

ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛЮДИ КРЫМА



СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛЮДИ КРЫМА	5
5-7 КЛАССЫ	7
UMEROV NUZET ABIBULAYEVICH (АБЛЯМИТОВА Э. Р.)	
A TEACHER FOR ALL THE VILLAGE (ДИДКОВСКАЯ О.С., БОБРОВА Т.Н., ЧЕРТОВСКИХ Ю.Н., ХРИСТОС Е.Ф., БАЛЫШЕВ И.И.)	
ALEXANDER GRIN (ВОЕВОДИНА Л.А.)	
ALEXANDER GRIN (ДАНЧЕНКО Я.Е.)	
OUTSTANDING OLYMPIC CHAMPION (ЗИНОВЬЕВА О.П.)	
ISMAIL GASPRINSKIJ – THE SUN OF THE CRIMEAN TATAR PEOPLE (КЕНЖАЕВА С.Л.)	
IVAN AIVAZOVSKY IN THE PAST AND IN THE PRESENT (КОЗИРУК М.М.)	
OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE CRIMEA REGION (КОСЕНКО И.Н.)	
GLEB BAKSHI, A "BRONEZE" OLYMPIC CHAMPION (КОТОВА Е.В., ДЁМИНА Е.О.)	
N.T. DUS IS A PATRIOT, MENTOR, HARD WORKER (КРОТОВА Г.Е.)	
THE POET GENNADY ZAKHAROVICH GLUSHNEV (КУДА Л.И.)	
LARISA FISEISKAYA AND HER LITERARY WORK (КУРДЮКОВА О.С.)	
KUTSOV GRIGORY PROKOPIEVICH (КУЦОВА Ю.Ю.)	
DEDICATED TO THE TEACHER (ЛАЗАРЕВА И.Н.)	
OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. ALEXANDER GRIN (МЕДВЕДЕВА Я.В.)	
OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE LEGEND MAN (МЕМЕТОВА А.К.Р.)	
VYACHESLAV LOZHKO: THERE IS NO ESCAPE FROM MEMORY (НОРОЯН Ю.А.)	
ALEXANDER PETROVITCH BOGDANOV THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION (ОСТАШЕВСКАЯ Л.А., ХАЛИЛОВА Л.Ю.)	
OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. OLGA GRIGORIEVA-KLIMOVA (ПЕТРЕНКО Н.К.)	
MOZGOV ALEXANDER DMITRIEVICH (ПОВАР С.А.)	
YATSUNENKO SERGEI GRIGORIEVICH (РАКИТЯНСКАЯ-ПЯСЕЦКАЯ Н.В.)	
THE WORLD-FAMOUS «LION-MAN» OLEG ZUBKOV (РОМИНА А.В.)	
A TEACHER WITH THE SOUL OF POET (САВУЛЯК В.Б.)	
SELIM SHAKIR (САДЫКОВА Л.С., ОСТАПЧУК В.А.)	
INSPIRING PEOPLE: BEKIR CHOVAN-ZADE (СУЛЕЙМАНОВА Д.А.)	
OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. SERGEY ALEXANDROVICH KARYAKIN (ТИЩЕНКО А.П.)	
ILYA SELVINSKY (ТОПОЛЬ О.Ю.)	
HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION FETISLYAM (ANATOLIY) ABILOVICH ABILOV (УМЕРОВА Л.И.)	
8-9 КЛАССЫ	35
GLEB BAKSHI, A "BRONEZE" OLYMPIC CHAMPION (АМЗАЕВА З.Х.)	
HEROES ARE NEAR... (БЕКИРОВА З.Р.)	
EAGLES ARE DYING IN THE SKY (БЕЛЯВСКАЯ З.В.)	
EVGENII VLADIMIROVICH WULFF (ВОЕВОДИНА Л.А.)	
PUSHKIN IN THE CRIMEA (ГАВРИЛОВА Т.Г.)	
OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF THE CRIMEA REGION. IVAN KONSTANTINOVICH AIVAZOVSKY (ГЕМЕДЖИ А.Г.)	
FEODOR BARTENEV – A TEACHER OF INCREDIBLE MIND AND FABULOUS TALENT (ГЕРАСИМЕНКО Т.А.)	
BALABAN N. I. – FAMOUS CRIMEAN PSYCHIATRIC (ГОЛОВКО К.А.)	
NIKA TURBINA –A WORLD-FAMOUS YOUNG POET FROM YALTA (ГОРЕЛОВА Н.В.)	
ANATOLY SEMENOVICH GRIGORIEV (ГРУЗИНОВА Ю.А.)	
NINA VIKTOROVNA PLAKSINA (ДАШИНА М.А.)	
CREATOR OF NIKITSKY BOTANICAL GARDEN (ЗИНОВЬЕВА Т.П.)	
KORYAGINA NINA PAVLOVNA (ЗОТОВА Л.С.)	
SERGEY KARYAKIN (ИРКИТОВА Н.С.)	

- ARKHIP KUINDZHI, AN ARTIST OF LIGHT (КАГАНЕЦ Л.А.)
 UNBELIEVABLE WORLD OF A WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR (КАЛИНИНА К.С.)
 SECOND POETESS NIKA TURBINA (КАРАУЛОВА А.А.)
 BEREZKINA EMMA IVANOVNA (КАЩЕНКО И.Н.)
 A FAMOUS SCIENTIST – PIROGOV NIKOLAI IVANOVICH (КОНДУКЯН-СИНЕЛЬНИКОВА Л.А.)
 MAXIMILLIAN VOLOSHIN AND HIS HERITAGE (КОТОВА Е.В., ДЁМИНА Е.О.)
 ANTON SHKAPLEROV (КРАВЧЕНКО А.А.)
 ARCHITECT KRASNOV – AN AMAZING GENIUS... (КРАСНОВА А.А.)
 THANK YOU, COACH! (МАКСИМЕНКО Е.Б.)
 FEVZI YAKUBOV – THROUGH HARDSHIP TO THE STARS (МЕНГАЗИЕВА И.И.)
 ALEMDAR KARAMANOV (МУЛЮКБАЕВА Т.М.)
 SAINT LUKE OR VALENTIN FELIXOVICH VOYNO-YASENETSKY (НАЙДИН Ю.В.)
 NATALYA GEORGIEVNA GONCHAROVA (НЕГЛЯД Т.А.)
 MAXIMILIAN VOLOSHIN, THE CRIMEAN BEAUTY CELEBRATOR (ОВДИЕНКО М.А.)
 STRENGTH AND PERSISTENCE (САВУЛЯК В.Б.)
 ANATOLY DOMBROVSKY (САДЫКОВА Л.С., ОСТАПЧУК В.А.)
 ISMAIL GASPRINSKY: "UNITY IN LANGUAGE, THOUGHTS, WORK" (СУЛЕЙМАНОВА Э.Р.)
 A STRANGE FAIRY TALE TELLER (ТАРАСЕНКО С.И.)
 VLADIMIR VERNADSKY'S WORK IN CRIMEA (ТРОПИНА О.Л.)
 GORDON DAVID ILYICH. THE HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE MIRNOE VILLAGE COUNCIL (УВАРОВ М.В.)
 A FAMOUS RUSSIAN ARTIST IVAN AIVAZOVSKY (ХОМИЧ И.В.)
 OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. BOBYR ANDREY (ШЕВЧУК М.А.)
 GEORGY NIKOLAEVICH AVRAAMOV (ЭНБЕРОВА Л.Р.)
 VITALY VOYTALEVICH, THE AMAZING DZHANKOYU ARTIST (ЮГАЙ О.М., РЫЖИКОВА В.Н.)
 SHAMIL ALYADIN (ЮНУСОВА З.Б.)
 OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF GVARDEYSKOYE. TATIANA SHOROKHOVA (ЯКУБОВА Л.С.)
- 10-11 КЛАССЫ80
- OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. UMEROV BEKIR (АБДУЛЛАЕВА Л.Ш.)
 ALEMDAR SABITOVICH KARAMANOV (АЛИЕВА Л.А.)
 OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. VLADIMIR SKORIY (БАИМОВА К.А.)
 WE ARE PROUD OF THEM (БОБРОВА Т.Н., ЧЕРТОВСКИХ Ю.Н., ДИДКОВСКАЯ О.С., ХРИСТОС Е.Ф.,
 БАЛЫШЕВ И.И.)
 ALEMDAR KARAMANOV (БУХТИЯРОВА О.Ю.)
 THE BLESSED SURGEON (ВДОВИНА Е.Е.)
 30 330 KM IN NINE MONTHS BY BICYCLE (ВЛАСОВА Т.В.)
 IVAN KONSTANTINOVICH AIVAZOVSKY (1817-1900) – A SEASCAPE PAINTER (ВОЕВОДИНА Л.А.)
 A PERSON OF NATURAL GIFTS (ГОРДИЕНКО С.А.)
 MAX VOLOSHIN: 'KOKTEBEL IS THE MOTHERLAND OF MY SPIRIT' (ДУБОДЕЛ Л.А.)
 OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF THE CRIMEAN REGION. MIKHAIL
 FEDOROVICH WOLFSON (ДУХНОВСКАЯ В.В.)
 THE FOUNDER OF KARADAG NATURE RESERVE (ЗИНОВЬЕВА Т.П.)
 THE PERSON I ADMIRE (ИВАНОВА Н.Ю.)
 KONSTANTINOV ALEXANDER MAKSIMOVICH (КАЗИМОВА А.А.)
 THE LIFE PATH OF ESHREF SHEMY-ZADEH (1908-1978) (КАНАШКИНА Л.М.)
 ALEXANDER SPENDIAROV – NATIONAL PRIDE OF ARMENIA (КОТИНОС Е.А.)
 SERGEY AKSYONOV, A POLITICIAN TO BE REMEMBERED (КОТОВА Е.В.)
 OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF BAKHCHISARAY. GRIGORIEV ANATOLY SEMENOVICH (ЛЕБЕДЕНКО Ю.В.)
 GEORGY ALEKSANDROVICH KHACHIRASHVILI (НАРКУНАС Т.А.)
 MY FIRST TEACHER. ALENCHENKO RAISA FYODOROVNA (НЕСЧЕТНАЯ Н.И.)
 STEPAN ALEKSANDROVICH SHMAGAI (НОВИНКИНА Л.В.)

DMITRIY BISTROLIOTOV-THE LEGEND OF SOVIET (ОЛИГОРСКАЯ В.Н.)
SHCHERBINA KONSTANTIN SERGEEVICH (ПОЛЯКОВА И.В.)
AZARYANTZ ARTHUR VARDANOVICH (САДЫКОВА Л.С.)
HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION - TIMOSHENKO MICHAIL KUZMICH (СОЛОДИЛОВА К.В.)
ALEMDAR KARAMANOV: "THE CRIMEAN HERMIT" (СУЛЕЙМАНОВА Э.Р.)
THE BARD OF THE CRIMEA (ТАРАСЕНКО С.И.)
NIKA TURBINA(ТОПОЛЬ О.Ю.)
IVAN KONSTANTINOVICH AIVAZOVSKY (ТОПОЛЬ О.Ю.)
SERGEI NIKOLAEVICH SERGEEV-TSENSKY (ЦАЙТЛЕР И.А.)
MIKHAIL PUGOVKIN – THE HONORARY CITIZEN OF YALTA (ЧЕРКАЩЕНКО О.И.)
DMITRY RACHADZHI (ЮНУСОВА З.Ф.)

Выдающиеся люди Крыма

На карте каждой страны есть место, в котором по-настоящему раскрылись таланты её творцов – писателей, поэтов, художников, музыкантов. В России – это Крым. Этот край, с его городами, степями, бухтами, древней историей стал источником вдохновения для многих русских писателей и поэтов, художников, музыкантов.

Крым всегда давал творческую энергию, удивление и восторг, возвышенные чувства художникам и поэтам, космонавтам и ученым, политикам и военным.

Известные люди России и Крыма – великие и загадочные представители своей страны, мысли, изобретения и решения которых приводили к знаковым событиям и оставили след в истории.

Это может быть выдающийся ученый, политик, художник, спортсмен или просто обычный человек, который своими поступками и достижениями стал легендой, представители различных профессий и сфер деятельности, которые повлияли на жизнь миллионов. Какими они были на самом деле? Что было источником их вдохновения? Какими принципами они руководствовались в своей жизни? Прошли ли они испытанием славой? Узнать судьбы героев можно узнать благодаря нашему новому проекту.

Государственным бюджетным образовательным учреждением дополнительного профессионального образования Республики Крым «Крымский республиканский институт постдипломного педагогического образования» при содействии Центра лингвистического образования АО «Издательство» «Просвещение» был подготовлен сборник электронных материалов «Выдающиеся люди Крыма», посвящённый роли Крыма, богатому своими традициями и выдающимися личностями, оставившими непередаваемый след в истории, науке, искусстве или политике.

Основными целями и задачами сборника стали – сохранение памяти о культурном и научном наследии региона.

Приоритетной задачей Российской Федерации в сфере воспитания детей является развитие высококонформной личности, разделяющей российские традиционные духовные ценности,

обладающей актуальными знаниями и умениями, способной реализовать свой потенциал в условиях современного общества, готовой к мирному созиданию и защите Родины.

На уроках важно рассказывать детям о выдающихся людях Крыма по нескольким причинам.

Во-первых, это позволяет уважать и ценить знание о заслугах крымских ученых, художников, писателей, музыкантов и других творческих личностей помогает сохранить и передать их творческое наследие следующим поколениям.

Во-вторых, изучение выдающихся личностей Крыма способствует развитию общекультурного образования и патриотизма. Это позволяет обогатить культурный кругозор и уважение к местным традициям и достижениям.

Также, это способствует привлечению внимания к историческим событиям, социальным и культурным процессам в регионе, и признанию их вклада в различные сферы жизни общества.

Наконец, знание о выдающихся личностях Крыма может служить для вдохновения, мотивации и поддержки талантливых молодых людей в их стремлении к достижению успехов в науке, искусстве и культуре.

Сборник «Выдающиеся люди Крыма» имеет практическую направленность и значимость и может быть использован в процессе обучения английскому языку в общеобразовательных учебных заведениях как в урочной, так и во внеурочной деятельности, знакомя обучающихся с историей родного края, воспитывая любовь к Родине и храня память о лучших людях родного края.

Спасибо всем учителям Республики Крым, кто участвовал в подготовке сборника «Выдающиеся люди Крыма». Готовя этот материал, учитель передает детям собственное неравнодушие к нашей великой истории и воспитывает в подрастающем поколении зрелого, ответственного человека, в котором сочетается любовь к большой и малой родине, уважение к культуре, традициям людей, которые живут рядом.

Костецкая Людмила Михайловна

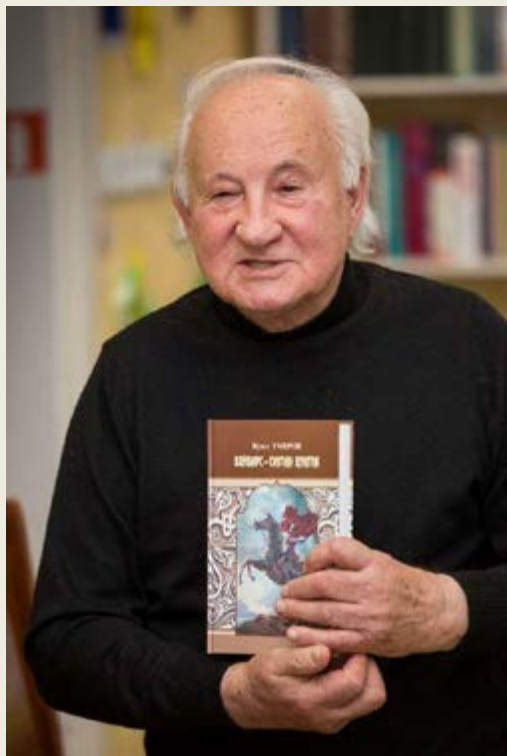
Заведующий центром филологического образования

ГБОУ ДПО РК КРИППО

UMEROV NUZET AVIBULAYEVICH. 6-7 КЛАССЫ

(АБЛЯМИТОВА ЭМИНЕ РЕДВАНОВНА , «МБОУ СОШ № 31» МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОДСКОЙ ОКРУГ СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Crimean Poet Nuzet Umerov



Nuzet Umerov is a Crimean Tatar poet, writer, and journalist.

The total number of his books is more than two million copies.

Nuzet Umerov was born on November 13, 1931 in Simferopol at a difficult time for the country. As a child he came through the Great Patriotic War and deportation. Nuzet Umerov dreamed to become a children writer, and his dream came true, he is **rightfully** considered the elder of Crimean literature!

Nuzet graduated from the International Literary Institute in Moscow. The **competition** at that time was eighty candidates per place, besides, the young man did not know Russian well, but when Korney Chukovsky got **acquainted** with his verses, he recommended to the entrance commission to give the young man a chance and was not mistaken.

During **entire** Umerov’s creative activity, he published more than thirty books in Russian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Uzbek and Crimean Tatar languages. Many performances and films are created based on the works of this author. Nuzet Umerov works

in many genres, he writes poems, novellas, short stories, historical novels and his books always have a **resounding** success!

Key words

Rightfully [ˈraɪtʃəli] (adv) - по праву
 Competition [kəmpiˈtɪʃn] (n) – соревнование, конкурс
 Acquaint [əˈkweɪnt] (v) – ознакомиться, знакомить
 Entire [ɪnˈtaɪə] (pron) – весь
 Resounding [rɪˈzaʊndɪŋ] (adj) – оглушительный, потрясающий

2. Read again and mark the statements Y (yes) or N (no).

1. Nuzet Umerov is a famous Crimean artist.
2. The poet was born on November 13, 1931 in Sevastopol.
3. Nuzet graduated from the International Literary Institute in Moscow.
4. Nuzet Umerov has published more than thirty books in Russian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Uzbek and Crimean Tatar languages.
5. The total number of Umerov’s books is more than one million copies.

Activity

1. Correlate the term and its meaning.

Poet	A) an exam that educational institutions organize to select applicants for entry.
Competition	B) a form of contemporary art, a genre of theatrical show.
Success	C) a writer who creates works in verse, the author of poetic works.
Performance	D) achieving the set goals in the planned business.

3. Answer these questions:

1. Are you familiar with the work of Nuzet Umerov?
2. What works of this author have you read?
3. Do you know other Crimean writers?
4. What other Crimean public figures do you know?

A TEACHER FOR ALL THE VILLAGE. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(ДИДКОВСКАЯ ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, БОБРОВА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, ЧЕРТОВСКИХ ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, ХРИСТОС ЕЛЕНА ФЕДОРОВНА, БАЛЫШЕВ ИВАН ИВАНОВИЧ, МБОУ «ЧИСТЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ГИМНАЗИЯ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОГО ТРУДА ИВАНА СТЕПАНОВИЧА ТАРАСЮКА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

A teacher for all the village

Meet Lidiya Pozdnyakova, the outstanding person of Chistenkoye.



Lidiya Pavlovna Pozdnyakova (5.04.1920- 2007) was the school teacher of Chistenkoye, the village in Simferopolskiy district. She was the one who took a great part in the history of this region.

One day in March, 1937, a young seventeen-year-old girl entered the class in the village called Chistenkoye.

This was Lidiya Pavlovna Pozdnyakova. Her teaching career lasted for more than 50 years in Chistenkoye.

She was born on the 5-th of April, 1920 in the village called Sabli. After finishing the college in Feodosiya, she came to Chistenkoye to work. She taught young children in the primary school. Three generations were her pupils. She told them about the fight of the Soviet people against Nazism. She was the one who raised the question of building up the monument of the victory in the War II of Chistenkoye. The monument was for village dwellers who fought in the War II. Lidiya Pavlovna was a patriot of her country. She was also the mentor for young people and on time she became a deputy for Chistenkoye Village Council. Lidiya Pavlovna’s pupils were her followers and have done much for Chistenkoye.

Vocabulary

- Build up-построить
- Follower-последователь
- Primary school- начальная школа Village Council- сельский совет
- Enter- входит
- Mentor- наставник
- Take part- принимать участие

Read the test and complete the form. 2. Speak about Pozdnyakova L P. using the form

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Famous for	

ALEXANDER GRIN. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(ВОЕВОДИНА ЛАРИСА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННАЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМ. Д. КАРБЫШЕВА Г. ФЕОДОСИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ»)

Alexander Grin

Glossary

Fruitful- плодотворный
 Family of exiles- семья выдворенных
 Live as a tramp-жить как бродяга
 Sought gold-мыл золото
 Climes = climate
 Gloomy – мрачный
 To be sentenced to exile- быть приговоренным к ссылке
 Cancer- рак
 Dedicate-посвящать
 Legacy- наследие



Alexander Grinevsky (pen name – Alexander Grin) lived in Theodosia for six years (1924-1930), then he moved to Staryi Krim. The Crimean period of his work was extremely fruitful.

He was born into a family of exiles from Poland, in Slobodskaya Vyatka Province. In 1896 at age 16, Grin finished a four-year Vyatka college and left for Odessa. He ran away from home and lived as a tramp, worked as a sailor, and a fisherman, sought gold in the Urals, and later served the army, where he joined the Socialist revolutionary party. However, his lush and romantic tales which transport the reader to exotic and refreshingly apolitical climes, worlds away from the author’s gloomy motherland, came to be in conflict with principles of the communist party.

During his life he has been arrested for propaganda and sentenced to exile three times. The most notable of his novels include *Scarlet Sails* (1923) perhaps the most famous of Grin’s works, *The Shining World* (1923), *The Golden Chain* (1925), *She Who Runs on the Waves* (1928), *Jessie and Morgiana* (1929) and *The Road to Nowhere* (1930).

Grin died of cancer, in poverty, at age 51 and his work was heavily censured by the communist party, but he remains a beloved literary figure in Russia. There are three museums dedicated to his legacy and every May 25 he is remembered in the graduation holiday “Scarlet Sails” (Aliye Parusa), considered one of the most beautiful holiday spectacles in Russia.

Activity. Read the text about Alexander Grin and complete the form, speak about A. Grin using the form.

Name	
Place of birth	
Places of living	
Died	
Famous works (novels)	
Legacy	

ALEXANDER GRIN. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(ДАНЧЕНКО ЯНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ-ДС №6 С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, Г. СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ)



Alexander Grin

Alexander Grin (23 August 1880 – 8 July 1932) was a Russian writer. The author of "Scarlet Sails" Alexander Grin spent 8 years of his life in the Crimea.

In 1924 the writer settled in Feodosia. From there, he went through the mountains to Koktebel to visit his friend Maximilian Voloshin. This route is still popular among tourists and is known as the "Grin's Trail."

The Crimean period of Grin's creativity was extremely fruitful for the writer - here he wrote four novels, including "Running through the waves," as well as many stories.

But in the last years of Grin's life his books were not printed at all, and the writer lived in complete poverty. He lived in the town of Stary Krim, where it was much cheaper to rent a house. Therefore, relatives chose the place for his grave on a hill - so that his favorite Black Sea could be seen from it.

We remember Alexander Green now and the best monument to him became the tradition: every year, during the graduation ball of Russian schoolchildren in St. Petersburg a ship with scarlet sails appears on the surface of the Neva River!

Key words: author-автор, route-маршрут, popular among tourists-популярный среди туристов, creativity-креативность, famous-известный, graduation ball-выпускной бал, complete poverty-полная нищета.

Activity

1. Answer the questions.

- When was Alexander Grin born?
- What is his most famous novel?
- Where did Alexander Stepanovich spend the last years of his life?

2. Tell about Alexander Grin.

5-7 КЛАССЫ

OUTSTANDING OLYMPIC CHAMPION. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(ЗИНОВЬЕВА ОЛЬГА ПАВЛОВНА, МБОУ «МАЛЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

«Faster, higher, stronger - together» - this is the motto of the Olympic Games. To take part in this Championship is a dream and goal for every professional athlete.

Outstanding Olympic Champion

In 1972, at the Championship in Munich, among the wrestlers of the classical style, the Crimean Tatar Kazakov Rustem Abdullaevich became the Olympic champion.



Rustem Abdullaevich Kazakov was born in 1947 in Tashkent in a family of Crimean Tatars. He began to engage in classical wrestling in 1959, in 1963 he won the championship of Uzbekistan, in 1963 and in 1964 he won the USSR championship among young men. In 1965, in Bulgaria, he won the first international tournament in his career. In 1967, he took seventh place at the World Championships in Bucharest. He was included in the Olympic team to participate in the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico City, but could not take part in the

competition due to injury. At the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, he wrestled in the weight category up to 57 kilograms. At these games, he became the first champion of Tatar nationality and was awarded the title of Knight of the Order of the "Badge of Honor"

After winning the Championship, his sports career continued. From 1963-1967, Kazakov played for Dynamo (Tashkent), and in 1968-1975 for the Armed Forces (Tashkent), since 1975 for the Armed Forces (Moscow). After completing his sports career in 1975, he began coaching, worked at CSKA, was a member of the coaching staffs. In 1989, Rustem Ablullaevich retired and moved to the Crimea the village of Perevalnoye where he currently lives. Today he is the President of the Crimean Federation of Tatar national wrestling Koresh and Vice-President of the Federation of wrestling of Crimea.

Activity

1. Read the text about Rustem Abdullaevich Kazakov and complete the form
2. Speak about Rustem Abdullaevich Kazakov using the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Places of living	
He is famous as	
When and where he became champion	

ISMAIL GASPRINSKIY - THE SUN OF THE CRIMEAN TATAR PEOPLE. 5-6 КЛАССЫ

(КЕНЖАЕВА СЕВИЛЯ ЛИНОРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №42 ИМ. ЭШРЕФА ШЕМБИ-ЗАДЕ»)

Ismail Gasprinskij - the Sun of the Crimean Tatar People



One of the most numerous nations of the Crimea is Crimean Tatars. The Crimean Tatar's culture would not be so bright and colorful if many talented people did not invest in its development; one of them was Ismail Gasprinskij.

Ismail Gasprinskij was born in 1851 in the village of Avdzhikoy near Yalta, and at his young age he began to work as a teacher in a Bakhchisarai school. The educational system of that time was **outdated** and needed to be **modernized**. Ismail Gasprinskij started to teach children in their native language not only the Koran but also geography, biology, physics.

In 1883 Ismail Gasprinskij became the publisher of the first Muslim newspaper "Terjiman" ("Translator"), which outlived its creator and existed for 35 years. Half of the newspaper was in Russian and half in Turkic. Later Gasprinskij published the first magazine for women and the first humour magazine in Turkic.

Now it is impossible to imagine the history of the Turkic world without the activities of Ismail Gasprinskij who offered **secular** education for Muslims and **contributed** a lot for its **development** as an **editor**, an educator and the author of **fiction** in his native language.

1. Answer the questions.

- 1) Who was Ismail Gasprinsky?
- 2) Where was he born?
- 3) What did he change in the structure of education?
- 4) What did he publish?
- 5) How can you translate "Terdzhiman"?

2. Find synonyms for these words in the text.

old - _____, new - _____, educate - _____, nonreligious - _____

3. Fill in the grid.

verb	noun	noun	adjective
	education		

Vocabulary

contribute – вносить вклад
development - развитие
editor – издатель
fiction – художественная литература
modernize -- обновить

numerous – многочисленные
outdated – устаревший
outlive - пережить
secular – светский

IVAN AIVAZOVSKY IN THE PAST AND IN THE PRESENT. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(КОЗИРУК МАРИЯ МАКСИМОВНА, МБОУ СОШ-ДС №6 С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, Г. СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ)

« Ivan Aivazovsky in the past and in the present»



This feeling or a habit is my second nature. I willingly spend winter in St. Petersburg, but if a little blows spring's wind, homesickness attacks me — I am drawn to the Crimea, to the Black Sea.

