

# *Outstanding people. The past and the present of Tatarstan*



*МБОУ «Гимназия №33» Авиастроительного района г. Казани  
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### **Вступительное слово**

*Гимназия №33 Авиастроительного района г. Казани уже на протяжении многих лет занимает лидирующие позиции в образовательной сфере города. В этом заслуга наших учителей - профессионалов своего дела!*

*Ведущая кафедра иностранных языков делает большой вклад во всестороннее развитие учеников. Её работа направлена на подготовку учеников к олимпиадам различных уровней, конкурсам, международным экзаменам.*

*В сотрудничестве с Казанским Федеральным Университетом на кафедре работают Титова Ирина Николаевна - кандидат педагогических наук, Урустемханова Алсу Саматовна - заслуженный учитель РТ, Шарафутдинова Эльвира Рафисовна - учитель высшей категории. Алсу Саматовна и Эльвира Рафисовна являются победителями гранта «Алгарыш» (2023), имеют сертификаты CELTA. Аскарлова Фирюза Фанисовна - учитель первой категории, Спиридонова Полина Павловна - молодой учитель и Сбоева Анастасия Андреевна - студент ИПиО КФУ.*

## ***Outstanding people.***

### ***The past and the present of Tatarstan***

*Tatarstan is the pearl of Russia. Here, the past and the future are fused together. Different cultures and religions peacefully coexist with each other. The treasure of Tatarstan is a land of magical nature, minerals, magnificent sights, historical sites, as well as famous, outstanding people, real patriots of the Motherland. Every nation is proud of famous representatives of its small homeland. There are hundreds of such people in the Republic of Tatarstan. The 100-year history of the Republic of Tatarstan is woven from the real destinies of specific people. Tatarstan has one unique difference: a high "density" of historical figures who have left their mark on its history and culture.*

*The great heritage of Tatarstan includes many outstanding people who have made a significant contribution to the development of the region and the whole country. These people are the pride of Tatarstan and an example for future generations. In this collection, we will talk about some of them to show the diversity and power of the talents born on this earth.*

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*Методист проекта - Урустемханова Алсу Саматовна  
Верстка сборника - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич  
Дизайн обложки - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич*

# CULTURE



## Gabdulla Tuqay



Gabdulla Tuqay (April 26, 1886 - April 15, 1913) was a Tatar poet, critic, publisher. Tuqay is often referred to as the founder of modern Tatar literature and the modern Tatar literary language.

Gabdulla Tuqay was born in the village of Qaraçura, near Kazan. He was a prolific writer and poet who wrote in both Tatar and Russian. Tuqay's poetry often addressed social issues, such as the struggle for Tatar identity and the need for education and cultural revival. He also wrote about love, nature, and the beauty of Tatar culture. Tuqay's work was influential in shaping Tatar literature and culture during his lifetime, and his legacy continues to be celebrated today. He is considered one of the most important figures in Tatar literature and is widely regarded as a national hero among the Tatar people.

### Activity

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

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

2. Speak about Gabdulla Tuqay using the form



## Ivan Shishkin

Ivan Ivanovich Shishkin January 13, 1832 March 8, 1898 was a Russian painter, draughtsman and etcher, one of the main masters of realistic landscape of the second half of the XIX century.

His contribution to Russian and is to create beautiful landscapes that reflect the beauty and grandeur of Russian nature, He helped to establish the genre of landscape painting in Russian art.

Some of his most famous works include "Morning in the Pine Forest".

### Activity

#### 1. Answer the questions

Who was Ivan Shishkin?

What was his contribution to Russian art?

What are some of his most famous paintings?

#### 2. Choose the right option

He was master of realistic landscape of the second half of the XIX century. **True/False/Not stated?**

The most famous work is "Morning in the Pine Forest" **True/False/Not stated?**

#### 3. Speak about I.I. Shishkin in 5 sentences.

## Galiaskar Kamal



Galiaskar Kamal (6 January 1879-8 June 1933) was a Tatar writer, dramatist and playwright. Galiaskar Kamal Tatar Academic Theatre is named after him.

