

Famous people

К 80-летию образования Калужской области



РОО «Ассоциация школьных учителей
иностранных языков Калужской области»
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Вступительное слово

Каждый человек любит то место, где он родился и живёт. На карте России можно найти и нашу Малую Родину - Калужскую область. Знать родной край - его природу, историю - не менее важно, чем знать историю своего государства или зарубежных стран. Знание прошлого родной земли помогает лучше понять её настоящее, прогнозировать будущее.

Современная история Калужской области ведет отсчёт с 1944 года. 5 июля 2024 года мы праздновали 80-летие ее образования. Этому юбилею мы посвящаем наш сборник.

Богатая историей и культурой, земля Калужская подарила Родине талантливых и выдающихся личностей, чьи достижения оставили свой след в различных областях: от политики и культуры до науки и спорта, как в прошлом, так и в настоящем. Благодаря своему труду, преданности и таланту, эти люди стали неотъемлемой частью истории региона и истории всей страны.

Одним из наиболее известных деятелей, трудившихся на Калужской земле, является Константин Эдуардович Циолковский, выдающийся ученый, один из основоположников ракетостроения и космонавтики. Его идеи и разработки вдохновляют ученых и инженеров по всему миру. Не зря Калуга считается колыбелью космонавтики. Научные труды Константина Эдуардовича оказали неоценимое влияние на всю историю развития нашей страны.

Перед началом работы над этим региональным проектом, мы с коллегами задались вопросом, сколько на самом деле известных людей жили на территории нашей Малой Родины или были связаны с ней в разные исторические эпохи. Конечно же, таких людей оказалось немало. Думаю, этот сборник не последний у нас, поскольку таких людей много, а в настоящее время стоит очень остро вопрос сохранения культурного и национального наследия среди подрастающего поколения.

Приоритетной задачей Российской Федерации в сфере воспитания детей является развитие высоконравственной личности, разделяющей российские традиционные духовные ценности, которая знает достижения своих земляков и гордится ими. Требование времени - воспитание у подрастающего поколения духа патриотизма, любви и уважения к местным и общероссийским традициям, расширение их культурного кругозора, а так же привлечение внимания к историческим событиям, социальным и культурным процессам в регионе. И наша задача с помощью предмета "Иностранный язык" не только познакомить

своих учеников с лучшими людьми великой Родины и родного края, но и сформировать у них чувство гордости за свою страну и край. Именно это стало целью создания нашего сборника.

Данный сборник имеет практическую направленность и значимость, а также может быть использован в процессе обучения английскому и немецкому языкам в общеобразовательных учебных заведениях как в урочной, так и во внеурочной деятельности, знакомя обучающихся с историей родного края, воспитывая любовь к Родине и сохраняя память о наших соотечественниках.

Методическое пособие может представлять интерес для методистов, учителей английского и немецкого языков, а также для изучающих иностранные языки.

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T.I. MALTSEVA. WITH PASSION FOR DANCING

(АГЕЕВА ТАТЬЯНА ПЕТРОВНА, МКОУ «СОШ №1» Г. КОЗЕЛЬСК КАЛУЖСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

*If you are working on something exciting,
that you really care about,
you don't have to be pushed.*

Steve Jobs



There is such an enthusiast in our town. Tatyana Ivanovna Maltseva, the Honored Culture Worker, got this title in 2023. Her success is deserved. The way to it was full of hard work.

Tanya was born and spent her childhood and youth in Kishinev, Moldavia. She was about 10 years old when her mother took her and her brother to the dancing club. Tatyana was fond of dancing. Even after graduating from the University and during her work in the library, Tatyana Ivanovna didn't give up dancing. Their team mainly performed folk dances.

Then, in the 90s, Tatyana Ivanovna moved to Russia and settled in Kozelsk. At the beginning of her career, she taught children of the Secondary Comprehensive School Number 1 in Kozelsk to dance. It was a school dancing club. Nowadays her first pupils are grown – ups of about 35 years old and their children are also learning to dance. Plenty of schoolboys and girls attended the club then. Their folk dances were energetic, exciting and nice. Some of their dances were so beautiful, full of passion, heartwarming that spectators couldn't help of crying and expressing their emotions.



