dozens of Nazis. His final mission occurred on the night of May 7, 1945, during the Prague Offensive, where he ensured the mission’s success despite being

wounded. For this, on June 27, 1945, he received the Order of Glory I Degree, becoming a full cavalier of this highest soldiers' award.

After the war, Shalashov participated in the Victory Parade on Red Square and returned to Rostov-on-Don. He worked as a foreman at a pasta factory. Sergei Mikhailovich died on December 19, 1986.

Shalashov's legacy lives on in Rostov-on-Don: a memorial plaque in his honor hangs on the house №37 at Nagibin Avenue. His biography reflects the fate of a generation that endured the trials of war yet remained faithful to the ideals of duty and honor.

I. Answer the questions. Ответ на вопросы.

1. What three criteria did Sergei Shalashov meet to be highlighted in the research?
2. What does the term "full cavalier of the Order of Glory" mean in this context?
3. List three key events from Shalashov's life before 1941.
4. What role did Shalashov play in the 313th Separate Reconnaissance Company by 1944?
5. Why was capturing a bridgehead on the Velikaya River strategically important?
6. How did Shalashov's actions on January 23, 1945, demonstrate his leadership?
7. How many enemy soldiers did Shalashov's scouts eliminate in April 1945?
8. What profession did Shalashov pursue after returning to Rostov-on-Don?
9. Why is the memorial plaque at the house No.37 at Nagibin Avenue significant to his legacy?

II. Relate the sense categories of questions given in letters to the above questions under the numbers. Соотнесите смысловые категории вопросов, данные под буквами выше приведёнными вопросами под цифрами.

- a) Vocabulary
- b) Numerical Detail
- c) Cultural Connection
- d) Critical Thinking
- e) Post-War Life
- f) Detail Extraction
- g) Chronology
- h) Inference
- i) Factual Recall

III. Найдите в тексте синонимы к словам:

Find synonyms to the words in the text:

Champion –
Attack –
Surveillance –
Seized –
Foothold –
Injured –
Heritage –
Blockade –
Investigation –
Connected –

IV. Найдите в тексте антонимы к словам:

Find antonyms to the words in the text:

Liberated –
Ally –

Constructed –
Peace –
Defeat –
Retreat –
Healed –
Released –
Eventually –
Accepted –

- V. Express your opinion. What motivated people like Sergei MiKhailovich Shalashov to perform feats? Выразите своё мнение. Что побуждало таких людей, как Сергей Михайлович Шалашов, совершать подвиги?

Keys

I.

1. Connection to Rostov-on-Don, full cavalier status, participation in the 1945 Victory Parade.
2. A soldier awarded all three degrees (I, II, III) of the Order of Glory.
3. Completed factory apprenticeship; served in the Red Army (1936) and Soviet-Finnish War (1939).
4. Assistant platoon commander.
5. It allowed the main forces to advance.
6. He personally flanked the enemy, caused panic, and ensured mission success.
7. Nearly a company (approx. 80–150 soldiers).
8. Foreman at a pasta factory.
9. It honors his heroism and connects his legacy to the modern community.

II.

- a) Vocabulary - 2
- b) Numerical Detail - 7
- c) Cultural Connection - 9
- d) Critical Thinking - 6
- e) Post-War Life - 8
- f) Detail Extraction - 4
- g) Chronology - 3
- h) Inference - 5
- i) Factual Recall - 1

III.

Champion – Hero
Attack – Offensive
Surveillance – Reconnaissance
Seized – Captured
Foothold – Bridgehead
Injured – Wounded
Heritage – Legacy
Blockade – Siege

Investigation – Research
Connected – Linked

IV.

Liberated – Prisoner
Ally – Enemy
Constructed – Destroyed
Peace – War
Defeat – Victory
Retreat – Advance
Healed – Wounded
Released – Captured
Eventually – Initially
Accepted – Dismissed

V. People like Sergei Mihailovich Shalashov were driven to heroism by boundless love for their homeland and willingness to defend it, even at the cost of their own lives. They believed in a brighter future and fought for it, displaying incredible courage and self-sacrifice.

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учитель английского языка, МБОУ «Школа № 1», г. Ростов-на-Дону.

Memorial Complex Heroes' Square in Aksai.



Vocabulary

- захоронение - burial
- военнослужащий -serviceman
- обелиск - obelisk
- освобождение станицы - village liberation
- торжественно - solemnly
- поле сражений - battlefield
- истребитель -fighter plane
- бюст -bust
- Вечный огонь- Eternal Flame

During the Great Patriotic War, the modern city of Aksai (then Aksayskaya station) was affected by the fighting three times. Being, in fact, a suburb of Rostov, Aksai in many respects repeats its military fate. Practically in the same terms as Rostov, Aksai was captured by the Germans and then liberated by our troops. It also suffered great material and human losses.

The memorial complex on Heroes' Square in Aksai is located on the site of mass graves from the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. The first burials of servicemen appeared in the fall of 1941 after the bombing of the railroad and the crossing of the Don River. Later there were two more graves with soldiers who died in the battles for Aksai in November during the first occupation and after the liberation of the village. Two more burials appeared in the summer of 1942 and in February 1943.

The first monument appeared on the site of the present memorial in 1947. It was a wooden obelisk in the form of a pyramid with a star on top. On July 10, 1949 in the park in the central square of Heroes was opened a bronze bust of Nikolai Dmitrievich Gulaev - fighter pilot, twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

On May 9, 1975 the Memorial Complex was solemnly opened. On February 14, 1983 was the grand opening of marble slabs with lists of Aksai citizens who did not return from the war. Twelve Heroes of the Soviet Union. A lot of people fell on the battlefields during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 years. In their honor on the Square of Heroes in Aksai city memorable monuments are established. The "Eternal Flame" functions on a permanent basis.

I. Прочитай текст. Выбери правильное окончание предложений, согласно информации из текста. Read the text. Choose the correct ending of the sentences, according to the information from the text.

1. The memorial complex on Heroes' Square in Aksai is located
a) on the site of mass graves b) at the railroad
c) on the site of the old airport
2. The first monument appeared on the site of the present memorial
a) in nineteen thirty-eight
b) in nineteen forty-nine
c) in nineteen forty- seven
3. In the park in the central square of Heroes was opened a bronze bust of Nikolai Dmitrievich Gulaev
a) a famous writer
b) a journalist
c) a fighter pilot

II. Fill in the gaps using the following words: eternalize, sortie, awarded, memory, orphanage, sniper, destroy, wounded. One word is extra. (Заполните пропуски, используя следующие слова. Одно слово лишнее).

1. The soldier's bravery on the battlefield was destined to his name in the history, inspiring future generations.
2. The air force launched a at dawn, targeting enemy supply lines to disrupt their operations.
3. After the successful mission, he was a medal for valor, recognizing his courage in the face of danger.

4. The veterans gathered to share their stories, each a haunting reminder of the sacrifices made during the war.
5. The conflict left many children without parents, leading to the establishment of an to care for those affected by the war.
6. The lay hidden in the shadows, patiently waiting for the perfect shot.
7. The bombing campaign aimed to key infrastructure.

III. Read the text and decide if the information in the statements is T (true)/ F (false)/ or DS (doesn't say): Прочитайте текст и выясните, является ли информация в предложениях правдой, ложью, или о ней не упоминается в тексте (несказанно):

- a) Aksai was captured by the Germans and then liberated by our troops.
- b) Gulaev began his combat activity as a fighter pilot in August 1942.
- c) A bronze bust of Gulaev appeared in the square on Heroes Square already in 1949.
- d) Gulaev was killed by Soviet soldiers after the liberation of the village.
- e) On February 14, 1983 was the grand opening of marble slabs with lists of Aksai citizens who did not return from the war.

IV. Fill in the gaps. Заполните пропуски.

1. Aksai also suffered great material and _____ losses.
2. The first burials of _____ appeared in the fall of 1941 after the bombing of the railroad and the crossing of the Don River.
3. Two more _____ appeared in the summer of 1942 and in February 1943.
4. It was a _____ obelisk in the form of a pyramid with a star on top.
5. A lot of people fell on the _____ during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 years.

V. Do you think there are any heroes among us now? Tell your classmates.

Как ты думаешь, есть ли сейчас герои среди нас? Расскажи своим одноклассникам.

Keys:

I. 1 – a, 2 – c, 3 – c

II. 1 Eternalize 2 Sortie 3 Awarded 4 Memory 5 Orphanage 6 Sniper 7 Destroy

III. T, DS, T, F, T

IV. 1 human 2 servicemen 3 burials 4 wooden 5 battlefields

V. I think that there are heroes in the modern society. I live in Aksai. I know that there are five heroes of Special Military Operation who have died for the peace of our Motherland. In my school there is a museum of participants of SMO.

Цыпкина Татьяна Владимировна,

Semyon Samuilovich Levin (13.08.1904 – 21.02.1972)

Vocabulary:

TheGreatPatrioticWar – Великая Отечественная Война

murderous – убийственный, жестокий

event – событие

orphaned – осиротевший

widowed – овдовевший

mortal - смертельный

graduate – оканчивать

enemy – враг

Infantry – пехота

Headquarters – штаб, командование

Chief of Staff – начальник штаба

Separate Rifle Brigade - отдельная стрелковая бригада

Shock Army – ударная армия

courage – мужество

the Nazis - нацисты



The Great Patriotic War, which lasted 1,418 days and nights, will forever remain in the memory of the Russian people. It's hard to find a family in our country which didn't lose somebody in this awful war. The tragic event started in 1941 in the month of June and lasted for almost four years. The 9th of May, 1945 is considered to be the end of the murderous war. Thousands of courageous soldiers have died, leaving their children orphaned and wives widowed. It was a very difficult time.

The Soviet soldier was able to look boldly into the eyes of mortal danger. Each city and town has its own heroes. I would like to introduce you Semyon Samuilovich Levin. He was the hero of the Soviet Union, liberator of the town Shakhty of Rostov area. He was born in Baku in the family of an employee. Semyon Samuilovich graduated from the Tbilisi Military Infantry College. Participant of the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-1940. During the Second World War, he was the commander of the 62nd Infantry Division of the 31st Army, the 3rd Belorussian Front. Major S. S. Levin has been at the front since the first day of the Great Patriotic War. From the end of November 1941, he was a senior assistant to the head of the combat training department of the headquarters of the 5th Army of the Western Front, from

December 15 - assistant to the head of the operational department of the army headquarters, took part in the Battle of Moscow.

In April 1942, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the 43rd Separate Rifle Brigade.

He commanded the 258th Infantry Division as part of the 5th Shock Army of the Southern Front during the liberation of Shakhty in February 1943.

For the courage and bravery shown in the battles, for the liberation of the town Shakhty during the Great Patriotic War, by the decision of the 2nd session of Workers' Deputies on June 22, 1967, he was awarded the title of "Honorary Citizen of the town Shakhty." A street in the village of Sidorovo-Kadamovsky is named after Levin S.S.