Ivan Aivazovsky was a famous Russian artist and landscape and seascape creator. He was born into the family of a destitute Armenian merchant in the Crimean city of Feodosia on 17 July 1817.

Aivazovsky spent his childhood in poverty on the outskirts of the city facing the beautiful Feodosia Bay and the ruins of an ancient Greek fortress. His talent was discovered at a very early age. He was sent to a gymnasium in Simferopol where he showed such amazing artistic skills that influential locals helped him



to move to St. Petersburg to enter the Academy of Art.

His first success was in 1835 when his sketch “Air Over Sea” received a silver medal in an art competition. He was trusted by the academy to continue his work on his own and moved back to the Crimea where he set up a shop and started painting his beloved Black Sea. He did most of his painting outside, watching the elements, and only going indoors to put the finishing touches on his masterpieces. Aivazovsky frequently compared his work to that of a poet: “The motions of live elements are imperceptible to a brush: painting lightning, a gust of wind or the splash of a wave. The artist must memorize them. The plot of the pictures is composed in my memory, like that of a poet; after doing a sketch on a scrap of paper.”



His life in the quiet coastal Feodosia was quite uneventful. He spent days in his workshop mixing paints and producing seascapes and in winters went to St. Petersburg to exhibit his works for the sophisticated Russian public.

Aivazovsky died on 19 April (2 May) 1900 at the age of 82. The heritage of Ivan Aivazovsky is huge – over 6000 canvases. The masterpieces such as “The Ninth Wave” (1850) or “The Black Sea” (1881) cause viewers to hold their breath at the sight of the endless, enchanting, almighty sea.

Key words:

seascape -- морской пейзаж
art competition – художественный конкурс
beloved - излюбленный
masterpieces - шедевры
to exhibit – выставлять (на выставке)

ACTIVITY

- Write down the adjectives which describe the artist and his works.
- Who is an artist for Aivazovsky?
- Explain his phrase about the Crimea. Why did he love his homeland so much?

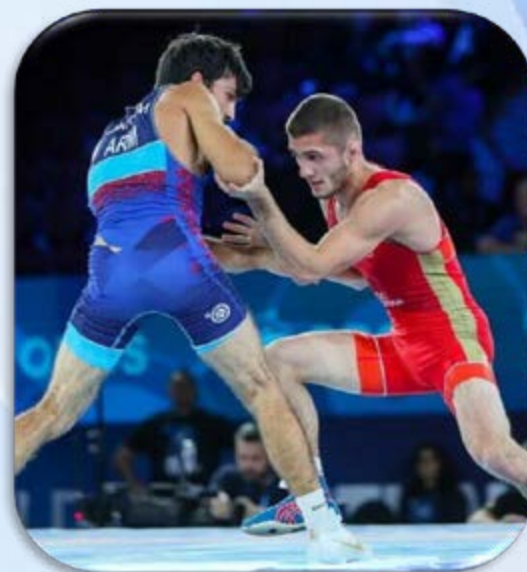
Outstanding people

«The past and present of the Crimea region»

All people can go in for sports, but not all of them can become champions.



We know a lot about physical training and sports. They are part of our everyday lives. Sports help people stay in good shape. Many students are interested in sports. They take part in sports activities and visit either a sports club or a sports school. Sometimes, competitions are held, and we hear about new champions.



Emin Nariman oglu Sefershaev, a resident of the Krasnogvardeyskoe district, is a wrestler. He was European champion in 2021, world junior championship medalist, Russian championship medalist, individual world cup winner, and international master of sports in Russia.

Apart from being a great wrestler, Emin is kind, daring and fit. He often donates money and personal possessions to charity funds and people who are in need. We are proud of such outstanding person as Emin Nariman oglu Sefershaev.

DISCUSS

*Why is sport very important in your life?
Can you imagine your life without sport?
What famous sportsmen do you know in your region?*

ACTIVITIES

Write a short e-mail to your English penfriend about outstanding person. In your e-mail write: name of person; country he/she is from; what he/she does; character qualities; achievements.

GLEB BAKSHI, A “BRONZE” OLYMPIC CHAMPION. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(КОТОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ДЁМИНА ЕКАТЕРИНА ОЛЕГОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №9» Г. СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ)

Gleb Bakshi, a “Bronze” Olympic Champion

1. Think of three questions you would like to ask G. Bakshi.
2. Read to see if you can answer your questions.

“When I step into the ring — I put on the mask of warrior“

Gleb Bakshi



U.S. has Muhammad Ali and Mike Tyson, Russia has Kostya Tszyu and the Crimea has Gleb Bakshi in boxing.

A Crimean, World boxing champion, Champion of Russia, world-class master of sports and the bronze medal owner of Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo Gleb Bakshi lives in Simferopol.

At the age of 7 he entered Simferopol Gymnasium 9 and at the same time his father brought him to the boxing school “Tavriya”. First, he trained three times a week. Three years later, he had trainings every day having no free time. But he was a good pupil.

At the age of 18 Gleb had to choose whether to continue his sport carrier because of financial issues. He had already gone for international competitions, but didn’t have money for that. Representatives of the Boxing Federation of the Crimea and Sports Training Center helped him. He worked in the boxing club handed out leaflets, as well as he worked as a loader.

The result was not long in coming. In 2018 he entered the Crimean State University and won Russian Boxing Championship. In 2019 he became a World boxing champion. In 2021 in Tokyo Olympics he won the “bronze”.

All his free time Gleb prefers travelling with his family. He visited many world cities, but anyway the Crimea is special for him.

Learn these words

financial issue, leaflet, loader, competition, championship, representative

ACTIVITY

1. Read the text about G.Bakshi and complete the form. Use the form to tell the class a short summary of the text.





Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Famous for	
Interesting facts	

2. Collect information about another famous Crimean athlete. Use textbooks, encyclopedias or the Internet. Present your information to the class.

5-7 КЛАССЫ

N.T. DUS IS A PATRIOT, MENTOR, HARD WORKER. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(КРОТОВА ГАЛИНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ «КРАСНОЗОРЬКИНСКАЯ НАЧАЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

<p>N.T. DUS IS A PATRIOT, MENTOR, HARD WORKER</p>	<p>As part of the Year of Teacher and Mentor 2023, I would like to tell you about a wonderful person with a capital letter and a rich biography - Nikolay Trofimovich Dus. The long-time resident of the region and aksakal of the village of Malenkoye turned 87 years old.</p>	
 	<p>Nikolay Trofimovich was born in the village of Urozhainoye, Simferopol region. Nikolay attended elementary school in Malenkoye and continued his studies in grades 5-7 in Ukromnoye. He studied at the Pedagogical Institute and received a specialist diploma. After graduating from university, he worked at Secondary School No.1 of Gvardeyskoye, and was deputy director for basic military training. Work experience is 33 years.</p> <p>Nikolay Trofimovich was the organizer of military field training in the Simferopol region, a participant and organizer of “Zarnitsa” in schools. For elementary school, the teacher developed the sports game “Zarnichka.” Together with the Central Committee “Komsomol”, whose commander was Georgy Timofeevich Beregovoy, in Moscow he developed the rules of the game "Orlionok". He trained teams and took part in the republican and union competitions “Orlionok”. In 1985, School No.1 of Gvardeyskoye won the republican competition in the city of Chernivtsi. The guys took part in the all-Union finals, which took place in the city of Pskov, and competed with the best 153 teams of the USSR.</p>	
<p>He organized trips along partisan paths and talked about pages of the history of his small homeland in live communication with young men and women.</p> 	<p>Nikolay Trofimovich is a member of the organizing committee of the Crimean regional public organization “Union of Beekeepers of Crimea”. Today Dus N.T. provides assistance to participants in a special military operation: participates in the volunteer movement of the Bastion group.</p>	 <p>Nikolay Trofimovich calls to remember the past and tell children and youth about historical events, to be patriots, and also to visit memorable places in Crimea, Russia as a whole, and study the history of their native land.</p>

ACTIVITY:

I Answer the questions:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. How old is Nikolay Trofimovich? | 4. What game did he create? |
| 2. Where does he live? | 5. Is Nikolay Trofimovich a patriot? Why? |
| 3. When was Nikolay Trofimovich born? | 6. What is his favourite hobby? |

II Retell the text using these questions

THE POET GENNADY ZAKHAROVICH GLUSHNEV. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(КУДА ЛЕНЗИЕ ИРКИНОВНА, МБОУ «НЕКРАСОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» КРАСНОГВАРДЕЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

The Poet Gennady Zakharovich Glushnev



Gennady Zakharovich Glushnev was born in 1940, in the village of Baykit, Krasnoyarsk Krai. He began his working life early. He worked on the railroad, was a sailor and participated in geological exploration expeditions.

Glushnev's poems were first published in 1967 in the almanac "Poetry Day", published by the Krasnoyarsk Book Publishing House. The poet wrote his poems for children. This was followed by publications in various central and regional periodicals. The poet became the winner of the All-Union competition "Our Motherland", which was held by the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda. His collections of poems are in different cities and villages of the Russian Federation, all the Union republics, as Glushnev's books were

published in 500,000 copies and translated into many languages.

Gennady Zakharovich moved to the village of Necrasovo, Krasnogvardeysky district in 1974. He died in 1999. His children and grandchildren live here today.

Activity

1. Read the text about Gennady Zakharovich Glushnev and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
His working life	
Died in	
Is famous for	

2. Speak about Gennady Zakharovich Glushnev using the form.

LARISA FISEISKAYA AND HER LITERARY WORK. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(КУРДЮКОВА ОЛЬГА СТЕПАНОВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ №3» ГАРМЯНСКА, РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Larisa Fiseiskaya and her literary work

Abstract: Larisa Fiseiskaya was from the Belogorsky district. From early childhood she fond of literature. After graduating from the institute she worked as a teacher of Russian literature and wrote seven poetry collections.

Key words: literary creativity, poem, book, literature, write.



Larisa Fiseiskaya was born on December 3, 1923 in the village of Zemlyanichnoye in the family of the gardener Volosov. Parents instilled a love of books to her from young childhood. Larisa learned the poems of classics and in primary classes she began to write poems. When she was ten her poems were written in school’s newspaper.

After World War II she graduated from Institute in Simferopol and worked as a teacher of literature and continued writing poetry. Only after retirement Larisa fully engaged in literary creativity. The themes of her works are patriotic, love, philosophical lyrics. But the main theme of her works is Crimea as love to native land. On her poems "Teacher's Waltz," "Southern Capital" composers wrote songs. The books "My Temple," "Memory of the Eternal Flame," "On the Palms of the Affectionate Sea," "The Seagull gave me a feather" were included in the golden fund of Crimean literature.

Larisa Fiseiskaya died in 2008 leaving behind a rich literary heritage.

Activities:

1. Read the text and answer the questions:
 - a) Where was born Larisa Fiseiskaya?
 - b) When did she start literary work?
 - c) What works were written by Larisa Fiseiskaya ?
 - d) What is the main theme of her works?

2. Fill out a fact file about Larisa Fiseiskaya

Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Literary works	
Date of birth	

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. KUTSOV GRIGORY PROKOPIEVICH – THE PAST AND THE PRESENT. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(КУЦОВА ЮЛИЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «НИКОЛАЕВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Kutsov Grigory Prokopievich (1931-2005)

Many of us associate September with school, with a first-former and with our first kindest teacher. But no one thinks that it can be a man, not a woman.



Kutsov Grigory Prokopievich (1931-2005) was born in the village of Kalach, Voronezhsky region.

Grigory Prokopievich Kutsov worked at school since 1955 in the village of Nikolayevka Simferopol region. First he worked as a primary teacher, but then he began to learn Ukrainian language. It was easy for him as he spent his childhoodⁱ among Kuban Cossacks and they left in his memory a feeling of special beauty of Ukrainian language and culture. Grigory Prokopievich always wore traditional Ukrainian costumes called «Vyshivanka», not being a citizen of that country he was a true Ukrainian in soul. In 1965 began to teach Ukrainian language at school. His lessons were filled with the highest poetry and they were not just lessons but a flight of the soul. Grigory Prokopievich awakened a true love for this subject in hundreds of students. Throughout his career all colleagues respected and there were a lot of grateful students. Grigory Prokopievich loved to read poetry from the stage and even took part in an artistic reading competition, that took place at the Russian Drama theatre and got a second diploma. At the Nikolayesky House of Culture he led the choir and sang Ukrainian folk songs.

The legendary teacher had some state diplomas from the Ministry of Education, a veteran of Labor and the Great Patriotic War.

Activity

1. Read the text about the teacher and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Career	
Awards	
Is famous for	

2. Ask 5 questions to your classmate about the teacher’s life.

ⁱ When you are a child

DEDICATED TO THE TEACHER. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(ЛАЗАРЕВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «МИРНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА №2» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Dedicated to the teacher

Evgeniya Fyodorovna Stepanenko was a teacher of history, who gave her heart to children every day. She was always helpful and supportive. For almost 55 years she has taught and educated hundreds of children. She believes that in order to work in school, the teacher must first of all love children.



She was born in 1937 in Kiev. In 1944 the family on resettlement moved to Crimea, to the village Isobilnoye of Alushta district. There were nine children in the family. Evgeniya was the eldest daughter and tried her best to help her parents. She graduated with honours from a seven-year school, then Yalta Pedagogical College and Mirnovskaya school. In those years it was Kakhovskaya school. Evgeniya has worked as a senior pioneer counselor for two years. Then she was given the first class, and in 1958 she became a primary school teacher. To this day, the first graduates visit the teacher and achievements maintain good relations. In 1957 she got married and her family lived in Mirnoye. In 1959 the favourite daughter Galina was born in Stepanenko's family. And today Evgeniya Fyodorovna has two granddaughters, two great-granddaughters and a great-grandson. There is an interesting fact in the pedagogical biography of Evgeniya Fyodorovna. She taught one of her graduates from the first to the tenth grade. While the children were in primary school, she completed her studies by correspondence in Simferopol Pedagogical Institute, got a diploma of history teacher and remained a class teacher in her class both in the middle and high school. For many years she conducted interesting search work with children, instilled in them love for the Motherland, respect for the national feat during the Great Patriotic War. For outstanding achievements in her work, Evgeniya Fedorovna was awarded the Order of "Badge of Honour" and the Order of the October Revolution, and in 2004 she was awarded the title of "Honoured Teacher of the Republic of Crimea".

Key words:
 educate graduate
 biography
 maintain
 outstanding
 achievements

Activity

1. Read the text about E.F. Stepanenko and complete the form. Speak about E.F. Stepanenko.

Important dates	
Family	
Awards	

2. Would you like to be a teacher? Explain why (not).

5-7 КЛАССЫ

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF OUR REGION.

ALEXANDER GRIN. 5-6 КЛАССЫ

(МЕДВЕДЕВА ЯДВИГА ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ ИМ. АНДРЕЕВА Н.Р.» ГОРОДА БАХЧИСАРАЙ, РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



Alexander Grin
(1880-1935)

Let's find out about famous Russian writer in Crimea!

KEY WORDS:

Alexander Grin, famous Russian writers, Crimea writers, «Scarlet Sails», «The Shining World», «The Golden Chain».

DISCUSS

- What novels did Alexander Grin write?
- Where did author live in Crimea?
- What is the best monument to Alexander Grin? Why?

ACTIVITY

Ask your partner about outstanding people in his/her region/city/town. Learn more about these people and write to us about them.

Alexander Grin (his real name is Alexander Grinevsky) was born in Slobodsky in 1880.

The author of «Scarlet Sails» spent 6 years of his life in Feodosia. He usually went through the mountains to Koktebel to visit his friend Maximilian Voloshin. This route is still popular among tourists and is known as the «Grin's Path».

In Crimea Alexander Grin wrote the most famous of his novels «She Who Runs on the Waves», «The Shining World», «The Golden Chain» and another short stories.

The best monument to Russian writer has become a great tradition. Every year during the graduation party of Russian students a sailing ship with fabulous scarlet sails appears on the surface on the Neva River!

The rest of his life Grin spent in a small town Stary Krym. His relatives chose a place for his grave on a hill – so that his beloved Black Sea could be seen from it.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE CRIMEA REGION.

THE LEGEND MAN. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(МЕМЕТОВА АРЗЫ КЫЗ РУСТЕМОВНА, МБОУ «КОЛЬЧУГИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА №2 С КРЫМСКОТАТАРСКИМ ЯЗЫКОМ ОБУЧЕНИЯ» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Outstanding people. The past and present of the Crimea region

The Legend Man

Time passes. Life passes. Only photographs remain, as mute witnesses of the past.

In the village of Kolchugino, Simferopol district, the first school with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction was founded in 1994 under the leadership of Ibraimov Sejelil

Ibraimov Sejelil was born in 1935 in the village of Markur, Bakhchisarai district. There were seven children in the family. The family experienced all the difficulties of wartime: cold, hunger, children did not know childhood. So the war years passed, the spring of 1944 came. On May 18, the family of Ibraimov Sejelil was deported to the Kostroma region. The difficulties of the war years continued here. The winter was very cold. From young to old, everyone worked at the sawmill. Many people died as a result of accidents: someone was left under the wheels of a trolley, someone was blocked by a tree, someone drowned. Despite all these difficulties, the people away from their homeland tried to preserve their language, culture and traditions. And the hope of returning gave them strength.



It was only in 1947 that he managed to sit at a school desk. He did not know Russian, but by the end of the school year he was already communicating freely with his peers and was awarded a diploma for academic success. Years have passed. In 1955, Ibraimov Seyelil began his career as a teacher of Russian language and literature. Later he became the head teacher of the school and worked for 16 years as the director of school No. 33 of the Akkurgan district, Tashkent region. Then he was appointed director of the school, where he taught young people working specialties. The family moved to the city of Soldatskoye. There he continued his teaching activities. A year later he was elected chairman of the City Council. He worked in this position for 10 years, until 1991. In 1991, his cherished dream comes true – he returns to his homeland, to the Crimea. In 1994, in the village of Kolchugino, under his leadership, the first school with the Crimean



Tatar language of instruction was opened in the Simferopol district. He worked as the director of this school, sparing neither strength nor health. Hard work, sleepless nights, worries – all this undermined his health. On September 1, 2008, he died. Now his business is continued by his children and grandchildren. From 2002 to the present, his daughter Asanova Usnia Sejelilovna has been the director of the school.

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. Who is the founder of the school in the village of Kolchugino?
2. Where was Ibraimov Sejelil born and who was he by profession?
3. Are there any famous, outstanding people in your city/village?

ACTIVITY

Tell about an outstanding personality in your city/village

VYACHESLAV LOZHKO: THERE IS NO ESCAPE FROM MEMORY. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(НОРОЯН ЮЛИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ТРУДОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Vyacheslav Lozhko: There is no escape from memory



Crimea is famous for its rich culture. Many writers were born on this glorious land. One of them is Vyacheslav Fedorovich Lozhko, a famous poet, prose writer, publicist and athlete. Born on March 29, 1940 in the city of Komsomolsk-on-Amur.

Vyacheslav Lozhko studied at evening school and a vocational school, and in his youth was actively involved in sports: boxing, sambo, and athletics.

In 1968 he moved to Crimea, to Koktebel, where his literary activity began. The first publications of his works date back to 1973, the lines of his works are filled with sincerity, emotion, kindness, wisdom* and sadness.

Lozhko is the author of many books of articles. He owns the unique book “Silver Memory of Koktebel,” which tells about Russian classics who admired the beauty of Crimea and the works they conceived or created in Crimea: Bryusov, Bulgakov, Gorky, Gumilyov.

V. Lozhko remains a true patriot of Crimea today. He is doing everything to draw attention to the problems of Koktebel in order to revive his creative life.

Key words:

***the ability to think and act using knowledge, experience and understanding.**



1. Find the most interesting facts from the life of V. Lozhko.
2. Using information from additional sources, answer the question: why V.Lozhko is one of the most active figures of the Crimea?

ALEXANDER PETROVITCH BOGDANOV THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(ОСТАШЕВСКАЯ ЛЕНУРА АМЕТОВНА, ХАЛИЛОВА ЛЕНУРА ЮСУПОВНА, МБОУ «ПАРТИЗАНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМ. А.П. БОГДАНОВА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Outstanding People

Do you know that there are many people in the world who stand out from others? They are desperately brave, decent, devoted to their Motherland

Spotlight on Russia presents Alexander Petrovitch Bogdanov the Hero of the Soviet Union



I want to tell you about the person I admire. Alexander Petrovitch Bogdanov was born in Crimea on 5, January 1951. Since 1983, he served in Afghanistan and was a military adviser to the military unit of the DRA border troops. Bogdanov participated in the planning, preparation and implementation of 15 successful military operations; two groups of Mujahideen were destroyed by the forces of this military unit. On May 18, 1984, being surrounded by superior Mujahideen forces, Bogdanov received three serious wounds but continued to fight and died in hand-to-hand combat. Alexander Petrovitch Bogdanov is the person who studied at Simferopol region school. Now the Partizanskoye school is named after him.

Activity

Find information about the Hero of the Soviet Union of your place. Tell about him/her

Discuss

Have you ever seen a Hero of the Soviet Union or Russia?
How do you think what qualities should a hero have?
Would you like to be a hero? Why?

5-7 КЛАССЫ

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE CRIMEA REGION.

OLGA GRIGORIEVA-KLIMOVA. 5-6 КЛАССЫ

(ПЕТРЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ КЛИМОВНА, МБОУ ЩЁЛКИНСКАЯ СОШ №1 ЛЕНИНСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

“Outstanding people. The past and present of the Crimea region”

Olga Grigorieva-Klimova

Olga Grigorieva-Klimova was born in 1984.

A graduate of secondary school No. 1 in Shchelkino.

She graduated from the Crimean Art School named after Nikolay Samokish and the National Academy of Fine Arts and Architecture of Ukraine in Kiev.

She is a contemporary Russian portrait artist, representing the Crimean School of Painting.

She is tall and thin with short dark hair. She is sociable and friendly.

She works in the genres of painting and graphics and she is a master of the portrait. The central theme of her work is humanity. She started exhibiting her work in 2007. Her artworks are found in private collections and galleries in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, the USA, Canada, Taiwan, Romania, China, England, Scotland, Switzerland, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Israel, the UAE, Slovakia, New Zealand, Turkey, Chile, and Argentina.



ACTIVITY:

1. Read again and complete the fact file below

Full name	
Born	
Hometown	
Personal details	
Occupation	
Collections and galleries	

2. Use the internet to find her paintings and write a short description one of them.

MOZGOV ALEXANDER DMITRIEVICH. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(ПОВАР СВЕТЛАНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА №1 ИМ. А. А. ДРАГОМИРОВОЙ»)

Mozgov
Alexander
Dmitrievich

Spotlight on Russia studied the outstanding people of Dzhankoy



Alexander Dmitrievich Mozgov (1959-1981), lieutenant, reconnaissance platoon commander, served in the Republic of Afghanistan. Alexander was born on June 5, 1959 in the village Dronki, Gomel region in the family of a military man.

Alexander Mozgov studied at school No. 1 in Dzhankoy, Crimea. He graduated from the Kiev Higher Educational Institution. Alexander served in the Armed Forces of the USSR from September 1, 1976. Then he served in the Republic of Afghanistan since August 1980.

According to description from his place of service, Alexander Mozgov was disciplined and efficient. Also he had good organizational skills. In a battle near the village of Naushar in Logar province in January 1981, he suppressed several firing points with fire from a machine gun and a grenade launcher. For the successful operation he was awarded the Order of the Red Star.

On November 12, 1981, the reconnaissance patrol he commanded came under enemy fire. While performing a combat mission, showing heroism and courage, he was wounded in the heart area, but did not leave the battlefield. In the ensuing battle, Mozgov died. For courage, bravery and unparalleled bravery shown during combat missions, he was awarded two Orders of the Red Star (the second - posthumously). He was buried in Dzhankoy, Republic of Crimea.

Activities

1. Read the text about Alexander Dmitrievich Mozgov and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupation	
Is famous for	
Died in	

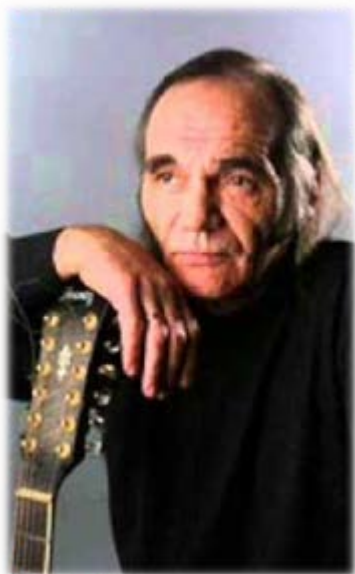
2. Speak about Mozgov A.D. using the form.

YATSUNENKO SERGEI GRIGORIEVICH. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(РАКИТЯНСКАЯ-ПЯСЕЦКАЯ НАТАЛЬЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА №1 ИМ. А. А. ДРАГОМИРОВОЙ»)

Yatsunenکو
Sergei
Grigorievich

Spotlight on Russia studied the outstanding people of Dzhankoy



Yatsunenکو Sergei Grigorievich was born on January 31, 1956 in a train. He served in the Baltic Fleet, fished on Sakhalin, was a forester in Belarus, a rural club manager in the Crimea. He lived in the village Zarechnoye, that is not far from Dzhankoy, in Kazakhstan and in Singapore. Sergei Grigorievich dug coal in Anthracite and mined animals in the North. Also he lived in Kyiv.

When someone asked about his profession, he answers that he is a groom. Some people said that he lives in Dzhankoy. But is it so?

He wrote songs based on his poems. He released the CD through considerable efforts of friends. His the most famous songs are “Still Life with a Pistol”, “I Work as a Sea Watchman”, the cassette “Night Traveler” (1999). In January 2008 the first licensed disk “Mukholov” was released.

It very rarely happens that an author is successful in both philosophical and comic songs. Sergei Yatsunenکو does both excellently.

As a result of his wanderings, Sergei lost his home and acquired a bunch of illnesses. Through the efforts of Simferopol friends, Yatsunenکو was placed in the neurological department of the central republican hospital on December 19, 2012.

Sergei Yatsunenکو died on April 5, 2013.

Activities

1. Read the text about Yatsunenکو Sergei Grigorievich and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupation	
Is famous for	
His most famous works	
Died in	

2. Speak about Yatsunenکو S.G. using the form.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS «LION-MAN» OLEG ZUBKOV . 5-6 КЛАССЫ

(РОМИНА АЛЕСЕЯ ВАЛЕРИЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №12»)

The world-famous «lion-man» Oleg Zubkov



Oleg Zubkov is the creator and the owner of the Zoo «Skazka» and the lion park «Taigan». His credo: «Do, make, create something new».

Oleg Zubkov was born in 1968 in Kurskaya Oblast in a poor family, and after the 8th form, he decided to go anywhere to start his life himself. He hadn't money but had a dream. His first victory was the entrance to «Kerch Navigation School». He studied well and then entered the «Kiev Navy Higher School». It was his second victory.