He was born in the family of a furrier craftsman in Kazan. He studied in the Kazan Madrassahs Gosmaniä and Möxämmadiä in 1889-1897. At the same time he studied the Russian language in a three-years municipal school. The first play of Kamal was called The Unlucky Youth and it was published in 1900. The history of the Tatar Theater started with staging a play called The Pitiful. He actively participated in the activity of Säyyär troupe as an actor and a playwright. His creative activity became great after 1905, when, under the impression from first Russian revolution, he wrote plays "First Theatre", "Bankrupt" and others. Galiaskar was also the editor and publisher of the satirical magazine Lightning. And not only a writer, he translated works into Tatar-Russian classics.

### Activity

**1. Read the text about Galiaskar Kamal and complete the form.**

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

**2. Speak about Galiaskar Kamal using the form.**

## Salikh Saidashev



Salikh Saidashev (1900 -1954) was a prominent Tatar composer, conductor, and music educator. He was born in the village of Bolshie Klyuchishchi in the Kazan Governorate. Saidashev is known for his contributions to Tatar classical music and for his efforts to promote Tatar culture through music.

Saidashev studied music in Kazan and Moscow and went on to become a renowned composer, known for his operas, symphonies. He incorporated elements of Tatar folk music into his compositions, helping to create a distinct Tatar musical style.

In addition to his work as a composer, Saidashev was also a conductor and music educator. He founded the Tatar State Philharmonic Orchestra and served as its conductor for many years. He also taught at the Kazan Conservatory and mentored many young musicians.

### Activity

#### 1. Read the text about Salikh Saidashev and complete the form.

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

#### 2. Speak about Salikh Saidashev using the form.

## Sarah Sadykova



Sarah Sadykova (1 November 1906-7 June 1986) was a Tatar actress, singer, and composer. She was also Honoured Artist of Tatar ASSR and Honoured Worker of Culture of the Russian SFSR. In 1938- 1948 she was a soloist of Musa Cälil Tatar Opera and Ballet Theatre. Sara performed parts in operas and musical comedies, as well as composed them.

She was born as Bibisara Sadykova, in Kazan, Russian Empire. She graduated from a famous school for girls and entered teachers' training college. In 1921 Bibisara performed her first part in the musical charity performance Buydaq (The Bachelor). One of the college's teachers, Tatar composer, sent her to the Moscow Conservatory, where she studied from 1922-1928. In 1934-1938 she worked at the Tatar Opera Studio. In 1942 Sarah started to compose songs, she composed more than 400 popular songs as well as music for 30 plays. Sarah Sadykova died on 7 June 1986 and was buried at the Memorial Yaña-Tatar Bistäse (Novotatarskoye) cemetery.

### Activity

1. Read the text about Sarah Sadykova and complete the form.

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

2. Speak about Sarah Sadykova using the form.

## Abdullah Alish



Abdulla Barievich Alish (September 15, 1908 - August 25, 1944) was a great Tatar writer, a war hero. He created in completely different genres: poetry, prose, drama. Most of the author's works are dedicated to children.

The writer was born in the Tatar village on September 15, 1908. Since the age of five, Alish has been fascinated by the world of books. Throughout his childhood, Abdullah was surrounded by incredible beauty of nature, which he praised in his works.

The main business of Abdullah Barievich's life was the education of a shift of young literary journalists. He worked a lot with young correspondents, helped them gain experience, and gave good advice.

In the very first days of the outbreak of war, Alish, along with other Soviet patriots, went to the front. Under pain of death, Abdullah carried out the orders of the underground committee, eventually becoming Musa Jalil's closest associate. Thanks to the organization's activities, the fascists' plans to turn Tatar soldiers into traitors failed. In 1944, on August 25, he was executed in Germany.

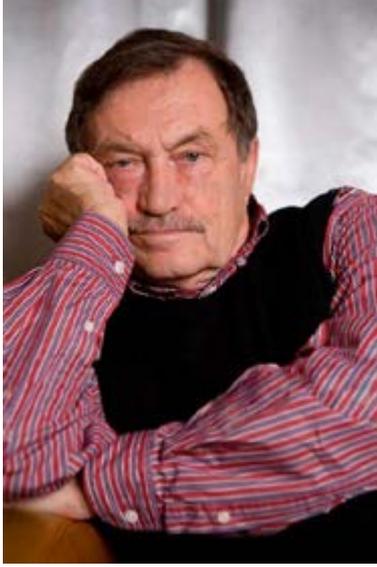
### Activity

#### 1. Answer the questions

1. What was the poet's main business?
2. At what age did Alish become interested in literature?
3. Who did Alish cooperate with in the war?
4. Where was the poet executed?