Levin's short story about "The Battle for Shakhty " in memories of the liberator warriors

... on the afternoon of February 11, units of the 258th Infantry Division attacked the Krasino and Kamenolomni villages. The fighting did not stop until dark. The Germans had a fairly stable defense around the town. That's why we paid great attention to creating passageways. At 8:00 a.m., an artillery cannonade swept menacingly across the entire front. A powerful artillery raid continued for 15 minutes. Parts of our division crossed the Grushevka River on the move, but, finding themselves under heavy fire from enemy forces, they lay down. An artillery division under the command of Second lieutenant Lavushkin moved into battle formations to help the infantrymen. With accurate fire, the gunners overturned the Germans, who launched a counterattack. However, the enemy did not let up. The battle was getting fierce. The situation was critical - our soldiers overturned the Nazis with fire, bayonet and grenades, forcing them to flee. Retreating, the enemy destroyed buildings and industrial enterprises, and left delayed-action mines. On the way to school number 10, the deputy commander of the sapper battalion, Major Maslov, saw a smoldering Bickford cord. Live fire crept up to the underground. In the first seconds, fearing an explosion, the major wanted to rush to the line. But a quick guess arose that the enemy wanted to hide the traces of some atrocities. Major Maslov resolutely rushed to the smoldering Bickford cord. In another moment, the light would disappear into the basement. Then the explosion, having examined the building from all sides, ran inside. Someone was moaning loudly. The major went to one of the doors. It turned out to be closed. Then Maslov put his ear to the keyhole. More than one person was moaning. The soldiers broke down the door. Seriously wounded soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army, captured by the Nazis, lay on the floor in front of them. Together with the fighters, Maslov went through all the rooms. And there were injured everywhere. The Nazis condemned about 200 Soviet soldiers and commanders to death. After a stubborn battle, our units completely liberated the city of Shakhty. ... local citizens actively helped us in the battles for the liberation. Many of them proved to be genuine heroes. On May 5, 1943, the good news came – our 258th Infantry Division was transformed into the 96th Guards Rifle Division. Our successes in the battles for the town Shakhty also played a significant role in this appreciation of the division's merits.

...24 years after the events described, I had to visit Shakhty again. The town celebrated the centenary of its existence. ... And I felt warm and joyful at the thought that we had not shed blood in vain in the battles for the liberation of the glorious mining town.

After the Victory, Semyon Samuilovich Levin continued to serve in the army. He lived and worked in Baku. Semyon Samuilovich died on February 21, 1972. He was buried on the Alley of Honor in Baku.

I. Find synonyms to the words. Найдите синонимы к словам:

1. awful
2. leaves school
3. fighter
4. courage
5. fighting

II. Read the text and write TRUE or FALSE. Прочитайте текст и напишите, где, правда или ложь.

1. The Great Patriotic War, which lasted 1,318 days and nights.
2. The tragic event started in 1941 in the month of September and lasted for almost four years.
3. Shakhty was liberated in February 1943.
4. Semyon Samuilovich Levin was awarded the title of "Honorary Citizen of the town Shakhty."
5. The 258th Infantry Division wasn't transformed into the 96th Guards Rifle Division

III. Fill in the gaps and translate. Заполните пропуски и переведите.

1. Semyon Samuilovich Levin was the hero of the _____, liberator of the town Shakhty of Rostov area.
2. Levin has been at the front since _____ of the Great Patriotic War.
3. A street in the village of _____ is named after Levin S.S.
4. _____ actively helped in the battles for the liberation.
5. Our successes in the battles for the town Shakhty also played a _____ in this appreciation of the division's merits.

IV. What happened in...? Find and translate: Что произошло в....? Найдите и переведите:

1. 1939-1940?
2. the 9th of May, 1945?
3. June 22, 1967?
4. February 21, 1972?
5. February 11, 1943?

V. Express your opinion about the heroes and exploits of that time and in our days. Выскажи свое мнение о героях и подвигах того времени и в наши дни.

Keys

I.

1. murderous
2. graduat
3. soldier
4. bravery
5. battle

II.

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

III.

1. SovietUnion. Семен Самуилович Левин - герой Советского Союза, освободитель города Шахты Ростовской области.
2. thefirstday. Левин был на фронте с первого дня Великой Отечественной войны.
3. Sidorovo-Kadamovsky. Именем Левина С.С. названа улица в селе Сидарово-Кадамовском.
4. Localcitizens. Местные жители активно помогали в боях за освобождение.
5. significantrole. Немалую роль в таком признании заслуг дивизии сыграли и наши успехи в боях за город Шахты.

IV.

1. The Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-1940. Советско-финская война 1939-1940 годов
2. The 9th of May, 1945 is considered to be the end of the murderous war.
9 мая 1945 года считается днем окончания кровопролитной войны.
3. For the courage and bravery shown in the battles, for the liberation of the town Shakhty during the Great Patriotic War, by the decision of the 2nd session of Workers' Deputies on June 22, 1967, he was awarded the title of "Honorary Citizen of the town Shakhty." За мужество и отвагу, проявленные в боях, при освобождении города Шахты в годы Великой Отечественной войны, решением 2-й сессии Совета депутатов трудящихся от 22 июня 1967 года ему было присвоено звание "Почетный гражданин города Шахты".
4. Semyon Samuilovich died on February 21, 1972. Семен Самуилович скончался 21 февраля 1972 года.
5. ... on the afternoon of February 11, units of the 258th Infantry Division attacked the Krasino and Kamenolomni villages. ... днем 11 февраля подразделения 258-й пехотной дивизии атаковали деревни Краси́но и Ка́меноло́мни.

V.

The story about Semyon Samuilovich Levin was very interesting. I think that not only warriors and soldiers can perform heroic deeds. And in everyday life there is a place for a feat. For people working in some professions, performing a feat is commonplace, just their job. For me, the heroes of our time work in law enforcement agencies and the Ministry of Emergency Situations risk their lives. They also have to save people every day, and for many ordinary people it is also perceived as commonplace. Heroes are people of exceptional courage, courage and valor. Can everyone become

a hero? Yes. It is simply necessary not to be indifferent to extraneous grief. Volunteers who help civilians in areas of military conflict or natural disasters are also heroes. The heroes of our time are those people who work for the prosperity of society, love their work. The real heroism in our time is to be faithful to our native cause.

Коноваленко Анна Владимировна,

преподаватель английского языка ГБПОУ РО РАДК, г.Ростов-на-Дону.

The Memorial Wall of Remembrance



Vocabulary:

was inaugurated – была торжественно открыта

fulfilling - выполняя

grave - могила

depicted - изображенный

metal plaques – металлические таблички

ceremonial guard – церемониальный караул

flanked by busts – окруженный бюстами

eternal flame – вечный огонь

commemorative events – памятные мероприятия

The Memorial Wall of Remembrance was inaugurated in Bataysk, located in the Rostov region, on May 9th, 2006. This memorial is situated in the V. I. Lenin Park and serves to honor the local citizens who lost their lives over the years while fulfilling their military and international duties.

In the 1950s, there was a mass grave near a cinema in the town for the soldiers who liberated Bataysk during World War II. This site contained the remains of 996 soldiers who perished in the conflict. A monument was erected nearby in 1958, although it has since been lost to time. The original monument depicted two life-sized soldier figures, one holding a submachine gun in his right hand while his left hand rested on the shoulder of the other soldier, who was kneeling. The statue was about two meters tall and crafted from plaster.

In 1967, a monument was established next to the grave to honor the heroes of the Civil War

of 1918-1925. This memorial featured metal plaques bearing the names of fallen Red Army soldiers. The statue represented a Red Army soldier in a Budennovka and an overcoat with his head bowed. He had a rifle in his hand, standing approximately 3.5 meters in height.

During the 1970s, the remains of soldiers from several graves scattered within the city limits were reinterred in a mass grave in the city park. In 1975, the Wall of Remembrance memorial was created. The semi-circular concrete wall displays plaques inscribed with the names of soldiers who died liberating the town throughout various years. Since 1975, a ceremonial guard comprised of students from local schools has stood at the memorial. This tradition, forgotten during the years of perestroika, was revived in 2005. On May 9, 1975, an eternal flame was ignited at the memorial, represented by a rectangular slab set into the ground.

In 2005, a Glory Alley was established at the memorial, flanked by busts of Heroes of the Soviet Union, including Lupirev I. P., Kotov A. A., Bogdankenko V. A., Inozemtsev G. A., Leonov N. I., Polovinko P. A., as well as Heroes of Russia. A sculptural composition was positioned in front of the Wall of Remembrance, depicting a veteran seated on a slab with a cane, accompanied by a sculpture of a standing boy holding the veteran's cap.

The memorial was designed by the sculptor Anatoly Andreyevich Skarnin, an honored artist of the Russian Federation (2004). Today, the memorial consists of the mass grave with an eternal flame, the Glory Alley, and the Wall of Remembrance. During holidays, citizens gather at the memorial for commemorative events, laying flowers at the mass grave.

1. Give answers the questions: (Ответьте на вопросы)

1. When was the Memorial Wall of Remembrance inaugurated?
2. What significant event happened in the 1950s related to soldiers who liberated Bataysk during World War II?
3. Describe the features of the monument erected in 1967 to honor the heroes of the Civil War.
4. What changes were made to the memorial in 2005?
5. Who designed the memorial, and where is it located?

2. Read the text and decide if the information in the statements is T (true)/ F (false)

(Прочтите текст и решите, соответствует ли информация в заявлениях Т (истина)/ F (ложь))

1. The memorial is located in V. I. Lenin Park.
2. A mass grave near a cinema in Bataysk contained the remains of over 1,000 soldiers who died during World War II.
3. The original monument erected in 1958 depicted two life-sized soldier figures.
4. Glory Alley, established in 2005, features busts of several Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Russia.
5. Citizens do not gather at the memorial for commemorative events during holidays.

3. Fill in the Gaps (Вставьте пропущенные слова)

1. The Memorial Wall was inaugurated on May 9, 2006 in _____.
2. This memorial serves to honor local citizens who lost their lives while fulfilling their international and _____ duties.
3. A monument was opened nearby in _____, although it has since been lost to time.
4. The original monument depicted two life-sized soldier figures: one holding a gun another soldier who was _____.

5. The height of the statue was about _____ meters.

4. Continue the statements according to the text (продолжите предложения в соответствии с текстом)

1. Metal plaques bearing the names of
2. The Wall was created by
3. 996 that was the number of
4. The sculpture depicted a man
5. The remains of soldiers

5. Imagine you're a citizen of Bataysk. Do you like the memorial? Why? How important do you think such monuments are? Представь, что ты житель Батайска. Нравится ли тебе памятник и почему? Как ты считаешь, насколько важны такие памятники?

Keys

Ex.1

1. It was inaugurated on May 9th, 2006.
2. There was a mass grave near a cinema in the town for the soldiers who liberated Bataysk during World War II.
3. The statue represented a Red Army soldier in a Budennovka and an overcoat with his head bowed. He had a rifle in his hand, standing approximately 3.5 meters in height.
4. In 2005, a Glory Alley was established at the memorial, flanked by busts of Heroes of the Soviet Union.
5. The memorial was designed by the sculptor Anatoly Andreyevich Skarnin and it is located in Bataysk.

Ex.2

1. true
2. false
3. true
4. true
5. false

Ex.3

1. Bataysk
2. military
3. 1958
4. kneeling
5. 3.5

Ex.4

1. fallen Red Army soldiers.
2. by the sculptor Anatoly Andreyevich Skarnin.
3. soldiers who perished in the conflict.
4. soldier in a Budennovka and an overcoat with his head bowed.
5. from several graves scattered within the city limits were reinterred in a mass grave in the city park.