Soon Oleg moved to Yalta. There was a small zoo under bad conditions in the town. The idea to reconstruct it came to Oleg's mind. He bought it and for that he had to sell all his property, including a 3-roomed flat in Yalta. Few years passed, and a new attractive Zoo «Skazka» appeared. It was his third victory.



In 2012 Oleg Zubkov opened the lion park «Taigan» near Belogorsk. The park has become «the Crimean magnificent attraction».

At first tourists didn't know much about «Taigan» so Zubkov started his video blog and a lot of travellers began to visit the lion park. That was Oleg's fourth victory. Very soon people all over the world learnt about Zubkov's friendship with lions and Oleg got the nickname «lion-man». That is his fifth victory.



One day Oleg Alexeevich got an offer from Portuguese community to move his Zoos on the Atlantic coast. But as Zubkov is a patriot of his country he refused.



Now some tourists say: «Who hasn't been to the lion park that one hasn't been to the Crimea».

Activity

1. Mention Oleg Zubkov's 5 victories.
2. Visit «Taigan» lion park\Zoo «Skazka» or learn about them from the Internet and make a list of the animals kept there.
3. Study the map of «Taigan» and mark rare and endangered animals there.

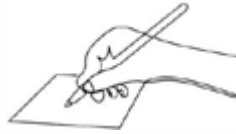
Vocabulary	
Property –	имущество, собственность
To be under bad condition –	БЫТЬ В ПЛОХОМ СОСТОЯНИИ
Community --	сообщество

A TEACHER WITH THE SOUL OF POET. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(САВУЛЯК ВИКТОРИЯ БОРИСОВНА, МБОУ «СОВЕТСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА №1» СОВЕТСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

*A teacher
with the soul
of poet*

Do you have a favourite book or an author? Do you like reading?



He was a brilliant teacher and poet, and a favourite with all Crimean literature fans.

Spotlight on Russia tells you about Vasilij Latanskiy from Sovetskiy, which works vividly and easily opened the world of childhood with a lyrical grin.



Vasily Grigoryevich Latansky was born on November 18, 1938 in a family of farmers. After graduating from high school, he worked in the editorial office of a regional newspaper, served in the army, and studied at the Faculty of Philology of the I. Franko Lviv State University. He took an active part in the work of the University literary studio "Frank's forge". He headed it for two years. In 1965, after graduating from the University, he came to the Crimea, to the village of Prudy, where he worked as a teacher, school director, and head of the district. For more than forty years, he has been teaching children his native language at a secondary school in Prudy village, Sovetskiy District. A third of the villagers were his students, for whom he was both a teacher and a mentor. Vasily Grigoryevich said about the school as follows: "School for me is both joy and work, but not hard labor, but painstaking - school is my life." Veteran of pedagogical work. Excellent student of education. He began publishing from the sixth grade in newspapers and magazines "Zvezda", "Barvinok", in many district, regional, Republican newspapers, in collective collections. He writes for children and about children, does not shy away from journalism, literary criticism, and translates from Russian. Member of the National Union of writers. Author of the book for children and adults "Uzhinok", "What eyes, such a world", "Where did the Bear Mountain come from".



*And the days run like fast
water,*

*And the maples are
whispering something near
the school...*

*I have dedicated my years to
children,*

*I was always in love with my
work!*



How many books do you read every year? Is it enough?

Would you like to write a poem, play or novel yourself?

Do you enjoy reading poetry?
Do you have a favourite poem?

Tell us about an author (poet, writer) from your region.



SELIM SHAKIR. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(САДЫКОВА ЛИЛЯ САМЕДИНОВНА, ОСТАПЧУК ВИКТОРИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СЕНОКОСНЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД ИМЕНИ КАВАЛЕРА ОРДЕНА МУЖЕСТВА В.МАЗУРА» РАЗДОЛЬНЕНСКОГО РАЙОНА)

Shakir Selim



Shakir Selim is talented Crimean Tatar poet and translator. He was born in the now-vanished village Lastochkino (which was not far from Senokosnoe village) of Razdolnensky district. During deportation at the age of two, together with his family, he got to the Jambai district of the Samarkand region as part of the UzSSR. In 1974, Selim graduated from the Philological Faculty of Samarkand University.

In 1989, the poet returned to Crimea, where he got position of assistant editor of the newspaper “Dostluk” (Sipferopol). After that he was chief editor of “Yildiz” magazine (1998-2008).

He began publishing his works in 1963. His first book of poetry was published in 1971. In 1992, the poet headed the Council of Crimean Tatar Writers. He was also member of the USSR Writers' Union since 1982. In addition to poetic activity, he was also working in translations into the Crimean Tatar language. The date of his death is November 18, 2008.

Vocabulary:

- now-vanished [naʊ-ˈvæniʃt] теперь исчезнувший
- district [ˈdɪstrɪkt] район
- deportation [diːpɔːˈteɪʃn] депортация
- faculty [ˈfækəltɪ] факультет
- return [rɪˈtɜːn] возвращаться
- assistant editor [əˈsɪstənt ˈedɪtə] заместитель редактора
- chief editor [tʃiːf ˈedɪtə] главный редактор
- in addition [ɪn əˈdɪʃn] кроме того

Activity:

Ex. 1 Find the adjectives in the text that describe the following nouns.

1. _____ village
2. _____ editor
3. _____ poet and translator
4. _____ faculty
5. _____ activity
6. _____ language

Ex. 2 Use phrases from ex. 1 in sentences of your own.

5-7 КЛАССЫ

INSPIRING PEOPLE: BEKIR CHOBAN-ZADE. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(СУЛЕЙМАНОВА ДИЛЯРА АКБАРАЛИЕВНА, МБОУ «ЗУЙСКАЯ СШ № 2 ИМ. С. СЕИТВЕЛИЕВА» БЕЛОГОРСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Which famous Crimean Tatar authors do you know or have you read? We will learn about the most famous Crimean Tatar poet and scholar - Bekir Choban-zade.

Inspiring people: Bekir Choban-zade



On May 15, 1893, Bekir Choban-zade was born in the village of Argin near Belogorsk in Crimea. He taught at the universities of Hungary and Switzerland, was the rector of the Taurida Academy (Crimea) and Baku University. At the age of 44, his life came to an abrupt end - on October 13, 1937, he was executed. But the poet left a great gift to mankind - his knowledge. Many remember him as a poet who wrote nostalgically about his native Crimea.

His real name was Bekir Vaap oglu. He began to call himself Choban-zade as a sign of gratitude to his father, who was a simple shepherd (choban) and did everything to give education to his son. The first publication of the future famous poet dates back to 1906, when he was only 13 years old. And already at 26 he defended his doctoral dissertation and became a professor at the Budapest and Lausanne universities. Choban-zade was a polyglot and the first professor of Turkology in the Soviet East.

Activities

1. Read the text again and complete the form:

a shepherd	пастух
an abrupt end	внезапная смерть
to be executed	быть казненным
mankind	человечество
nostalgically	ностальгически
a sign of gratitude	знак благодарности
dissertation	диссертация

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Places of living	
Died in	
Is famous for	

2. Speak about B. Choban-zade using the form.

3. Discuss:

*Hey, swallow, swallow! Spread your wings wide!
If you get caught by the enemy on the ground,
You may be deprived of a homeland, like the Tatar! ...
Sorrowful people, great people! People with stunted lungs!
I was born amidst you, I am one of you. I am a weed in your garden,
I am a weed in your garden.
(B. Choban-zade, From Kollar Demir, Budapest, 1919)*

- How do you feel about reading Russian or Crimean Tatar poems in English?
- Do you know any other famous poet who has achieved success through hard work and determination?

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE CRIMEA REGION.

SERGEY ALEXANDROVICH KARYAKIN 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(ТИЩЕНКО АННА ПЕТРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №1 ПГТ ЛЕНИНО ЛЕНИНСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Outstanding people.
The past and present
of the Crimea region.**

KEYWORDS:

**chess player, game,
champion, competition,
career.**

**Sergey Alexandrovich
Karyakin**



Sergey Karyakin is an outstanding chess player of Russia, listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the youngest grandmaster in the history of the existence of this sport. In addition to classical chess, he became a champion in rapid chess. During his career as a chess player, he won many victories in the most difficult games. Since February 2023, he has been heading

the Chess Federation of the Moscow region.

Sergey Karyakin's hometown is Simferopol. The boy was born there on January 12, 1990. Success has accompanied Sergey Karyakin since childhood. Having won the Ukrainian and European competitions, at the age of fourteen he became the champion of the Chess Olympiad among the Ukrainian national team.

In 2015, a "duel" with Peter Svidler took place at the World Cup in Baku, as a result, a large audience watched the dramatic final, during which Karyakin deservedly won. The grandmaster did not want to stop at what he had achieved and set himself the goal of becoming a world champion. The further path was very eventful: in March 2016, the athlete became the first among a large number of applicants to play with the world champion.

ACTIVITY

1. Are the following statements true or false?

- a) Sergey became a champion in rapid chess.
- b) Karyakin was born in Sebastopol.
- c) In 2015, he took part in a "duel" with Magnus Carlsen at the World Cup in Baku.

2. What else do you know about Sergei Karyakin or other outstanding sportsmen of Crimea?

ILYA SELVINSKY. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(ТОПОЛЬ ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ИШУНСКИЙ УВК ИМЕНИ ГЕНЕРАЛ-ЛЕЙТЕНАНТА ЖИДИЛОВА ЕВГЕНИЯ ИВАНОВИЧА)

Ilya Selvinsky



Ilya Lvovich (Elliy-Karl) Selvinsky (1899-1968) - poet, playwright, literary critic. He tried himself in many areas: theater actor, longshoreman, circus wrestler - this is not a complete list of his professions. During the Civil War, Selvinsky fought near Perekop in the ranks of the Red Army.

His first poetic experiments brought him great fame: masterly poems with polyphonic melody, a riot of colors and rhythmic transitions made a very strong impression on readers and specialists.

Selvinsky's poetic and stylistic experiments largely determined the poetic direction called constructivism. In the mid-1920s he became the organizer of the Constructivist Literary Center, as well as its ideological inspirer.

This stage was the most striking in the poet's literary biography. Subsequently, his poetic style underwent significant changes.

In the 30s, Selvinsky traveled a lot around the country on business and as a correspondent for Pravda. This is reflected in the poet's work. Epic and drama, recreating the appearance of different eras and peoples, occupy the main place in it.

Activity

1. Read the text about Aivazovsky and complete the form:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Where did he fight?	
Work for	
Poetic style	
Is famous for	

2. Speak about Aivazovsky using the form.

HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION FETISLYAM (ANATOLIY) ABILOVICH ABILOV. 5-7 КЛАССЫ

(УМЕРОВА ЛИЛИЯ ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «ЗАРЕЧЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА С КРЫМСКОТАТАРСКИМ ЯЗЫКОМ ОБУЧЕНИЯ – ДЕТСКИЙ САД» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Hero of the Soviet Union Fetislyam (Anatoliy) Abilovich Abilov (15 March 1915 – 15 August 2005)



Anatoly (Fetislyam) Abilovich Abilov was born and grew up in the village of Jadra-Sheikh-Eli (now the village of Udarnoye, Dzhankoy district, Crimea). Abilov participated in the Bryansk, Western, 1st and 2nd Belorussian fronts. He participated in the defense of Tula, Moscow, Berlin and other operations. He was wounded three times and concussed once. He has many awards on his account: Hero of the Soviet Union, Order of Lenin, Four Orders of the Red Banner, Order of Suvorov 3rd Class, Order of Kutuzov 3rd Class, Order of the Patriotic War 1st Class, Honorary Citizen of Zhukovsky (since 2005).

He especially distinguished himself during the Berlin operation. On the night of April 20, 1945, the regiment crossed the Oder River and he was the first to break into the enemy trenches.



Colonel Abilov ended the war of the Guards as the commander of the 44th rifle regiment and the 108th rifle division.

In September 2019, the son of Fetislyam Abilov, Dmitry (captain of the 1st rank retired, head of the production association "Kvant"), came to the Victory Lesson in Kalinovka village of Dzhankoy district from Moscow. He brought a lot of materials for the future museum of the Abilov military dynasty. Abilov's wife, brother and nephew were also military men.

Activity

1. Read the text and complete the form

Name	
Place of birth	
Main battles	
Major awards	
Abilov’s son Dmitriy	
Abilov’s family	

2. Tell about Fetislyam Abilov using the form



GLEB BAKSHI, A “BRONZE” OLYMPIC CHAMPION. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(АМЗАЕВА ЗАРЕМА ХАЙРИЕВНА, «ГИМНАЗИЯ ИМЕНИ АНДРЕЕВА НИКОЛАЯ РОДИОНОВИЧА» ГОРОДА БАХЧИСАРАЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Ismail bey Gasprinskiy

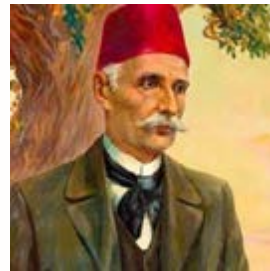


Ismail Gasprinskiy was an outstanding person from Crimea. He was a Crimean Tatar intellectual, educator, publisher and Pan-Turkist politician who inspired the Jadidist movement in Central Asia. He was one of the first Muslim intellectuals in the Russian Empire, who realized the need for education and cultural reform and modernization of the Islamic community.

He was born in 1851 and died in 1914. He was a writer, publisher, educator, and politician. He founded the first Crimean Tatar newspaper called Terciman in 1883. He also wrote many books and articles about education, culture, and politics.

Gasprinskiy believed that education was very important for the development of society. He opened a school in Bakhchisaray in 1888, where he taught children from different ethnic backgrounds.

In conclusion, Ismail Gasprinskiy was a remarkable person who contributed greatly to the development of Crimea. His legacy continues to inspire people today.



Key words: *education, development, politician, writer, culture*

Activities

Can You Tell which Sentences are True and which are False?

1. Ismail Gasprinskiy was born in 1914.
2. Gasprinskiy was a writer, publisher, educator, and politician.
3. Gasprinskiy believed that education was not important for the development of society.

Let's Answer the Following Questions!

1. Who was Ismail Gasprinskiy and what were his professions?
2. What was the name of the first Crimean Tatar newspaper founded by Gasprinskiy, and when was it established?
3. What topics did Gasprinskiy write about in his books and articles?

HEROES ARE NEAR... 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(БЕКИРОВА ЗАРЕМА РУСТАМОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1 ИМЕНИ К.И.ЩЁЛКИНА» ГОРОДА БЕЛОГОРСКА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

If you want to be somebody, somebody really special, be yourself!

Spotlight on Russia studied outstanding people. The past and the present of Crimea region

Heroes are near...

Kirill Ivanovich Shchelkin (17 May 1911- 8 November 1968) was a key figure in Soviet program of nuclear weapons who made theoretical and experimental contribution in combustion and gas dynamics. In 1924, his family moved to Karasubazar (now Belogorsk) in the Crimea. In 1928, he enrolled at the Crimean Pedagogical Institute. Creativity was a necessity of his life. He was always successful thanks to his great powers of intuition, quest for something new, unknown, insistence, amazing ability to work. He always set the highest goals for himself without fearing any difficulties and overcoming them thanks to his obsession in work, great passion for knowing the essence of things. His works are of great practical value. Their findings were used by many safety specialists, and jet and rocket engine developers. For his big contribution and development of nuclear field, the young city of Shchelkino and secondary school № 1 in Belogorsk got his name in honour of the outstanding Crimean citizen.



Activity	
1. Read the text about Kirill Ivanovich Shchelkin and complete the form.	
Name :	
Date of birth:	
Education:	
Is famous for:	
2. Speak about famous people of your region.	

EAGLES ARE DYING IN THE SKY. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(БЕЛЯВСКАЯ ЗОРЕ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «КРАСНОГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1»)

*“Outstanding people.
The past and present of
the Crimea region”*

Eagles are dying in the sky.

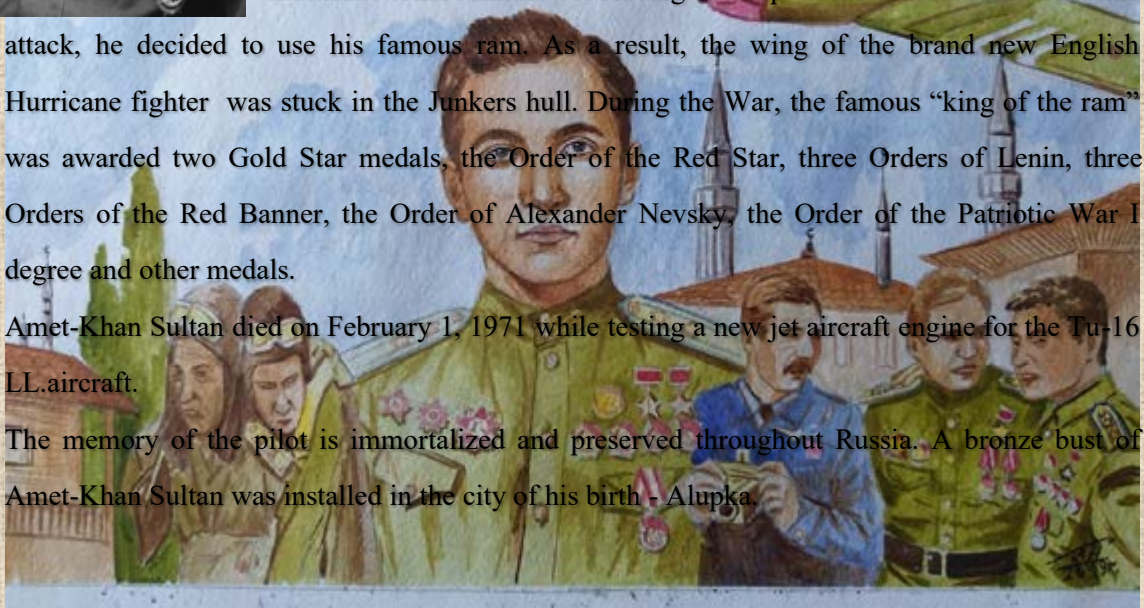


Amet-Khan Sultan is twice Hero of the Soviet Union. Having entered the top ten best ace pilots during the Great Patriotic War, in peacetime Amet-Khan Sultan became a tester of new aviation and space technology. He truly was an outstanding personality of the 20th century

Amet-Khan showed his incredible courage in the very first days of the Great Patriotic War: he covered Soviet troops from the air, protected refugee convoys, and destroyed enemy columns. On May 31, 1942, Amet-Khan Sultan shot down the first plane in his life - the German multifunctional Junkers-88. Having used up all his combat reserves in the attack, he decided to use his famous ram. As a result, the wing of the brand new English Hurricane fighter was stuck in the Junkers hull. During the War, the famous “king of the ram” was awarded two Gold Star medals, the Order of the Red Star, three Orders of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of Alexander Nevsky, the Order of the Patriotic War I degree and other medals.

Amet-Khan Sultan died on February 1, 1971 while testing a new jet aircraft engine for the Tu-16 LL aircraft.

The memory of the pilot is immortalized and preserved throughout Russia. A bronze bust of Amet-Khan Sultan was installed in the city of his birth - Alupka.



Activity

Discuss

What do you most admire about Amet-Khan Sultan? **Why** should we remember his feats?

Write

a quiz for your classmates about Amet-Khan Sultan’s life.

Find

synonyms for words from the text: (**feat, award, outstanding, courage, immortalize**). Make sentences.

Make

a presentation about war heroes

EVGENII VLADIMIROVICH WULFF. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ВОЕВОДИНА ЛАРИСА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННАЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМ. Д. КАРБЫШЕВА С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО ЯЗЫКА Г. ФЕОДОСИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ»)



Evgenii Vladimirovich Wulff (1885–1941) was a Russian Empire and Soviet biologist, botanist and plant geographer.

Wulff was born in the Crimea and studied at Moscow University 1903-1906. He obtained his PhD in biology from the University of Vienna, Austria, in 1909. He then returned to the Crimea and took up a position at the famous Nikitsky Botanical Garden near Yalta. He worked there 1914-1926, undertaking studies of the vegetation and flora of Crimea and founding the multi-volume *Flora Taurica*. 1921-1926, he also was professor at the Tavrida University of Crimea.

He then moved to the Vavilov All-Union Institute of Crop Plants in Leningrad to expand his scientific studies. He took a particular interest in the history of plant geography. He published a monograph on this topic in 1932, which was translated to English and published in the West posthumously. This book has been hailed as one of the twentieth century's key writings in the evolution of plant geography. In 1934, he was made professor at the Pokrovsky Pedagogical Institute, where he taught botany parallel to his research at the Vavilov Institute. In 1936, he published his *Historical Geography of Plants*, of which an expanded version was published posthumously.

Wulff died in 1941 during the Siege of Leningrad - killed by an exploding bomb.

Glossary	Activity
<p>A plant geographer- географ растений to obtain- получить PhD – докторская степень To take up a position- занять должность To undertake studies – проводить исследования A multi-volume Flora Taurica- многотомная книга «Флора Таврики» the Vavilov All-Union Institute of Crop Plants- Всесоюзный институт культурных растений имени Вавилова to expand- расширить a monograph- монография posthumously-посмертно to be hailed- быть названным the Siege of Leningrad- блокада Ленинграда an achievement- достижение</p>	<p>Read the text about E.Wulff and answer the questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) When and where was E.Wulff born? 2) Where did E.Wulff study? 3) In what field did E.Wulff obtain his PhD? 4) Where did he work after returning to the Crimea? 5) What multi-volume did he found? 6) What was his achievement after moving to Leningrad? 7) When did he become a professor at the Pokrovsky Pedagogical Institute? 8) Name his works that were published posthumously. 9) When did he die?

PUSHKIN IN THE CRIMEA. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ГАВРИЛОВА ТАТЬЯНА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ-ДС №6 С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, Г. СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ)

PUSHKIN IN THE CRIMEA



“MY SPIRIT WILL FLY

Pushkin, an outstanding Russian poet, stayed in Gurzuf for two weeks with the family of the Raevskys in August 1820.

A. Pushkin was in his *exile* to the South that time. Pushkin *admired the impressive scenery* of Gurzuf, huge Ayu-Dag mount and enjoyed the noise of the sea.

In Gurzuf A. Pushkin learnt English and translated some of the poems of Byron. N. Raevsky, who knew English rather well, and his sister, who spoke English like a native, helped Pushkin with his translations.

In the Crimea A. Pushkin heard the legend about the Fountain of Tears in Bakhchisarai Khan’s Palace. Bakhchisarai *inspired* A. Pushkin *to create* the famous poems about the Fountain of Tears.

Gurzuf was the *cradle* of “Evgeniy Onegin”. Later Pushkin conceded his time in Gurzuf to be “the happiest minutes of life”.

Pushkin was sure that his *spirit* would fly to Gurzuf and on June 6, 1989 his words came true – on his 190th birthday anniversary Pushkin’s Literary Memorial Museum was opened in the house he stayed.



Key words

exile - ссылка, изгнание *cradle* - колыбель
to admire the impressive scenery – любоваться впечатляющими пейзажами
inspired - вдохновленный *spirit* - дух
to create – создавать

ACTIVITY:

- I. Discuss the answers to these questions.**
 1. *Why did A. Pushkin learn English in Gurzuf?*
 2. *Who helped him to learn English ?*
 3. *Why was the Southern coast and Bahchisarai so dear to Pushkin ?*
 4. *What poems were written in the Crimea ?*
- II. Speak about Pushkin based on the answers to the questions above.**

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF THE CRIMEA REGION.
IVAN KONSTANTINOVICH AIVAZOVSKY. 8-9 КЛАССЫ
 (ГЕМЕДЖИ АХТЕМ ГИРЕЕВИЧ, МБОУ " УКРАИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА")

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF CRIMEA



Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovsky - Russian Romantic

Ivan Aivazovsky is one of the greatest marine painters of all time, collector, philanthropist, academician, who was born in Crimea in the city of Feodosia. He was accepted as an honorary member of the Academies of Arts in St. Petersburg and in Europe

The sea entered the life of Ivan Aivazovsky from childhood. He loved it passionately, selflessly, and perhaps that is why he has no equal in the poetic depiction of the elements, in the honed skill of his canvases. He, a simple Armenian boy drawing with charcoal on the walls of houses, managed to reach the heights of skill, become a master of classical landscape, and capture the power and beauty of seascapes on canvas. After fame and wealth, he tried to bring as much benefit as possible to his hometown. An art school and an art gallery appeared in Feodosia, the artist initiated the creation of a museum of antiquities, and with his money they began to build a railway and water supply system. Moreover, the water supply was supplied to Aivazovsky's personal source. Having become acquainted with need as a child, Aivazovsky always tried to help those in need, and proceeds from exhibitions, of which there were more than fifty, usually went to charity. In his correspondence, newspaper advertisements, and reviews of exhibitions, it is always stated that the entire entrance fee is completely donated to some organization for help - an orphanage, widows, disabled soldiers, or for some other purpose. In an effort to develop art in Crimea, Aivazovsky opened an art school-workshop in Feodosia. He also took care of setting up a library in Feodosia. During his life, he created more than 6 thousand paintings that never cease to amaze and inspire his heirs. In 1833, he received a gold medal for his first canvas, "Storm at Sea." In addition to his contribution to world painting, he also left a mark on the development of music and theater

Activities

- 1. In which city Aivazovsky was born?**
- 2. The first painting by Aivazovsky for which he received a gold medal?**
- 3. In what style did Aivazovsky paint?**
- 4. How many paintings has Aivazovsky in his life?**
- 5. How he helped his hometown?**

FEODOR BARTENEV - A TEACHER OF INCREDIBLE MIND AND FABULOUS TALENT. 7-8 КЛАССЫ
 (ГЕРАСИМЕНКО ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ СОШДС «ЛИНГВИСТ»)

Feodor Bartenev - a Teacher of Incredible Mind and Fabulous Talent

On the map of Evpatoria you can see many streets with the names which are full of romantic atmosphere of a south town. However, there is one street, which stands out because of its name. It is Bartenev Street.

Feodor Bartenev glorified his hometown with his incredible mind and fabulous talent. Evpatoria was considered to be “The Capital of the best math students” that time.



Feodor Bartenev was born in Nalchik in 1916. In August 1941, Feodor joined the army and was sent to the front. After war Feodor Bartenev studied in Irkutsk. In 1949 he started his teaching career in Evpatoria.

In 1963 he was the first who founded the Junior Math Schools and later first Math classes in Evpatoriya schools. At that time it was a new experience for the Soviet schools. He also arranged a Chess Club for children. His motto was not to make children study but to motivate them.

The tasks and puzzles, that Fedor Bartenev invented himself, have been published in different journals for almost half a century. He also wrote math compilation which became a handbook for many teachers and opened a branch of the Minor Academy of Sciences “Iskatel”.



Feodor Bartenev died in 1982 but his efforts are bearing fruit. His students have taken his mission these days.

World list

glorify, <i>v</i> -прославлять	experience, <i>n</i> -опыт
fabulous, <i>adj</i> -поразительный	arrange, <i>v</i> - организовать
join the army-поступать на военную службу	motto, <i>n</i> -девиз
found, <i>v</i> -основать	effort, <i>n</i> -усилие

Activity

1. What would you ask Feodor Bartenev about if you once met him?
2. Find more information about outstanding teachers of your region.