#### 2. Speak about Abdulla Alish using questions above

## Vasily Aksenov



Vasily Pavlovich Aksenov (1932 -2009) - Russian writer, playwright and screenwriter, translator, teacher. He wrote scripts for feature films, published one book in English and translated from this language.

Vasily Aksenov spent his childhood in Kazan. When he was 4 years old, his parents were arrested, he was in an orphanage for a year, then his uncle took him. Vasily entered the Kazan Medical University, but two years later he was expelled as the son of "enemies of the people." Aksenov developed an interest in literature thanks to his mother. His first stories were published in the magazine "Youth", where readers reacted positively to his work.

Vasily Aksyonov left for the USA. In the USA, Aksyonov was engaged in journalism and teaching. In the last years of his life, the writer lived in France, but often came in Russia. Vasily Aksyonov is one of the most significant writers. His experiments with genre and style made him a fashionable author.

### Activity

**1. Read the text about Vasily Pavlovich Aksenov and complete the form.**

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

**2. Speak about Vasily Pavlovich Aksenov using the form.**

## Marseille Salimzhanov



Marseille Salimzhanov - Soviet, Tatar and Russian Theatre director, teacher. People's artist of the USSR (1984).

Salimzhanov Marseille was born on November 7, 1934 in Kazan in the actor family. At the end of the school he entered the law faculty of Kazan University. V. I. Ulyanova-Lenin, but then under the influence of parents and friends transferred to the director faculty of GITIS A. V. Luacharsky in Moscow. In 1962, he became director of Kazan Tyus.

Since 1966 — the head director of the Tatar state academic Theatre to them. G Kamala. Put more than 100 performances of different genres. At the same time he taught in Kazan Theatre school and Kazan state Institute of culture.

Marseille Hakimovich Salimzhanov died on 26 March 2002 in Moscow (on other sources — 27 March in Kazan). Buried in Tatar cemetery in Novo Tatar sloboda Kazan.

### Activity

#### 1. Choose the right option

- Salimzhanov Marseille was not born on November 7, 1934 in Kazan in the acting family.

#### True or false

- He did not enter the law faculty of Kazan University. V. I. Ulyanova-Lenin. True or false
- In 1962, he became director of Kazan Tyus. True or false
- Since 1966 he was the chief director of the Tatar state academic Theatre. G Kamala.

#### True or false

- He set over 100 performances of various genres and taught in the Theatre school and Institute of culture. True or false

#### 2. Speak about Marseille Salimzhanov in 5 sentences

## Fanis Ziganshin



Fanis Raifovich Ziganshin (July 1, 1972 - present) is an honored actor of theater and cinema of the Republic of Tatarstan, screenwriter, presenter. In 2007, he was awarded the badge of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Tatarstan «For achievements in culture».

Fanis was born on July 1, 1972 in the village of Kubyan in the Arsky district of the Republic of Tatarstan. After graduating from college in 1990, he entered the Kazan State Institute of Culture and Arts. During his studies, he took part in mass scenes in performances of the Tatar State Academic Theater named after G.Kamal and after graduation was accepted into the troupe of the same theater.

Over the years, Fanis has played dozens of leading roles in plays based on plays of Tatar, Russian and world drama at the Tatar State Academic Theater named after G.Kamal. Rocco's character, "Saturday, Sunday, Monday" by E. de Filippo, brought wide popularity, love and recognition from the audience. In addition, since 1999 he has been dubbing films from Spanish, Indian and Russian into Tatar.

### Activity

1. Read the text about Fanis Ziganshin and complete the form.

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

2. Speak about Fanis Ziganshin using the form.

## CULTURE

**Yakhina Guzel**

Yakhina Guzel Shamilevna is a Russian writer, the author of the famous novel "Zuleikha opens her eyes."