At that time Tatyana Ivanovna graduated from the Cultural College in Kaluga and after that she was invited to work at the Children's Art School in Podborky. It gave her and her team an opportunity to take part in different dancing competitions and festivals.

In 2023 the dancing team "Zador" took part in the International Folk Festival "Slavyansky Bazar" in Vitebsk, the Republic of Belarus. The team became the festival laureate. It was a great victory because there were a lot of participants.

Now the dancing team "Zador" is attended by children of different ages. The team perform mainly modern dances combined with folk ones. Each dance is a unique show. The team has a lot of colourful costumes.



Tatyana Ivanovna Maltseva is full of ideas. Several generations of children, eager to dance, have gone through her hands and her heart. The first of them are grown – ups now. They have different professions but all of them meet their teacher as true friends.

Activity. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What is the name of the dancing team led by Tatyana Maltseva?
2. What kind of dances do they perform?
3. What music festival did the team take part in 2023?
4. What title did Tatyana Maltseva get?
5. When did she begin her career as a dancing teacher?

Complete the following sentences.

1. Tatyana Ivanovna spent her childhood in
2. Her first job was
3. She began her career as a dancing teacher at
4. Now, she works at
5. Her dances are
6. The team has
7. The team took part in
8. In 2023, they participated in

Discuss. Answer the questions.

1. What dancing styles do you know?
2. If you were fond of dancing, what style would it be?
3. Why do people dance?
4. Do you have a hobby? What is it?

Research work. Find information and make a short report about the festival “Slavyansky Bazar”.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF MALOYAROSLAVETS. THE CREATOR OF THE SOVIET LUBOK SCHOOL
 (АНТОНИК СВЕТЛАНА ИЛЬМУРАДОВНА, МОУ «СОШ №4» Г. МАЛОЯРОСЛАВЦА КАЛУЖСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Outstanding people
of Maloyaroslavets

Each region of our country has its own outstanding people. One of them is Afanasiy Efremovich Kulikov who lived in Maloyaroslavets district. He was a great artist and you can see his paintings in the best museums of our country.

The creator of the Soviet lubok school

Afanasiy Efremovich Kulikov (1884-1949) is considered to be one of the outstanding Russian artists of the 20th century. He was born in 1884 in the village of Isakovo near the town of Maloyaroslavets. As his family was poor, Afanasiy had to start earning his living at an early age. First, he worked in one of Moscow factories, then he was an apprentice in the icon-painting workshop. This kind of work inspired him to keep learning.

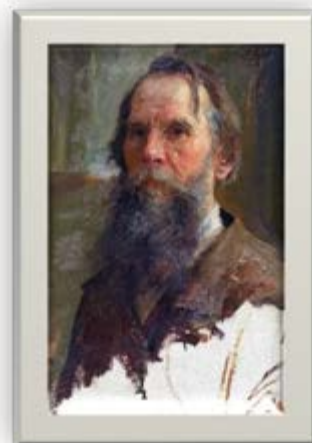
After he had finished the Moscow icon painting school, he studied at the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. His teachers were such famous artists as V.A. Serov and A.M. Korin.

In 1915 his family moved to Maloyaroslavets.

From 1921 to 1923 Kulikov painted luboks (Russian folk paintings), calendar walls, illustrations for children's books and paintings for the Moscow Craft Museum.

His "lubok pictures" had a great success among ordinary people because A. Kulikov had a chance to show life and feelings of ordinary people via luboks.

During the Great Patriotic War Afanasiy Kulikov was able to survive during the fascists occupation of Maloyaroslavets. Kulikov created several paintings about the Nazi occupation. After the war A. Kulikov painted portraits and landscapes.