BALABAN N. I. – FAMOUS CRIMEAN PSYCHIATRIC. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ГОЛОВКО КСЕНИЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 31»)

*Naum Isidorovich
Balaban
(1890-1942)*

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of medicine in the life of society and in the life of a single person. In our country, the doctors have always been treated with respect. One of them was Naum Balaban.



Naum Isidorovich Balaban was born on December 28, 1889 in Pavlograd, Yekaterinoslav province in the family of a merchant of the first guild, the owner of the mill.

In 1908 he graduated from high school in Pavlograd, in 1909 he entered the University of Munich at the Faculty of Medicine, choosing the specialization "neurology and psychiatry."

Balaban was known as a Crimean and Soviet psychiatrist, a doctor of medical sciences, professor, the head of the psychiatric hospital in Simferopol.

Professor was a talented psychiatrist, a noble person who loved his patients. He made a significant contribution not only to the development of Crimean psychiatry but also to the creation of the Crimean Medical Institute and the Department of Psychiatry.

During the German occupation of Simferopol, Naum Isidorovich saved more than 500 patients of his psychiatric hospital. He was killed by Nazy in 1942.

New words

- a merchant – торговец
- the owner of the mill – владелец мельницы
- a specialization – специализация
- the medical sciences – медицинские науки
- a noble person – благородный человек
- a significant contribution – значимый вклад

Discuss

Speak about **N. I. Balaban** using the form and tell your partner about his achievements. Expand this biography to include more details.

Activities

1. Read the text about N. I. Balaban and complete the form

Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Family	
Education	
Achievements	

NIKA TURBINA –A WORLD-FAMOUS YOUNG POET FROM YALTA. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ГОРЕЛОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ЯЛТИНСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 12 С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ» МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОДСКОЙ ОКРУГ ЯЛТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Nika Turbina is a child prodigy whose poems have amazed the whole world. All the poems of the great poet speak about love, children, nature and homeland

- to be famous for
- to be awarded
- to write poetry
- to publish

Nika Turbina –a world-famous young poet from Yalta



Nika Turbina (17 December 1974, Yalta – 11 May 2002) was a Russian poet. She became famous for her profound and emotional poems. Nika was born in Yalta, Crimea and studied at school 12. Nika's mother was Maya Nikanorkina, famous artist and her father was Georgy Torbin, an actor. Nika has loved poetry since childhood. Her favorite poet was the famous poet Andrey Voznesensky. He was the best friend of her family.

Nika started writing poetry at the age of 6. She was discovered by writer Yulian Semyonov who spent part of the year in her hometown of Yalta. At the age of 10, Turbina published her first book, First Draft, with an introduction by Yevgeny Yevtushenko in 1984. A recording of her recitations sold over 30,000 copies in the Soviet Union. Translations of her First Draft have been published in France, Italy and Britain. In 1985 Nika Turbina was awarded “The Golden Lion” for her poems Venice Biennale. In 2022, the feature film "Nika" was released about the life of Nika Turbina.

Activity

1. Read the text about Nika Turbina and complete the form

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Places of publishing	
Died in	
Is famous for	

2. Speak about Nika Turbina using the form

- Who was Nika Turbina?
- Where Nika was born and studied?
- When did she start writing poetry?
- Which countries did the author publish?
- Why do you want to meet this person?



OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF CRIMEAN REGION.

ANATOLY SEMENOVICH GRIGORIEV. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ГРУЗИНОВА ЮЛИЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «БАХЧИСАРАЙСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА №1»)

«Outstanding people. The past and the present of Crimean region.

Anatoly Semenovich Grigoriev»



Anatoly Semenovich Grigoriev was born in 1939 in the Mansky district, village Oreshnoye.

The Great Patriotic War took his parents away from him. His father died near Rzhev in 1942 and his mother died in 1945. He was a homeless child. He grew up in an orphanage and with relatives.

He moved to Bakhchisaray more than 30 years ago. He has a daughter, a son and granddaughters. All his life he has been dealing with the problems of an unsettled childhood.

Anatoly Semenovich is the creator of the kickboxing section in Bakhchisaray, he trains teenagers at a children’s and youth sport school. He is the Honored Trainer of Eurasia, an international judge, the founder of a boxing school in Bakhchisaray.



He has been awarded many certificates for the development of sports. Among them is a certificate of honor from the head of the Republic of Kalmykia.

He is the author of trilogy of books about deported peoples, a book “Sobol-Barguzin” and a collection of poems “Thoughts”.

For his fruitful activity Anatoly Semenovich was awarded the title of Honorary Citizen of Bakhchisaray.



Key words: the Honored Citizen of the city; to take away; an orphanage; an unsettled childhood; to be awarded.

Activity

1. Read the text about Grigoriev Anatoly Semenovich and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of living	
His family	
Is famous for	

2. Speak about Grigoriev Anatoly Semenovich using the form.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE CRIMEA REGION.

NINA VIKTOROVNA PLAKSINA. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ДАШИНА МАРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ ЩЁЛКИНСКАЯ СОШ №1 ЛЕНИНСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

“Outstanding people. The past and present of the Crimea region”

Nina Viktorovna Plaksina

Find a path to the reader, touch the soul with a line..



Nina Viktorovna Plaksina is a wonderful woman, an amazing teacher, a talented poet, in 1965, from faraway Kazakhstan, moved to the Crimea with her family, blossomed as a poet while working as a teacher of Russian language and literature at Secondary School No. 1 in Shchelkino.

Her poems are filled with contemplation about the significance of poetic words, friendship, and love. They encompass confidence and doubt, tenderness and audacity, humor, admiration for nature, and the beloved sea.

For her book "Beyond Time, Living Above Time" and the crown of sonnets "Again the Elements Call for Poetry" in 2010, the poet was awarded the title of Pushkin Prize Laureate and the Pushkin Medal. Later, in 2015, she presented these sonnets in Moscow, proudly conveying greetings from the poets of sunny Crimea, exotic Kazantip, and the cozy town of Shchelkino. So an amazing poetic bridge was thrown from the Crimea to Moscow.

Nina Plaksina's literary baggage is substantial. She is the compiler of ten collective collections. More than one hundred and thirty titles of publications have already been published with her works: lyrical poems, sonnets and wreaths of sonnets, rubai, short stories, essays.

Fourteen authored books have been published in various editions in Crimea, Russia, Sweden, and Kazakhstan. Many of Nina Viktorovna Plaksina's works have been translated into Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, Swedish, and Bulgarian languages.

Nina Plaksina's works are aimed at goodness and joy. Everything that touches the heart, evokes pleasant emotions, awakens memories, and generates new reflections is reflected in her poetry.

ACTIVITY:

- Where is Nina Viktorovna from?
- What are her poems about?
- What title did the poet receive in 2010?
- What languages have Nina Viktorovna Plaksina's works been translated?
- What genres does she use?

II. Read her works and tell us about her poetry.

CREATOR OF NIKITSKY BOTANICAL GARDEN. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ЗИНОВЬЕВА ТАТЬЯНА ПАВЛОВНА, МБОУ «МАЛЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА, РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Nikitsky Botanical Garden attracts thousands of people and gives unforgettable emotions. Thanks to the titanic work of the founder Christian von Steven everyone has the opportunity to admire this fabulous place.

Creator of Nikitsky Botanical Garden .



Christian von Steven was the founder and first director of the Nikitsky Botanical Garden. He played an outstanding role in biological science and agrarian sector of economy of the Crimea. Christian von Steven was born in Finland. He was highly educated man: he studied at the Royal Academy of Turku, Sweden and Jena, Germany, also he studied medicine at the University of St. Petersburg. At first, he worked as a doctor, but later he met Friedrich Marschall von Bieberstein, German botanist and explorer of the Crimea, who introduced him to the silk industry. He inspected sericulture in the Caucasus and in 1806 moved to Crimea. In 1812

he took part in the creation of the Nikitsky Botanical Garden in Nikita, Crimea. He directed it until 1827. Over the 15 years of his directorship, Steven collected 450 species of exotic plants for the Nikitsky Garden. He retired in 1850. In his later years, Stephen travelled a lot, studied the flora of Crimea. The scientist lived in Simferopol in a house, surrounded by a magnificent garden. Christian Khristianovich passed away on April 18, 1863 in his Simferopol house, but his outstanding heritage is alive.



Activity

1. Draw a picture/find photo of the Nikitsky Botanical Garden in Nikita, Crimea. Describe it.

Discuss

1. Have you ever visited Nikitsky Botanical Garden in Nikita, Crimea ? When? What did you like most?

2. Do you want to be a scientist? Why? Why not?

KORYAGINA NINA PAVLOVNA. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ЗОТОВА ЛЮДМИЛА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «НОВОСЕЛОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

A doctor is the most important profession of our time. It is difficult to become just a good doctor. But there are not just good, but brilliant doctors. A brilliant doctor is probably a genius from birth. Initially, such a doctor comes to this world with a mission to save people.

Real doctors don't just save lives. Such doctors make the world a better place. They do it today, setting an example to others, passing on their experience and knowledge to the younger generation.

Spotlight on Russia finds out about the most supportive and sympathetic doctor of a small isolated village

Koryagina Nina Pavlovna

In the distant town of Bolotnoye, Novosibirsk Region, on December 18th, 1937, a daughter, Ninochka, was born in the Titov family of Pavel Nikolaevich and Pelageya Alekseevna.



She was born in a family of military doctors. She had a happy childhood. Nina's mother was an amazing woman. She worked in the emergency department as a doctor and loved to cook. Nina's choice of profession and desire to help people were determined under the influence of her mother.

A dream came true when in 1959 she graduated from medical college and received a referral far away to taiga. There were no ambulances at all, the roads were bad, she had to walk a lot. She has worked there for 5 years and in 1963 moved to Crimea, receiving a referral to the outpatient clinic of Zavetnoe. In 1968 she was transferred to the village of Novoselovka and began working there as the head of the FAP². Any trouble resonates in the good heart of the doctor since that time. Nina Pavlovna became a person who was willing to selflessly help people without expecting to receive any gratitude in return. She showed kindness and affection to all completely villagers. She did a good deed and immediately went to others, afraid not to have time to help someone else. She always surrounded her patients with warmth and attention. A sense of duty was the main quality of her personality. Nina Pavlovna died in 2022 but all the village dwellers will remember her as a miracle doctor and a Person with a capital letter. She is one of those ascetics who were able to fully devote themselves to serving people and who could not live otherwise.

-
- What emotions do you feel after reading the biography about the great woman doctor?

ACTIVITY

Write a short biography of your favorite Russian person and describe his\ her most successful achievements.

SERGEY KARYAKIN. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ИРКИТОВА НАТАЛЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «КЛЁНОВСКАЯ ОСНОВНАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

***Sergey
Karyakin***

Sergey Aleksandrovich Karyakin is a well-known Russian chess player. You can find his name in the Guinness Book of Records as the youngest grandmaster in the history of the sport.

Sergey Karyakin is a famous Russian chess player. He was born on January 12, 1990 in Simferopol. The boy first sat down at the chessboard at the age of five.

The rules of the game were explained to him by his parents, and the boy played with himself for many hours. In elementary school Sergey became the winner of Ukraine and Europe among children. At the age of 12 Sergei received the title of grandmaster. Soon he received the title of the youngest trainer and began to teach other people.



World champion in rapid chess, twice winner of the World Team Championship as part of the Russian team, winner of the World Chess Cup - just some of his merits. Sergey was looking forward to participating in the world tournament in 2022, but FIDE announced the decision to suspend the Russian team from this competition.

Sergey Karyakin is an active public figure. The grandmaster is involved in charity work. During the difficult times of the coronavirus pandemic, the money he collected from tournaments was donated to hospitals in Simferopol.

He is married and has two sons. Sergey spends a lot of time in the pool and rides a bicycle. Among the grandmaster's favorite games are tennis, football, basketball.

KEY WORDS:

Grandmaster – гроссмейстер
FIDE – Международная шахматная федерация
Merit – заслуга
To suspend - приостановить

DISCUSS:

- *Why is Karyskin’s name in the Guinness Book of Records?*
- *When did he become interested in chess?*
- *What achievements of the young chess player do you know?*

ACTIVITY:

Fill in the table according to the text:



Full name	
Date and place of birth	
Achievements	
Family	
Hobby	

ARKHIP KUINDZHI, AN ARTIST OF LIGHT. 7-8 КЛАССЫ

(КАГАНЕЦ ЛАРИСА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №29»)

Arkhip Kuindzhi, an Artist of Light



Arkhip Kuindzhi is known as an artist of light. His most famous canvases stand out among the paintings of other painters by the unusual lunar or solar illumination of landscapes.

Kuindzhi was born on January 27, 1842 in Mariupol. Having shown early abilities in drawing, he dreamed of becoming a professional artist. The work and life of Kuindzhi are connected with the Crimea. At age 13–14, Kuindzhi came to Feodosia to study art under Ivan Aivazovsky, Kuindzhi named Aivazovsky his teacher when he entered the Academy of Arts in St.

Petersburg. In 1868, at an academic exhibition, he presented the painting «A Tatar Village under Moonlight on the Southern Coast of the Crimea». This painting brought him the title of a freelance artist. In 1873 he exhibited his painting «The Snow» which received the bronze medal at the International Art Exhibition in London.

In the 1880s, at the height of his fame, he «fell silent» for twenty years, but did not stop painting. He painted more than 500 paintings, most of which were painted in the Crimea. The painting «Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane» painted in the Crimea in 1901 was the result of his spiritual quest. We can see this painting in the Alupka Museum. The Crimean landscapes are captured in such paintings by A. I. Kuindzhi: «The Sea. Crimea», «Sea surf. Crimea», «Crimea. South Coast», «Ai-Petri. Crimea», «In Crimea». Kuindzhi lived in his estate on the coast of the Crimea for a long time, until his death. Arkhip Kuindzhi died in July 1910.

Activity

1. In pairs, complete the sentences and do the quiz.

<p>1. In 1873 he (receive) the bronze medal</p> <p>2. At age 13–14, Kuindzhi, (visit) Feodosia to study art.</p> <p>3. Kuindzhi (be born) on January 27, 1842</p> <p>4. He is often (call) an artist of light.</p> <p>5. He (enter) the Academy of Arts.</p> <p>6. There Kuindzhi, (paint) most of his paintings</p> <p>7. This painting (be) the result of his spiritual quest.</p> <p>8. In 1868 Kuindzhi (present) this painting at an academic exhibition</p>	<p>a. "Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane"</p> <p>b. At the International Art Exhibition in London.</p> <p>d. "Tatar village under moonlight on the Southern coast of the Crimea".</p> <p>c. In the Crimea.</p> <p>e. Under the leadership of Ivan Aivazovsky</p> <p>f. In Mariupol.</p> <p>g. Arkhip Kuindzhi</p> <p>h. In St. Petersburg</p>																
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										

2. Use the information and tell the class a story about the great Russian artist Arkhip Kuindzhi

ARKHIP KUINDZHI, AN ARTIST OF LIGHT. 7-8 КЛАССЫ

(КАГАНЕЦ ЛАРИСА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №29»)

Glossary

solar - connected with the sun

illumination- light or a place that light comes from

spiritual -connected with the human spirit, rather than the body or physical things

quest- a long search for something

exhibition - a collection of things, for example works of art, that are shown to the public

freelance -earning money by selling your work

annually - once a year

UNBELIEVABLE WORLD OF A WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(КАЛИНИНА КАРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ №3» ГОРОДА АРМЯНСКА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Unbelievable world of a well-known author.

Alexandr Krotko is a writer, poet and journalist. This person shows unforgettable space of literature and poetry in general. His biography is usual and various at the same time.

Born in autumn in the capital of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Alexandr coped with a lot of difficulties and problems to come his dreams true.

Having got skillful higher education and known several language, this author tried to work as a teacher and got some success. But life without poetry was meaningless.

With the help of reliable friends and colleagues Alexandr Krotko was admitted to the Interethnic Union of Writers of Crimea. Lots of seminars, literature contests and debates made their own great role in forming an outstanding person, Alexandr Krotko.

Up to now the author has written 13 books of poetry. Among which the most significant one is «On the universe palms». Alexandr's poems concern simple and difficult elements of people's life, the Universe, the World, the Nature and human feelings and emotions. To tell the truth, all the people will find something unique, special for them. Because Alexandr Krotko is an excellent artist.

Summary

This article describes the author as a person and as a poet. It shows how this man managed to connect disconnected things all together. It illustrates difficult and various steps of poet's life.

Key words: unforgettable space, skillful higher education, outstanding person, excellent artist.

DISCUSS:

1. What would you like more poetry or prose? Why? Give some arguments to prove your point.
2. Do you know any poets or writers of your native city? Describe their manner of writing and the most important themes? Can you give an example of one poem or novel?

ACTIVITY:

Here is the abstract of Alexandr Krotko's poem, «For the Good of Motherland» (2023):

«Наш Президент и Матушка-Россия
По-прежнему, сильны и велики!
С седых времён наша страна – Мессия!
Да будет так: во имя – вопреки!..»

Try to translate it into English. Give your versions.

SECOND POETESS NIKA TURBINA. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(КАРАУЛОВА АНИТА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ЗАРЕЧЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМ. 126 ОГББО» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



Nika Turbina is a famous Russian poet. She was born in Yalta and grew up in a family where art held an important place. Her mother read poetry to her and her friend Adrew Voznesensky read poetry to the girl. Suffering from asthma and insomnia, she asked to write down the verses that God told her. She tried to play in the film “Kindergarten” but due to illness another girl played her role. Her death was an accident. She fell from an open window in 2002.

Second Poetess

Nika Turbina is the second poet after Anna Akhmatova

The first collection of her poems “Draft” was published in Moscow in 1983. The book was translated into 12 languages. The preface was written by Evgeny Yevtushenko. Thanks to his support, at the age of 10 she took part in the international poetry festival “Poets and the Earth”. There she was awarded the “Golden Lion” prize. There is one of her most well known poems “We have been talking...”

*«We have been talking both
Two different adverbs, cause
All letters equal
Are but words are alien.
We've living been
On different islands forth,
Apart though the same in.»*



Nika went on tour in Europe and the USA, and was greeted with applause everywhere. Her poems were written by Nika's mother, who knew how to rhyme, but couldn't achieve success in poetry. Her mother and grandmother thought she was insane. The family often held literary evenings, which were attended by Yevtushenko, Voznesensky and other talented people of that time. The atmosphere was rather creative.

One evening she was sitting on the windowsill and accidentally fell from the window. Unfortunately her family found out about her death 11 days later. She wrote 27 poems.

Activities:
Find detailed information about Nika's family.
Write and tell us about it.
Whose support helped her to take part in the festival?

Answer the questions:

- Where did the rhymes in her poem come from?
- When was her first collection published?
- What was the cause of death?



OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE CRIMEA REGION.

BEREZKINA EMMA IVANOVNA. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(КАЩЕНКО ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «КОНСТАНТИНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Outstanding people.

The past and present of the Crimea region.

Berezkina Emma Ivanovna

Museum exhibits are important and valuable source of information. They help us to learn the history and the culture of people. We study the history that is always alive in our hearts!



Berezkina Emma Ivanovna, maiden name Frolova, was born on August 11, 1935 in the city of Rostov-on-Don, in the family of a paramedic and a military man. Until 1941, Emmy had a normal life as a child at that time. In 1941, the Great Patriotic War began. After graduating from school, she entered the Simferopol State Institute named after Frunze, the Faculty of Philology. In her third year, while studying to become a teacher of Russian language and literature, she transferred to the Faculty of History. In 1962 she became a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and was always proud of it. In 1966, by transfer, she was appointed teacher of Russian language and literature at the Konstantinovskaya eight-year school in the Simferopol region. Emma Ivanovna is an outstanding public figure. In our village, everyone talks about her with dignity and pride. Her contemporaries listened to her advice and dismissed her as a teacher and a child of war.

At one time, she did a tremendous job not only for the school but also for her village. She understood that the memory of those terrible years of the war , we must always remember and understand what horror fell on the fate of those people , and how lucky we are that we now live under the blue sky overhead . That is why she created a school museum at the school in Konstantinovka, but also a patriotic museum. She herself found



materials and props for the stands in the museum. She went to everyone and found out about their exploits, achievements or borrowed cartridges, cards, things from the time of the Great Patriotic War. She also revived military reconstructions using blank cartridges. These reconstructions are based on real battles. They were created to show us the horror of war. They were valid until 2019 .The work and diligence of Emma Ivanovna still remains in the hearts of people! She is a real role model.

KEYWORDS	ACTIVITY
Tremendous- огромный	Read the text about E.I. Berezkina and complete the form:
Remain-оставаться	Name
Exploit-эксплуатация	Date of birth
Valid-действительный	Place of birth
Diligence-трудолюбие	Places of living
Achievements –достижения	Member of
Contemporaries-современники	Her achievements

A FAMOUS SCIENTIST – PIROGOV NIKOLAI IVANOVICH. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(КОНДУКЯН-СИНЕЛЬНИКОВА ЛИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №31» МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОДСКОЙ ОКРУГ СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov
(1810-1881)



New words

- outstanding = famous
- deteriorating financial situation = to become poorer
- to avoid = to prevent
- to apply = to use
- merit = worth
- wounded = injured

He was an outstanding Russian surgeon. He was born in Moscow, in the family of a military treasurer and received his primary education at home. In 1822-1824, he studied at a private boarding school, which he had to leave due to his father's deteriorating financial situation. In 1828, he graduated from the Medical Faculty of the Imperial Moscow University with a doctor's degree.

During his scientific work and practice, Pirogov developed a number of completely new techniques, thanks to which he managed to avoid amputation of limbs more often than other surgeons did.

He came to Crimea in the period of the Crimean War (1854). Pirogov was the chief surgeon of Sevastopol. Here, he applied a plaster cast for the first time in the history of world medicine and saved many soldiers and officers.

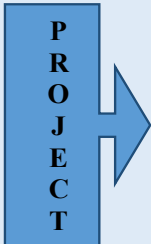
Pirogov's most important merit is a new method of caring for the wounded. The seriously wounded soldiers were sent for the surgical procedure, and those, who were injured slightly, were evacuated for treatment in the stationary military hospitals. Therefore, Pirogov is considered the founder of military field medicine.

The places where Pirogov worked in the Crimea are now marked with memorial plaques and bas-reliefs.

Activities

- 1) Find all adjectives in the text and translate them.
- 2) Which of them can be used as the other part of the speech?
- 3) Underline all sentences with the Passive Voice.
- 4) Fill in the empty cells with keywords from the text. Exchange your table with your neighbour and retell the text using all the words from the table.

	a famous surgeon	



Do you know other famous doctors? Collect information about him/her and tell the class your material. Talk for 2 minutes.
Talk about: Name; What is he/she famous for? Why did you choose this person?

MAXIMILLIAN VOLOSHIN AND HIS HERITAGE. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(КОТОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ДЁМИНА ЕКАТЕРИНА ОЛЕГОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №9» Г. СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ)

Maximillian Voloshin and His Heritage

1. *Think of three questions you would like to ask about M. Voloshin.*
2. *Read to see if you can answer your questions.*



A country that does not remember its past has no future.

There was a poet and an artist who lived and created masterpieces on the Crimean land.

Maximilian Voloshin was born in 1877 in Kiev in the family of a lawyer. In 1893 he moved with his mother to the Crimea, to the village of Koktebel.

In the Crimea Maximilian Voloshin discovered his artistic gift. He was a self-taught talented watercolorist. He loved Eastern Crimea for its deserted shores, hills, and centuries-old history. He wrote not only poems about the peninsula, but also created magnificent paintings. They depict the sea, hills, and sky. Voloshin mentioned the Crimea in such poems as “My land keeps peace ...”, “The soul is drawn to the foothills of the mountains ...”, “Koktebel” and etc.

The house in Koktebel, where Maximilian lived, became a poetic mecca that attracts creative people from all over Russia to this day. Officially, the Voloshin House Museum was opened in 1984. The museum collection contains more than 1,500 graphics and 150 watercolours by Voloshin, his personal documents, books, manuscripts and letters. Hospitably opened to everything new, the soul of the poet has forever remained in the Crimea.

Learn these words

masterpiece, gift, self-taught, peninsula, magnificent, depict, hospitable, mecca, manuscript, remain

ACTIVITY

1. **Read the text about M. Voloshin and complete the form. Use the form to tell the class a short summary of the text.**

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Place of living	
Famous for	
Interesting facts	

2. **Collect information about another famous Crimean poet or artist. Use textbooks, encyclopedias or the Internet. Present your information to the class.**

ANTON SHKAPLEROV. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(КРАВЧЕНКО АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, «ГИМНАЗИЯ №8 ГОРОДА ЕВПАТОРИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ»)

Anton Shkaplerov

Have you seen the film “Challenge”? It’s the first Russian *feature film* shot in space. Anton Shkaplerov *played himself*, a spaceship commander.

Is he only a film star?

Anton Nikolaevich Shkaplerov is a pilot and cosmonaut. He was born in Sevastopol in 1972. Since childhood he had a dream to become a cosmonaut. At the age of 16 he attended an aeroclub where he learned to fly a plane. He graduated from Air Force Pilot School and then entered Military Air Engineering Academy. After graduation, Anton worked as a pilot-instructor.



Shkaplerov passed a course of space training and became a cosmonaut in 2005. He flew four times into space. He *did* the longest *spacewalk* (8 hours) and *broke a record*. For his heroism and courage, Shkaplerov *was awarded* the title of Hero of Russia.

Anton *shares his experience* through videos and photos from the spaceship on social media. Anton Shkaplerov reminds us that dreams can *come true* with hard work and love a job you do.

Activity

1. Read the text about Anton Shkaplerov and complete.

Name: _____

Age: _____

City of birth: _____

Current job: _____

Achievements: _____

Hobby: _____

2. Speak about Anton Shkaplerov using the information.

3. Answer the questions.

Did you ever have a dream that came true? How can dreams change our lives? Give examples from your own life or other people you know.

ANTON SHKAPLEROV. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(КРАВЧЕНКО АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, «ГИМНАЗИЯ №8 ГОРОДА ЕВПАТОРИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ»)

Key words:

feature film

played himself

did spacewalk

broke a record

was awarded

shares his experience

come true

ARCHITECT KRASNOV – AN AMAZING GENIUS... 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(КРАСНОВА АНАСТАСИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, «ПОЖАРСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



Nikolai Krasnov is the main architect of Yalta at the beginning of the 20th century. He built the Livadia Palace in record time. But few people know about his others architectural projects in Crimea.

Architect Krasnov – an amazing genius...

Nikolay Krasnov worked in Crimea for more than 20 years. During this time he built about 60 objects. Here are some of them:

Livadia Palace (Livadia)

The order came from Emperor Nicholas II. Krasnov had to create summer residence for the royal family. The snow-white palace was designed in the Italian style.

Church of Equal to the Apostles, Saint Nina (Gaspra)

Nikolai Krasnov considered this building one of his best works. Equal Apostle Nina was the patroness of Georgia, and the style of the temple was made in the architectural style characteristic of Georgian churches.

Yusupov Palace (Koreiz)

Felix Yusupov, living at the "Pink Dacha" in Koreiz, decided to completely change the style and interiors of his mansion. Krasnov designed for his family a modern palace.

Yusupovs' hunting lodge (Kokkoze, Sokolinoye village)

The mansion is built in oriental style – Krasnov also created it for the Yusupovs. It was a whole estate with household and guest buildings, a mosque and bridges over the river.