Guzel Yakhina was born on June 1, 1977 in the city of Kazan in an intelligent family – her mother is a doctor and her father is an engineer. Besides her, six other children were brought up in the family. Until the age of three, Guzel spoke only Tatar. The girl has been interested in creativity since childhood and studied at an

art school.

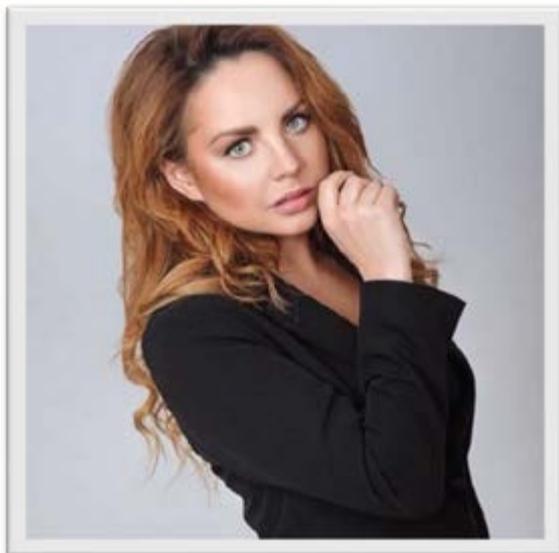
After school, Guzel entered Kazan University, and after graduating from it, she moved to Moscow. Guzel did not work by profession, she became involved in marketing in Moscow. In the early 2000s, Yakhina was able to get closer to her childhood dream and began studying at a film school. At the same time, Guzel was writing stories that she was trying to publish. Yakhina has been published in the magazines Neva and October. The Siberian Lights magazine published chapters of her debut novel "Zuleikha Opens her Eyes." Written in a lively emotional language, the work has become popular not only in Russia, but also in other countries. The novel has been translated into 20 languages of the world, and several performances have been staged in theaters based on it.

**Activity****1. Read the text about Guzel Yakhina and complete the form**

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
The most famous work	
His appointments	
Place of living	

**2. Speak about Guzel Yakhina using the form.**

## Maxim



Maxim (real name Marina Sergeevna Abrosimova) is a Russian singer, songwriter, and actress, born on June 10, 1983 in Kazan. Now she lives in Moscow.

From childhood, she was passionate about music and began to show talent for singing. She graduated from a music school with a major in piano. Her music career began with participation in television projects and competitions. The breakthrough for her was the release of the song "Vetrom stat" in 2007, which became a hit and brought her popularity.

Since then, Maxim has released several successful albums, including "Moy ray" (2009), "Maxim" (2018), and others. Her music is characterized by deep lyrical texts and melodic performance.

The singer also actively performs at concerts and festivals, winning the hearts of the audience with her bright and unique talent. In her creativity, Maxim combines different styles, from pop to electronic music, and always strives for new experiments and musical discoveries.