Activity

Glossary

1. Read the text about A. Kulikov and complete the form

<i>Name</i>	
<i>Date of birth</i>	
<i>Place of birth</i>	
<i>Education</i>	
<i>Died in</i>	
<i>Famous for</i>	

apprentice – ученик

lubok – картинка с забавным сюжетом

painting samples – образец росписи

survive – выжить, пережить

occupation – оккупация

landscape - пейзаж

2. Speak about A.E. Kulikov, using the form above

THE TEACHER OF GEOGRAPHY AND THE FOUNDER OF THE SCHOOL MUSEUM

(БОБКОВА ВАЛЕНТИНА ИВАНОВНА, МКОУ «ХВАСТОВИЧСКАЯ СОШ»)

The teacher of Geography and the founder of the School Museum



Titov P.A. is a veteran of the war who went through its terrible roads from beginning to end. He made a great contribution to the preservation of the history of native land. We need to show the younger generation that it is in our power to preserve the memory of such people.

Titov P.A. (July 13, 1923 - December 25, 1986) was a teacher of Khvastovichi school. He was born in Oryol region, the country NoviySinets. All his life he lived in Khvastovichy. He went to the front as a volunteer in December, 1941. After graduating from the Ulyanovsk Infantry School in November 1942, he was sent to the Western Front as a company commander. In subsequent years he fought on the Central and Belarussian fronts as a commander of a company of anti-tank rifles. Wounded twice, demobilized in October 1945. After the war, he worked as a teacher at school in Khvastovichi. A veteran of the Great Patriotic War, a patriot of his native land, Pyotr Andreevich organized the club «Young Tourist» in school since 1957 in which he conducted extensive search work with pupils in many areas of the history of Khvastovichi district. In 1965 a museum of local lore was opened in Khvastovichi school on Titov's initiative. In 2015 the museum celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Activity

Words: teacher, wounded, founder, museum, Geography, pupils, club, veteran of the war, patriot, war.

1. Read the text about Titov P.A. and complete the form.

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

2. Speak about Titov P.A. using the form.

3. Questions to the discussion of the text:

- a. What do you most admire about Titov P.A.?
- b. What is your dream and how do you intend to achieve it?
- c. Write about a famous person who has achieved success through hard work.

PAVEL RYZHENKO – THE HONORED ARTIST OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

(ЗАХАРОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ДМИТРИЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 15» Г.КАЛУГИ)



The artist Pavel Ryzhenko was born on July 11, 1970 in Kaluga. Pavel had an early talent to painting. His mother and grannynoticed the artistic skills of the gifted boy and supported him.

After serving in the Army, he entered the Russian Academy of Painting. Pavel's mentor was Professor Glazunov. These were years of searching, comprehending the history of Russia.

The artist created a gallery of images such as "Victory of Peresvet", "Kulikovo Field", "Battle of Nevsky", "Russian Century", several dioramas.

In 2011, Pavel Ryzhenko was awarded the honorary title of Honored Artist of the Russian Federation for his achievements in the development of a patriotic theme.

Ryzhenko directed the work on the diorama "Standing on the Ugra River". For him, the canvas became a swan song. In 2014 the artist died at the age of 44.

Pavel Ryzhenko is considered to be a successor to the great masters of Russian fine art – V.Surikov, I.Repin, V.Vereshchagin.

Words and phrases:

- The Honoured Artist of the Russian Federation** [ði: 'ɒnəd 'ɑ:tɪstəvði: ɹʌʃnfedə'reɪʃn]-Заслуженный Художник Российской Федерации
- mentor** ['mentə]-наставник
- comprehending** [kəmprɪ'hendɪŋ]- постигающий ,осмысливающий
- successor** [sək'sesə]-преемник, последователь

ACTIVITY	
1. Read the text about Pavel Ryzhenko and fill in the form:	
Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Childhood	
Place of living	
Education	
Character features	
Famous works of Art	
Contribution into Art	
Died in	

2. Read the text and decide in which sentences the information is true, false or not stated.

- 1) Pavel began painting at school.
- 2) His mother and granny discovered his artistic skills.
- 3) Pavel didn't serve in the Army.
- 4) He entered the Moscow University.
- 5) His teacher was Ilya Glazunov.
- 6) His most famous works are "Victory of Peresvet", "Kulikovo Field", "Battle of Nevsky", "Russian Century", "Standing on the Ugra."
- 7) Pavel was the master of abstract painting.
- 8) Pavel was fond of sport.
- 9) In 2011, Pavel Ryzhenko was awarded the honorary title of Honored Artist of the Russian Federation .
- 10) Ilya Glazunov directed the work on the diorama "Standing on the Ugra River."