Key words:

- Italian
- Georgian
- oriental
- modern
- templ
- completely
- hunting lodge
- estate
- mosque

АРХИТЕКТ КРАСНОВ – AN AMAZING GENIUS.... 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(КРАСНОВА АНАСТАСИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, «ПОЖАРСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Activity

1. Fill in the table according to the text:

Architecture project	Location	Architectural style

2. Which of these places above have you visited?

3. What impressions did these architectural buildings evoke in you? Tell this to your partner.

THANK YOU, COACH! 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(МАКСИМЕНКО ЕКАТЕРИНА БОРИСОВНА, МБОУ «ГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ №3» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Thank you, Coach!

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA IN GVARDEYSKOYE, SIMFEROPOL REGION, CRIMEA. GVARDEYSKOYE IS FAMOUS BY ITS PEOPLE. WE HAVE A LOT OF PROFESIONALS IN VARIOUS FIELDS. ONE OF THEM ASTASHENKOV ALEXANDER IVANOVICH.



Alexandr Ivanovich was born in 1957, studied and grew up in Gvardeyskoye. From the 8th grade he was **enthusiastically** engaged in cycling. Then in 1979, after graduating from Simferopol State University, he began to work in the Youth Sports School and trained **local** children. Coaching became his life's work. The **guys** took part in numerous competitions of **various** levels. The team of our Simferopol district has always been among the leaders, with awards and victories. It is true, that the results of the coach's

work are the **victories** of his students. As a specialist, he understood perfectly well, that the main thing in success is not the prestige of the school, but the right approach to the child.

As a coach, he was **strict**, but **fair**, reliable and loyal friend. Alexander Ivanovich had his own training method, which gave a great result. It is a set of important exercises, that brought the success in



competitions.



ON 13th JULY, 2022, ALEXANDER IVANOVICH died. A memorial **plaque** has been opened on the back side of the local cycling school for children. Good deals, necessary lessons and important instructions of Alexander Ivanovich are in the

memory and in the hearts of his champions once and forever.

Activities

1. Match the words in bold to their meanings.

Deferent boys wins excitedly hard stone honest native

2. Imagine that you are a coach. That type of sport would you training? Make a list of rules/advises to your students.

FEVZI YAKUBOV - THROUGH HARDSHIP TO THE STARS. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(МЕНГАЗИЕВА ИННА ИСКАНДЕРОВНА, МБОУ «СКВОРЦОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» С.СКВОРЦОВО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Fevzi Yakubov - through hardship to the stars

Fevzi Yakubov is a famous scientist, a talented teacher, a brilliant organizer of higher education, full member of the Crimean Academy of Sciences, Hero of Ukraine.

**Key words**

1. *Through hardship to the stars* – через тернии к звездам
2. *Mechanical engineering technology* – технология машиностроения
3. *Head of the department* – заведующий кафедрой
4. *Founder* – основатель
5. *To be associated with* – быть связанным с
6. *An entire era* – целая эпоха
7. *Homeland* - Родина
8. *Predecessor* – предшественник
9. *Civic feat* – гражданский подвиг
10. *Achive* – достигать
11. *Conscience* – совесть

Fevzi Yakubov was born on November 10, 1937 in the village of Kurman-Adzhi, Ak-Mechetsky (Black Sea) region of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. ***In memory of*** all Crimean Tatars, in May 1944, a seven-year-old boy and his family ***were deported*** to Uzbekistan. In 1956, he graduated from school with a gold medal and ***entered*** the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute. Studied mechanical engineering technology at the mechanical faculty. His scientific and pedagogical activities took place there for 37 years - from assistant to professor, head of the department.

Fevzi Yakubov is the creator and founder of the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University. The name of Fevzi Yakubov was associated with an ***entire*** era of the ***return*** of the Crimean Tatars to their historical ***homeland*** - Crimea. The opening of the university in 1993 is the realized dream of his great ***predecessor*** Ismail Gasprinsky and the civic feat of Fevzi Yakubov himself.

He achieved the main thing: the university became the ***conscience*** of the Crimean Tatar people, ***the guardian*** of their language, history, and culture.

Activity**1. Answer the questions with TRUE (T), FALSE(F) or NOT STATED (NS)**

1. Fevzi Yakubov was born in Uzbekistan.
2. Fevzi entered the Institute in 1956 y.
3. He has 2 brothers and one sister.

FEVZI YAKUBOV - THROUGH HARDSHIP TO THE STARS. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(МЕНГАЗИЕВА ИННА ИСКАНДЕРОВНА, МБОУ «СКВОРЦОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» С.СКВОРЦОВО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

4. Fevzi studied medicine in Tashkent University.
5. The University he founded opened in 1993 y.

2. Match the words with their transcriptions:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Founder | a. /'həʊmlænd/ |
| 2. Conscience | b. /'pri:dɪsɛsə/ |
| 3. Civic feat | c. /'faʊndə/ |
| 4. Predecessor | d. /'sɪvɪk fi:t/ |
| 5. Homeland | e. /'faʊndə/ |

3. Find the prepositions that follow this words in the text.

- Graduated
- Founder
- Associated

4. Match the words in bold to the their meanings.

- someone or something that guards
- whole
- a faculty, power, or principle enjoining good acts
- to go or come in
- native land
- to go back or come back again
- As a reminder of or memorial to.
- a person who has previously occupied a position or office to which another has succeeded
- to send out of the country

5. Answer the questions bellow.

1. Who was Fevzi Yakubov?
2. In what aged Fevzi Yakubov was deported in Uzbekistan?
3. Name the University which Fevzi Yakubov was founded?
4. What branch did he studied in University?

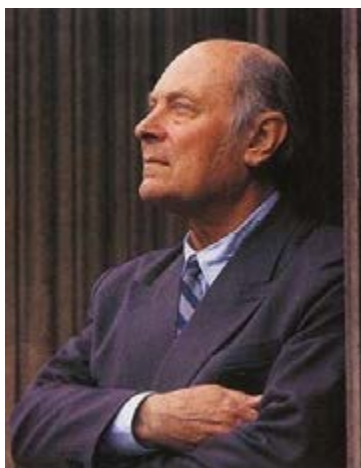
8-9 КЛАССЫ

ALEMDAR KARAMANOV. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(МУЛЮКБАЕВА ТАМАРА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 14 ИМЕНИ Б.И. ХОХЛОВА» МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОДСКОЙ ОКРУГ СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Alemdar Karamanov

The author of music for Mikhail Romm's film "Ordinary Fascism" and many other films, the creator of symphonies "SOVERSHISHESIA", "STABAT MATER", "REKVIEM", "Chersones". A Honorary Crimean, the author of the National Anthem of the Republic of the Crimea.



Life facts

Alemdar Karamanov was born in Simferopol in 1934 into a poor family. He got musical education at the Simferopol Music School. The young Karamanov showed extraordinary musical potential from an early age and created the first melody at the age of 6. He graduated from the Moscow Conservatory as a composer and as a pianist in 1958. He returned to Simferopol to live and work here in 1965.

Karamanov's music was played all over the world by the most famous musicians.

Alemdar Karamanov died in 2007 at age 73.

Cultural heritage

Alemdar Karamanov worked in different musical styles: avant-garde, Catholic religious music, classical music. He created 24 symphonies, 3 piano concertos, 3 violin concertos, 2 ballets, 100 instrumental, vocal and choral pieces, music for theatrical performances, sound tracks for documentaries and feature films. Many of Karamanov's works are dedicated to the Crimea

Interesting facts

The melody created in 1978 for the Olympic Games-1980 in Moscow much later, in 1992, was approved as the Anthem of the Crimea.



Activity

1. Read the text about Alemdar Karamanov and complete the grid.

Name	
Life facts	
Cultural heritage	
Interesting facts	

2. Speak about Alemdar Karamanov using the form.

Key words:

- anthem
- heritage
- author
- dedicate
- instrumental, vocal and choral pieces
- sound track

Discuss

Have you ever heard about Alemdar Karamanov before?
Can you add more information about him?
Why is it important to remember him?

Activity

What other outstanding musicians do you know?
Find out the information in the internet and tell us.

SAINT LUKE OR VALENTIN FELIXOVICH VOYNO-YASENETSKY. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(НАЙДИН ЮРИЙ ВИКТОРОВИЧ, МБОУ «ДЕНИСОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Saint Luke
Valentin Felixovich Voyno-Yasenetsky



Valentin Felixovich Voyno-Yasenetsky was born on April 27, 1867, in Chernigov, Ukraine. He came from a noble family and received a comprehensive education, studying medicine at the Novorossiysk University in Odessa. During his medical career, Voyno-Yasenetsky became known for his expertise in surgery, particularly in the field of neurosurgery.

He performed numerous successful operations and made significant contributions to the development of surgical techniques. In 1922, he became a monk and took the name Luke. Later, in 1937, he was consecrated as a bishop and became known as Bishop Luke. During his years in Greece, Bishop Luke played a significant role in the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad. He established the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Bishop Luke was also a prolific writer, publishing numerous works on theology, medicine, and spirituality. His writings include "Neurosurgical Collection," "Christian Teaching on Life," and "Diary of a Latter-day Monk."

Valentin Felixovich Voyno-Yasenetsky passed away on June 11, 1961, in Athens, Greece. In 1996, he was canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church as a saint. He is honored as Saint Luke of Simferopol and Crimea, and his relics are venerated in the Church of St. Panteleimon in Athens.

Keywords to the text: Noble family, comprehensive education, medical career, significant contributions, surgical techniques, nenerous works, bishop, saint, prolific writer.

Activity

1. Read the text about Saint Luke and complete the form

Name	Date and place of birth	Place of studying	His main stages in life	His writings

2. Speak about Saint Luke using the form.

NATALYA GEORGIEVNA GONCHAROVA. 8-9 КЛАССЫ
 (НЕГЛЯД ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ КРЫМСКОЙ ВЕСНЫ»)

Natalya Georgievna Goncharova

Spotlight on Russia studied famous people of Crimea and here is one of them. Natalya Georgievna Goncharova is one of the outstanding people of Crimea who played a major role in system of education.



Natalya Georgievna was born on the 9th December in 1970. She was fond of science from childhood and kept on education in the university of Simferopol. She became the teacher of Geography and later got PhD (Doctor of Geography).

In 2012 Natalya Georgievna turned into the Crimean minister of education. In 2019 she became the vice principal of the “Lyceum of the Crimean Spring” and she has always been in the spotlight. The aims of the minister, the vice principal, the teacher and even the parents are the same – high quality education. But the ways can be really different.

“Here at school we are close to the people for which we live – children. I am sure this has a significance”, says Natalya Georgievna.

Lyceum is the only Crimean school built on the special program of the Russian Ministry of Education. Today Lyceum is home from home for every student. The vice principal of the school does her best for children to feel at home. Natalya Georgievna puts her soul and heart in this place.

ACTIVITY

1. Complete the factfile

Full name	
Date of birth	
Hobby in the childhood	
Where did get education	
Profession	
What is the person doing today	

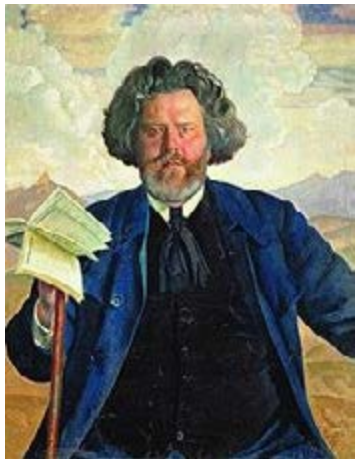
2. Make the similar form (ex. 1) about an outstanding person who inspires you and tell about him/her.

MAXIMILIAN VOLOSHIN, THE CRIMEAN BEAUTY CELEBRATOR. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ОВДИЕНКО МАРИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ "ЛИЦЕЙ №1" МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОДСКОЙ ОКРУГ СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ)

Maximilian Voloshin, the Crimean beauty celebrator

In Koktebel there is an unusual tradition to bring pebbles instead of flowers to the grave of the Crimean nature beauty celebrator. The name of this outstanding person is Maximillian Voloshin.



Maximillian Voloshin was born in Kiev, but he spent his childhood in a small village Koktebel, in the Crimea. In 1893 his mother bought a cheap plot of land there and the family settled there. Maximillian was enchanted by the Crimean nature.

Voloshin is well-known as a poet and an art critic. But he also was a talented artist, who transformed his hobby into a career. His pictures were done in watercolor technique. "The land of blue hills", Koktebel, became his inspiration. He called his paintings "historical landscapes".

Each color had a special symbolic meaning for Voloshin: red was for the earth, clay, flesh, blood and passion; blue was for air and spirit, thought, infinity and the unknown; yellow meant the sun, light, self-awareness; purple was the color of prayer and mystery; green was the color of the plant kingdom, hope and joy of existence.

Voloshin, as a painter and a poet was able to convey all the beauty of the landscapes of ancient Cimmeria. His works are a true cultural treasure of the Crimea.

Activities:

1) Which of these paintings belong to Voloshin? Why do you think so?



2) Fill in the table, using your color associatins.

Red	Blue	Yellow	Purple	Green

Word list

to be enchanted by
watercolor technique
infinity
self-awareness
to convey

STRENGTH AND PERSISTENCE. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(САВУЛЯК ВИКТОРИЯ БОРИСОВНА, МБОУ «СОВЕТСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА №1» СОВЕТСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



WORLD SHOTOKAN FEDERATION

世界松濤間連盟
The Way of Shotokan
Member of ICSPE



STRENGTH AND PERSISTENCE



Rustem Yuzbashev is a world karate champion.

«I came to try and fell in love with this sport, which has become a part of my life»

At the moment I am a 5-time champion of Russia, 2-time champion of the All-Russian Youth Games, a multiple champion of the Southern Federal District, a multiple champion of the Crimea, a leader of the team of the Republic of Crimea and absolute World Champion.



Rustem Seiranovich Yuzbashev was born on February 8, 2006, in Chapaevka village with a population of 800 people in the Sovetskiy district of the Republic of Crimea.

Rustem's path to karate began at the age of 6, when he showed acrobatic tricks at his aunt's birthday party. His uncle, Timur Useinov, invited him to come to his first training session. In the future, he was Rustem's karate coach.

At his first training sessions, Rustem says, not everything worked out, but he tried, looked at the elders and tried to do everything like them.

"At the age of 7, when I already began to understand at least something about karate, I got a dream to train children and become a karate world champion. And now I'm 17 years old, I realized that it wasn't my dream, it was my goal, which I successfully coped with. At the moment, I am training children and teaching them martial arts in Simferopol on Kechkemetskaya, 97 in the MAXIMUS SK club. "

"September 10 in Tashekent (Uzbekistan) I became the absolute world champion in the category of men 76 kilograms +. More than 3,000 thousand athletes from 30 countries of the world participated in these competitions. I spent 15 fights to become a champion."

Do you play any sports?

Are you good at sports?

What do you think is the most popular sport in the world?

What new sports would you like to try?

Who is your favorite professional athlete? Why? Tell us about him/her.



ANATOLY DOMBROVSKY. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(САДЫКОВА ЛИЛЯ САМЕДИНОВНА, ОСТАПЧУК ВИКТОРИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СЕНОКОСНЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД ИМЕНИ КАВАЛЕРА ОРДЕНА МУЖЕСТВА В.МАЗУРА» РАЗДОЛЬНЕНСКОГО РАЙОНА)

Anatoly Ivanovich Dombrovsky



Anatoly Dombrovsky is an Honored Artist of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, twice winner of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Prize, the A. Platonov International Prize, a knight of the Order of the Badge of Honor. He was born on December 12, 1934 in the Kommunarnoye village of Razdolnensky district. He graduated from Razdolnenskaya Secondary School with a gold medal.

In 1972, A. I. Dombrovsky was accepted as a member of the Union of Writers of the USSR. From 1972 to 1999 he headed the Crimean organization of the Union of Writers. In 1991, the writer was elected chief editor of the literary, artistic and journalistic magazine “Brega Tavridy”. Anatoly Ivanovich Dombrovsky participated in the public life of Crimea. For 10 years he led the Crimean branch of the Peace Foundation.

The writer is the author of 24 novels, 18 novellas and collections of short stories. The most popular are the trilogy about the first post-war years in the Crimea “Come back and remember”, novels about the Crimean village and the modernity of the Crimea “All joys and sorrows”, “Justification”, historical novels and novellas, philosophical novels.

After his death in October 2001, he Anatoly Ivanovich Dombrovsky was posthumously awarded the title of “Honorable Crimean”.

Vocabulary:

a knight of the Order [naɪt ɒv ði: 'ɔ:də] кавалер ордена

sorrow ['sɒrəʊ] печаль

justification [dʒʌstɪfɪ 'keɪʃn] оправдание

posthumously ['pɒstjʊməslɪ] посмертно

district ['dɪstrɪkt] район

novella [nə 'velə] повесть

Activity:

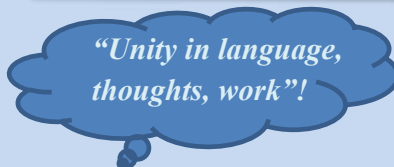
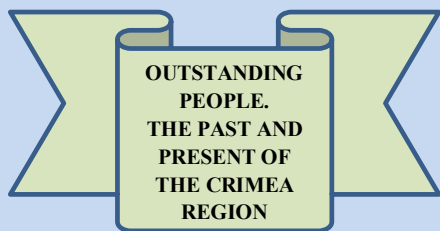
Ex. 1 Correct mistakes in the sentences if there are ones.

1. Anatoly Dombrovsky was born in Razdolnensky district.
2. He was elected editor of magazine “Brega Tavridy”.
3. He was the author of 24 novellas and 18 novels.
4. His trilogy was about Crimean village.
5. He was awarded the title of “Honorable Crimean” before his death.

Ex. 2 Make up 5 questions to the text, using new vocabulary.

ISMAIL GASPRINSKY: "UNITY IN LANGUAGE, THOUGHTS, WORK". 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(СУЛЕЙМАНОВА ЭЛЬЗАРА РЕФАТОВНА, МБОУ «МАРЬЯНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА»)



Have you ever heard this motto? Let's have a closer look at the author of these words....

ISMAIL GASPRINSKY: "UNITY IN LANGUAGE, THOUGHTS, WORK"

The future educator was born on March 20, 1851 in a small village of Avdzhikoy, Yalta. His father Mustafa Ali-oglu Gasprinsky served as an officer. His mother's name was Fatma-Sultan Temir-Gazi-kyzy Kantakuzova.



After school the boy continued to study at the Simferopol men's gymnasium, later he studied at the Moscow military gymnasium. Gasprinsky returned to Simferopol and taught primary school children the Russian language. The young man went to Paris in 1871 and got a job at the agency as a translator. Three years later he left for Istanbul. There he studied the culture of this country. Ismail returned to his native Crimea in 1876. In 1878 the educator was elected a deputy of the city of Bakhchisarai. The same year he headed the city. Ismail decided to publish his own newspaper "Terjiman". In 1905 the magazine for women "Alemi Niswan" was published by his daughter Shafiq. In 1906 Ismail began publishing the humorous edition of "Ha-ha-ha" and the weekly "Millet". They even invented a special font that had the name of Ismail Gasprinsky. The educator promoted a secular method of teaching at Crimean schools, called Jadidism. In 1882 he married Bibi-Zuhra Akchurina. She was not only a wife but also a loyal colleague, friend. The famous educator died on September 11, 1914 and was burned in the Zyndzhirli madrasah. Streets in Bakhchisarai, Kerch, Kazan, Simferopol are named after him. Gasprinsky's name was given to the children's football tournament and the library in Simferopol. In 2016 the Gasprinsky Medal was established as a state award of the Crimea.

Activities

1. Read the text about the famous educator and fill in the table.

Date	Event
March 20, 1851	Ismail Gasprinsky was born
.....
.....

2. Use the table and create a cluster.



Glossary

unity- единство, a special font- особый шрифт, a secular method of teaching – светский метод в обучении, an educator – просветитель, madrasah – медресе (духовное училище)

A STRANGE FAIRY TALE TELLER. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ТАРАСЕНКО СВЕТЛАНА ИВАНОВНА, МБУ ДПО «ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ ЦЕНТР»)



A Strange Fairy Tale Teller

Alexander Grin (1880 – 1932) was born far from the Crimea but he is fully associated with this peninsula because he created his best novels and short stories here and we can find many features of his imaginary towns, ports and villages in Crimean seaside places.

For the first time Alexander Grin came to the Crimea in September, 1903 as a revolutionary propagandist. In a month he was arrested and put into prison where he spent two years. It seems that Grin had no chance to enjoy Crimean nature. But he had! Grin fell in love with the Crimea from the first sight. This land fascinated him by its mountains and planes, curly coastlines and bright blue sky. Many years later – in 1923 – Grin travelled around the peninsula visiting Yalta, Sevastopol, Feodosia.

The next year Alexander Grin and his wife moved to the Crimea forever. The writer wanted to see the sea from the window, so the family settled in Feodosia. Walking along the seacoast Grin created his amazing mysterious world, full of miracles that changed the lives of people.

Life in Feodosia was rather expensive, so in 1930 they left Feodosia for Stary Krim. They bought a tiny house in the middle of a shadowy garden. Alexander Grin lived there till the end of his life.

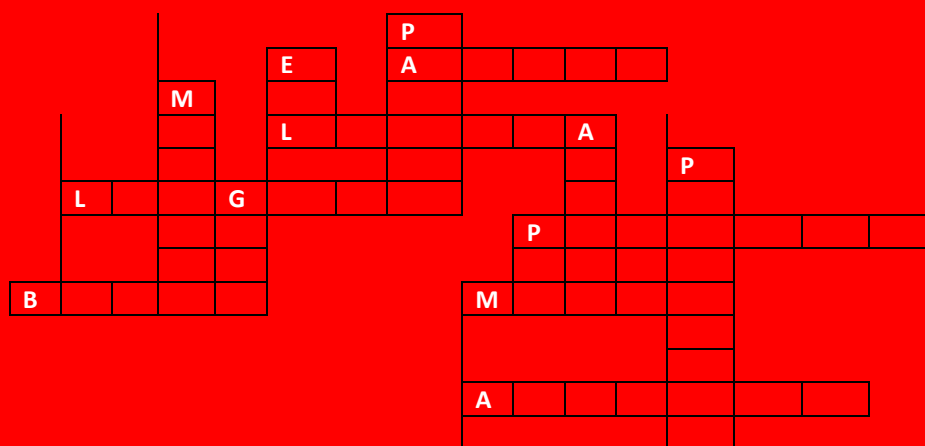
Two of four museums devoted to Alexander Grin in Russia are located in the Crimea. They keep the memory of the writer and one can see there many things which used to belong him.

Activity

1. Read the article above and match the parts of the sentences.

1	In 1903 – 1905	a	Alexander Grin lived in Feodosia
2	In 1924 -- 1930	b	Alexander Grin lived in Stary Krim
3	In 1930 -- 1932	c	Alexander Grin was in Sevastopol prison

2. Reread Grin’s novel “Scarlet Sails” and fill in the crossword by the names of its characters.



VLADIMIR VERNADSKY'S WORK IN CRIMEA. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ТРОПИНА ОЛЬГА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, МБОУ «РОДНИКОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Vladimir
Vernadsky's
work in
Crimea

Annotation: Vladimir Ivanovich Vernadsky (1863-1945) was a prominent Russian scientist, geochemist, and biosphere pioneer. He is best known for his g work in the fields of biogeochemistry and mineralogy.

Key words: scientific expeditions, geochemistry and biology, marine sciences, karst landscapes, natural environment, the protection of unique ecosystems, coastal areas.



Vladimir Vernadsky's work in Crimea was significant and diverse. Here are some notable aspects of his work in the region:

1. **Scientific Expeditions:** Vernadsky led several scientific expeditions to Crimea. In 1888, he participated in a geological expedition to study the Crimean Mountains.

2. **Studies on the Black Sea:** Vernadsky was interested in the geochemistry and biology of the Black Sea. In 1911, he established a laboratory in Sevastopol, dedicated to the study of marine sciences.

3. **Research on Karst Landscapes:** Crimea is known for its karst landscapes, characterized by limestone formations, caves, and underground rivers. Vernadsky conducted geological and geomorphological studies on the karst features of Crimea.

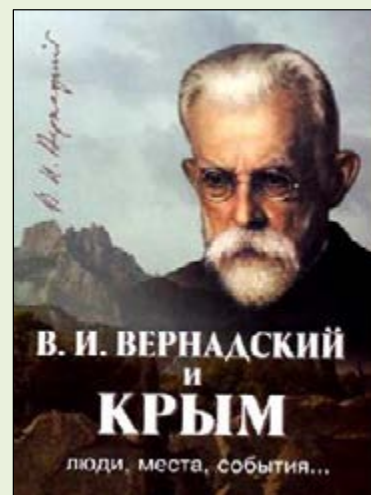
4. **Environmental Conservation:** Vernadsky recognized the importance of preserving Crimea's natural environment. He advocated for the protection of unique ecosystems, such as the Crimean Mountains and the coastal areas.

ACTIVITY

1. Read the text about Vladimir Vernadsky and complete the form.

Name	
Is known for	
Scientific Expeditions in Crimea	
Studies on the Black Sea	
Research on Karst Landscapes	
Environmental Conservation of Crimea	

2. Speak about Vladimir Vernadsky's work in Crimea using the form.



**OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF THE CRIMEA REGION. GORDON DAVID ILYICH.
THE HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE MIRNOE VILLAGE COUNCIL. 8-9 КЛАССЫ**

(УВАРОВ МИХАИЛ ВЛАДИМИРОВИЧ, МБОУ «МИРНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА №1» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

“Outstanding people. The past and present of the Crimea region”

Gordon David Ilyich. Honorary citizen of the Mirnoe village council.



David Ilyich was born in Melitopol. At the age of 16, he volunteered for the front of the Great Patriotic War and took part in hostilities with Japan in the city of Port Arthur. His military rank was captain and he awarded 9 medals.

After the War he graduated from the Melitopol Pedagogical Institute and began his career as a teacher of Russian and Literature at the Kolchuginsk school in the Simferopol region. In 1963, David Ilyich was appointed director of the secondary school of Mirnoe, which was located in the village of Kakhovka (now the village of Mirnoe), in a two-story house near today's Church of the Resurrection of Christ.

In 1966, the World Poultry Conference was held on the territory of the Mirnoe village. For the opening of the conference, a new school building was built on Belova Street.

David Ilyich worked as a director for 25 years and retired only in 1988. Many graduates fondly remember the strict but sensitive director and teacher.

David Ilyich was a member of the Union of Writers of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. He published more than 10 books, devoting them to the work of teachers and the education of students.

The title “Honorary Citizen of the Mirnoe Village Council” was awarded by the decision of the executive committee of the Mirnoe Village Council in 1997.

On May 23, 2017, a memorial plaque to David Ilyich Gordon was installed on the school building.

Activity

Find information about famous people from your school and tell you partners about their achievements.

Discuss

1. Why is it important to work for the benefit of society?
2. Why is the work of a teacher so important?
3. What is the ideal teacher in your opinion?

A FAMOUS RUSSIAN ARTIST IVAN AIVAZOVSKY. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ХОМИЧ ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ БРАТСКИЙ УВК КРАСНОПЕРЕКОПСКОГО РАЙОНА, РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ

**A famous Russian artist
Ivan Aivazovsky**



Ivan Aivazovsky was a famous Russian artist specializing in seascape and landscape portraits. He was born in the family of an Armenian merchant in the Crimean city of Feodosia on 17 July 1817.