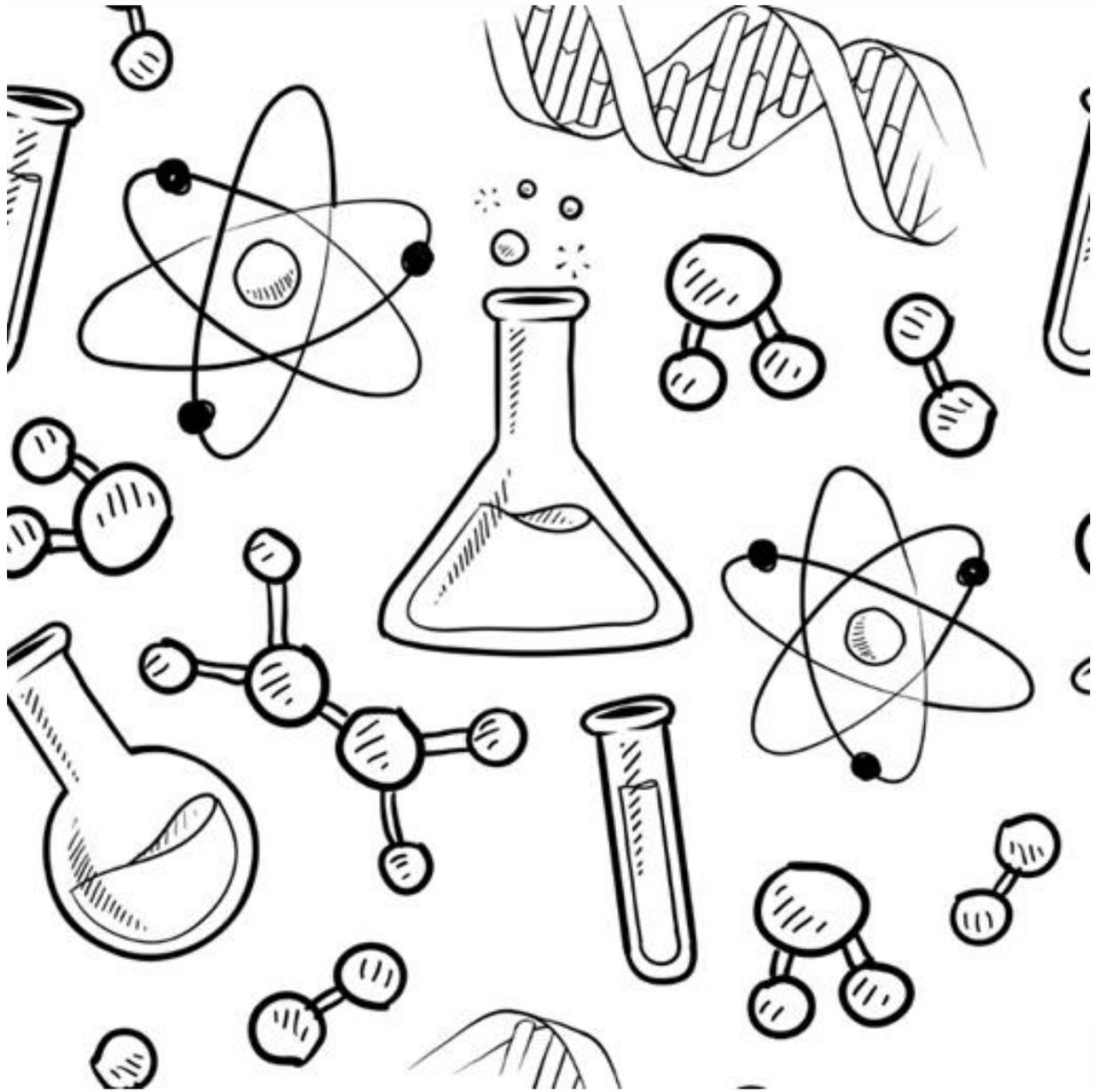
### Activity

#### 1. Read the text about Maxim and complete the form.

Real name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Place of residence	
Her childhood hobby	
Title and year of publication of the first song	

#### 2. Speak about Maxim using the form

# SCIENCE





## Alexander Butlerov

Alexander Mikhailovich Butlerov (September 3, 1828 - August 5, 1886) was a Russian chemist, honored professor, creator of the theory of the chemical structure of organic substances, rector of the Imperial Kazan University. He was born in Kazan province. Alexander Butlerov's most important scientific achievements include his theory of the chemical structure of organic substances.

Because of this theory, the existence of isomers became clear - compounds with the same chemical composition, but with different atomic arrangements.

During the scientist's lifetime, his own chemical school was established. Throughout his life, he did not cease to lead an active scientific life: he opened chemical schools all over the country, lectured, continued to do research, and educated more than a dozen students who became famous chemists.

### Activity

#### 1. Answer the questions

- 1) What was Butlerov's theory?
- 2) Where was he born?
- 3) What schools did he open all over Russia?
- 4) At which university did he work as a rector?

#### 2. Speak about A. Butlerov in 10 sentences.

## Dmitry Mendeleev



Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev January 27, 1834 — January 20, 1907 was a Russian encyclopedic scientist: chemist, physicochemist, physicist, metrologist, economist, technologist, geologist, meteorologist, oilman, teacher, aeronaut, instrument maker.

He is best known for his work on the development of the periodic table of chemical elements, which became the basis of modern chemistry.

His work was of great importance for the development of chemistry, as it provided a systematic basis for the classification and study of chemical elements.

### Activity

#### 1. Answer the questions

- 1) Who was Dmitri Mendeleev?
- 2) What is he best known for?
- 3) How did his work impact the field of chemistry?