3. Find additional information about Pavel Ryzhenko and speak about this outstanding artist.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF KALUGA. THE PAST AND PRESENT. BIBIBIN IVAN IVANOVICH

(ЗГОННИКОВА АЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 46» г.КАЛУГА)

Bilibin Ivan Ivanovich

One of the most famous composers of the Kaluga region is Ivan Ivanovich Bilibin.

Ivan Ivanovich Bilibin is a Russian composer and violinist. He was born on June 27, 1818 in Kaluga, where he spent his childhood years.

Bilibin's father was a Kaluga merchant who owned a sailing factory. The composer's mother was the sister of the famous Moscow merchant, writer and philanthropist V.P. Botkin. She was a well-educated woman and took very good care of her son's upbringing and education.

After the death of his father, the family moved to Moscow. Ivan takes composition, violin and piano lessons from the brothers L.F. and F.F. Langer, famous Moscow musicians. In 1841-1845, he worked as a violinist in the orchestra of the St. Petersburg Opera. In 1845-1852, he was a violinist in the Moscow Bolshoi Theater.

Since the mid-1850s, Bilibin lived in Tiflis, worked as a violinist in the orchestra of the Russian troupe of the city Opera Theater.

Ivan Bilibin continues to work as a composer in Tiflis. He was known as the author of romances, string quartets and instrumental fantasies. In his works, he often uses traditional Russian folklore. The most famous works of the composer are romances to the poems of Lermontov, Pushkin, Heine and some other famous writers.

Ivan Ivanovich Bilibin died on April 28, 1892 in Tiflis.

**Glossary**

- violinist – скрипач
- merchant - торговец
- sailing factory - парусная фабрика
- philanthropist – филантроп
- upbringing – воспитание

Discuss

- When was I.I. Bilibin born?
- What can you tell about his family?
- What was I.I. Bilibin famous for?
- Can you play any musical instruments? (What musical instruments can you play?)
- What kinds of music do you like to listen to?

Activity

Choose one of the famous musicians of your region and tell your class about his works. Expand his biography to include more details.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF KALUGA. THE PAST AND PRESENT. SERAFIM SERGEEVICH TULIKOV
(ЗГОННИКОВА АЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 46» Г.КАЛУГИ)

Serafim Sergeevich Tulikov

Serafim Sergeevich Tulikov is a native of Kaluga, a famous Soviet composer, a master of the song genre, who became famous for patriotic and lyrical songs.

These songs are based on the poems of the largest Russian poets of that time. They were often heard on stage, radio and television. Among them there are songs that are loved by Soviet people: "I'm singing about Moscow", "Bamovsky waltz", "Hello, dear Kaluga" and many others.



Serafim Tulikov also created works of great form: music for orchestras, worked in the operetta genre. His works convey the image of the time in which the author lived, his dreams and hopes.

The future composer wrote his first song at the age of seven. This was largely facilitated by the situation in the family.

Serafim Sergeevich Tulikov was born on June 24, 1914 in Kaluga in the family of musicians Grigory and Alexandra Boboedov. Singing was often heard in the house, and the mother of the future composer played the piano with pleasure. After the divorce of his parents and the death of his mother, he was brought up in the family of his mother's sister Maria Alexandrovna and her husband Sergei Mikhailovich Tulikov, who adopted him and gave his surname and patronymic.

Serafim Tulikov started learning to play the piano early, and at the age of 12 he performed in concert for the first time. In the autumn and winter of 1931-32, Serafim persistently prepared for admission to the Moscow Conservatory. And in August 1932, after passing the final exams at the Kaluga Music School S. Tulikov left for the capital. In 1935, he entered the music college at the Moscow Conservatory in piano class with E. F. Kolobkova.

During his studies and after, he worked as a concert pianist in Moscow clubs. Patriotic songs dedicated to the Motherland, the party, and the Soviet people brought him popularity.



Tulikov is an honorary citizen of the city of Kaluga and the Kaluga Region. The composer's name was given to the Children's Music School of Arts in Kaluga, where the Kaluga Museum and Creative Center named after S. S. Tulikov were created. A street in Kaluga is named after the composer.