Aivazovsky’s childhood was spent in poverty on the outskirts of the city facing the beautiful Feodosia Bay and the ruins of an ancient Greek fortress. Young Ivan was mesmerized by the grandeur of the view and the heroic stories told about the Greeks and the famous battles of the past.

His talent was discovered at a very early age. He was sent to a gymnasium in Simferopol where he showed such amazing artistic skills that influential locals helped him move to St. Petersburg to enter the Academy of Art. His first

success came in 1835 when his sketch “Air Over Sea” received a silver medal in an art competition.

Later he was awarded a gold medal for his works “Still Bay of Finland” and “The Roads Near Kronstadt” and received the official title of artist.

Aivazovsky died on 19 April 1900 at the age of 82.

The heritage left behind by him is huge – over 6000 canvases.

Activity

1. Read the text and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Places of study	
What is Aivazovsky famous for?	
The names of the paintings	
When did he die?	

2. Speak about Ivan Aivazovsky using the form.

Outstanding people. Bobyr Andrey – the past and the present

Nikolaevka is located on the shore of the Black sea . It was created by Black Sea sailors. In 1858, they settled in dugouts near the Nikolov Key, by its name and the name of the village was given - Nikolaevka. Although it can be called Bobyrev, for example, and Nakhimovka - the first name in honor of the founder, the second - as requested by collective farmers 60 years ago.



Today in Nikolaevka there is a street of Andrei Bobyrya, his name is the square near the House of Culture, there is a monument to the sailor in the village, the Museum of Military Glory keeps his things, in the village cemetery preserved the **grave** of Andrei Grigorievich and his son Dmitry Andreyevich, participants in the Crimean War, the Cavaliers of St. George. On the monument **inscription**: "To the ancestors from the descendants.

The founder of the present settlement of urban type was born in 1806 in Chernigov region in a family of serfs, in 20 years he was taken as a recruit to the Imperial Navy. He served on the **battleship** "Empress Maria", under the command of Pavel Nakhimov in 1853 participated in the famous Battle of Sinop, for bravery he was awarded the Cross of St. George.

The founder of the village died in 1895. The fourteen-year-old son of a Nakhimov sailor, a resident of Korabelnaya side Dmitry Bobyr together with three other teenagers voluntarily joined the ranks of the defenders of the city. Dmitry especially distinguished himself in the **defense** of Malakhov barrow. Admiral Nakhimov instructed Dmitry Bobyr and his comrades to make a note on the ground in the form of a cross of nukes. Nakhimov said that a monument to the hero would later be erected on this place. Soon a large cross of **nukes** was put together. The memory of the beloved admiral inspired the sailors and soldiers of Malakhov Kurgan to unparalleled feats in the defense of Sevastopol.

Key words : 1. Grave - **a place in the ground where a dead person is buried**, 2. Inscription - **words that are written or cut in something** , 3. Battleship - **a very large military ship with big guns** , 4. Defense - **the act of protecting someone or something against attack or criticism** , 5. Nuke - **to bomb somewhere with nuclear weapons**

1. **Activity**

Name	
Date of birth	
Date of death	
Name of his son	
Location of the monument	

2. Ask 5 questions to your partner about Andrey Bobyr.

8-9 КЛАССЫ

GEORGY NIKOLAEVICH AVRAAMOV. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ЭНВЕРОВА ЛЕВИЗА РУСТАМОВНА, МБОУ «КОЛЬЧУГИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА №1 ИМЕНИ АВРААМОВА ГЕОРГИЯ НИКОЛАЕВИЧА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Georgy Nikolaevich Avraamov



In 1956 was a historic meeting between Avraamov and state farm "Bulganak", which was later destined to become into a powerful diversified agricultural complex state farm-plant "Vinogradny".

Georgy Nikolaevich Avraamov was a director of the state farm "Vinogradny".

He was born in 1924, in 1950 he graduated "Crimean agricultural institute" and received the specialty of a scientific agronomist-field grower.

From 1956 to 1995 - Georgy Nikolaevich Avraamov was a director of the «Vinogradny» state farm. Also he was Candidate of Economic Sciences.

Since 1953 he was constantly elected as a deputy of local and district councils.

Deputy of the Crimean Regional Council of Workers' Deputies.

Awarded orders and medals he had: Orders of the Patriotic War, 1st and 2nd degree

Medal "For Military Merit", Medal "For the Defense of Stalingrad", "For the victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945"

Medal "20 years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War".

The medal "50 Years of the Armed Forces of the USSR", the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, the Order of Friendship of Peoples", two Orders of Lenin.



Activity

1. Read the text about Georgy Nikolaevich Avraamov and complete the form

Name	
Date of birth	
Places of living	
Graduated	
director of	
His orders and medals	

2. Speak about Georgy Nikolaevich Avraamov

VITALY VOYTALOVICH, THE AMAZING DZHANKOY ARTIST. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ЮГАЙ ОЛЬГА МАВРИКОВНА, РЫЖИКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ ГОРОДА ДЖАНКОЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА №8»)

Vitaly Voytalevich, the amazing Dzhankoy artist



Crimea is a small part of Russia, but beautiful and picturesque. It isn't surprising that there are a lot of talented artists in Crimea.

Vitaly loved to draw since childhood.

In 1960 Voytalevich came to live and work in Crimea as a teacher. Since 1963 he worked as an art teacher at a boarding school. In 1980, Vitaly Vyacheslavovich came

to secondary school No. 7, where he worked until 2006. Here he trained many talented students. His graduates, Valery Korzun and Andrey Shelemetyev, became famous artists.

Favorite genres of V. Voytalevich are landscape and still life. His works are full of space and air, play of light and shadow. He says that painting is an important part of life for him. Vitaly Voytalevich's most famous paintings are "Silence", "Crimean Shores", "Poppies on a Towel". At the exhibition in Dzhankoy in 2022 Voytalevich presented the paintings "Capercaillie", "Autumn Still Life".

Vitaly Vyacheslavovich is a participant in all town exhibitions, a diploma winner of the republican exhibition, the 1st degree winner of the Republican festival-competition.

Activity

1. Read the text about Vitaly Voytalevich and complete the form.

Name	
Career start.	
Work	
Favorite genres	
Paintings	
Achievements	

2. Speak about Vitaly Voytalevich using the form.

SHAMIL ALYADIN. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ЮНУСОВА ЗАРИНА БАХТИЁРОВНА, МОУ «ВОЛЬНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Shamil Alyadin

Shamil Alyadin is a Crimean Tatar prose writer, poet and public figure, Honored Artist and Honored Worker of Culture of the Uzbek SSR. Editor-in-Chief of the magazine "Yildiz".



Shamil Alyadin was born on July 12, 1912 in the village of Makhuldyur, Yalta district (now Nagornoye, Bakhchisarai district, Crimea).

His school teacher got him interested in literature, and at the age of 15, Shamil Alyadin wrote his first poem, “The Nightingale of the Dawn”. In 1931 he graduated from the Simferopol Pedagogical College and then the Moscow Literary Institute.

In 1932 his first book of poems, “The Earth Smiled, the Sky Smiled”, was published. In 1939 he became a member of the USSR Writers' Union and head of the Crimean Writers' Union. In 1940 the book “Life” was published.

In 1941 Shamil Alyadin volunteered for the war. In February 1943 he was seriously wounded and returned to Simferopol.

A few days before the deportation, Shamil Alyadin went to Alushta. Returning home, the poet didn't find his family, was arrested and forced to leave Crimea. He went to Central Asia in search of his family. In Uzbekistan he found his wife and little daughter dying of hunger.

Despite all the trials of fate, the writer didn't give up and continued his literary and social activity, telling about the hard life of the Crimean Tatar people in deportation. Shamil Alyadin is the author of more than 70 works that have been translated into different languages. His works are included in the educational programs of secondary and higher educational institutions.

In 1994 Shamil Alyadin returned with his family to Crimea.

On May 21, 1996, he died at the age of 84 and was buried in the Abdal cemetery in Simferopol.

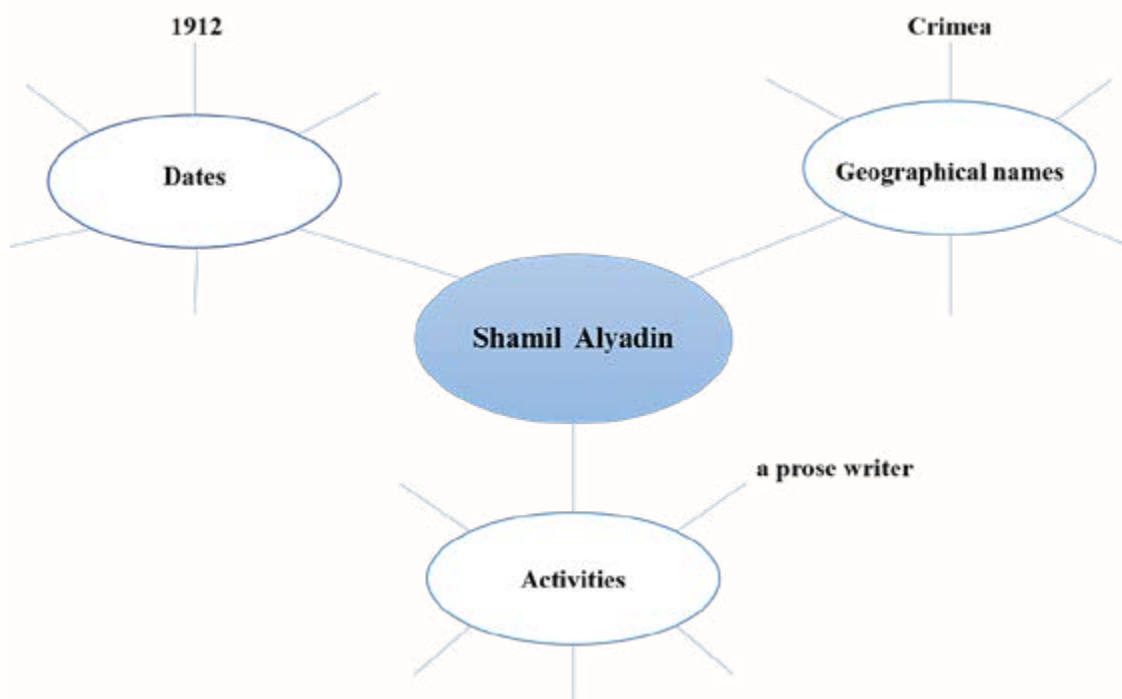
Key words: *Crimean Tatar writer, literature, book of poems, Writers' Union, volunteer, deportation.*

SHAMIL ALYADIN. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ЮНУСОВА ЗАРИНА БАХТИЁРОВНА, МОУ «ВОЛЬНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Activity

1. Read the text and complete the mind-map “Shamil Alyadin”.



2. Tell about Shamil Alyadin using the mind-map.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF GVARDEYSKOYE. TATIANA SHOROKHOVA. 8-9 КЛАССЫ

(ЯКУБОВА ЛЕВИЗА СЕЛИМОВНА, МБОУ «ГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Outstanding people
of Gvardeyskoye**

**Tatiana Sergeevna
Shorokhova**



***A poet, historian, and
children's writer.***

Laureate of the State Prize of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the category “Contribution to peacekeeping, development and prosperity of Crimea” (2013). Member of the

Board of the Sevastopol branch of the Union of Writers

of Russia since 2001. Tatiana Shorokhova is the author of more than 10 poetry collections. She was published in the magazines "Neva", "Our Contemporary", "Moscow", "Petersburg Stanzas", "North" Her

creative baggage includes historical novel, plays, fairy tales, travel notes, scientific research, children's poems.

Tatiana Sergeevna Shorokhova was born on August 2, 1956 in the city of Lubotyn, Kharkiv region, Ukraine.

When Tatiana Shorokhova turned 9 years old, the whole family moved to live in the urban-type settlement of

Gvardeyskoye, Crimea. From 1966 to 1973, Tatiana Shorokhova studied at the Gvardeyskoye Secondary School No. 1. After

graduation, she studied at the Historical Faculty of Simferopol State University from which she graduated in 1982. The first

poem by Tatiana Shorokhova was written in the Gvardeyskoye, at the age of 11. At the age of 16, young Tatiana became interested in the

work of a guide, learned about the Crimea, was fond of local history. After 30 years, she began writing poetry again, which immediately began to be published. She worked in the tourism system as a guide, a history teacher, as a librarian at school, methodologist, and head of department for more than ten years. She was involved in publishing the newspaper “Tavrida Pravoslavnaya” and hosted the program “Orthodox Calendar” on Crimean Radio.

Since 2013, she has been living in Sevastopol. Crimea has become a small homeland for her.

Key words : 1. Contribution to peacekeeping - Вклад в поддержание мира;
2. A member of the Board of the Sevastopol branch - член правления Севастопольского филиала



Activities

1. What do you most admire about Tatiana Shorokhova? What facts are related to the figures 9, 16, 30, 1, 2013, 2001, 10, 2 in the text? Use the text to tell your English-speaking pen friend about Tatiana Shorokhova.
2. Do you know an outstanding person from your region? What is his / her name? What is he/she known for?

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF THE CRIMEAN REGION.

UMEROV BEKIR. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(АБДУЛЛАЕВА ЛИВИЗА ШУКРИЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №2 ИМЕНИ СВИДЕРСКОГО А.Г.» ГОРОДА БАХЧИСАРАЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

“Outstanding people. The past and the present of the Crimean region”



**Umerov Bekir Ametovich (1918 – 1942) - the hero,
returned to his Homeland.**

A native of the town of Bakhchisarai, senior lieutenant, secretary of the Komsomol cell of the 1224th Howitzer Artillery Regiment, Umerov Bekir heroically died during the Great Patriotic War in the Belsky district of the Tver region.

According to the researchers who described the picture of Umerov Bekir's death, the soldier died while holding back an enemy attack together with other colleagues.

Having gone to the front, the young soldier was considered missing for a long time. After the end of the war, the family was in constant search. Surprisingly, after more than 70 years, the soldier still "returned" home. Thanks to a metal glass and a note from a colleague, the remains of the soldier were accidentally found by the Kurgan search group in the Tver region, taken to Bakhchisarai and solemnly reburied on the territory of the Khan's Palace.

Now descendants come to Umerov Bekir's grave to read prayers and thank him for a quiet peaceful life.

Key words: lieutenant; Howitzer Artillery Regiment; enemy attack; constant search; solemnly; reburied; descendants; prayers.

Activity

1. Read the text about Umerov Bekir and complete the form.

Name	
Date and place of birth	
Date and place of death	
His appointments	
Interesting facts about his life	

2. Discuss the following questions:

- a) Do you think Umerov Bekir's fate is amazing?
- b) Do you know other people with a similar fate?

ALEMDAR SABITOVICH KARAMANOV. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(АЛИЕВА ЛИЛИЯ АЛИЕВНА, МБОУ «УКРАИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА»)

Alemdar Sabitovich Karamanov (1934-2007)



I am a person who will have no followers. No one will be able to directly use my funds. And so this strange figure will stand: like some kind of Krishna or Christ. Of course, this is very odious, but it can't be any other way. Because the fullness of cosmic perception lives in my music: stars, planets, thin air. It is far from what today's music aspires to — to make itself comfortable, to meet human needs, to create, as it were, its own civilization. Open space sounds in my music. This is the last thing that could be done.

The composer's father is of Turkish origin — Sabit Temel Kagyrman, his mother is Russian, Polina Sergeevna. The composer's early childhood took place during the difficult war years, when Crimea was occupied by fascists. Karamanov started composing music at the age of 6. These were small piano pieces inspired mainly by the beauty and mystery of nature, the first feeling of admiration for it.

In 1953, Alemdar Sabitovich Karamanov left his native Simferopol and entered the Moscow Conservatory to study. According to the composition, he gets to S.S. Bogatyrev, according to the piano to V.A. Natanson. While studying at the Moscow Conservatory (1953-1958), Dmitry Shostakovich drew attention to Karamanov's giftedness: "This is an interesting and original talent, and its originality cannot be overlooked even in student works."

Alemdar Sabitovich Karamanov is the greatest composer-symphonist of our time. He wrote 24 symphonies, "Stabat Mater", Requiem, Mass, overtures, three piano and two violin concertos, a huge amount of chamber instrumental, vocal and choral music. Karamanov's music was performed by such outstanding musicians as Vladimir Fedoseev, Vladimir Ashkenazi, Antonio de Almeida, Gennady Provorov, Eduard Gulbis, V. Ziva, E. Tabakov, T. Currentzis, V. Viardo, K. Shcherbakov.

There is a memorial plaque in Simferopol where the composer lived



1. When and where born was he born?
2. What were his early musical interests and talents?
3. Where and how did A. S. Karamanov get his musical education?
4. What is the composer's main achievement?
5. What unique challenges or difficulties has the composer faced in his career?

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF THE CRIMEAN REGION.

VLADIMIR SKORIY. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(БАЙМОВА КСЕНИЯ АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ВЕРХОРЕЧЕНСКАЯ СОШ ИМЕНИ ПОРФИРИЯ ИВАНОВИЧА БЛАГИНИНА» С. ВЕРХОРЕЧЬЕ БАХЧИСАРАЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

“Outstanding people. The past and the present of the Crimean region”

Bakhcisarai region is famous for its unique ancient places, which are visited by lots of tourists every year. But let’s take a closer look at the creative and talented people who live in the Valley of the Kacha River.

Vladimir Skoriy is a truly gifted free artist, who creates sculptures of bronze and steel, working with different art galleries in Moscow, Odessa and Crimea. The sculptor takes part in various exhibitions around Crimea, Russia, Belarus. His works are in private collections of Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and other countries.



At the end of May, 2014 Nikita Botanical Garden organized *IV International Scientific*

Conference in Landscape Architecture where the exhibition



“Beginning” of Vladimir Skoriy was the icing on the cake. The sculptor skillfully used bronze, wood and stone in his 10 different works. He presented the familiar seeds of various plants and trees which amazed the viewers with admiration. It looks like

Vladimir was looking through a magnifying glass at these seeds at a time and the beginning of every seed’s cycle of life is shown in each piece of work. This new modern direction



in art is called Eco-Art and it is associated with nature and its sophisticated and unrevealed shapes. Eco-Art is the long-standing project of the sculptor, who was thoroughly thinking of the nature’s harmony and beauty, as well as richness of species and the meaning of life.

Key words: gifted free artist; various exhibitions; amazed with admiration; modern direction; sophisticated and unrevealed shapes; richness of species

DISCUSS

- Do you like going to art galleries ? Why? Why not?
- Would you attend Eco-Art exhibition? Why?
- If you could create any kind of sculpture, what would it be? And which material would you use? Why?

ACTIVITY

Help us to find out about your another creative people of your region. Do some research, select your favourite one and tell us about it.

10-11 КЛАССЫ

WE ARE PROUD OF THEM. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(БОБРОВА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, ЧЕРТОВСКИХ ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, ДИДКОВСКАЯ ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, ХРИСТОС ЕЛЕНА ФЕДОРОВНА, БАЛЫШЕВ ИВАН ИВАНОВИЧ, МБОУ «ЧИСТЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ГИМНАЗИЯ ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОГО ТРУДА ИВАНА СТЕПАНОВИЧА ТАРАСЮКА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

WE ARE PROUD OF THEM

Get acquainted with some famous people from Chistenkoye



In our village Chistenkoye (as one of the settlements of the Simferopol district which is celebrating the 100th anniversary this year) there are the **representatives** of medicine, education, industrial **enterprises**, local authorities, who continue creating the history of the village.

One of them is the Chairman of the Simferopol District Council, Banar Svetlana Petrovna. This is the person who is constantly in the process of

implementing new ideas - new schools, hospitals, park areas were built, preservations of roads and institutions were made.

For more than 50 years Kotolupova L. G., Director of Chistenskaya school - gymnasium and the head of the kindergarten "Orlyonok", Nadezhda P. S., have been contributing to the development of our children, forming in them such qualities as **diligence**, responsibility, and a desire to learn. They have received countless awards for **valiant** labor in the sphere of pedagogical work.



There were many enterprises on the Chistenskaya area: the collective Farm "Soviet Ukraine" (Isaev N.F., Verchenko V.A., Dyachenko P.I.), the Crimean Geophysical Expedition (Fedoruk V.F.), the Specialized Mobile mechanized column (Semenova R.G.). All of these people became the symbols of creative work, devotion to their activity.

Activity

1. Find some more information about the outstanding people of Chistenkoye and make up a project.
2. Speak about Chistenkoye and its famous people.
3. Make up Factfile about Chistenkoye and its famous people.

Key words:

- representative – представитель
- enterprise- предприятие
- implement – внедрять
- diligence – усердие, прилежание
- valiant – доблестный

Name	
Famous people	
Enterprises and their contribution	

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA FOCUSES ON THE HISTORY AND PRESENT OF THE CRIMEA REGION. ALEMDAR KARAMANOV. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(БУХТИЯРОВА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «КЛЕПИНИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ 51 АРМИИ»)

Outstanding people

On September 10, 2024, a unique phenomenon in the current musical landscape, an eminent composer of the national Crimean anthem, about whom few people know, would have been 90 years old.

Spotlight on Russia focuses on the past and present of the Crimea region.

Alemdar Karamanov



Alemdar Sabitovich Karamanov was born on September 10, 1934, in Simferopol. His father, Sabit, had Turkish origins and his mother, Polina, was Russian.

His mother recognized his interest in music early on and began teaching him the fundamentals of music. They took some lessons on weekends and during the week before he started kindergarten. The young boy had an extraordinary ear, and at the age of 7, in the fall of 1941, he was accepted into a music

school. Alemdar was 10 when he composed his first musical piece and wrote a poem about the liberation of Sevastopol, which was published in "The Crimean Truth."

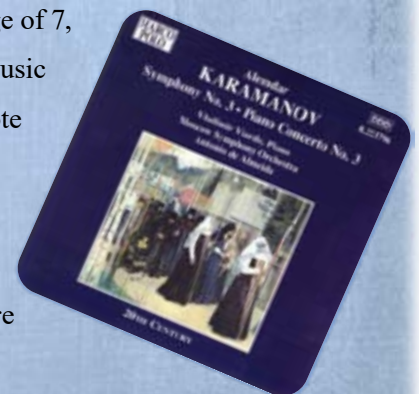
Alemdar studied at the Moscow Conservatoire. His academic advisors were D. B. Kabalevsky and T. N. Khrennikov.

Karamanov penned the piece "Anthem"

(1992), which was later adopted as the official anthem of the Crimean

Republic. He also composed scores for several films, including "Ordinary Fascism" and "Strategy of Victory".

He passed away on the night of May 3, 2007, in Simferopol.



DISCUSS

- Would you like to be an outstanding individual? Why? Why not?
- If you could create any type of music, what would it be and why?

ACTIVITIES

- Find synonyms for the underlined words.
- Research another outstanding individual from the Crimea.
- Compile a fact file about Alemdar Karamanov.

THE BLESSED SURGEON. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ВДОВИНА ЕВГЕНИЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ – ДЕТСКИЙ САД КОМБИНИРОВАННОГО ВИДА №6 С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА» МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОДСКОЙ ОКРУГ СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКА КРЫМ)

The Blessed Surgeon

“Using the art of medicine, you heal all manner of illnesses of the sick, with the help of grace!”

St. Luke Archbishop of Simferopol

A truly inspirational story about a brilliant doctor, who treated ordinary people, many of whom are still alive; about a professor, who lectured ordinary students, now practicing doctors, about the blessed surgeon, who saved hundreds of people from blindness and lost his sight himself at the end of his life. The preacher. Scientist. Holy...



St. Luke Archbishop of Simferopol the Surgeon (1877-1961) in the world Valentin Feliksovich Voino-Yasenetsky was born in Kerch on April 27th1877. His father was deeply pious and influenced Valentin greatly. Since childhood the future "Holy surgeon" had a great talent for and desire to pursue art. After graduating from the Kiev Art School, he studied painting in Munich. But his desire to help the poor around him, was overriding. So in 1903 he graduated from the medical faculty of Kiev Medical University.

In 1904, the Russo-Japanese War brought Valentine to the Far East as a surgeon, where he met his future wife Anna Vasilievna Lanskaya. They married and had four children. During this time Valentine became specially trained in ophthalmological operations, along with regional anesthesia, which later became areas of research for him. Valentine's wife, who came down with tuberculosis, died prematurely. In this extremely difficult time, he turned to the faith. Along he dove into work. His devotion to patients saved thousand, and his research techniques were award-winning, and were claimed to be important to his fellow surgeons fifty years later.



He was announced as a Saint in November 1995. Later his relics were transferred to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Simferopol.

Key words: surgeon – хирург, sight –зрение, preacher-проповедник, deeply pious-глубоко набожный, to pursue-продолжать, overriding-доминирующий, regional anesthesia-местная анестезия, prematurely-преждевременно, dive into work-уйти в работу, devotion-преданность, award-winning-выигрышный, relics-мощи, transfer-перемещать, heal - исцелять, grace –милость, благодать.

ACTIVITY:

1. Replace the words with the synonyms from the key words

1. Valentin’s father was very religious person.
2. Saint Luke’s desire to help the poor peasants was dominant.
3. He threw himself into work when his wife died very early.
4. His research techniques were rewarding.
5. Saint Luke’s relics were moved to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Simferopol.

2. Name three things you remember from the text.

30 330 KM IN NINE MONTHS BY BICYCLE. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ВЛАСОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ №2» Г.АРМЯНСК)

30 330 km in nine months by bicycle

Abstract: This article tells about an amazing athlete and traveler who went on his bike alone on a long journey from Armyansk (northern Crimea) to Murmansk and back, covering a distance of 30,330 km.

Keywords: athlete, traveler, competition, cyclist, dream, overcome, motto.



On April 1, 2009, Viktor left his native Armyansk, on the Crimean Isthmus, for a super-long bike ride on the route Armyansk–Vladivostok–Armyansk. The hike was designed for 7 months, but lasted a month longer – the pilgrim crossed the threshold of his home on December 31, an hour before the New Year.

Viktor Lozovik's life is not boring – he has several hobbies. One of his favorites is long-distance running. In 1990 he was one of the first among the representatives of Ukraine to run a distance of 194 km in 24 hours at the Open Championship of Russia in daily running.

But Viktor Lozovik has another hobby – cycling. On a bicycle "Tourist" he drove the roads of the Crimea, Kherson region, visited Poland. In 2005, he made his first bike ride on the route Uzhgorod–Vladivostok. Then Victor traveled a distance of 11 635 kilometers, overcoming it in 85 days. Since then, the motto of the cyclist has been the phrase: "To ride is to live, and to live is to ride." And the idea of a longer bike ride appeared in his dreams. On April 1, 2009, this dream became a reality – the bicycle pilgrim Viktor Lozovik went on a second bike tour with a length of 30 000 km.

Every day at the halt, Victor kept a diary, where he entered information about what he saw during the journey. Victor also captured with his camera many animals living in the regions where he passed. And twice he met with bears walking right on the road. The athlete experienced many difficulties on the way. He rested in a tent, ate what he cooked over a campfire. In many localities the traveler was greeted with a festive table set. And when there was simply nowhere to take food supplies, motorists helped out – is it a pity for a piece of bread for a lonely wanderer? On the way, Viktor had to replace 14 bicycle tires, 13 spokes, 4 sets of transmissions, and also eliminate 59 punctures of cameras. But nothing could stop him. After returning home, having completely disassembled the bike, cyclist Viktor Lozovik began to develop a new, even longer route. Why sit at home if you can see so much beauty in the world!