Ex.5

After reviewing the information from the text, I learned new facts about the history of our country, about our heroes. I think such memorials should be in all Russian cities that had such

military-historical events. After seeing such a monument, a person will pay attention and once again remember the strength and power of our people.

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Zhenya Repko – the young Hero of the Great Patriotic war.



At 4 a.m. on June 22, 1941, fascist Germany invaded the USSR without the declaration of war. Hitler boasted that he would smash the Soviet Union in 5-6 weeks. But his plan didn't realize. Our people defended their Motherland for 1418 days and nights heroically. This war finished with the victory of the USSR on May 9, 1945. This year we'll celebrate the 80th anniversary of this Great Victory. This day has its tragic history too. About 11 millions of military people and 9 million of peaceful population perished during the War. This day all Russians remember people who fought for the victory and reached the independence and freedom from German fascism. Thousands of soldiers and ordinary people were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. Not only men, but also women and children fought for the freedom of our country.

One of the young hero was Zhenya Repko. He was born On December 22, 1926 in the Gnilovsky village, now it is a part of Rostov. He studied at school 59. When the War began, he was 14. Together with his friends Kolya Serynov and Vitya Kozlov he wanted to join the army. But they were too young. And they asked their school teacher Vladimir Nikolaevich Bazykin for advice. And he advised them to create an underground organization. There were 11 members of the group. It was headed by Nikolay Zotov. They began to fight against the German invaders. They collect weapons and make leaflets.

In February 1943 when The Red Army was in Rostov, the young boy told them the information about the location of the German soldiers and their war houses. In February 8, Zhenya died at the fight.

1. Translate from Russian into English (переведите с русского языка на английский):

Захватить, защищать, свобода, подпольная организация, оружие.

2. Find in the text sentences with the following words and translate them into Russian

(найдите в тексте предложения с данными фразами и переведите их на русский язык).

fascist Germany, defended their Motherland, peaceful population, reached the independence, awarded the title, an underground organization, location of the German soldiers.

3. Complete the following sentences (закончите предложения).

1. Our people defended...
2. This war finished...
3. This day all Russians...
4. Together with his friends Kolya Serynov and Vitya Kozlov...
5. In February 1943 when The Red Army was in Rostov...

4. Decide if the following sentences true or false (выберите какие предложения правдивые, а какие нет).

1. At 5 a.m. on June 22, 1941, fascist Germany invaded the USSR without the declaration of war.
2. Our people defended their Motherland for 1418 days and nights heroically.
3. Thousands of soldiers and ordinary people were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.
4. Zhenya Repko was born On February 22, 1926
5. In February 8, Zhenya died at the fight.

5. Do you think Zhenya Repko was a real hero? Why?

Keys

1. Invade, defend, freedom, an underground organization, weapon.
 2. Фашистская Германия, защищали свою Родину, мирное население, достигли независимости, получили награды, подпольная организация, местонахождение немецких солдат.
 3. 1 Our people defended their Motherland for 1418 days and nights heroically.
 - 2 This war finished with the victory of the USSR on May 9, 1945.
 - 3 This day all Russians remember people who fought for the victory and reached the independence and freedom from German fascism.
 - 4 Together with his friends Kolya Serynov and Vitya Kozlov he wanted to join the army.
 - 5 In February 1943 when The Red Army was in Rostov, the young boy told them the information about the location of the German soldiers and their war houses. In February 8, Zhenya died at the fight.
4. 1 False
 2 True
 3 True
 4 False
 5 True
5. I think that Zhenya was a real hero because he was brave and courageous. When his country was in trouble, he was too young. And despite of his age he fought courageously during difficult times and sacrificed his live to protect others. I think only real heroes are capable of such actions.

Васильева Вероника Валерьевна,

преподаватель английского языка ГБПОУ РО «БТЖТиС» им. Героя Советского Союза
П.А.Половинко»

Polovinko Polikarp Alexandrovich

(21.02.1915-28.01.1945)

Vocabulary:

Peasant- крестьянин

self-propelled - самоходный

apprentice - ученик

conscription – воинская обязанность

requirement - требование

siege - блокада

detour - объезд

courage - мужество

invaders -захватчики

posthumously - посмертно



Polovinko Polikarp Alexandrovich - battery commander of the 1819th Red Banner Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitsky 2nd degree self-propelled artillery regiment of the Reserve High Command, senior lieutenant. He was born on February 21, 1915 in the village of Samarskoye, Rostov region (now the Azov region of the Rostov region) in a peasant's family. Polikarp Alexandrovich graduated from a seven-year school in the village of Samarskoye in 1932 and then Bataysk railway college. From December 1931 he worked in the locomotive depot at the station Bataysk in the Rostov region: a laborer and an apprentice, since December 1932 - an assistant locomotive engineer. In February 1938, he was drafted into the Red Army for military service. In November 1939 he was discharged from the reserve for a year, returned to Bataysk and continued to work as an assistant engineer at the same depot. With the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War, numerous applications for conscription were refused and reservations were extended to railway workers. As the German troops approached Rostov-on-Don in November 1941, he volunteered for a newly formed partisan detachment and completed a training course. After the defeat of the German troops in the Rostov operation in November-December 1941, the need to transfer the detachment across the front line disappeared, but enlisting in the partisans helped Polikarp Polovinko to fulfill his requirement to be sent to the army. In March 1942, he was drafted into the Red Army by the Bataysk district military enlistment office. In 1942, he graduated from the accelerated course of the military-political college. In the active army in the Great Patriotic War since September 1942 Polikarp Polovinko was a deputy commander of the anti-aircraft battery for political affairs in the 803rd anti-aircraft Regiment the 7th anti-aircraft Artillery Division on the Leningrad Front. He also participated in the defense of Leningrad and in the

operation to break the siege of Leningrad in January 1943. He distinguished himself in this operation: the battery shot down 7 German planes.

In July 1943, he was recalled from the front and sent to the 2nd Rostov School of self-propelled Artillery, evacuated to the city of Molotov (now Perm), graduated from this school in 1944. In November 1944, he was appointed commander of the SU-85 self-propelled artillery battery and joined the army on the 2nd Belorussian Front. Battery Commander of the 1819th Self-propelled Artillery Regiment of the Main Reserve High Command (49th Army, 2nd Belorussian Front) Senior Lieutenant Polovinko Polikarp Alexandrovich showed bravery and courage during the East Prussian strategic offensive operation. On January 28, 1945, his battery made a detour, and at a time when the troops of the 49th Army were approaching the city from the south Bischofsburg in East Prussia (now the city of Biskupets, Poland), broke into the city from the north. Crushing and destroying the enemy with fire in the narrow streets of the city, the self-propelled guns of senior Lieutenant P.A. Polovinko broke through to the city center and inflicted great damage on the enemy: 17 guns, 2 armored personnel carriers, 14 vehicles, and over 250 soldiers were destroyed. Pulling up superior forces, the enemy counterattacked. Reflecting enemy counterattacks, the soldiers of his battery destroyed 6 assault guns. However, they themselves suffered and were pushed back from the center. In this battle, P.A. Polovinko's self-propelled gun was hit and caught fire. After getting out of it, the officer joined the battle and covered the rescue of two wounded crew members with fire. He himself single-handedly fought with personal weapons and grenades killed 22 Nazis. When he ran out of ammunition, refused the offer to surrender, and shot himself with the last round.



A few hours later, the enemy was finally driven out of the city and the Hero's body was found. He was buried 8 kilometers northwest of the city of Bischofsburg (Biskupets). For exemplary performance of combat missions of the command at the front of the struggle against the Nazi invaders and for showing bravery and heroism by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet dated June 29, 1945, Senior Lieutenant Polovinko Polikarp Alexandrovich was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal. He was awarded the Order of Lenin (06/29/1945, posthumously), the Patriotic War of the 2nd degree (02/14/1943), medal "For the Defense of Leningrad" (1943). The bust of the Hero was installed in the city of Bataysk. Secondary school No. 1 in Samarskoye, Bataysk

college of railway and construction, streets in Rostov-on-Don and in Bataysk are named after him.

1. Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When and where was P.A. Polovinko born?
2. What school did Polovinko graduate from in 1944?
3. What heroic deed did Polovinko accomplish with his army in East Prussia?
4. Where was he buried?

2. Read the following statements and write T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false. Прочитайте следующие утверждения и напишите, какие из приведенных утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста - Т, какие не соответствуют – F.

1. Polikarp Alexandrovich graduated from Bataysk railway college.
2. P.A. Polovinko participated in the defense of Stalingrad.
3. In 1942 he graduated from the accelerated course of the military-political college.
4. In January 1943 Polovinko's battery shot down 15 German planes.
5. Senior Lieutenant Polovinko Polikarp Alexandrovich was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

3. Find the English equivalents of the Russian phrases: (найдите английский эквивалент фраз на русском языке)

Самоходная установка -

Помощник машиниста паровоза -

Партизанский отряд -

Операция по прорыву блокады Ленинграда -

Проявил отвагу и мужество -

Нанесли большой урон врагу -

Отказался сдаться в плен –

4. Arrange the following events in chronological order according to the story. Number the events from 1 to 5, starting with the earliest event. Поставьте события в хронологическом порядке, как они встречаются в тексте. Пронумеруйте их с 1 по 5, начиная с самого раннего.

1. He also participated in the defense of Leningrad and in the operation to break the siege of Leningrad in January 1943.
2. Polikarp Alexandrovich graduated from a seven-year school in the village of Samarskoye in 1932 and then Bataysk railway college.

3. In November 1939 he was discharged from the reserve for a year, returned to Bataysk and continued to work as an assistant engineer at the same depot.
4. In July 1943, he was recalled from the front and sent to the 2nd Rostov School of self-propelled Artillery, evacuated to the city of Molotov (now Perm), graduated from this school in 1944.
5. When he ran out of ammunition, refused the offer to surrender, and shot himself with the last round.

5. Think about the following question and explain your opinion – What character features must a soldier have and why? Подумайте над следующим вопросом и объясните свое мнение – Какими качествами должен обладать солдат и почему?

Keys

1.

1. Polovinko Polikarp Alexandrovich was born on February 21, 1915 in the village of Samarskoye, Rostov region.
2. He graduated from the 2nd Rostov School of self-propelled Artillery.
3. Senior Lieutenant P.A. Polovinko broke through to the city center and inflicted great damage on the enemy: 17 guns, 2 armored personnel carriers, 14 vehicles, and over 250 soldiers were destroyed.
4. . He was buried 8 kilometers northwest of the city of Bischofsburg (Biskupets).

2.

- 1.T
- 2.F
- 3.T
- 4.F
- 5.T

3.

Самоходная установка - self-propelled gun

Помощник машиниста паровоза -an assistant locomotive engineer

Партизанский отряд - partisan detachment

Операция по прорыву блокады Ленинграда - the operation to break the siege of Leningrad

Проявил отвагу и мужество -showed bravery and courage

Нанесли большой урон врагу -inflicted great damage on the enemy

Отказался сдаться в плен –refused the offer to surrender

4.

2,3,1,4,5

5. I think that a real soldier should possess a whole range of important qualities, both physical - good physical fitness, strength, dexterity, and moral - courage, activity, endurance, composure. And of course, he must love his Motherland and be ready to give his life for it.