In 2005, a commemorative nominal star of Seraphim Sergeevich Tulikov was laid on the Square of Stars in Moscow.



Glossary

- convey – передавать
- divorce – развод
- bring up – воспитывать
- adopt – усыновить
- persistently prepare for – настойчиво готовиться к
- honorary – почетный
- commemorative – памятный

Discuss

- Do you like music? What is your favourite composer?
- What is your favourite genre of music? Why?
- What role does music play in your life?

Activity

Find information about another composer of Kaluga. Write and tell your classmates about him.

VLADIMIR ILYICH ISAKOV - THE HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE KALUGA REGION

(КАШЕВАРОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МКОУ «СОШ №2» ИМ. ГЕНЕРАЛА АРМИИ ВЛАДИМИРА ИЛЬИЧА ИСАКОВА ГОРОДА КИРОВА КАЛУЖСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Vladimir Ilyich Isakov - the Honorary Citizen of the Kaluga Region



Vladimir Ilyich was born on July 21, 1950 in Voskresensk village, Kaluga region. After school, he was conscripted into the armed forces. Since November 1984, Vladimir Ilyich took part in Afghanistan war and was seriously wounded during a rocket attack. In February 2002, Isakov was awarded the highest military rank - the Army General. In December 2008, he was discharged from the military service. Overall, he devoted 50 years to the armed forces.

Vladimir Ilyich has many awards such as medals, orders, State Prize of Marshal Zhukov, Personalized award - winning weapons.

Nowadays, Vladimir Ilyich lives in Moscow but warmly regards his small homeland –Voskresensk village Kaluga region. With his direct support a museum, a space class and a television studio were created in the local school. Also, the Voskresenskiy apple orchard was created by the initiative of Vladimir Ilyich.

In 2020 the secondary school №2 in Kirov, Kaluga region was named after the Army General Vladimir Ilyich Isakov. Also in 2020, the construction of the Ice Arena named after The Army General Vladimir Isakov was completed in Kirov.

Vladimir Ilyich actively participates in the life of the Youth Army movement in his region.

Vladimir Ilyich Isakov is a living legend, a human mentor. By personal example, he motivates children to do good deeds and work for the benefit of their small homeland and greater Fatherland.

Glossary

- Honorary – почётный
- conscript – призвать на военную службу
- discharge – уволить в запас
- human mentor – человек-наставник
- deed – поступок

ACTIVITY

1. Read the text about Isakov V.I. and complete the form.

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

2. **Speak about Isakov V.I. using the form.**
3. **Find active and passive forms of the verbs in the text.**
4. **Find more information about Isakov V.I. and make a presentation.**

DER HERVORRAGENDE WISSENSCHAFTLER - KONSTANTIN EDUARDOWITSCH ZIOLKOWSKI
(КИНДИРОВА ЮЛИЯ ИВАНОВНА, АДИГЕЗАЛОВ МАГОМЕД, МОУ «СОШ №2» П. БАБЫНИНО КАЛУЖСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Konstantin Eduardowitsch Ziolkowski

(5. (17) September 1857 – 19. September 1935)

– russischer Wissenschaftler und Erfinder, Begründer der Kosmonautik und der Theorie der Weltraumforschung. Autor Dutzender Werke zur Raketendynamik, Luft- und Raumfahrt. Autor von Ideen über einen Weltraumaufzug und Züge, die sich auf einem Luftkissen bewegen.



Weg zum Wissen

Im Alter von 16 Jahren zog Ziolkowski nach Moskau. Er versteht selbstständig Chemie, Mechanik, Astronomie, Mathematik und besucht die Tschertkowski-Bibliothek. Dort traf er N.F. Fojdorow, einen der ersten, der begann, die Ideen des russischen Kosmismus zu entwickeln. Er war praktisch taub und hatte überall ein Hörgerät bei sich.