ACTIVITIES

- What you most admire about Victor Lozovik?
- What challenges has Viktor Lozovik faced in his journey?
- What do you think he will do next?

DISCUSS

Speak about your favourite sporting hero. Tell us what you most admire about your hero. Would you like to be famous athlete? Why? Why not?

10-11 КЛАССЫ

IVAN KONSTANTINOVICH AIVAZOVSKY (1817-1900) - A SEASCAPE PAINTER. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ВОЕВОДИНА ЛАРИСА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННАЯ ШКОЛА № 1)

Aivazovsky Ivan Konstantinovich (1817-1900) - a seascape painter



Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovsky was born on July 29, 1817, in Feodosia, Crimea, into a poor Armenian family.

His father was a modest Armenian trader. His mother was a traditional homemaker. His early talent as an artist earned him a scholarship to study at the Simferopol gymnasium. From 1833-1839 Aivazovsky studied at the Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg, where he was a student of professor Mikhail Vorob'ev, and graduated with the Gold Medal.

Aivazovsky was sent to paint in the Crimea and in Italy, being sponsored by the Russian Imperial Academy for 6 years from 1838-1844. His numerous paintings of Mediterranean seascapes won him popularity among art collectors and among the various nobility in many countries. His dramatic depiction of a sea storm with the survivors from a shipwreck, known as 'The Ninth Wave' (1850), made him extremely famous.

Aivazovsky produced over six thousand paintings of variable quality over the course of his long life. Most of his works were made on a longstanding commission from the Imperial Russian Navy Headquarters, where he worked for the most of his life, from the 1840s until 1900. He earned a considerable fortune, which he spent for charity, and also used for the foundation of the first School of Arts (in 1865) and the Art Gallery (in 1889) in his home town of Feodosia.

Aivazovsky was a member of Academies of Rome, Florence, Stuttgart and Amsterdam. He died on May 5, 1900, in Feodosia.

Glossary	Activity
a scholarship-стипендия nobility-дворяне a longstanding commission- давнее поручение Imperial Russian Navy Headquarters- штаб Императорского флота России a considerable fortune- значительное состояние	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answer the questions 1) When and where was I. Aivazovsky born? 2) Who were his parents? 3) Where did he study? 4) Where was he sent to paint after his graduation? 5) What painting made him famous? 6) How many paintings did he produce during his life? 7) How did he manage his money? 8) When and where did he die? 2. Speak about I.K. Aivazovsky with the help of the questions.

A PERSON OF NATURAL GIFTS. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ГОРДИЕНКО СВЕТЛАНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ПЯТИХАТСКАЯ ШКОЛА»)

Outstanding people



Crimea is rich not only in its nature, culture and customs, but a lot of great people were born and glorified their land. Aleksandr Lopushansky, a rural poet and artist who has incredible abilities and talents, is one of them.

A person of natural gifts

Aleksandr Ilyich began his career in 1962 as 1)..... of the local newspaper “Ogni Mayaka”. Being a creative person he organized a choir consisting of 60 schoolchildren of Pyatikhatka that performed in Russian drama theatre, Crimean Musical theatre and the House of Trade Unions of Simferopol.

Now Aleksandr is a member of the International Union of the Crimean writers, a member of International Union of Soviet officers, a chairman of the literary society Rassvet and a member of the People’s Militia of Crimea. He has been working tirelessly 2)..... emphasizing the importance of love to our country. He is an author of 12 books and 3 magazines and a co-author of 9 books.

Aleksandr has been working as a deputy chairman of the Veterans Council for 23 years. The most memorable event, he considers, was the meeting with Anatoly Ivanishin, a famous test cosmonaut 3)..... . Meetings with generals he interviewed influenced his creative work, more 50 poems 4)..... . His author’s songs were presented in Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

He has got 80 letters and diplomas of different levels, 2 Thanks from the Supreme Council of Crimea, 5)..... , he was also awarded the” Saint George” medal, the People’s Militia Medal, signed by President of the Russian Federation D.A.Medvedev.

Extremely busy the poet 6)..... painting and beekeeping. He 7)..... of Fine Arts.

Read the article and fill in the gaps (A-H) with the parts of the sentences marked by numbers 1-7. One part is extra.

- A. for the good of our motherland
- B. were dedicated to their combat paths
- C. a string correspondent
- D. has recently become a laureate
- E. received an award for being strong
- F. who inspired him to develop his talents and never stop
- G. does not forget about his hobbies
- H. the title of Honored worker of Culture of Crimea

Key words: *a string correspondent, the House of Trade Unions, the People’s Militia, combat paths, a deputy chairman of the Veterans Council, the Supreme Council*



Activity

Find information about a famous person in your city/town who has achieved success through hard work.

Discuss

- ✓ What do you most admire about A.I.Lopushansky?
- ✓ Have you ever read his poems? If yes, what do you think of them? If no, why not?

MAX VOLOSHIN: 'KOKTEBEL IS THE MOTHERLAND OF MY SPIRIT'. 10-11 КЛАССЫ
 (ДУБОДЕЛ ЛЮДМИЛА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №1 ПГТ ЛЕНИНО ЛЕНИНСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Max Voloshin: 'Koktebel is the motherland of my spirit'



Maximilian Voloshin (May 28, 1877 – August 11, 1932) was a Russian poet, one of the representatives of the symbolist movement in Russian culture.

He was known for his humanism, appealing "in the days of revolutions to be a human, not a citizen" and "in the disturbances of wars to realize the oneness." Later, Voloshin was accused of the worst sin in the Soviet ideologue's book: keeping aloof from the

political struggle between Reds and Whites.

In 1916 he moved to Koktebel and lived there until the end of his life. Miraculously, Voloshin survived the Civil War, and in the 1920s set up a free rest home for writers in his house. Yet he continued to draw most inspiration from solitude and contemplation of nature.

During the latter years of his life, he gained recognition as a water-colour painter. Many of his art works now belong to museums around the world.

Key words

- representative – представитель
- appeal -обращаться
- citizen- гражданин
- disturbance- волнение, потрясение
- sin- грех
- miraculously- чудесным образом
- solitude- уединение
- contemplation- созерцание
- gain recognition- получить признание

Activity

1. Read the text about Maximilian Voloshin and fill in the form.

Name and occupation	
Date of birth	
Date of death	
Period of living in Crimea	
Is famous for	

2. Speak about Max Voloshin using the form (and the key words).

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF THE CRIMEAN REGION.

MIKHAIL FEDOROVICH WOLFSON. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ДУХНОВСКАЯ ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №1 ПГТ ЛЕНИНО ЛЕНИНСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Mikhail Fedorovich Wolfson



There are people who leave behind an amazing light. Such a person was the journalist Mikhail Wolfson.

He was born in Belarus in 1920. His first stories and poems were published in the Caucasian Frontline newspaper. After the war he came to the Crimea to work for the newspaper of Leninsky district which he gave 50 years of his life. His pen touched on the most painful issues of life. The

variety of topics is simply stunning. He was the chronicler of the district. A man of amazing erudition and a bright mind, Mikhail Fedorovich thoroughly knew the history of the district and tried to convey his knowledge to people.

His love for his native land was immeasurable. He constantly wrote about our land in numerous stories and poems. His calls to use natural resources wisely and carefully are still relevant today. A true masterpiece is the book by Mikhail Fedorovich "In search of the Immortelle". There are artistic sketches, entertaining stories, and wonderful legends. Indeed, this is a genuine jewelry box for any local historian. Indeed, the life of Mikhail Fedorovich turned into "... a line

ACTIVITY

1. Copy out the adjectives which describe the following nouns.

1.		light
2.		newspaper
3.		issues
4.		variety
5.		erudition
6.		mind
7.		love
8.	... / ...	stories
9.		calls
10.		masterpiece
11.		sketch
12.		legend
13.		jewelry box
14.		historian

2. Use these collocations to retell the text.



THE FOUNDER OF KARADAG NATURE RESERVE. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ЗИНОВЬЕВА ТАТЬЯНА ПАВЛОВНА, МБОУ «МАЛЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

This place is not easy to visit, but it is worth seeing. Karadag Nature Reserve is a protected nature reserve that covers a part of the southeast coast of the Crimean peninsula.

The founder of Karadag Nature Reserve



Endless mountains, forests, steppes , shoreline areas, Karadag is an area of high biodiversity and the subject of numerous scientific research.

Terenty Ivanovich Vyazemsky was born on April 20 (May 3), 1857 in the village of Putyatino, near Ryazan, in the family of a priest. He graduated from Moscow University, worked in a Moscow hospital, practiced in German clinics.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Doctor of Medical Sciences Terenty Vyazemsky visited Karadag. He was impressed by the local nature,bought an estate here, and founded a biostation in 1907, the work of which was dedicated to the study of natural sciences. Vyazemsky continued his medical practice, organized scientific researches in the field of hydrobiology, physiology, physics, biochemistry, geology and other areas. Terenty Ivanovich collected great number of books in various fields of natural sciences, and his library became a basis and corner stone of his scientific station. The library contained unique publications. Decades later, scientists from all over the world came to Karadag in search of the books they needed. After Vyazemsky’s death, his name was given to the Karadag biological station. A monument to Terenty Ivanovich Vyazemsky was erected in front of the entrance to the main building of the Karadag biological station



Activity

1.Draw a picture/find photo of the Karadag Nature Reserve, Crimea. Describe it.

Discuss

1.Have you ever visited Karadag Nature Reserve, Crimea ? When? What did you like most?

2.Do you want to be a scientist? Why? Why not?

THE PERSON I ADMIRE. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ИВАНОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «МИРНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА №1» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

“Outstanding people. The past and present of the Crimea region”

THE PERSON I ADMIRE

Our country is a huge state and it is rich in talented people both in art and science. There are people who preserve the historical and cultural heritage of our Motherland, and there are people who glorify our Motherland with scientific achievements. But there are also those who during their lives manage to preserve the cultural and historical heritage of their ethnos and make scientific discoveries of world significance. Yuri Alexandrovich Polkanov was a such man.



Y.A. Polkanov (10.03.1935-29.02.2020) - Academician of the Academy of Technological Sciences of Ukraine (1993), Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, Chief Scientific Officer of the State Institute of Mineral Resources in Simferopol, Head of the Scientific Council of the Association of Crimean Karaites, since 2015. Laureate of the State Prize of Ukraine in the field of science and technology.

He was born on 10 March 1935 in Simferopol in a Russian-Karaim family. Father - Alexander Ivanovich Polkanov (1884-1971), Crimean local historian. Mother - Anna Ilinichna Kalfa (1904-1960). In 1957 he graduated from the geological prospecting faculty of the Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute named after Artyom.

His labour activity was began in north-eastern Kazakhstan. In 1959, he moved to the Institute of Mineral Resources (since 2000 - Crimean branch of the Ukrainian State Geological Exploration Institute), where he worked for more than 50 years and rose from engineer-geologist to chief scientific officer, head of research division.

Engaged in scientific activities, Yuri Aleksandrovich Polkanov also very successfully continued the work of his father - the revival and preservation of the cultural heritage of the Karaites of the Crimea.

Y. A. Polkanov was a well-known Karaites scholar and activist of the movement for the revival of the ancient Turkic historical and cultural heritage of the Crimean Karaites. He actively contributed to the formation and development of the national-cultural movement, participated in

THE PERSON I ADMIRE. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ИВАНОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «МИРНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА №1» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

the organization of ethno-cultural expositions and restoration works in the kenas of Juft Kale, author of the opening of the underground hydraulic structure near the fortress city of Juft Kale.

He was one of the authors of the forecast and discoverers of the unique underground hydraulic system under the fortress of Juft Kale (Chufut-Kale). Spiral staircase of the Tik-Kuyu siege well, Chufut-Kale after clearing and equipment. Before the studies of Y.A. Polkanov and Y.I. Shutov, the object was considered a legend.



Spiral staircase at the Tik-Kuyu well. Tik-Kuyu ("vertical well") - medieval hydraulic engineering structure, siege well of the cave city of Chufut-Kale was discovered in 1998-2001 by a group of geologists of the Institute of Mineral Resources, public activists, local historians and speleologists. In the course of excavations the Kyrk-Yersky coin hoard was discovered, at the time of the discovery - the largest of those found on the territory of Ukraine. Currently, the site is equipped for excursion visits.

Yuri Aleksandrovich Polkanov is a Soviet and Ukrainian geologist, academician of the Academy of Technological Sciences of Ukraine, Doctor of geological and mineralogical sciences. He became head of the laboratory of the Institute of Mineral Resources of the Ministry of Geology of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1993 - full member of the Academy of Technological Sciences of Ukraine.

In 1995 - laureate of the prize of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the field of science and scientific and technical activity for the cycle of works "Rites and customs of Crimean Karaites-Türks", "Proverbs and sayings of Crimean Karaites", "Legends and legends of Karaites".

In 1996 - laureate of the State Prize of Ukraine in the field of science and technology.

He was honoured with the title "Man of the Year 1997" for achievements in science (American Biographical Centre).

Y. A. Polkanov was included in the list of "500 outstanding scientists of the XX century in the field of geology", is represented in the international reference book "Who is Who in the Diamond World".

THE PERSON I ADMIRE. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ИВАНОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «МИРНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА №1» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Author of more than 250 scientific publications and 12 inventions. Main direction of scientific activity: study of non-traditional small diamonds; development of diagnostic methods, enrichment technology of sorting small natural diamonds. Main scientific achievements: participation in the discovery and evaluation of deposits of titanium and titanium-zirconium ores; identification of new types of rough diamonds.

The mineral **Polkanovite** (rhodium arsenide, Rh₁₂As₇, 1998) is named in honour of Y.A. Polkanov.

WRITING

Collect information about prominent person who lived and worked in your city and present it to your classmates. Be sure to speak about date\ place of birth, what he\ she is famous for, and any other interesting information.

KONSTANTINOV ALEXANDER MAKSIMOVICH. 10-11 КЛАССЫ
 (КАЗИМОВА АННА АНДРЕЕВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА №1 ИМ. А. А. ДРАГОМИРОВОЙ»)

Konstantinov Alexander Maksimovich



Spotlight on Russia studied the outstanding people of Dzhankoy

Alexander Maksimovich Konstantinov was born on August 15, 1980 in Dzhankoy, Crimea in a military family. The boy spent his childhood in a military garrison. His mother taught music in kindergarten. Alexander has a sister and brother.

After finishing school, Alexander Konstantinov decided to enter a military college and become an officer, like his father. The young man failed the exam because he arrived in a state of intoxication. He had to submit documents to the Simferopol Commercial College. Konstantinov graduated from technical school and went to serve in the army, in special forces.

Alexander dreamed of getting on television. Everything came together when the TNT channel began casting for the show “Hunger.” Alexander passed the qualifying rounds and got into the program. According to the rules, Alexander received a thousand dollars a month, and it was with this that he was able to pay for his studies at the Shchukin School.

He appeared on stage at the theatre Vakhtangov, where he works to this day. The artist plays in the plays “White Acacia”, “Mademoiselle Nitouche”, “Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves”, “Don Juan and Sganarelle”. In 2006, Alexander Konstantinov made his film debut in the film “On the Eve of Autumn.” One of the most serious works in the actor’s work was the role of Prince Mikhail Vorontsov in the TV series “One Night of Love” in 2008. In 2009, Konstantinov began acting in the TV series “Golden Country” and in 2010-2011 he played the main role in “Efrosyne”.

Activities

1. Read the text about Alexander Konstantinov and complete the form. Then speak about A.M.Konstantinov using the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupation	
Interests	
Is famous for	
His most famous works	

THE LIFE PATH OF ESHREF SHEMY-ZADEH (1908-1978). 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(КАНАШКИНА ЛИЛЯ МАХАМАТНУРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 42 ИМЕНИ ЭШРЕФА ШЕМЬИ-ЗАДЕ» Г. СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ)



The life path of Eshref Shemy-zadeh (1908-1978)

Eshref Shemy-zadeh is a poet, literary critic, interpreter. He has translated A.S. Pushkin's poem «The Fountain of Bakhchisaray», works by Shakespeare, L. Tolstoy, V. Mayakovsky and others.

Eshref Shemy-zadeh was born on June 21, 1908 in Yevpatoria in the family of a folk teacher. He began writing his first poetries in his school years.

When He finished school in his **hometown**, he worked as an executive secretary, and then as an **editor** of the magazine «Koz Aydin» («Joyful News»).

In 1930, he went to study in Moscow, where he graduated from the literary faculty of VGIK. His first poem was published in January 1925. In 1930, the poet created the poem «Dneprelstan». It was a great **success** among young people and it was translated into Russian and **published** in the journal «Literature and Culture of the Crimea». A special place in his work is occupied by the lyric-epic poem «Kozyash divar» («The Wall of **Tears**»). In 1990 the poem was first published in full in the magazine «Yildiz» («The Star»).

For the great **contribution** to the Crimean Tatar literary, he was awarded the **title** of **Honored** Worker of Culture in 1968. In 1978 he died and was **buried** in Crimea.

Vocabulary:

hometown – родной город
 editor – редактор
 success – успех

to publish – опубликовать
 tears – слезы
 contribution – вклад, роль

title – название, заголовок
 honored – заслуженный
 buried - похороненный

Activity

1. Find synonyms for these words:

Interpreter	To create	Contribution
To graduate	Success	Award
Joyful	To publish	

2. Read the text about Eshref Shemy-zadeh and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Where does he study?	
What is the special poem of his work?	
What title was the poet awarded?	
Died in	

3. Speak about Eshref Shemy-zadeh using the form.

ALEXANDER SPENDIAROV – NATIONAL PRIDE OF ARMENIA. 10-11 КЛАССЫ
 (КОТИНОС ЕКАТЕРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ № 2» Г. БЕЛОГОРСКА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Italia has Giuseppe Verdi, Russia has Pyotr Tchaikovsky and Armenia has Alexander Spendiarov. He was a brilliant composer and a favourite with all Armenian music fans.

Alexander Spendiarov – national pride of Armenia



Alexander Spendiarov was born October 20, 1871 in Kakhovka in a rich Armenian family. He spent all his childhood in Karasubazar (now Belogorsk, Crimea). He loved that small town and many his works were composed in it. In 1889, Spendiarov entered Moscow University, studied at the Faculty of Law and at the same time continued to study the violin. His teacher was N. Rimsky-Korsakov. In his works Spendiarov created images of nature and realistic scenes of national life. He composed the symphonic poem *The Three Palm Trees* (1905), the legend *Beda the Preacher* (1907). These two works were awarded the Glinka Prize in 1908. The protest against social injustice and an appeal to freedom are the themes for the aria with orchestra *To Armenia* (1915).

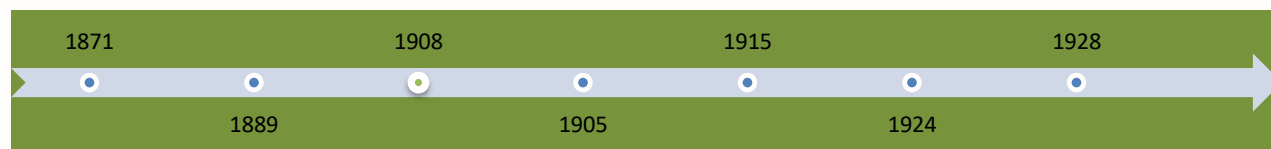
In 1924 he moved to Yerevan, where he participated in the work of the Institute of Science and Art. In April 1928, Spendiarov fell ill with pneumonia, and on May 7 he died. The Yerevan Opera House was named after him.

compose – сочинить, написать (муз. произведение)
 the Glinka Prize – Государственная премия им. М. Глинки

symphonic – симфонический
 award - награждать

Activities

1. Try to match the dates on the timeline with the events below.



- | | |
|---|---|
| a) the composer was born | e) Spendiarov entered Moscow University |
| b) A. Spendiarov moved to Yerevan | f) the composer was awarded the Glinka Prize |
| c) <i>The Three Palm Trees</i> was composed | g) the aria with orchestra <i>To Armenia</i> was composed |
| d) the composer died because of pneumonia | |

2. Use the facts from the timeline to talk to the class about A. Spendiarov.

3. Write a quiz for your classmates about A. Spendiarov’s life and work.

4. Listen to any work of A. Spendiarov and write a short article about your impressions.

SERGEY AKSYONOV, A POLITICIAN TO BE REMEMBERED. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(КОТОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ДЁМИНА ЕКАТЕРИНА ОЛЕГОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №9» Г. СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ)

Sergey Aksyonov, a Politician to Be Remembered



Russia has given humanity a number of outstanding people in all spheres of life. An outstanding Russian politician and the Head of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov is one of them.

Sergey Aksyonov was born in 1972 in Moldova in a small village in a family of workers. Since childhood he dreamed of becoming a military man. Only a real aspiration, inherited from his parents, helped him to enter the college and later Simferopol State University. Sergey

received a master's degree in Finance and Credit with honors.

Because to his active life position, Sergey became the leader of the Crimean movement “Russian Unity” in 2010 and the Deputy of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea.

In March, 2014 “Russian Unity” and its leader played an important role in the reunification of the Crimea with Russia. When the Crimea became a part of the Russian Federation the agreement on it was signed by the Prime Minister Sergey Aksyonov and the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin.

In October, 2014 Aksyonov was elected The Head of the Republic of Crimea. He is respected by thankful inhabitants of the peninsula. Undoubtedly, Sergey Aksyonov will figure in history, because the important steps he took deserve to remember him.

Check these words

humanity, aspiration, inherited, degree, deputy, agreement, peninsula, deserve

ACTIVITY

1. Read the text about S. Aksyonov and complete the form. Use the form to tell the class a short summary of the text.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Place of living	
Famous for	

2. Collect information about another famous politician know and learn what he\she did or is doing for their peoples. Find information about the main goals of their activity. Present your information to the class.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF BAKHCHISARAY.

GRIGORIEV ANATOLY SEMENOVICH. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ЛЕБЕДЕНКО ЮЛИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ УВК «ШКОЛЬНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ ИМ. МАЛЬЦЕВА А.И.»
Г.БАХЧИСАРАЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**OUTSTANDING
PEOPLE**

Bakhchisaray can be proud of many places of interest as well as its outstanding residents.

Spotlight on Russia takes a look at a great sportsman, writer and a social activist **Anatoly Semenovich Grigoriev.**

The Great Patriotic War of 1941-45, which claimed the lives of millions of people, also crippled the fates of millions of adults and children. War-scarred childhood also affected our fellow countryman Anatoly Semenovich Grigoriev.



Anatoly Semenovich was born in 1939 in the village of Oreshnoye, Krasnoyarsk. The war took his parents away from him, and he grew up in an orphanage and with distant relatives. The love of books and the desire to study were the right direction in his life. He managed to graduate from two universities: Higher Naval School in Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk Institute of Non-Ferrous

Metals. While working as an engineer at a mine in Norilsk, he fell under a rubble and received serious injuries. But life's failures did not break his spirit. Anatoly moved to Crimea for treatment and since then has been living in Bakhchisaray for years doing a lot of social work, mostly with the younger generation. All his life he has been dealing with the problems of an unsettled childhood. For more than ten years he was the chairman of the Bakhchisaray Children's Fund. Through his efforts, Kickboxing and boxing sections were created in Bakhchisaray. He used to be a boxer himself, also he trains professional boxers and works as an International category referee. Moreover, Anatoly is an Honored Trainer of Eurasia. For his great social activities, Anatoly Grigoriev was awarded with the title - Honorary Citizen of Bakhchisaray.



Anatoly's achievements are not limited to only sport. He also writes poems and essays that are known to many readers. His most famous book "The Fate of the Kalmyk" is about the tragic fate of the deported people to Siberia, with whom the author happened to live.

Key words: *claim lives, war-scarred, fellow countryman, orphanage, chairman, be awarded with*

ACTIVITIES

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. When was Anatoly born?
2. Where did he spend his childhood?
3. What made him move to Crimea?
4. What sport has he been doing?
5. What title was Anatoly Semenovich awarded with?
6. What is his most well-known book about?

II. Find more information about Anatoly Semenovich's books.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE CRIMEA REGION.

GEORGY ALEKSANDROVICH KHACHIRASHVILI. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(НАРКУНАС ТАМАРА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «КОНСТАНТИНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Outstanding people. The past and present of the Crimea region

Georgy Aleksandrovich Khachirashvili

The building of School of Konstantinovka was built in 1974, by the initiative of the director of the Order of Lenin poultry farm, named Yuzhnaya, the hero of Socialistic Labour, Khachirashvili Georgy Aleksandrovich was born in 1908 in Baku.



Since 1922 he was a Soviet economic, state and political figure, member of the CPSU.

In 1922 - 1980 - farm laborer, concrete worker, mechanic, in special units for the protection of the Moscow Kremlin, head of the construction of a military sanatorium in the city of Yevpatoria, participant in the Great Patriotic War, commissar of a destruction battalion, director of the Kommunar state farm, director of the Yuzhny state farm, director of the Yuzhnaya poultry farm Simferopoldistrict of the Crimean region of the Ukrainian SSR.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated March 22, 1966, he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle gold medal. He died in the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in 1980.

ACTIVITY

1. Read the text about G.A. Khachirashvili and complete the form

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Places of living	
Died in	
His achievements	
His awards/for what	

2. Speak about G.A. Khachirashvili using a form

MY FIRST TEACHER. ALENCHENKO RAISA FYODOROVNA. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(НЕСЧЕТНАЯ НАТАЛИЯ ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «СОВЕТСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА №1» СОВЕТСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

MY FIRST TEACHER

Alenchenko Raisa Fyodorovna

Welcome to the world of professions! Have you already decided what to do in the nearest future? Do you like communicating with children? Are you a kind, devoted and enthusiastic person? This article is especially for you!



Gorgeous- stunning, attractive

Threshold- the entrance to a building.

Thoughtful- considerate

Fierce-aggressive

Affectionate -a way of showing someone that you care about them and that they are important to you

Trusting- inclined to trust

Award- smth awarded, such as a prize or medal

It was a gorgeous autumn, rather warm, without tedious Crimean fogs and drizzling autumn rains. The leaves had already turned into yellow, red, purple, slightly brown and greenish. They were quietly falling off the maples, silently lying down on the ground, creating a picturesque carpet.

She was standing, as usual, on the threshold of our school, waiting for us, her little 1st grade students... She has been always meeting us and waiting for us...

She was a pretty young woman in her late twenties, slim and delicate-looking with light blond hair, pale skin and a straight nose. Her large blue eyes were like the reflection of clear water in the lake. They could be strict, thoughtful or funny, but never fierce. She was affectionate, caring, trusting and helpful. As many years ago, we respect and adore her. Our first teacher, our true friend...Raisa Fyodorovna Alenchenko.

Raisa Fyodorovna graduated from the Pedagogical college in Shahtersk (Donetsk region), and then in 1973 she was sent to the Crimea as a teacher at elementary school. In 1975 she entered Simferopol State University named after M.V.Frunze. She has been working at school for 49 years. Raisa Fyodorovna has got a lot of awards. She is an Honored teacher of the Crimea.