Гаршина Марина Викторовна,

учитель английского языка МБОУ СОШ №36 г.Шахты



Nikolai Vasilyevich Shapkin

Nikolai Vasilyevich Shapkin, Soviet naval aviation reconnaissance pilot during the Great Patriotic War, Hero of the Soviet Union, was born on March 10, 1923 in the village of Krasnaya Pustyn and came from a peasant family.

Shortly after Nikolai's birth, the family moved to Shakhty, Rostov region, where his father began working at one of the mines. Nikolai graduated from secondary school No. 30. He was interested in aviation, and did a lot of work at the local aero club. He graduated from the Yeysk Naval Aviation College named after I. V. Stalin in 1943. Lieutenant Shapkin had taken part in the battles of the Great Patriotic War since June 1943. The pilot spent his entire combat career as a member of the 15th Reconnaissance Aviation Regiment of the Baltic Fleet Air Force. "Here we have an airfield, a canteen, and a club," Nikolai wrote home from the front. "It's all under the ground. We're living like moles now, but it's okay."

By mid-May 1944, Lieutenant N. V. Shapkin, a pilot of the 43rd Aviation Squadron of the 15th Reconnaissance Aviation Regiment (Air Force of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet), had made 120 successful combat sorties to scout the naval bases of Helsinki, Kotka, Borgo, Lovisa, coastal airfields and communications routes. He has discovered a large number of enemy ships and convoys, photographed fortifications and military installations, and identified concentrations of enemy troops.

For "exemplary performance of combat missions of the command on the front of the struggle against German fascism and the courage and heroism shown at the same time," by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated July 22, 1944, Lieutenant Nikolai Vasilyevich Shapkin was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal

After receiving the highest award of the Motherland, he continued to fight the enemy. Since September 1944, he has been a flight commander in the same regiment. In total, during the Great Patriotic War, he flew 266 combat sorties for long-range and short-range reconnaissance, took 30 aerial photographs of various military facilities, and provided the command with a lot of important information about the enemy. As part of the crew, he shot down 3 enemy aircraft. Among the most successful achievements of the pilot was the identification of the location of anti—submarine nets in the Gulf of Finland, with which the German command blocked Soviet submarines in Leningrad in the spring of 1944.

On March 5, 1945, while performing a combat mission to scout enemy ships in the Danzig Bay, flight commander Lieutenant N. V. Shapkin was killed in an air battle with enemy fighters while returning from another combat mission: his plane crashed into the sea near Danzig. He was considered missing for a long time.

Task 1. Answer the questions (ответьте на вопросы)

1. When and where was N.V.Shapkin born?
2. He was interested in aviation, wasn't he?
3. How many combat sorties had he made by 1944?
4. Did he continue to fight the enemy after receiving awards?
5. Name one of the most successful achievements of the pilot.

Task 2. Are these statements true or false? (верны ли следующие утверждения)

1. Nikolai Vasilyevich Shapkin was born on March 10, 1923 in the village of Krasniy Partizan.
2. He graduated from the Yeysk Naval Aviation College named after I. V. Stalin in 1943.
3. After receiving the highest award of the Motherland, he continued to fight the enemy.
4. His plane landed near Danzig.

Task 3. Give the English equivalents for the following words: (дайте английские эквиваленты следующих слов)

Великая Отечественная война, военно-морские базы, конвой, мужество, героизм

Task 4. Number the following events from N. V. Shapkin's life in the chronological order
(пронумеруйте следующие события из жизни Н.В. Шапкина в хронологическом порядке)

- ___ He graduated from the Yeysk Naval Aviation College.
- ___ He has been a flight commander in the same regiment.
- ___ N.V. Shapkin was born in the village of Krasnaya Pustyn.
- ___ N. V. Shapkin was killed in an air battle with enemy fighters.
- ___ Nikolai graduated from secondary school.
- ___ He had made more than a hundred of successful combat sorties.

Task 5. Why do you think N.V. Shapkin became such a heroic pilot? (Как вы думаете, почему Н.В.Шапкин стал таким героическим пилотом)

Keys

Task 1. Answer the questions (ответьте на вопросы)

1. Nikolai Vasilyevich Shapkin was born on March 10, 1923 in the village of Krasnaya Pustyn.
2. Yes, he was.
3. He had made 120 successful combat sorties.
4. Yes, he did.
5. It was the identification of the location of anti—submarine nets in the Gulf of Finland.

Task 2. Are these statements true or false? (верны ли следующие утверждения)

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False

Task 3. Give the English equivalents for the following words: (дайте английские эквиваленты следующих слов)

the Great Patriotic War, the naval bases, convoy, courage, heroism

Task 4. Number the following events from N. V. Shapkin's life in the chronological order
(пронумеруйте следующие события из жизни Н.В. Шапкина в хронологическом порядке)

- _3_ He graduated from the Yeysk Naval Aviation College.
- _5_ He has been a flight commander in the same regiment.
- _1_ N.V. Shapkin was born in the village of Krasnaya Pustyn.
- _6_ N. V. Shapkin was killed in an air battle with enemy fighters.
- _2_ Nikolai graduated from secondary school.

4 He had made more than a hundred of successful combat sorties.

Task 5. Why do you think N.V. Shapkin became such a heroic pilot? (Как вы думаете, почему Н.В.Шапкин стал таким героическим пилотом)

N.V. Shapkin was interested in aviation from his childhood. Firstly, he had lots of work at the local aero club. Later, he graduated from the Yeysk Naval Aviation College. He got good education, he had the courage and heroism. All this was the reason he became such a heroic pilot.

Двигубская Светлана Евгеньевна,
учитель иностранного языка МБОУ СОШ № 13, г.Азов, Ростовская область.

Burlutsky Pavel Ivanovich - the Hero of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union - Советский Союз

deputy commander - заместитель командира

Regiment - полк

pioneer unit - пионерская организация

high-altitude – большая высота



Burlutsky Pavel Ivanovich was born on February 14, 1910 in a village Kagalnik Azov district, Rostov region. His childhood was difficult. His mother died when he was still a child. His father fought in the Civil War. The boy sometimes fought in the war with him. His life there was very hard, but Pavel didn't give up. After the end of the Civil war he went to the local school. He was always friendly, showed respect to teachers and his classmates. Pavel was one of the first organizers of the pioneer unit and took part in artistic activities. But he wanted to be a pilot.

In 1930 Pavel Burlutsky went to aviation school in Bataysk and graduate from it successfully. Then he worked as an instructor at the airport in Rostov. In 1939 - 1940 Pavel took

part in the war with Finland. He was already an experienced pilot. At that time, Pavel was awarded the Medal "For Courage".

After that, the Great Patriotic War began. At that time, he was the deputy commander of the 96th aviation Regiment. At first, Pavel trained young pilots. Later he flew himself. These were long distance flights at night. His plane was bombing enemy territories, tanks, trains. He could fly in difficult weather conditions. At that time, Pavel was awarded the Order of the Red Banner twice. In December, 1942 he was awarded the Order of Lenin. In September 1943 Pavel took command of the 29 Night Hunters Aviation regiment. Doctors forbade him high-altitude night flights, but he flew anyway. 47 young pilots were trained by him from 1942 to 1944.

Unfortunately, he did not celebrate the victory. Burlutsky Pavel Ivanovich and two pilots died on October 13, 1944. It happened in a battle near the town of Staro-Konstantinovsk. He was buried in a mass grave in Staro-Konstantinovsk. Pavel was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. In 1960 Pavel's family gave his things, documents and photographs to the Azov Museum. In 1991 the school of the village Kagalnik was named after Burlutsky Pavel Ivanovich. We'll never forget the name of the Hero!

Task 1. Answer the questions. (Ответьте на вопросы).

1. When was Pavel born?
2. Why was his childhood difficult?
3. What was his profession?
4. How many pilots did he train?
5. What awards did he receive?

Task 2. Finish the sentences. (Закончите предложения.)

1. Pavel was a member of the _____ organization.
2. After graduating from school he _____
3. When the Great Patriotic War began, he was _____
4. Pavel died on _____
5. He was buried _____

Task 3. Choose the correct answers. (Выберите правильный ответ.)

1. During the Great Patriotic War, our country was called
a) The Russian Federation b) The Soviet Union c) Russia
2. Pavel worked at the airport as
a) a pilot b) a commander c) an instructor
3. Pavel Burlutsky's aviation regiment was called
a) Night Hunters b) Night Wolves c) Night Eagles

Task 4. Read the sentences and choose true or false. (Прочитайте предложения и отметьте: верно или неверно).

1. Burlutsky Pavel Ivanovich was a great pilot.
2. He could fly any weather.
3. One of the schools of Azov was named after him.

Task 5. Write down some sentences. Why was the school in the village Kagalnik named after Burlutsky Pavel Ivanovich?

Keys

Task 1.

1. He was born on February 14, 1910.
2. His mother died when he was still a child. He took part in the Civil war with his father.
3. He was a pilot.
4. 47 young pilots were trained by him.
5. He received the Medal "For Courage", 2 Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of Lenin, the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Task 2.

1. Pioneer
2. He went to aviation school in Bataysk.
3. The deputy commander of the 96th aviation Regiment.
4. October 13, 1944.
5. A mass grave in Staro-Konstantinovsk.

Task 3.

- 1) b
- 2) c
- 3) a

Task 4.

- 1) true
- 2) true
- 3) false

Task 5.

I think, that the school in the village Kagalnik was named after Burlutsky Pavel Ivanovich because he was born in this village, studied in this school, took part in the Great Patriotic War and became the Hero of the Soviet Union. He defended our homeland and died.

Кабанцова Елена Леонидовна,

учитель английского языка МАОУ СОШ №37 г. Таганрога

«Sambekheights» – a memorial of glory and victory

In May 2025, the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory will be celebrated in our great country. It goes without saying, that the Great Patriotic War was the most horrible war in human history. It's been more than 79 years ago, but our people still remember and commemorate this global and tragic event. Thousands of our courageous soldiers have died, leaving their children orphaned and wives widowed. It's hard to imagine our native people, people of our Don region sacrificed their lives to save the country from outer invasion, to save their comrades and families. Each city and town that withstood all the pressure coming from Hitler's army was awarded with the heroic title. Our native towns, Taganrog and Rostov-on-Don, is not an exception. It is not a secret that a lot of our residents (including old people and children) stood around the clock around the machines, worked in the field, and somewhere there were bloody battles. So, the place where the direct fighting took place, is the glorious «Sambek heights». That is why I would like to introduce you my project «Sambek heights».



The History of the memorial of glory

Actually, during the Great Patriotic War our native land was a place of passage of the defensive line of the enemy called Mius Front. It was difficult for our fighters to break this state of affairs and go for a breakthrough. Unfortunately, the situation invariably evolved in favor of the fascists. The radical change, which was so long waited, came in August 1943. Furious fights were done at once by several troops: rifle, cavalry, tank and aviation. This allowed to break the enemy defensive line. Then in a few days our soldiers liberated the Rostov region and nearby territories. The breakthrough of the Mio-Front was destined to become not only the most significant stage of the Great Patriotic War, but also the most tragic. Those events claimed the lives of over eight hundred thousand Soviet soldiers. In memory of the past heroic battles it was decided to erect a memorial «Sambekheights». In this connection our legendary land-«Sambek heights»- is a kind of nominal boundary. This heroic place turned out to be a home not only for the residents born in it, but for thousands of our soldiers who died heroically here. It was established in 1980 in the central part of the field. The opening of the memorial took place on May 7 of the same year. It was attended

by a delegation from Azerbaijan. By the way, the village itself resurrected from the ruins of the few soldiers who came from the front. They simply refused to build houses in other places.