Das gesamte Geld, das Konstantin Eduardowitsch zur Verfügung hatte, wurde für den Kauf von Büchern ausgegeben. Als seine finanziellen Reserven erschöpft waren, kehrte der junge Mann 1876 nach Wjatka zurück, wo er als Hauslehrer zu arbeiten begann. Er versuchte immer, die Funktionsweise von Mechanismen anhand anschaulicher Beispiele

zu zeigen. Er stellte selbst Mechanismen für Kinder her. Aufgrund des ständigen Lesens entwickelte er Kurzsichtigkeit und der zukünftige Wissenschaftler musste eine Brille tragen.

1878 kehrte Ziolkowski nach Rjasan zurück. Dort erhält er nach Bestehen aller erforderlichen Prüfungen ein Lehrendiplom. Ziolkovskys Kurzbiografie enthält so traurige Seiten: den Brand von 1887 und die Überschwemmung seines Hauses am Fluss während der Frühjahrsflut. Dann gingen die wichtigsten Werke des Wissenschaftlers verloren – Module, Zeichnungen, Modelle und anderes Eigentum.

Der Wissenschaftler widmete einen großen Teil seiner Freizeit dem Studium der Ballontheorie. Seine theoretischen Forschungen legte er in dem 1885–1886 verfassten Werk „Theorie und Erfahrung des Ballons“ dar.

Kaluga-Zeit

Konstantin Eduardowitsch verlegte 1892 seinen Wohnort nach Kaluga. Hier konnte er Raumfahrtwissenschaften studieren und seinen Lebensunterhalt mit dem Unterrichten von Arithmetik und Geometrie verdienen. Für seine Experimente baute er einen speziellen Tunnel, in dem er den Strahlantrieb untersuchte.

Ziolkowski verfasste während seines Aufenthalts in Kaluga ein unschätzbare Werk zur Weltraumbiologie. Er glaubte, dass die Raumfahrt die Zukunft sei und arbeitete erfolgreich in diese Richtung.

Seine Ersparnisse reichten nicht immer aus, um neue Experimente durchzuführen, und Ziolkowski bat die Physikochemische Gesellschaft um finanzielle Unterstützung, die jedoch ablehnte, da sie den Sinn seiner Forschung nicht erkannte. Erst als praktische Experimente sichtbare Ergebnisse zeigten, wurden ihm 470 Rubel zugeteilt.

Im Jahr 1895 schrieb er das Werk „Träume von Erde und Himmel“ und ein Jahr später „Erforschung des Weltraums mit einem Strahltriebwerk“. In seinen Werken war er dem wissenschaftlichen Denken der Menschheit mehr als ein halbes Jahrhundert voraus.

Die letzten Lebensjahre

Der Inhalt von Ziolkowskis Werken erregte bei den sowjetischen Behörden echtes Interesse. Im November 1919 wurde er verhaftet und in die Lubjanka geschickt. Sie erinnerten sich an ihn, nachdem...

Stichwörter:

1. russischer Wissenschaftler und Erfinder
2. der Raumfahrtbegründer
3. sich mit philosophischen Problemen der Weltraumforschung beschäftigen
4. Begründer der Kosmonautik

A1. Beantwortet bitte diese Fragen:

1. Wann wurde Konstantin Ziolkowski geboren?
2. Was war er von Beruf?
3. Wann wurde er nach Kaluga verlegt?
4. Welche Werke verfasste Ziolkowski während seines Lebens in Kaluga?
5. Wie nannte K.E. Ziolkowski sein Leben?
6. Wann ist er gestorben?

A2. Vollendet bitte diese Tabelle und erzählt über K.E. Ziolkowski!

Name	
Geburtsdatum	
Geburtsort	
... ist berühmt für ...	
Er erforschte	
Seine Lebenswerke waren	
... wurde gestorben	

A1. Die Antworten:

1. im 17. September 1857.
2. Ein russischer und sowjetischer Autodidakt, der theoretische Fragen der Raumfahrt entwickelte, ein Denker esoterischer Orientierung, der sich mit philosophischen Problemen der Weltraumforschung beschäftigte.
3. Im Jahr 1892.
4. Ziolkowski nannte sein Leben eine «Krüppelbiographie».
5. Im 19. September 1935. September Tod von K. E. Ziolkowski.