#### 2. Choose the right option

- He was born on February 8, 1834 and died on February 2, 1907. **True/False/Not stated?**
- Among the most famous discoveries is the periodic law of chemical elements. **True/False/Not stated?**

#### 3. Read the text about D.I. Mendeleev and complete the form

Name	
Date of birth	
Professions	
Main work	
Is famous for	

## Galimjan Barudi



Galimjan Barudi is the largest Tatar theologian and educator of the late XIX – early XX centuries.

Galimjan Galiev (Barudi) was born on February 2, 1857 in the village of Malye Kovaly, Vysokogorsky district of Tatarstan. Galimjan showed an increased interest and great ability to study from a young age. In 1862, he was sent to the Kasimiya madrasah, where he was engaged in teaching in high school. Already at a young age, he began to think about the meaning of human life, about the role of man in society. In

March 1875, Galimjan Barudi decided to continue his education in Bukhara. In Bukhara, he studies religious subjects. But the learning process here disappointed Baroudi. In 1882, Galimjan returned to Kazan and from that day on he began to give lessons to one or two shakirds. In 1883, Galimjan married and founded a madrasah named after its founder, "Muhammadiyah". Galimjan introduces a significant number of subjects in the new madrasah: Russian language, arithmetic, history of natural sciences, geometry, drawing and hygiene. Baroudi himself writes a number of textbooks, many of which have become classic examples of textbooks for schools and have survived more than ten reprints.

The scientist died in 1921 in Moscow, having devoted the last months of his life to fighting the famine that arose in the Volga-Ural region.

### Activity

#### 1. Read the text again and mark the sentences True or False.

- 1) Galimzhan did not like studying all his childhood. **True / False**
- 2) During his studies at the madrasah, Galimjan was engaged in teaching in the lower grades. **True / False**
- 3) In his youth, Galimjan thought very hard about the meaning of life. **True / False**
- 4) Galimjan really enjoyed studying in Bukhara. **True / False**
- 5) Galimjan had a wife. **True / False**
- 6) Galimjan's textbooks have survived more than 10 reprints. **True / False**

#### 2. Speak about Galimjan Barudi using facts above.

## Nikolai Bauman



Revolutionary, figure of Bolshevik party, veterinary doctor. Years of life: 1873 - 1905. Born in Kazan. Bauman studied in the 2nd Kazan gymnasium, more than half of the students of which were sons of nobles and officials. Nikolai had been a very obstinate character since childhood, and after a conflict with a teenager teacher expelled from the school.

In 1896 Bauman arrived in the capital of the Russian Empire — St. Petersburg.

On October 18, 1905, Nikolai Ernestovich was going to bring a group of protesters to the building of Tagan prison under the slogan "destroy Russian Bastilia!".

He grabbed a banner from one of the demonstrators, Bauman jumped up into a double crew and began to scandal at the antimonic slogans. This attracted the attention of the worker of the Shchapov factory, Bauman did not save even the gun he tried to apply against the former military soldier of the military unit of the King armed with a trimming of metal pipe.

### Activity

#### 1. Answer the questions

- 1) What year was N. Bauman born ?
- 2) What Kazan gymnasium studied?
- 3) How did Nikolai Bauman draw attention of the worker of the factory Shchapov?

#### 2. Speak about Nikolai Bauman in 10 sentences.

## Alexander Arbuzov



Arbuzov Alexander Erminingeldovich (September 11, 1877—January 21, 1968), organic chemist, founder of the scientific school of organophosphorus. He was born on September 11, 1877 in the village of Kazan province in a family of teachers. As a researcher, Arbuzov made a world name for himself by becoming the founder of the chemistry of organophosphorus compounds.

"Arbuzov rearrangement", "Arbuzov isomerization", "Arbuzov reaction" are three synonyms known to chemists, denoting the discovery in 1905.

A separate group of experimental works performed by Arbuzov and his students is research on military topics. His main achievement as a research teacher is the foundation of the scientific school of organophosphorus, which has received worldwide recognition. Arbuzov was a multi-faceted gifted person and this created a special creative atmosphere around him.

He died on January 21, 1968 in Kazan.