The Description of the structure

The point itself is not so high - 227.9 meters. You can see an endless stream of soldiers pass, along two stone walls (they are torn in the center), built on a low hill. The brave soldiers are also carved out of white stone. They are fighters of two rifle divisions, (130th and 416th Azerbaijan), who broke through the German defense. There is a large stone with an inscription inscribed on it at the entrance to the complex.

Between the constructed walls, regardless of weather conditions there is always powerful and strong wind. There is a feeling that you fall into a special unique space, like a real world, but military events become closer and more real. A famous sculptor E. Shamilov from Baky and two architects V. and I. Grigors from Rostov were named as the creators of the memorial. It was erected not just on the field, but precisely in the very place where the firing points were located, where our soldiers were dying in the trenches, and the earth was painted red from the spilled blood. For some time, the Eternal Flame was burning on the «Sambek Heights».

The Location and the Restoration of the memorial

It goes without saying that, this is the largest monument on the Rostov land. The monument «Sambek heights» is not far from our native town: at a distance of about 4.5 kilometers. You need to go on the highway M-23. It is easier and more convenient to get there by a car or a bus. However, in 2012, the memorial was opened after large-scale restoration works. The need for them arose because of the destruction of the memorial objects, the dilapidation of the monument. Financing of the works was carried out by the Azerbaijani government, financing of design and estimate works was carried out from the budget funds of the Rostov region. For several years the creation of the museum was developed. The initiative of its opening was made by WWII veterans, it was supported by the participants of search associations. In 2014, a preliminary sketch of the structure was prepared, a year later, on May 6, it was planned to hold a solemn ceremony to lay the foundation stone. All plans are broken by chance. A month before this event, the search team (leader Igor Tretyakov) found German war shells at the site of the future construction site, as well as the remains of two dead fighters. The event had to be rescheduled. A few months later, on August 30 of the same year, a memorial stone, still laid. The opening of the memorial stone on the «Sambek heights» was conducted by the acting governor Vasily Golubev and the war veteran Mikhail Petrovich Shatov. That is why we are absolutely sure that the monument «Sambek Heights» – is an eternal memorial to the memory of our dead soldiers and heroes and it is always worth visiting. Fortunately, in 2020 the Sambek Heights Museum, was opened in 2020, which was built in honor of Soviet soldiers who fought on the Mius Front in 1941–1943. This is really a great complex, with a total area of 14 hectares, combines the Memorial of Glory «To the Heroes of the Breakthrough of the Mius Front and the Liberation of Taganrog», built in 1980, and the new

buildings of the Don Military History Museum and Information and Exhibition Center, the interactive platform «Breakthrough», memorial burials of the remains of soldiers discovered by search engines. The new museum complex is equipped with the most modern multimedia equipment. and an interactive platform that reproduces fragments of combat battles; a zone of reception and service of visitors, consisting of parking areas, cash desks, places where food will be organized; administrative and economic part and transition gallery and it is also our destiny and pride. Frankly speaking, we can say that today every Russian family keeps and honors the photos of their ancestors, who fought at that inhuman war. In conclusion we can underline the fact that our young generation should appreciate all our great-grandfathers and veterans and their heroic deeds.

TASK 1. Complete the sentences Закончи предложения по смыслу текста

1. «Sambek Heights» is a monument of
2. The place where the direct fighting took place, is the...
3. did not pass by either one city, no town, no village.
4. During the Great Patriotic War thiswas a place of passage of the defensive line .
5. The radical change, which was so long waited, came

TASK 2. Choose the appropriate variant Выбери правильный вариант

1. During the Great Patriotic War this land was a place of passage of the defensive line of the enemy calledFront (**Russian, Mius, Main**).
2. The radical change, which was so long waited, came in (**August 1941, 1942, 1943**).
3. Then the troops of the Southern Front managed to attack (**German troops, American troops, Russian troops**).
4. Furious fights were done at once by several troops: ... (**horses, rifle, cavalry, tank and aviation**).
5. The monument was established in ... (**1980, 1945, 2024**) in the central part of the field.

TASK 3. Correct the sentences, if necessary True- False Исправьте предложения

1. The historic monument «Sambek heights» turned out to be only a home for the residents and people born in it.
2. The opening of the memorial took place on May 7, 1980.
3. It was decided to erect a memorial «Glory and Memory» in memory of the past heroic battles.
4. For some time, the Eternal Flame was burning on the «Sambek Heights».
5. The monument was erected not just on the field, but precisely in the very place where the firing points were located, where the soldiers were dying in the trenches, and the earth was painted red from the spilled blood.

TASK 4. Describe the ideas, using the word combination from the text. Дописать предложения

1. «Sambek Heights» (to be a monument of glory and victory, a kind of nominal boundary, a home not only for the residents born in it, but for thousands of soldiers who died heroically here.
2. The Location of the memorial ... (to be the largest monument on the Rostov land, From Taganrog «Sambek Heights» are not far: at a distance of about 4.5 kilometers).
3. The construction of the monument (... to be erected not just on the field, to be precisely in the very place where the firing points (to be located)), where the soldiers (to be dying in the trenches)), and the earth (to be painted red from the spilled blood))).
4. The designers of the monument (to be a sculptor E. Shamilov (Baku), to be architects V.I. and I.V. Grigor (Rostov).
5. The opening of the memorial stone on the «Sambek heights» (to be conducted by the acting governor Vasily Golubev and the war veteran Mikhail Petrovich Shatov.)

TASK5. You are going to talk about «Sambek heights» – a memorial of glory and victory. Составьте устное высказывание по теме используя следующие выражения

Prove that the glorious monument «Sambek heights» turned out to be a home not only for the native residents born in it, but for thousands of Russian soldiers who died heroically here.

Remember to say:

- 1) «Sambek Heights» -a monument of glory and victory, 2) Mius Front- a place of passage of the defensive line of the enemy, 3)The radical change - August 1943, 4) The breaking of the enemy defensive line, 5) The erection of the memorial in memory of the past heroic battles .

Keys

Task 11) a memorial of glory and victory, **2)** is the glorious «Sambek heights», **3)** The Great Patriotic War, **4)** land, **5)** in August 1943.

Task 2 1) Mius, 2) August 1943, 3) German troops, 4) rifle, cavalry, tank and aviation, 5) 1980.

Task3 1) False, 2) True, 3) True, 4) True 5) True.

Task 4 1) was, 2) was, 3) was, were, were, 4) was, was, were, 5) was.

Task 5 Monologue on the topic «Sambek heights» I am going to tell you about «Sambek Heights» -a monument of glory and victory. So, our glorious «Sambek heights» is the place where the direct fighting took place during the Great Patriotic War. It goes without saying, that Mius Front was a tragic place of passage of the defensive line of the enemy. But, fortunately, the radical change came in August 1943. This allowed to break the enemy defensive line and it has become only the most significant stage of the Great Patriotic War. Many of our brave soldiers died and in the memory of the past heroic battles it was decided to erect a memorial «Sambek heights». In this connection our legendary land-«Sambek heights»- is a kind of nominal boundary. This heroic

place turned out to be the eternal home for all residents and thousands of our soldiers who died heroically here. That is why I am absolutely sure that it is always worth visiting.

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«The Krasin Memorial»



In the years of the Great Patriotic War residents of Shakhty town made a worthy contribution to providing the Victory over fascist Germany. In June, 1942 our town was temporarily occupied by Hitlerites. Fascists tried to restore mines and to adjust coal mining for their needs, but encountered the resistance of citizens. The miners broke the events of Hitlerites. None of mines was restored and started up in operation for fascists. The underground organization began its activity behind enemy line. Its members sabotaged enterprises, blew up trains with fuel and ammunition. Invaders killed patriots of our Homeland. Many Shakhty residents died from their hands. The Krasin mine shaft became a mass grave to them.

A lot of underground workers were arrested. No tortures and inquisitions broke the patriots' will. Exactly here Ivan Timofeevich Klimenko made the last feat.

One day Gestapo men led him to a mine shaft for execution. Ivan Timofeevich seized the fascist and rushed together with him to the mine shaft. The same feat was made by the communist Olga Andreevna Meshkova . According to the estimates fascists dumped in the Krasin mine shaft 3500 people.

On March 10, 1943 the first monument to the victims of fascism was established. It was a wooden pyramid with a star. Many years have passed from those terrible events, but residents of Shakhty remember feats of their countrymen. In memory of them in 1959 the obelisk and the monument (author S.F. Komarov) was constructed on this place. And in 1975 in honor of the 30th Victory anniversary the grand memorial reminding about days of occupation was built at the expense of citizens. In the center, there is the sculptural group: two pylons symbolize a mine slag heap, between them there is a figure of the miner with the bowl of Eternal flame in his hands. To the left of sculptural group there is a wall of grief with miner's helmets in its niches. Here is the memory tombstone to the victims of fascism. The memorial is made according to sketches of the Rostov architect R.A. Muradyan and the sculptor I.I. Reznichenko. The memorial complex to the victims of fascism in the mine by Krasin name is one of the biggest mass graves in the territory of East Donbass, a symbol of courage and an unbending will of residents of Shakhty town.

Vocabulary:

contribution - вклад

temporally - временно

resistance - сопротивление

underground organization - подпольная организация

sculptural group - скульптурная группа

sabotage - саботаж

ammunition - боеприпасы

1) Read the text about the Krasin memorial and mark correct and incorrect sentences. (прочитайте текст и отметьте верные и неверные предложения)

a. The first monument was opened on March 10, 1943.

- b. Fascists dumped in the Krasin mine shaft thousands people.
- c. In June, 1942 Shakhty was temporally occupied by Hitlerites.
- d. The sculptural group consists of three pylons.
- e. The iron pyramid was the first monument.

2) Find the English equivalents of the Russian phrases: (найдите английский эквивалент фраз на русском языке)

- 1) мемориальный комплекс
- 2) чаша вечного огня
- 3) сопротивление жителей
- 4) саботировали предприятия
- 5) оккупированы гитлеровцами

3) Completethesentences. (дополните предложения)

During the Great Patriotic War

To the left of the sculptural group

The memorial is made according.....

One day Gestapo men

According to the estimates

4) Answer the questions to the text you have read. (ответьте на вопросы)

- 1) When was the first monumentto the victims of fascism established?
- 2) How many people were dumped inthe Krasin mine?
- 3) What did the members of the underground organization do?
- 4) Who was the sculptor of the Krasin Memorial?
- 5) What is there to the left of the sculptural group?

5) What other war monuments in Shakhty do you know? Do some research and tell your class about it.

(Найдите информацию о другом шахтинском военном памятнике и расскажите об этом)

Keys

1.

- 1) True
- 2) True
- 3) True
- 4) False
- 5) False

2.