A2. Tabelle

Name	Konstantin Eduardovich Tsiolkovsky
Geburtsdatum	5. (17) September 1857
Geburtsort	Izhevsk, Provinz Rjasan, Russlands
... ist berühmt für ...	Konstantin Eduardowitsch Ziolkowski. Ein hervorragender Wissenschaftler und Erfinder auf dem Gebiet der Aerodynamik, Begründer der theoretischen Raumfahrt
... wurde gestorben	19. September 1935

DER GROSSE RUSSISCHE ERFINDER, PIONIER DER TELEFONIE.**PAVEL MICHAILOWITSCH GOLUBITSKI**

(КИНДИРОВА ЮЛИЯ ИВАНОВНА, КАДЫРОВА АНГЕЛИНА, МОУ «СОШ №2» П. БАБЫНИНО КАЛУЖСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Pavel Michailowitsch Golubitski

März 1845 im Bezirk Kortschew im Gouvernement Twer in der Familie eines Weltrichters geboren. Im Jahre 1855 zog die Familie in ihr Gut von Potschuewo im Bezirk Tarusskaja in der Prowinz Kaluga um. Nach Abschluss des Gymnasiums trat er an der Universität St. Petersburg an der Fakultät für Physik und Mathematik ein, die er im Jahr 1870 brillant abschloss. Er studierte an der Universität die Phänomene von Elektrizität, Magnetismus und Telefontechnik. 1878. Pavel Golubitsky ist Chefingenieur der Bendero-Galizischen Eisenbahn und baut im selben Jahr sein erstes Telefongerät, das er als Vibrationstelefon bezeichnet. Seit dieser Zeit widmet er sich ganz der erfinderischen Tätigkeit auf dem Gebiet der Telefonie. Am 12. Dezember 1880 wurden seine Telefone auf Telegraphenleitungen getestet.

Der 28. März ist ein denkwürdiger Tag in der Geschichte der weltweiten Telekommunikationsbranche. An diesem Tag wurde vor 165 Jahren der große russische Erfinder, Pionier der inländischen Telefonie, Pavel Michailowitsch Golubitsky, geboren, der im Bezirk Tarusskaja im Gouvernement Kaluga lebte und arbeitete. Für die Kaluga-Filiale von Tsentrtelecom ist Pavel Golubitsky ein Symbolmensch. Er hat lange auf Kaluga gelebt und gearbeitet. Einige seiner Erfindungen auf dem Gebiet der Telefonie verwenden wir bis heute, oft ohne den Namen ihres Schöpfers zu kennen. Pavel Golubitsky besaß mehr als zehn russische, deutsche und französische Patente auf dem Gebiet der Telefonie. In 1880 entwarf Golubitski ein multipolares Telefon, das die zu dieser Zeit existierenden Röhren des Amerikaners Bell in seinen Qualitäten übertraf. In 1882 erfand er ein Tischtelefon mit automatischer Umschaltung von elektrischen Stromkreisen mit Hilfe von Hebeln. Von 1883 bis 1886 erfand er: das weltweit erste Mikrofon mit Kohlepulver, das Mikrofon mit der kammartigen Anordnung von Kohlen - das empfindlichste Mikrofon der Zeit, das das Telefon "Zugtelefon" aufnahm. Golubitski-Telefone wurden im Hauptquartier in St. Petersburg auf einigen Eisenbahnen installiert. Seine Werkstatt in Pochuev wurde per Telefon mit Tarusa verbunden. Dank Golubitski wurden bereits 1885 Telefonleitungen durch die Straßen von Kaluga geführt. Dies geschah drei Jahre nach der Telefonisierung von Moskau und St. Petersburg. Das erste Telefonnetz von Kaluga verband das Gouverneurshaus, die Gouvernementsregierung, die Wohnung des Polizeimeisters, die Stadtpolizeibehörde und das Gouvernementsgefängnis miteinander. Pavel Golubitski Russisch Russisch-technische Gesellschaft war Mitglied, hielt Vorträge, druckte Telefonbücher, nahm an russischen und internationalen elektrotechnischen Ausstellungen teil.