### Activity

#### 1. Answer the questions

1. Which three synonyms were applicable to the chemist?
2. What was his most important achievement?
3. What compounds did Arbuzov discover?
4. Where did the chemist die?

#### 2. Speak about Alexander Arbuzov using your answers.

## Lev Vasiliev



Lev Borisovich Vasiliev (1934-2013) was an outstanding Russian engineer and entrepreneur, founder and first general director of the KamAZ automobile plant in the city of Naberezhnye Chelny, Republic of Tatarstan. Born in Moscow, Lev Vasiliev began his career in the automotive industry in 1969, when he was appointed chief engineer at the KamAZ plant. Under the leadership of Lev Vasiliev, KamAZ became one of the largest automobile enterprises in the Soviet

Union, specializing in the production of trucks and special equipment. Thanks to his efforts and determination, the plant became one of the leading enterprises in the automotive industry not only in the USSR, but also in the world. Lev Vasiliev actively participated in the development of infrastructure and social sphere of the city of Naberezhnye Chelny, contributing to the creation of new jobs and ensuring the well-being of the local population. His contribution to the development of the automotive industry and economy of Tatarstan remains invaluable. Since Lev Vasiliev's resignation as general director of KamAZ in 1996, his legacy continues to live and develop over the years, making him one of the key figures in the history of Tatarstan and the Russian automotive industry.

### Activity

#### 1. Read the text about Lev Vasiliev and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Places of living	
Died in	
His appointments	
Is famous for	

#### 2. Speak about Lev Vasiliev Borisovich using the form.

# POLITICS



## Mintimer Shaimiev



Soviet and Russian statesman and politician. State All-Russian political party "United Russia". The first president of Tatarstan from 1991 to 2010. He has the Order of Merit for the Fatherland. Hero of Labor of the Russian Federation.

He was born on January 20, in the village of Anacoco. In 1959 he graduated from the Kazan Agricultural Institute, worked as an agronomist engineer. Then he joined the Communist Party. Shaimiev was appointed Minister of Water Resources of his republic. In March 1992, he held a referendum on the sovereignty of Tatarstan and 62% of people voted for him.

Thanks to his clear position, the Republic is successfully developing. "You never go into the shadows, you never keep quiet," people say about him.

### Activity

#### 1. Read the text about Mintimer Shaimiev and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Places of living	
His appointments	
Is famous for	

#### 2. Speak about Mintimer Shaimiev using the form.

## Rustam Minnikhanov



Rustam Nurgalievich Minnikhanov, March 1, 1957, Novy Arysh village, Rybno-Slobodsky district, is a Russian statesman and politician.

Rustam Nurgalievich Minnikhanov is a political figure and statesman in Russia, who is known for his role as President of the Republic of Tatarstan.

He plays a significant role in Russian politics, especially in connection with the affairs of Tatarstan and its relations with the federal government.

Some of his significant achievements include the active development of the economy and social sphere of Tatarstan, as well as the strengthening of international relations and cooperation.

### Activity

#### 1. Answer the questions

Who is Rustam Minnikhanov?

What role does he play in modern Russian politics?

What are some of his notable achievements?

#### 2. Choose the correct option

He was born in Novy Arysh village **True/False/Not stated**

He has 2 sons **True/False/Not stated**

He is known for his role as the president of Tatarstan **True/False/Not stated**

#### 3. Speak about R.N. Minnikhanov in 5 sentences.

# SPORTS



## Danis Zaripov



Danis Zaripov is a professional ice hockey player from Russia. Born on March 26, 1981, in Chelyabinsk. Zaripov has had a successful career in the Kontinental Hockey League (KHL) and is known for his skillful play and scoring ability.

Throughout his career, Zaripov has played for several teams in the Russian Superleague and the KHL, most notably for Ak Bars Kazan and Metallurg Magnitogorsk. He has been a significant contributor to his teams' successes and has won multiple Gagarin Cup championships, which is the Kohl's highest trophy.

### Activity

1. Read the text about Danis Zaripov and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Places of living	
His appointments	
Is famous for	

2. Speak about Danis Zaripov using the form.



## Laysan Utyasheva

Laysan Utyasheva is a famous athlete who practiced art gymnastics.