Activities:

1. Complete the table with words from the text.

Hair	
Facial features	
Body/build	
Character traits	

2. Write as many synonyms to the adjectives in the table as you can.

3. Describe your first teacher.

Discuss with a partner:

1. What kind of person should you be to become a teacher?
2. What makes this profession honorable and respected?

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF THE DZHANKOYSKIY REGION. OUR NATIVE POET AND TEACHER STEPAN ALEKSANDROVICH SHMAGAI. 10-11 КЛАССЫ
(НОВИНКИНА ЛАРИСА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «РОЩИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД» ДЖАНКОЙСКОГО РАЙОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Our Native Poet
And Teacher**

STEPAN ALEKSANDROVICH SHMAGAI
(03.10.1924 - 22.04.2010)
Roshchino, Dzhankoyskiy region



Welcome to the world of professions! Are you interested in literature? Do you enjoy learning history? Are you a creative, imaginative and romantic person? Then this article is for you!

Rumble - to make a long deep sound or series of sounds

Harvester - a machine that cuts and gathers grain

Nazi invaders - an army that enters a country by force in order to take control of it

Approach – to come closely to the borders

Machine gun - a gun that fires many bullets one after the other very quickly

Rifle - a gun with a long barrel which you hold to your shoulder to fire

Grenade - a small bomb that can be thrown by hand or fired from a gun

Demobilize - to release somebody from military service, especially at the end of a war

“1942... Harvest... Heat, dust, the rumble of a tractor and harvester... Somebody is riding a horse through the field ... He’s giving me a shit of paper “... we oblige you to be sent to the army...” I have been waiting for it...,” remembers Stepan Shmagai.

Nazi invaders were approaching Crimea. The young soldier Stepan was trained in the machine guns, rifles, grenades. Soon he was wounded and sent to the hospital. Nobody talked about war, all people remembered pre-war time, sang songs. Stepan wrote poems...

In 1947, the poet was demobilized. He moved to Crimea where he began to work at elementary school. In 1960, he graduated from Crimean Pedagogical Institute named after M.V. Frunze and began to work as a teacher of Russian and literature at Roshchinskaya secondary school.

S.A. Shmagai had been working at school for 40 years, teaching children, making up lyrics about Simferopol and Crimea, describing his meetings with interesting people. His literary works “Undying fire of memories”, “Life abounds...” were published in 2000s. He created the School Local History Museum, collecting for 25 years materials about work and participation of residents during World War II.

Stepan Aleksandrovich has many awards as at the war time as at the peacetime. All people honor and value his contribution to the development of Dzhankoyskiy region.



Activities:

1. Complete the fact-file with the information from the text.

Name	
War years	
Peace years	
Achievements	

2. Speak about Stepan Shmagai using the fact-file.

3. Describe an outstanding poet in your region.

- With a partner, discuss what makes a person honorable and respected?
- Would you like to be a teacher? Why or why not?

DMITRIY BISTROLETOV-THE LEGEND OF SOVIET. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ОЛИГОРСКАЯ ВИКТОРИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 31»
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОДСКОЙ ОКРУГ СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)



Attention! Top secret information! Famous Crimean person!

Dmitry Bystroletov- the Legend of Soviet Intelligence Service.

Dmitry Aleksandrovich Bystroletov (1901-1975) was a Soviet intelligence service officer, a polyglot, a writer and a Gulag prisoner.



Dmitry Bystroletov was born in the village of Achkora, Taurida Province (now the village of Gvardeyskoye, the Crimea).

He studied at the naval cadet corps in Sevastopol, then at the University of Prague. The head of foreign intelligence offered him to work in **illegal intelligence**. Bystroletov agreed.

Andrey (his nickname) successfully stole the secrets all over the world.

Thanks to his connections, the intelligence officer gained access to **secret correspondence** between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. Andrey traveled to many countries on different continents, lived among the Tuaregs in the Sahara, among the pygmies in Equatorial Africa, among the aristocrats of England, France and Italy, industrialists and bankers of Germany, America and Holland.

Dmitry Bystroletov had many specialties - a lawyer, a doctor, an artist. He spoke more than twenty foreign languages - English, German, Irish, Bulgarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, French, etc. He had a lot of passports.

In 1938, on a **false denunciation**, "Andrey" was arrested and spent 16 years in a prison.

There is a monument to Dmitry Bystroletov in Simferopol.

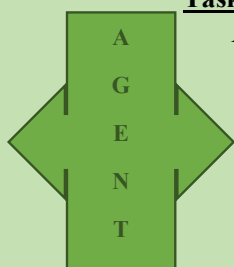
The International Intelligence Museum in Washington, D.C., has a huge booth dedicated to Dmitry Bystroletov.

To know more about this great person you can watch a documentary, follow this link <https://yandex.ru/video/preview/1518042283671589632>



Task 1 What qualities should a secret service agent have? Continue the acrostic

ACTIVE, ..., ..., ...



Task 2. Find synonyms to these words

spy, post, condemnation, unlawful

Task 3 Try to imagine Dmitry Bystroletov’s lifestyle. Tell about his usual day.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA STUDIED THE OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF DZHANKOY.

SHCHERBINA KONSTANTIN SERGEEVICH. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ПОЛЯКОВА ИРИНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА №1 ИМ. А. А. ДРАГОМИРОВОЙ»)

**Shcherbina
Konstantin
Sergeevich**



Spotlight on Russia studied the outstanding people of Dzhankoy

Shcherbina Konstantin Sergeevich was born on August 02, 1997. In 2014, he graduated from the Dzhankoy secondary school of I-III levels No. 1 of the Dzhankoy Town Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. He entered KIPU at the Faculty of History and Philology. After graduating from the university, he worked as a history teacher at a school in Simferopol.

During his school years and after school, he studied at a ballroom dance studio and was interested in archeology.

He did contract service in the village Perevalny, Simferopol district.

Mother's only son buried on March 30, 2022 in Dzhankoy.

Konstantin Shcherbina was not a career military man, but he was the great teacher and could be an outstanding archeologist.

We apologies that, unfortunately, he couldn't destined to dance for the best ballroom dance in his life. He wouldn't find any more

archaeological items, which could make a discovery in history of our region, Crimea... We apologize for the most interesting lesson of Her Majesty's History, which he never had time to teach...

Shcherbina Konstantin has given his life for our peace and clear blue sky above our heads.



Activities

1. Read the text about Konstantin Shcherbina and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupation	
Interests	
Died in	
Is famous for	

2. Speak about K.S.Shcherbina using the form.

AZARYANTZ ARTHUR VARDANOVICH. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(САДЫКОВА ЛИЛЯ САМЕДИНОВНА, ОСТАПЧУК ВИКТОРИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СЕНОКОСНЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД ИМЕНИ КАВАЛЕРА ОРДЕНА МУЖЕСТВА В.МАЗУРА» РАЗДОЛЬНЕНСКОГО РАЙОНА)

AZARYANTZ ARTHUR VARDANOVICH

“Fighting is my life”



Arthur Vardanovich Azaryants (October 20.1990) is “Person of the Year-2016” young coach and the head of the town’s council. Arthur teaches children responsibility, respect for the older generation, justice and love for the Motherland, for his native land.

Young mayor was born in Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Razdolnoye district. He studied at the Olympic Reserve School, graduated from Razdolnoye’s Secondary School No. 1, after which he entered the Crimean Law University in Simferopol, majoring in Jurisprudence. He is a member of the UNITED RUSSIA Party.

For 7 years, coach Arthur Vardanovich has been successfully leading the Greco-Roman wrestling association. His pupils became champions of All-Russian tournaments and winners of

the Republic of Crimea, republican and municipal tournaments. Every year he holds events in Razdolnoye – teams come to us from neighboring districts and cities. His goal: popularization and development of Greco-Roman wrestling in the Razdolnensky district, so that children, first of all, play sports, Summing up the article, I would like to say: there would be more such people who serve their work with dedication and make a huge contribution to the upbringing of the younger generation to love for a healthy life. Keep it up, Coach!

Vocabulary:

- dedication [,dɛdə'keɪʃən] посвящение
- generation [,dʒɛnə'reɪʃən] поколение
- neighboring districts ['neɪbə-rɪŋ'dɪstɪkts] соседние районы
- healthy lifestyle ['heθi 'haɪf,staɪl] здоровый образ жизни
- UNITED RUSSIA Party. [ju'naɪtɪd 'i:ʃə 'rʌʃi] Партия «ЕДИНАЯ РОССИЯ»
- Responsibility [rɪ'spʌnsə'bɪləti] ответственность
- Summing up ['sʌmɪŋ'əp] подводить итог, вывод

ACTIVITY

Ex.1 Read the text about Arthur Azaryants and find the synonyms.

1	teach		6	major	
2	tournament		7	team	
3	goal		8	city	
4	coach		9	huge	
5	events		10	Native land	

Ex. 2 Use phrases from ex. 1 in sentences of your own.

HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION - TIMOSHENKO MICHAIL KUZMICH. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(СОЛОДИЛОВА КРИСТИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА,
МБОУ ЗЕЛЕНОНИВСКИЙ УВК КРАСНОПЕРЕКОПСКОГО РАЙОНА, РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

**Hero of the Soviet Union -
Timoshenko Michail Kuzmich.**



(June 13, 1913 – June 24, 1990) was the commander of a section of the 696th separate engineer battalion of the 60th Infantry Division of the 65th Army of the Central Front. Mikhail Kuzmich was born on June 13, 1913 in the village of Pervaya Konstantinovka, now Chaplinsky district, Kherson region of Russia.

The commander of the 696th separate sapper battalion, Sergeant Mikhail Timoshenko, on the night of October 17, 1943, while crossing the Dnieper River near the village of Byvalki, Loevsky district, Gomel region of Belarus, successfully transported the sapper soldiers of the squad entrusted to him to the right bank of the Dnieper in landing boats under enemy fire. infantry, and then

artillery pieces, which contributed to the capture and retention of the bridgehead.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of October 30, 1943, for the exemplary performance of combat command tasks and combat operations with this courage and heroism, Sergeant Timoshenko Mikhail Kuzmich was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

He lived in the village of Izumrudnoye, Dzhankoy district of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st degree, two Orders of the Red Star, and medals. In 2023, the secondary school in the village of Zelenaya Niva, Krasnoperekopsk district of the Republic of Crimea, was named after Hero of the Soviet Union Mikhail Kuzmich Timoshenko.

Activity

1. Read the text about Timoshenko Michail Kuzmich and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Place of living	
Died in	
His appointments	
Is famous for	

2. Speak about Ivan Aivazovsky using the form.

ALEMDAR KARAMANOV: "THE CRIMEAN HERMIT". 10-11 КЛАССЫ

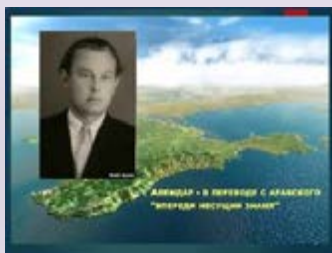
(СУЛЕЙМАНОВА ЭЛЬЗАРА РЕФАТОВНА, МБОУ «МАРЬЯНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА»)

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE CRIMEA REGION

Nowadays the pupils of all Crimean schools sing the anthems of Russia and the Republic of Crimea on Mondays. Similar traditions exist in a lot of countries to foster patriotism among the pupils. Do you know who wrote the music of the Crimean anthem?

ALEMDAR KARAMANOV: "THE CRIMEAN HERMIT"

Alemdar Sabitovich Karamanov was born in 1934. His mother Polina Sergeevna worked in the library. His father Sabit Temel Kagyrman was deported to Kazakhstan. At the age of 7 he was accepted into the Music College, then at the Tchaikovsky

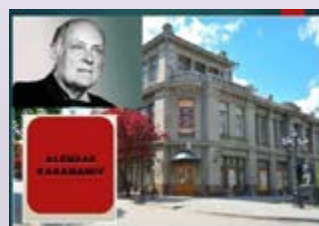


born in Simferopol on September 10, 1934. The boy had absolute hearing and at the school in Simferopol. In 1941 the boy Alemdar studied at the Simferopol Moscow State Conservatory. There he

composed 10 symphonies. The young man faced misunderstanding "from the musical critics", so he came back to Simferopol. The "Crimean hermit" wrote such pieces of music as the "Legend of Ajimushkay", "Chersonese" and the



Crimean Anthem. In 1995 the premiere performance of Karamanov's music in London was organized. Composer died on May 3, 2007 and was buried in the cemetery "Abdal". There are a lot of things named after the composer,



e.g. Asteroid, Music School № 2 and a street in Simferopol, an International competition of young pianists.

Activities

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Family	
Studied	
Famous works	
Died (date and place)	
Named after composer	

1. Read the text about the famous composer and fill in the form.

2. Imagine that A. Karamanov is our contemporary and like all famous people he has his own social network's account. Using the information from the form come up with idea how composer's page might look like and create it.

Discuss

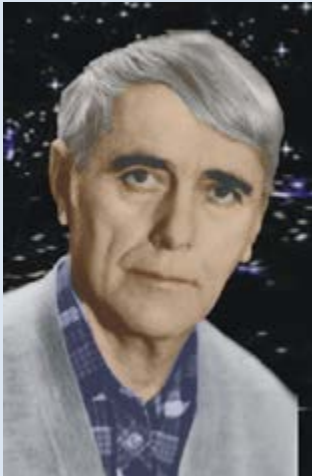
and then make a cluster using the answers to these questions:

1. Why was A. Karamanov called the "Crimean hermit"?
2. What names of composers who became famous in your region do you know?
3. Are there any monuments of outstanding composers in your city/region?

THE BARD OF THE CRIMEA. 9-11 КЛАССЫ

(ТАРАСЕНКО СВЕТЛАНА ИВАНОВНА, МБУ ДПО «ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ ЦЕНТР»)

The Bard of the Crimea



Nikolay Fedorovich Tarasenko (October 25, 1919 – July 26, 2017) was a prominent Russian Soviet poet, novelist, essayist and short story writer, who made a major contribution to the Russian literature of the 20th century.

Nikolay Tarasenko was born in Simferopol during Russian Civil War (1918-20) in a working-class family and his childhood wasn't carefree and happy. When he was 12 he was sent to study at the drawing school because its students were given free dinners and the skills he acquired there saved his life much later. In 1937 Nikolay entered Simferopol Pedagogical University; this was where he created his first lyrics.

In November 1941 Nikolay Tarasenko participated in the siege of Sevastopol (1941 – 1942), was captured but in few months happily escaped from captivity. During Nazi occupation of the Crimea the young man travelled from place to place painting icons for churches and portraits for people. In 1944 Nikolay joined the Red Army and finished the war in Berlin.

Nikolay Tarasenko's first verse was published in the Army newspaper in 1945 and his first poetry book appeared in 1958. From that time till the end of his life Nikolay Tarasenko published 15 books of verses, 5 novels, 4 guide-books and a biography of Alexander Grin.

The poet used to live in different Crimean towns (Alushta, Yalta, Feodosia, Stary Krym, Bakhchisaray, Sevastopol) what is reflected in his lyrics.

Activity

1. Read the article above and fill in the grid with the main events in the life of N. Tarasenko:

1919		1944	
1931		1945	
1937		1958	
1941		2017	

2. Mark the towns in the map of the Crimea, connected with the life and creativity of N. Tarasenko.



Vocabulary

prominent	important; famous
contribution to	help make something successful
acquire	earn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality)
lyrics	a short poem that expresses the personal thoughts and feelings
verse	writing that is arranged in short lines with a regular rhythm; poetry
siege	a military operation in which enemy forces surround a town or building with the aim of compelling the surrender of those inside
capture (v)	take into one's possession or control by force
captivity (n)	the condition of being imprisoned
escape	break free from captivity or control
Nazi occupation	occupation of a part of Russia in 1941 – 1944 by German troops

10-11 КЛАССЫ

NIKA TURBINA. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ТОПОЛЬ ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ИШУНСКИЙ УВК ИМЕНИ ГЕНЕРАЛ-ЛЕЙТЕНАНТА ЖИДИЛОВА ЕВГЕНИЯ ИВАНОВИЧА)

Nika Turbina



The biography of Nika Turbina, a poetess who was born on December 17, 1974 in the Crimean city of Yalta, turned out to be extraordinary.

Nika was brought up among gifted creative individuals. The mother of the future poetess, Maya Turbina, was an artist. Grandfather Anatoly Nikanorkin is a famous local writer and poet.

As a child, Nika Turbina suffered from attacks of bronchial asthma. Constantly afraid of suffocating, the girl slept little. On long lonely nights she talked to the window and the mirror.

When Nika was 7 years old, her poems fell into the hands of Yulian Semenov. The writer immediately appreciated their ingenious uniqueness.

On March 6, 1983, Nikina’s poems, with the help of Semenov, were published in Komsomolskaya Pravda. Afterwards she was invited to Moscow. At the House of Writers, the little poetess met Yevgeny Yevtushenko. Under his wing, the girl performed poems at literary evenings and met famous people.

At the end of 1984, the first collection of her poems, “Draft,” was published. The book, published in 30,000 copies, was sold out in no time. Next they released a record with poems. The girl prodigy became known in wide circles. At that time, Nika was studying at the school that Marina Tsvetaeva had graduated from long before.

In 1986, at a festival in Venice, a new round in Nika’s biography, the young poetess received one of the most elite awards in the world of art - the Golden Lion Award, which before her was awarded only to Anna Akhmatova among Russian poets.

When Nika was 11 years old, her mother remarried and gave birth to her younger sister. The teenager felt deprived of parental attention. There were frequent quarrels at home. Poems were born less and less often and more painfully. Internal conflict grew. Nika Turbina defames her biography, trying to attract attention to herself, and attempts suicide. This behavior alienates influential friends from her.

In May 1997, Nika jumps from the 5th floor balcony. He undergoes 12 operations with severe spinal fractures. After being discharged, she has a seizure and is briefly admitted to a psychiatric clinic.

Severe depression leads the girl to heavy drinking. On May 11, 2002, the biography of Nika Turbina comes to an end, she again jumps from the 5th floor window and breaks to death.

Activity

1. Read the text about Aivazovsky and complete the form:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Family	
Died in	
Is famous for	

IVAN KONSTANTINOVICH AIVAZOVSKY. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ТОПОЛЬ ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ИШУНСКИЙ УВК ИМЕНИ ГЕНЕРАЛ-ЛЕЙТЕНАНТА ЖИДИЛОВА ЕВГЕНИЯ ИВАНОВИЧА)

Ivan Constantinovich Aivazovski



Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovsky (1817-1900) is an outstanding Russian marine artist and painter. He was an elected member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, and also managed to work as its director.

Ivan Aivazovsky was born in Feodosia on July 17, 1817. His father, Konstantin Ioanisyan (Ayvaz), was an Armenian and worked as an oil merchant. Mother, Georgina Grigorievna Tezekauetz, was German. Among his relatives, Ivan had three more brothers and a sister.

Initially, the artist drew with a pencil, then became acquainted with the watercolor painting technique. Most often, Aivazovsky painted pictures with seascapes - which determined his main theme. One of the most famous paintings was “The Ninth Wave”.

Having submitted a control drawing “Sea Bay” to the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts in 1833, he was accepted for study the first time. At the Academy he studied under the supervision of Mikhail Zuev and received the highest marks for his skill.

- More than 6,000 paintings, of which about 4,000 are seascapes;
- The same number of works have been lost or misplaced;
- During his life, the artist acquired wrappings and copied over 1000 other painters;
- Over the summer of 2017, more than 25 exhibitions of the famous master were held in his hometown.

Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovsky died in the village of Boklag, now Ayat, in Crimea, on May 5 (old style) / May 18 (new style) 1900 due to heart failure. He was buried at the Grebnaya cemetery in St. Petersburg, Russia. But the work of the artist Aivazovsky continues to live through the centuries. In the last years of his life, the artist was mainly engaged in lithographic techniques and photographic tinting of landscapes.

Activity

1. Read the text about Aivazovsky and complete the form:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Places of living	
Family	
Died in	
Is famous for	

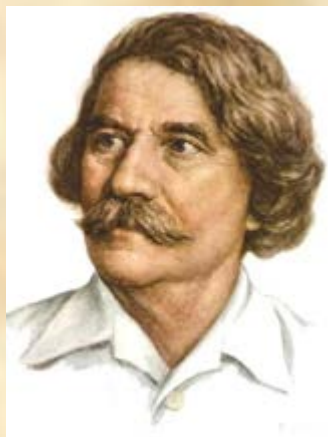
2. Speak about Aivazovsky using the form.

SERGEI NIKOLAEVICH SERGEEV-TSENSKY. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ЦАЙТЛЕР ИННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ-ДЕТСКИЙ САД КОМБИНИРОВАННОГО ВИДА №6 С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА» МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОДСКОЙ ОКРУГ СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКА КРЫМ)

SERGEI NIKOLAEVICH SERGEEV-TSENSKY

A great Russian poet and prose-writer, a warrant officer, a teacher of the Russian language and a patriot of Russia, S.N. Sergeev-Tsensky created lots of poems, short stories, novels, historical essays and articles.



Sergei Nikolaevich Sergeev-Tsensky was born in September 18, 1875 in Tambov province. Brought up on the poems of Pushkin, Lermontov and Krylov's *fables*, having learned many of them by heart, he picked up *composing poetry* at an early age.

After graduating from a teacher-training collage in 1895, Sergei Nikolaevich *served the military service* and only a year later became a teacher of the Russian language in Kamenetz-Podolsk. In 1900 he started writing short stories that immediately attracted the attention of both readers and critics.

Since 1905 the writer bought a house in the Crimea, in Alushta. Here he *witnessed* the revolution of 1917 and survived *the Civil War* which made him to *turn to* historical themes. During *the Great Patriotic War*, he wrote newspaper articles and stories about *contemporary* heroes.



S. N. Sergeev-Tsensky died in December 3, 1958 in Alushta. Today the house where the writer lived for about 50 years and created his best novels houses the museum.

Key words: prose-writer - прозаик, warrant officer - прапорщик, fables - басни, to compose poetry – писать стихотворения, serve the military service – служить в армии, witness - наблюдать, the Civil War – гражданская война, turn to – обратиться к, the Great Patriotic War– Великая отечественная война, contemporary - современный.

ACTIVITY

I. Read the text and decide whether the following sentences are true or false. Prove your point of view with some information from the text.

1. Sergei Nikolaevich Sergeev-Tsensky was fond of literature since childhood.
2. His literary career started only in 1900.
3. It took the writer years to become popular.
4. He served military service during the revolution of 1917 and the Civil War.
5. The most of his life S.N. Sergeev-Tsensky lived in the Crimea.

II. Read the text again and prove that S.N. Sergeev-Tsensky was:

- a talented writer and poet;
- a true patriot of Russia.

MIKHAIL PUGOVKIN – THE HONORARY CITIZEN OF YALTA. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ЧЕРКАШЕНКО ОЛЬГА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «ЯЛТИНСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА №12 С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ» МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОД ЯЛТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

MIKHAIL PUGOVKIN – THE HONORARY CITIZEN OF YALTA



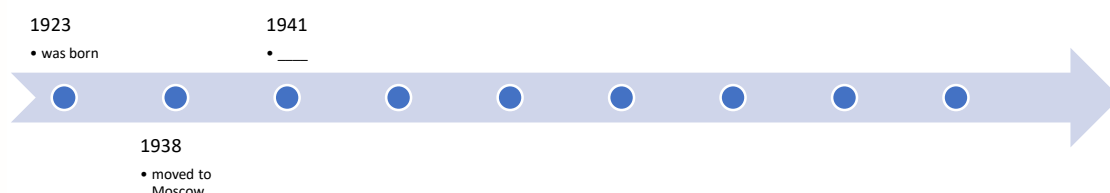
Mikhail Ivanovich Pugovkin was a comic actor who *rose to fame* during the Soviet era. Born on July 13, 1923, in the village of Rameshki, not far from Kostroma, he is considered one of the most productive and successful actors in the history of Russian film industry. The actor was named a People's Artist of the USSR in 1988.

He never got *Secondary Education Certificate* having completed only a 3-year course of village primary school. His first audience was the village residents. Mikhail danced, sang and entertained them at the parties. Then he was called “an artist” as a *nickname*. After his family had moved to Moscow, Mikhail started his working career as an electrician’s assistant at the factory. In the evenings he attended Drama Club and, fortunately, was noticed by Feodor Kaverin, the Head of Moscow Drama Theatre. The young artist became the member of the *alternative cast* of the *theatre troupe*. Mikhail studied in the Moscow Art Theatre school under Ivan Moskvina. Being only 17 years old, Mikhail volunteered the Soviet Army in 1941, was wounded and almost lost his leg. Following demobilization, Mikhail was featured in the 1944 *all-star cast adaptation* of Anton Chekhov's “The Wedding”. Another step to *stardom* was the 1967 comedy “Wedding in Malinovka”.

Pugovkin went on to appear in more than 100 films, though only as a *side actor*. He had always dreamt to play Hamlet and became famous thanks to his roles in Leonid Gaidai's comedies, such as “Operation Y and Other Shurik's Adventures” (1965), “Twelve Chairs” (1971), “Ivan Vasilievich: Back to the Future” (1973).

Pugovkin loved and *cherished* Yalta as “a fairyland”. He moved to Yalta in 1991, was awarded the title of “*Honorary Citizen*” of Yalta in 1994, of Autonomous Crimean Republic in 1998. Mikhail moved back to Moscow in 1999 to be treated for diabetes. Pugovkin died on July 25, 2008, in his house in Moscow.

Activity: read the text, draw a timeline, write out the dates, tell about Pugovkin using Past Tenses.



10-11 КЛАССЫ

DMITRY PACHADZHI. 10-11 КЛАССЫ

(ЮНУСОВА ЗАРЕМА ФЕВЗИЕВНА, МБОУ УВК «ШКОЛЬНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ ИМЕНИ МАЛЬЦЕВА АЛЕКСАНДРА ИВАНОВИЧА» ГОРОДА БАХЧИСАРАЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ)

Dmitry Pachadzhi



Dmitry Ilyich Pachadzhi (1851 - 1912), a merchant and philanthropist, was known in the late 19th and early 20th centuries far beyond Bakhchisaray for his kind deeds and generosity.

It is known that Pachadzhi's ancestors were Greeks and they settled in Crimea in the Kalamita fortress during the Middle Ages.

As a patron of the town, Pachadzhi did a lot for Bakhchisaray. Public buildings, a church and a city hospital were built thanks to his donations. He gave money for the work of schools and for lighting the streets, as well as for the monuments construction. Moreover, he donated his land for the Virgin Mary Icon Church building. For all his kindness, Dmitry Ilyich was awarded with the title of the town honorary citizen.

Unfortunately, just a few people nowadays know what an outstanding figure of the past Dmitry Ilyich used to be. And only a magnificent building near the railway station reminds the citizens and guests about the former glory of Pachadzhi.

His residence is an architectural monument of local importance. This is one of the most beautiful buildings and is a true decoration of Bakhchisaray. The building is currently empty and needs to be restored, as its walls are crumbling and decaying, and its beauty is slowly disappearing.

Dmitry did a lot for Bakhchisaray, and for Crimea in general, so we can only hope that he will not be forgotten. Perhaps, one day his house will be restored and will be made a local landmark.

Key words: a merchant, a philanthropist, ancestors, donations, a monument of local importance, landmark.



ACTIVITIES

1. Read the text and complete the form
2. Speak about D. Pachadzhi using the form.

Name/Years of living	
Origin	
Is famous for	
His residence	
Bakhchisaray citizens should remember him because	