- 1) memorial complex
- 2) bowl of Eternal flame
- 3) resistance of citizens
- 4) sabotaged enterprises
- 5) occupied by Hitlerites

3.

- 1) During the Great Patriotic War residents of Shakhty town made a worthy contribution to providing the Victory over fascist Germany.
- 2) To the left of sculptural group there is a wall of grief with miner's helmets in its niches.
- 3) The memorial is made according to sketches of the Rostov architect R.A. Muradyan and the sculptor I.I. Reznichenko.
- 4) One day Gestapo men led him to a mine shaft for execution.
- 5) According to the estimates fascists dumped in the Krasin mine shaft 3500 people.

4.

- 1) The first monument to the victims of fascism was established on March 10, 1943.
- 2) 3500 people were dumped in the Krasin mine.
- 3) Members of the underground organization sabotaged enterprises, blew up trains with fuel and ammunition.

4) I.I. Reznichenko was the sculptor of the Krasin Memorial.

5) To the left of sculptural group there is a wall of grief with miner's helmets in its niches.

5.

I'd like to tell you about the monument to the Soldier - liberator in Shakhty town. In commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany monument of the victory is constructed in the city. In the center of sculptural composition there is 15 meters figure of the Soviet soldier. Near the soldier's figure there are three steles. 5 lamps stand for the years of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Construction of a monument to the Soldier-defender began in January, 1985. Despite cold, it was in accelerated tempo: in the beginning the lumpy form of a sculpture, was cast passed then the process of a drift of a figure in copper. The monument is executed by the Kharkiv sculptural factory of the USSR art fund. Its authors are sculptors: T.G. Shevchenko, Ya.I. Ryk and I.P. Yastrebov, architects: E.Yu. Cherkasov, A.A. Maksimenko and chief architect of the city V.P. Onishchenko.

Власова Ольга Владимировна,

МБОУ Багаевская СОШ №2, ст. Багаевская.

V. G. Gvozdetzky



Vasily Grigoryevich Gvozdetzky was born in 1922 in the village of Kazachy Khomutets. His father was a participant in the Civil War, who created one of the first peasant regiments of the red partisans, Egor (Grigory) Petrovich Gvozdetzky. His mother, Daria Petrovna Potapova, was her husband's assistant in all his affairs. In 1929,

Vasya entered the first grade, studied all the years with excellent grades. In 1935, the family moved to the village of Bagaevskaya. In those years, Vasya Gvozdetzky and his comrades organized various events. Sports work was especially well done at school. The beginning of the war coincided with the date of Vasily's graduation from high school. The military enlistment office sent him to an aviation school (Krasnodar), which he successfully completed in November 1941. All graduates of the aviation school were sent to Kharkov, where heavy defensive battles were fought. In 1942, Vasily Gvozdetzky died. In connection with the construction of new streets in the area, it was decided to assign the name of the hero of the Great Patriotic War Vasily Gvozdetzky to the lane located in the block bounded by Komsomolskaya, Chapaeva, Sadovaya streets.

Vocabulary:

participant – участник

peasant regiment – крестьянский полк

military enlistment office - военкомат

in connection with – в связи с



1. **Read the title of the text. What do you think about the events of that time? (Прочтите заголовок. Что вы думаете о событиях тех лет?)**
2. **Listen to and read the text again. Complete the sentences. (Послушайте и прочтите текст снова. Закончите предложения.)**
 1. Vasily Grigoryevich Gvozdetzky was born in
 2. Vasya Gvozdetzky and his comrades organized
 3. The military enlistment office sent him
 4. Vasily Gvozdetzky died in
3. **Read the text again. Which of the statements are T (True), F (False). (Прочтите текст снова. Какие из предложений верно, а какие ложь.)**
 1. Vasily Grigoryevich Gvozdetzky was born in 1922 in the village of Bagaevskaya.
 2. His mother, Daria Petrovna Potapova, was a doctor.
 3. Sports work was especially well done at school.

4. All graduates of the aviation school were sent to Kharkov.

4. Who is the hero for you in our time? (Кто такой герой в наше время для тебя.)
Tell about the hero in your family. (Расскажи про героя в твоей семье.)

Keys

Wartime is a very scary time. There are a lot of people in our area who fought until their last breath.

1. 1.1922
2. various events
3. to an aviation school (Krasnodar)
4. 1942

3. 1. False

2. False

3. True

4. True

4. For me, the hero of our time is the person who takes part in a special military operation. Thanks to them, we live under a peaceful sky. There is also such a hero in my family, this is my grandmother. During the war, she defended our country. She's a real hero for me.

Крапивина Ольга Сергеевна,

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Eduard Zhmaylov (1930-1945)

Vocabulary:

with the outbreak of war – когда началась война

follow in the footsteps of – пойти по стопам, последовать примеру

wounded – раненый

to face – сталкиваться

to seek revenge – мстить

dugout – блиндаж

banner – знамя

posthumously – посмертно

in honor of – в честь (кого-то)

Eduard Zhmaylov was born in Rostov-on-Don in 1930. With the outbreak of war, Edik, along with his mother and brother, were evacuated to Mineralnye Vody by the authorities, while his father went to war. Edik's elder sister followed in the footsteps of her father. In the early days of the war, his father was wounded and demobilized, and after a few months, he was appointed as a train manager. His sister faced a far more tragic fate: she became a medical instructor, training young doctors. Little is known about her, but soon she, like many others, fell down. Edik was left alone with his brother.

Edik couldn't bear the pain of losing his sister and decided to seek revenge. He ran away from home and decided to go to war. Due to his age, he wasn't able to do this right away, but he soon achieved his goal.

Eventually, the military men agreed to take him and awarded him a rank of a privatesoldier. The boy was sent to the regimental band. There, he was a clarinet player, but at the same time, he helped the senior soldiers: he was a liaison person, helped to carry ammunition, took care of wounded horses, participated in the construction of dugouts, and gradually he learned to shoot. Soon, Edik was transferred to the unit guarding the division's banner and was promoted to the rank of corporal. This was an important service, which Eduard performed with all responsibility.

In 1945, when the Red Army had already taken Germany, the boy was destined to meet the fascists face to face. On February 6, 1945, in East Prussia, he was among those who saved the division's banner from the Nazis. He died a hero's death in one of the battles, defending the banner of the 88th Vitebsk Red Banner Rifle Division of Suvorov and Kutuzov's orders.

The young hero was posthumously awarded the Order of the Patriotic War. In 1980 in honor of Edik Zhmaylov, a street in Rostov-on-Don was named. It is located in the Western district of the city. In memory of the young, but courageous soldier an information plaque is installed on one of the houses.

Task 1. Answer the questions (ответьте на вопросы):

1. What made Eduard Zhmaylov to run away from home and join the army?
2. Besides playing the clarinet, what other roles and responsibilities did Eduard Zhmaylov have while serving in the regimental band?
3. Where and how did Eduard Zhmaylov die?
4. How was Eduard Zhmaylov honored after his death? Where can people find the information about his bravery in Rostov-on-Don today?

Task 2. Are these statements true or false? (верны ли следующие утверждения?)

1. Eduard Zhmaylov was born in Taganrog.
2. Eduard was evacuated from Rostov-on-Don because of the war, and lived there throughout the entire war.
3. After being a private soldier Eduard Zhmaylov was promoted to the rank of corporal.
4. Eduard Zhmaylov died in 1944 in Rostov-on-Don.
5. A street in Rostov-on-Don was named after Eduard Zhmaylov in 1980.

Task 3. Number the following events from Eduard Zhmaylov's life in the correct chronological order from 1 (earliest) to 7 (latest) (Пронумеруйте следующие события из жизни Эдуарда Жмайлова в правильном хронологическом порядке):

- _____ A street in Rostov-on-Don was named in his honor.
- _____ He was evacuated to Mineralnye Vody.
- _____ He was posthumously awarded the Order of the Patriotic War.
- _____ His elder sister died.

- ____ He took care of wounded horses, participated in the construction of dugouts, and gradually he learned to shoot.
- ____ He joined the Red Army and was assigned to the regimental band.
- ____ He died defending the division's banner in East Prussia.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words or word combinations (заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами или словосочетаниями):

1. Driven by grief and a desire for _____, Eduard ran away from home to join the army.
2. During the war, Eduard's family was _____ to Mineralnye Vody.
3. Eduard served in the _____, where he played the clarinet and helped the other soldiers.
4. He died protecting the 88th Vitebsk division's _____ from Nazi forces.
5. Eduard Zhmaylov was _____ awarded the Order of the Patriotic War.

Task 5. What are your thoughts on the role of children in the Great Patriotic War? Что вы думаете о роли детей в Великой Отечественной Войне?

Keys

Task 1. Answer the questions (ответьте на вопросы):

1. Eduard Zhmaylov ran away from home and joined the army because his sister fell down and he sought revenge.
2. While serving in the regimental band Eduard Zhmaylov helped to carry ammunition, took care of wounded horses, participated in the construction of dugouts, and gradually he learned to shoot.
3. Eduard Zhmaylov died in East Prussia defending the division's banner.
4. Eduard Zhmaylov was posthumously awarded the Order of the Patriotic War and a street in Rostov-on-Don was named in his honor.

Task 2. Are these statements true or false? (верны ли следующие утверждения?)

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

Task 3. Number the following events from Eduard Zhmaylov's life in the correct chronological order from 1 (earliest) to 7 (latest) (Пронумеруйте следующие события из жизни Эдуарда Жмайлова в правильном хронологическом порядке):

- __7__ A street in Rostov-on-Don was named in his honor.
- __1__ He was evacuated to Mineralnye Vody.
- __6__ He was posthumously awarded the Order of the Patriotic War.
- __2__ His elder sister died.
- __4__ He took care of wounded horses, participated in the construction of dugouts, and gradually he learned to shoot.
- __3__ He joined the Red Army and was assigned to the regimental band.
- __5__ He died defending the division's banner in East Prussia.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words or word combinations (заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами или словосочетаниями):

1. Revenge
2. Evacuated
3. Regimental band
4. Banner
5. Posthumously

Task 5. What are your thoughts on the role of children in the Great Patriotic War? Что вы думаете о роли детей в Великой Отечественной Войне?

Children played a multifaceted and significant role in the Great Patriotic War demonstrating remarkable courage and resilience. Their contributions, though often born out of necessity, exemplify the widespread spirit of resistance and sacrifice that characterized the Soviet population during the war.

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промышленно-гуманитарный колледж»

Rogova Galina Vitalievna

Novocherkassk is a city with a rich history, especially when it comes to its role during World War II. The city's residents made significant contributions to the war effort, showing remarkable courage and selflessness. Many heroes emerged from this region, their stories inspiring future generations.

Many glorious names are inscribed in the the chronicle of the history of Novocherkassk. There are nine participants of the Great Patriotic War among its honorary citizens. They were bringing the long-awaited victory closer by fighting in different sectors of the front. Many were born far from the Cossack capital, but nevertheless made a significant contribution to the development of Novocherkassk.

One such hero is Galina Vitalievna Rogova. Galina Vitalievna was born in Kiev, in 1926 and spent her childhood in Udmurtia. When the war broke out, her older sister went to the front, where she died after being surrounded. 15-year-old Galina was eager to avenge her sister, but the young girl was not accepted to serve. Then she studied to become a nurse and in 1942 began working at the rear hospital in Sarapul. In 1943, she managed to get sent to the front. As part of one of the hospitals of the 1st Belorussian Front, she reached Berlin, where on May 20, 1945, she signed with charcoal on the wall of the Reichstag.