Laysan was born in the town of Rayevsky (Bashkiria) on June 28, 1985. The nationality of mother is Bashkir, father had Tatars, Poles, and Russians in his family. Laysan and her parents moved to Ufa, but finally decided to stay in Volgograd. In this city, gymnastics coach Nadezhda Kasyanova selected girls for her group, one of them turned out to be Laysan.

When Laysan turned 12, she settled in Moscow. Two years later, she was awarded the title of Master of Sports. In 2001, she became the absolute world champion in art gymnastics, the event took place in Berlin at the World Cup. Hard work quickly brought results – victories at the international tournament in Slovenia, at the championship in France. But after that, German doctors discovered that Laysan had serious health problems. The bone of one leg had numerous fractures. Surgeries helped to solve this injury, but in 2006, Laysan started having problems with her knees and after that, she left the big sport.

The name of this athlete will forever remain in the history of art gymnastics. Four of the most difficult elements are named after her. The audience and judges remembered her for her steadfastness of character, which allowed her to perform even with injured legs.

### Activity

#### 1. Read and complete these sentences with the correct words.

- 1) Laysan was born in  \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Laysan became a Master of Sports at the age of  \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The bone of one of Laysan's legs had numerous  \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Laysan's mother was  \_\_\_\_\_ by nationality.
- 5) After a  \_\_\_\_\_ injury, Laysan ended her career as a gymnast
- 6) The name of this athlete will forever remain in the history of  \_\_\_\_\_ gymnastics.

#### 2. Who did Laysan dream to become as a child? Write the boxed letters to find it.

## Evgenia Tarasova



Evgenia Tarasova was born on 17 December 1994 in Kazan, Russia. She moved to Moscow as a teenager. Evgenia is a retired Russian pair skater. With partner Vladimir Morozov.

She has many different awards. For example, she is the 2022 Olympic silver medalist, a three-time World medalist (2018 and 2019 silver, 2017 bronze), a two-time European champion. Early in her career, Tarasova trained in Kazan and competed in single skating.

Evgenia grew up in an incomplete family, but this did not prevent her from confidently becoming one of the most famous figure skaters in the Republic of Tatarstan in her youth, and soon became a member of the Russian youth national team. After deciding to switch to pair skating, which she enjoyed watching, Tarasova began training in Nina Mozer's school in Moscow. To date, Evgenia Tarasova and Vladimir Morozov stand out among Russian pairs in figure skating. Young people are promising and ambitious, and they have many serious awards and achievements to their credit.

### Activity

#### 1. Read the text about Evgenia Tarasova and complete the form.

Name	
Place of birth	
Date of birth	
Places of living	
Her appointments	
Is famous for	

#### 2. Speak about Evgenia Tarasova using the form.

## Kamila Valieva



Russian skater is a single-player, beating records one by one. Kamila's path to success was not easy, skater even seriously thought about leaving sports, but soon the girl began to show outstanding results, striking fans of figure skating their grace and professionalism.

Kamila was born in the spring of 2006 in the Tatar family Valeria and Alsu from Kazan. Since three years the girl was driving to Gymnastics, choreographic classes, and in three and a half years Kamila began to engage in figure skating. Before 2012 Kamila worked hard on several sports, but one day mom told her that it was necessary to decide on the choice, and since the girl admired the performances of Adelina Sotnikova and Alina Zagitova, she said she wanted to seriously engage in figure skating.

Achievements in figure skating: 2020 — Russia's Championship among juniors, 1st place. 2020 - Uniorian world Championship, 1st place. 2020 — Russia Championship, 2 place. 2021 - Finlandia Trophy, 1st place. 2021 — Grand Prix at Skate Canada, 1st place. 2021 - stage of the World Cup in Russia, 1st place.

### Activity

#### 1. Find the right date and achievements.

- 1) Russia's Championship among juniors, 1st place
- 2) Russia Championship, 2 place
- 3) Finlandia Trophy, 1st place
- 4) Uniorian world Championship, 1st place
- 5) Stage of the World Cup in Russia, 1st place
- 6) Grand Prix at Skate Canada, 1st place

*a)2020*

*b)2021*

#### 2. Speak about Kamila Valieva in 10 sentences.

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