After the war, at the insistence of relatives, Galina Vitalievna entered a Teacher's Institute and went to teach in the Magadan region. In 1960, at the insistence of her family, she came to Novocherkassk, where her parents settled. She became the head of school No. 18, and five years later headed school No. 11.

Galina Rogova was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War II degree, medals "For the victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945", "For the capture of Berlin" and "For the capture of Warsaw". She received many awards for her labor feat in peacetime. Students of Galina Rogova's colleague petitioned for her to be awarded the title of honorary citizen of the city. She received it in 2020, becoming the first woman in the ranks of honorary citizens of Novocherkassk.

1. Answer the following questions based on the text. (Ответьте на вопросы)

1. What achievements were noted among the residents of Novocherkassk during the Great Patriotic War?
2. How was Galina Rogova accepted into the front despite her young age?
3. Why did Galina Rogova decide to move to Novocherkassk after the war?
4. What awards did Galina Rogova receive for her service and labor merits?

2. Read the sentences and choose true or false? (Прочитайте предложения и скажите верно или неверно)?

1. Galina Vitalievna Rogova was born in Novocherkassk.
2. Galina Rogova's older sister survived the war.
3. At the age of 15, Galina Rogova immediately joined the military.
4. Galina Rogova worked as a nurse during the war.
5. After the war, Galina Rogova taught in the Magadan region.
6. Galina Rogova became the head of two schools in Novocherkassk.
7. Galina Rogova never received any awards for her service or work.

3. Find the English equivalents of the Russian phrases: (Найдите английский эквивалент фраз на русском языке)

1. значительный вклад
2. незаурядное мужество
3. славные имена
4. участники Великой Отечественной войны
5. почетные граждане

4. Discuss the importance of remembering and honoring the heroes of World War. Why is it essential to pass down their stories to future generations?

Keys

1.

1. Residents of Novochoerkassk made significant contributions to the war effort, demonstrating remarkable courage and selflessness. Nine participants of the Great Patriotic War have been recognized as honorary citizens of Novochoerkassk. These individuals fought in various sectors of the front, contributing significantly to the eventual victory.

2. Initially, 15-year-old Galina Rogova was not accepted to serve due to her young age. She trained to become a nurse. In 1942, she started working at a rear hospital in Sarapul. By 1943, she finally managed to get sent to the front, where she served as part of a hospital unit.

3. After the war, at the insistence of her family, Galina Rogova moved to Novochoerkassk, where her parents had settled.

4. For her military service, Galina Rogova was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War II degree, as well as medals such as "For the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945," "For the Capture of Berlin," and "For the Capture of Warsaw."

Additionally, she received numerous awards for her labor feats in peacetime.

Notably, she was also honored with the title of Honorary Citizen of Novochoerkassk in 2020, making her the first woman to receive this distinction.

2.

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False

3.

1. significant contribution
2. remarkable courage
3. glorious names
4. participants of the Great Patriotic War
5. honorary citizens

4.

Remembering and honoring the heroes of World War II is crucial for several reasons that extend beyond historical recognition and into the realm of moral responsibility, cultural identity, and collective memory.

The men and women who fought in World War II made immense sacrifices—many gave their lives. This acknowledgment ensures that their efforts were not in vain and helps foster gratitude among subsequent generations.

By preserving the stories of those who lived through the war, we ensure that history remains accessible and vivid. It allows us to understand how past events shaped our present reality, preventing historical amnesia.

Stories of heroism during World War II often embody national pride and shared values such as courage, unity, and selflessness. They contribute to forming a collective identity and sense of belonging within nations and communities.

Telling the stories of soldiers, civilians, and resistance fighters humanizes history. These personal accounts allow younger generations to empathize with those who experienced the war firsthand, fostering respect for their struggles and ensuring that they are remembered as individuals rather than abstract statistics.

Family histories often intersect with larger historical narratives. Many families have relatives who served in World War II, making these stories deeply personal. By sharing these stories, we create intergenerational bonds, ensuring that family legacies remain alive and relevant even after those who directly experienced the war are gone.

In conclusion, honoring the heroes of World War II ensures that their contributions live on, reinforces societal values, and provides critical lessons for future generations. It creates a bridge between the past and the present, encouraging reflection, empathy, and action toward building a more peaceful and just world.

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Hero of the Great Patriotic War - Semen Ivanovich Kochetov

Vocabulary:

Contribution - вклад

Defense - защита

Participation - участие

Fierce battles – ожесточенные сражения

Senior lieutenant – старший лейтенант

Crucial - ключевой

Panzer divisions – танковые дивизии

Awards - награды

Valor - доблесть

Heroic deeds – героические поступки

Descendants - потомки



Semen Ivanovich Kochetov was born on March 7, 1909, in the village of Veshenskaya, Rostov region. He became one of many thousands of Soviet soldiers who made a significant contribution to the fight against Nazi occupiers and the defense of the homeland during the Great Patriotic War.

Semen Kochetov began his service in the ranks of the Red Army in 1937. After completing short-term training, he was sent to the front lines. His participation in combat operations began soon after arriving at the front. As a soldier, Kochetov proved himself a brave fighter, taking part in fierce battles against German forces. Later he became a senior lieutenant. He was a tanker and took part in different

tank attacks. The role of tank units was crucial in combating the highly mechanized German Wehrmacht, which relied heavily on its panzer divisions.

For his bravery and military achievements, Semen Ivanovich Kochetov received numerous awards: 4 Orders of the Red Star, Medal of Honor, Medal for Military Merit, Medal for the Capture of Berlin, Medal for the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, Order of the Patriotic War of the Second Rank. The Order of the Patriotic War of the Second Rank was particularly notable. This medal was established specifically to honor acts of heroism during the Great Patriotic War and was one of the most prestigious wartime awards.

These medals testified not only to his personal valor but also to the collective effort of millions of Soviet soldiers fighting to preserve their country's freedom.

After the end of the war, Semen Ivanovich returned to civilian life. He died in 1998. Semen Ivanovich Kochetov is one of those people whose lives serve as living proof of strength of spirit and readiness to defend their homeland at any cost. His heroic deeds will forever remain in the memory of descendants as an example of a true hero.

1. Read the following statements and write T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false. Прочитайте следующие утверждения и напишите, какие из приведенных утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста - Т, какие не соответствуют – F.

- 1) Semen Sergeevich Kochetov was born on March 7, 1909.
- 2) He began his service in 1939.
- 3) Semen Kochetov was a senior lieutenant.
- 4) He received three awards.
- 5) No one knows when he died.

2. Read the text again and answer the questions. Прочитайте текст снова и ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) Where was Semen Ivanovich born?
- 2) What was his rank?
- 3) Was he a tanker or a gunner?
- 4) What awards did he receive?
- 5) What was one of the most prestigious wartime awards?

3. Choose the correct answer. Выберите правильный ответ.

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Semen Ivanovich Kochetov was born in... | | |
| a. December | b. March | c. May |
| 2) Semen Kochetov was in the ranks of the... | | |
| a. White Army | b. Green Army | c. Red Army |
| 3) He became a... | | |
| a. senior lieutenant | b. lieutenant | c. junior lieutenant |
| 4) He served in a ... division. | | |
| a. tank | b. infantry | c. cavalry |
| 5) Semen Ivanovich ... after the end of the war. | | |
| a. died | b. returned to civilian life | c. became a colonel |

4. Continue the statements according to the text. Продолжите предложения согласно тексту.

- 1) ... was the place where Semen Ivanovich Kochetov was born.
- 2) Semen Kochetov was sent to the front lines in ...

- 3) His rank was ...
- 4) ...was one of the most prestigious wartime awards.
- 5) Semen Ivanovich returned to civilian life after ...

5. Think about the following question and explain your opinion – What character features does a soldier have to have and why? Подумайте над следующим вопросом и объясните свое мнение – Какими качествами должен обладать солдат и почему?

Keys

1.

- 1) F
- 2) F
- 3) T
- 4) F
- 5) F

2.

- 1) He was born in the village of Veshenskaya, Rostov region.
- 2) Semen Kochetov was a senior lieutenant.
- 3) He was a tanker.
- 4) He received numerous awards: 4 Orders of the Red Star, Medal of Honor, Medal for Military Merit, Medal for the Capture of Berlin, Medal for the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, Order of the Patriotic War of the Second Rank.
- 5) The Order of the Patriotic War of the Second Rank was one of the most prestigious wartime awards.

3.

- 1) b
- 2) c
- 3) a
- 4) a
- 5) b

4.

- 1) The village of Veshenskaya, Rostov region...
- 2) ...1937.
- 3) ...a senior lieutenant.
- 4) ...was one of the most prestigious wartime awards.
- 5) ...the end of the war.

5.

A soldier needs several key character traits to succeed in their demanding role. Courage enables them to face danger and protect others, while discipline ensures they follow orders and maintain control. Loyalty fosters trust among teammates and commitment to the mission. Physical fitness supports endurance and

performance, and mental toughness helps handle stress and trauma. Together, these traits prepare soldiers to serve honorably and effectively

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Alexey Kravtsov - a symbol of courage and heroism in the history of Krasny Sulin

Vocabulary:

1. Locksmith – слесарь
2. Responsibility – ответственность
3. Artillery – артиллерия
4. Liberate – освобождать
5. Liberation – освобождение
6. Repel – отбивать
7. Fierce – ожесточенный
8. Courage – мужество
9. Bravery – храбрость
10. Leadership – лидерство, руководство
11. Memorialplaque – мемориальная доска
12. Dedication – преданность, самоотверженность



Alexey Savelyevich Kravtsov was born on March 17, 1918, in the small town of Krasny Sulin, located in the Rostov Region of Russia. He grew up in a modest family, where hard work and perseverance were highly valued. From a young age, Alexey showed a strong sense of responsibility and a desire to contribute to his community. After completing his schooling, he began working at the local metallurgical plant, where he trained as a locksmith. His dedication and skill quickly earned him the respect of his colleagues, and he became known for his ability to solve complex technical problems.

In 1939, Alexey was drafted into the Red Army. He was assigned to an artillery unit, where his natural leadership abilities and technical expertise quickly became apparent. When the Great Patriotic War broke out in 1941, Kravtsov was sent to the frontlines. He participated in some of the most critical battles of the war, including the defense of Stalingrad, which became a turning point in the conflict.

During the Battle of Stalingrad, Alexey commanded an artillery battery. His unit played a crucial role in repelling enemy attacks, often fighting in close combat. In one particularly fierce battle, Kravtsov's battery destroyed several enemy tanks and infantry units, allowing Soviet troops to hold their positions. Despite being outnumbered and under constant fire, Alexey's leadership and tactical brilliance ensured the success of his unit. For his bravery and exceptional performance, he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner, one of the highest military decorations in the Soviet Union.

In 1943, Kravtsov took part in the liberation of Ukraine. During the Battle of Kursk, his artillery unit provided critical support to the advancing Soviet troops. This battle, known as the largest tank engagement in history, was a decisive moment in the war. Kravtsov's leadership and strategic thinking were instrumental in the success of the operation. His actions during this battle earned him the title of Hero of the Soviet Union in October 1943, a recognition of his extraordinary courage and dedication.

After the war, Alexey Savelyevich returned to his hometown of Krasny Sulin. He continued to serve in the Soviet Army until 1955, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Back in civilian life, he returned to the local metallurgical plant, where he worked as a senior technician. Despite the challenges of post-war reconstruction, Kravtsov remained committed to his community and became an active member of veteran organizations.

Alexey often spoke at schools and community events, sharing his experiences and inspiring young people. His stories of bravery and resilience left a lasting impression on everyone who heard them. In 1985, on the 40th anniversary of the Victory, a memorial plaque was installed on the house where Alexey Kravtsov lived. A street in Krasny Sulin was named after him, and his portrait is displayed in the local museum of military glory. These tributes ensure that his legacy lives on, reminding future generations of the sacrifices made during the war.

Alexey Savelyevich Kravtsov's life is a testament to the power of courage, dedication, and resilience. From his humble beginnings in Krasny Sulin to his heroic actions on the battlefield, he embodied the best qualities of his generation. His story serves as an inspiration to all, reminding us of the importance of perseverance and the enduring impact of selfless service. As we honor his memory, we also reaffirm our commitment to preserving the values for which he fought so bravely.

1. Choose the correct answer. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. Alexey Kravtsov was born in:
 - a) Rostov-on-Don
 - b) Krasny Sulin
 - c) Stalingrad
2. Before the war, Kravtsov worked as a:
 - a) Teacher
 - b) Locksmith
 - c) Farmer
3. He was awarded the title "Hero of the Soviet Union" in:
 - a) 1941
 - b) 1943
 - c) 1945
4. Kravtsov participated in the liberation of:
 - a) Poland
 - b) Ukraine
 - c) Germany
5. After the war, Kravtsov worked:
 - a) As a teacher
 - b) At a factory
 - c) As a doctor
6. A street in Krasny Sulin was named after:
 - a) Ivan Zherebtsov
 - b) Alexey Kravtsov
 - c) Nikolai Shcherbakov
7. Kravtsov's portrait is displayed in:
 - a) A school
 - b) A local museum
 - c) A library

2. Answer the questions. Ответь на вопросы.

1. Where was Kravtsov born?
2. What did he do before the war?
3. When was he awarded the title "Hero of the Soviet Union"?

4. Did he participate in the Battle of Stalingrad?
5. Where did he live after the war?
6. A street in Krasny Sulin was named after him, wasn't it?
7. What did they open in the local museum of military glory?

3. True / False. Правда или ложь.

1. Kravtsov was born in Rostov-on-Don.
2. He worked as a locksmith before the war.
3. He was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.
4. He returned to combat after being wounded.
5. He worked as a teacher after the war.
6. A street in Krasny Sulin is named after him.
7. His portrait is displayed in the local museum.

4. What happened in. Что произошло в указанные годы.

1. 1918?
2. 1941?
3. 1943?
4. 1985?

5. Are you proud of your town having a hero like Alexey Kravtsov? Why? Вы гордитесь тем, что в вашем городе есть такой герой как Алексей Кравцов? Почему?

Keys:

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. b) Krasny Sulin
2. b) Locksmith
3. b) 1943
4. b) Ukraine
5. b) At a factory
6. b) Alexey Kravtsov
7. b) A local museum

2. Answers:

1. In Krasny Sulin.
2. He worked as a locksmith at the local factory.
3. In October 1943.
4. Yes, he did.
5. In his hometown of Krasny Sulin.
6. Yes, it was.
7. His portrait and memorabilia.

3. True / False:

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. True

4. What happened in:

1. Alexey Kravtsov was born.
2. He was sent to the front.
3. He was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
4. A memorial plaque was installed on his house.

5. Answer.

Of course, I'm proud of my town having a hero like Alexey Kravtsov. His bravery and dedication during the war, as well as his contributions to the community after the war, make him a true role model. His story teaches us the importance of perseverance, even in the most difficult situations. It also reminds us of the sacrifices made by previous generations for our freedom and peace. His legacy inspires me to be courageous, responsible, and to always strive for the best in life.

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Just don't give up!

Nikolai Ivanovich Revin, a native of Rostov region, was drafted into military service on May 15, 1941. He was sent to the Naval Military School, where he trained as a radio telegraph operator. In August 1942, he was assigned to the 473rd separate artillery battalion of coastal defense. Nikolai Ivanovich did not like to talk about the war, but one event was deeply etched in his memory.

On Lake Ladoga there is an island called Sukho. During the Great Patriotic War, the island gained special significance becoming the scene of fighting between Soviet and German-Finnish troops. Capturing the island ensured control over important transport arteries which played a significant role in the defense of Leningrad. It served as a key point for the Road of Life.

The Soviet Union sought to establish full control over Sukho Island, which was located close to important waterways connecting blockaded Leningrad with the rest of the country. Seizing the island could significantly improve the strategic positions of the Red Army. Before the landing began, powerful artillery preparation was carried out to suppress the enemy firing points. Then Soviet troops landed on the island, encountering strong resistance from German and Finnish forces. The young sailor Revin along with several dozen other young men were sent to this hotspot. They took up a circular defense.

The Germans dispatched a landing force on motorboats to clear the island from the Soviet sailors. According to Revin, at first the Germans shelled them from their boats, then they launched a ground assault. It was terrifying to watch the wave of German soldiers in black uniforms armed with submachine guns. The Soviet soldiers only had rifles. Several soldiers couldn't stand the enemy's onslaught and its crushing attack. They dropped their rifles and hid in the center of the island. At that moment, an enemy shell hit them directly. Meanwhile, those brave sailors who didn't flinch continued to fight. Soon, Soviet ships arrived, and the island was defended.

After capturing the island, Soviet troops strengthened their positions allowing them to significantly reinforce communications across Lake Ladoga. This was crucial for supplying besieged Leningrad with food and weapons. The success of this operation became another victory within the framework of defending Leningrad and strengthening the position of the Soviet army on Lake Ladoga. Sukho Island remained under Soviet control until the end of the war.

At the moment when the enemy forces seemed overwhelming, and death appeared inevitable, Nikolai Ivanovich knew that surrendering was not an option, no matter how difficult it might be. And this principle

guided him throughout all his life. Revin was demobilized on March 27, 1947, holding the rank of senior seaman. He was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War 2nd Class, the Zhukov Medal, and various anniversary medals such as "Twenty Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," "Thirty Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," "Forty Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," "Fifty Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," "Sixty Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," "Seventy Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," "50 Years of the Armed Forces of the USSR," and the medal "300 Years of the Russian Fleet."

After the war, Nikolai Ivanovich lived a long and happy life. He died on November 5, 2011.

Naval Military School – школа Военно-морского флота

a radio telegraph operator – радиотелеграфист

waterway – водный путь

enemy firing points – огневые точки противника

resistance – сопротивление

hotspot – огневая точка

rifle – винтовка

Task 1. Determine whether each statement below is true or false. Correct false ones.

Задание 1. Верно/неверно. Определите, является ли утверждение верным (True) или неверным (False). Исправьте неверное утверждение.

1. Nikolai Ivanovich Revin joined the army in May 1941.
2. Revin fought primarily against Finnish troops during the war.
3. Sukho Island was a key point for the Road of Life during the Siege of Leningrad.
4. The Soviet troops had superior firepower compared to the Germans during the battle on Sukho Island.
5. After the war, Revin received numerous awards, including the Order of the Patriotic War 2nd Class.
6. Soviet reinforcements never arrived to support the initial landing party on Sukho Island.
7. Nicholas Ivanovich lived a long and fulfilling life after the war.

Task 2. Arrange the following events in chronological order according to the story. Number the events from 1 to 7, starting with the earliest event.

Задание 2. Поставьте события в хронологическом порядке, как они встречаются в тексте. Пронумеруйте их с 1 по 7, начиная с самого раннего.

1. Revin was assigned to the 473rd separate artillery battalion of coastal defense.
2. Soviet troops strengthened their positions on Sukho Island after capturing it.
3. Nikolai Ivanovich Revin was drafted into military service.
4. The battle on Sukho Island commenced with fierce resistance from German and Finnish forces.
5. Revin underwent training as a radio telegraph operator at the Naval Military School.
6. Sukho Island retained its strategic importance due to its location near vital waterways.
7. Soviet reinforcements arrived, securing the island and repelling the German counterattack.

Task 3. Select the best answer for each question.

Задание 3. Выберите наилучший вариант ответа.

1. When was Nikolai Revin drafted into military service?
A. April 1940
B. May 1941
C. June 1942
D. July 1943
2. What was Revin's primary role during his military service?
A. Radio Telegraph Operator
B. Infantry Soldier
C. Tank Commander
D. Pilot

3. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the strategic importance of Sukho Island?

- A. Control over transport arteries
- B. Rich mineral deposits
- C. Proximity to vital waterways
- D. Role in the Road of Life

4. Who were the main adversaries Revin faced during the battle on Sukho Island?

- A. Only German troops
- B. Only Finnish troops
- C. Both German and Finnish troops
- D. Japanese troops

5. What was the outcome of the battle on Sukho Island?

- A. The Germans captured the island.
- B. The Soviets abandoned the island.
- C. The Soviets successfully defended the island.
- D. The battle ended in a stalemate.

6. How did the Soviets secure Sukho Island after the initial landing?

- A. Through aerial bombardment
- B. By reinforcing their positions
- C. With minimal resistance
- D. By negotiating a ceasefire

7. What award was NOT mentioned among Revin's decorations?

- A. Order of the Patriotic War 2nd Class
- B. Medal "For Courage"
- C. Zhukov Medal
- D. Various anniversary medals

Task 4. Answer the following questions briefly using information from the text.

Задание 4. Ответьте кратко на вопросы, используя информацию из текста.

1. When was Nikolai Ivanovich Revin drafted into military service?
2. What was the significance of Sukho Island during the Great Patriotic War?
3. How did Nikolai Ivanovich feel about talking about the war?
4. What happened after the Soviets captured Sukho Island?

Task 5. Give your opinion on the text.

Задание 5. Выскажите свое мнение о прочитанном тексте.

Keys

Задание 1.

1. True
2. False — Correction: Revin fought against both German and Finnish troops.
3. True
4. False — Correction: The Soviet troops initially faced stronger resistance and lacked superior firepower.
5. True
6. False — Correction: Soviet reinforcements eventually arrived and successfully defended the island.
7. True

Задание 2.

Правильный порядок: 3 → 5 → 1 → 6 → 4 → 7 → 2

Задание 3.

1.B 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.B

Задание 4.

1. On May 15, 1941.

2. It served as a key point for the Road of Life and helped ensure control over important transport arteries for the defense of Leningrad.

3. He did not like to talk about the war, but one event was deeply etched in his memory.

4. Soviet troops strengthened their positions, which allowed them to significantly reinforce communications across Lake Ladoga, helping to supply besieged Leningrad with food and weapons.

Задание 5. Ответ студента

The story about Nikolai Ivanovich Revin is really interesting because it shows what life was like for a soldier during World War II. It's amazing to see how brave he and others were, especially during the hard battle on Sukho Island. When I know more about why the island was so important, it helps me understand everything better. In the end, it's a great way to remember what people like Revin went through and how much they sacrificed.