P.M. Golubitski starb am 12. Februar 1911, er ist am rechten Ufer des Flusses Protwa bei dem Dorf Spas-Gorodez begraben. Oktober 2001 wurde der Titel

"Ehrenbürger der Region Kaluga" durch den Beschluss der gesetzgebenden Versammlung des Gebiets Kaluga, P. M. Golubitsky, an das Kollektiv der Filiale von Kaluga, Tsentrtelecom, verliehen. Sein Name ist ein Charity-Stipendium für begabte Studenten und Doktoranden, das vor sechzehn Jahren von der Kaluga Telekommunikation gegründet wurde und dessen Preisträger mehr als hundert begabte Studenten und junge Wissenschaftler waren. Mai 2003, dem Tag der Gründung der Weltweiten Telekommunikationsgesellschaft, eröffnete CentrTelecom in Kaluga ein Denkmal für P. M. Golubitski, der seine kleine Heimat und ganz Russland berühmt machte.

A1. Beantwortet bitte diese Fragen.

1. Wo und wann wurde Pavel Michailowitsch Golubitski geboren?
2. Welche seine Erfindungen kennen Sie nennen?
3. Warum wurde Pavel Golubitski ein Symbolmensch für die Kaluga-Filiale von Tsentrtelecom?

A2. Vollendet bitte diese Tabelle!

Name	
Geburtsort	
Studienjahre	
Die erste Erfindung von Golubitski	
Welcher Titel wurde Golubitski verliehen?	
Wo steht das Golubitski-Denkmal?	

A3. Projektarbeit

Finden Sie noch Information über andere berühmte Erfinder und Wissenschaftler von Kaluga und erzählen Sie ihren Mitschülern davon.

A1.

1. Er wurde im Bezirk Korchev im Gouvernement Twer.
2. Golubitsky wurde geboren März 1845.
3. Pavel Michailowitsch Golubitsky war Chefingenieur der Bendero-Galizischen Eisenbahn.
4. P.M. Golubitsky starb am 12. Februar 1911.
5. Ein Telefon "Zugtelefon" aufnahm, ein multipolares Telefon, ein Tischtelefongerät mit automatischer Umschaltung von elektrischen Stromkreisen.

A2. Tabelle

Name	Pavel Michailowitsch Golubitsky
Wo haben er studiert	an der Universität die Phänomene von Elektrizität, Magnetismus und Telefontechnik
Die erste Erfindung	Telefongerät
Welcher Titel wurde Golubitsky verliehen	"Ehrenbürger der Region Kaluga"
Wo steht das Golubitsky-Denkmal	in Kaluga

SAMOYLOV VASILIIY ARTYOMOVITCH

(ЛЯЛЬКО АННА ВИКТОРОВНА, ГОЛУБЕВ МАКСИМ, СКРЫН ТИМУР, МКОУ «СОШ №1» Г. КОЗЕЛЬСК КАЛУЖСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Samoylov Vasiliiy Artyomovitch

“The House of Nature” is a very unique and exciting museum located in Kozelsk. It was founded in 1989 by Samoylov V.A. and this year it is celebrated its 35-anniversary. You can see different exhibits connected with the ancient world, Russian forests, various plants which are famous in our region. Vasiliiy Artyomovitch was a great nature expert, he devoted all his life to the protection and restoration of the environment. He was born in the Shyokino district in the Tula region in 1926. He was only 15 when the Great Patriotic War started. Vasiliiy Artyomovitch didn't take part in the war, but he was in the army. After the army he entered a forest school in Krapivna, graduated it in 1950 and started his career as a forester in the Gdovsk forestry farm in the Pskov region. In 1959 Vasiliiy Artyomovitch graduated from the Forest Academy in Leningrad, then he was the Headmaster of the forestry farm in Krapivna.



In 1963 Samoylov V.A. came to the Kaluga region to Kozelsk. He was a master forester in the Kozelsk forestry farm. Vasiliiy Artyomovitch began writing his first articles about the environment, he joined a literature group in the local newspaper. At that time he had an idea of the foundation of a school forestry farm. In March 1969 one of the first forestry farms was opened in the Kaluga region. It was located in the school #2. Vasiliiy Artyomovitch enjoyed his children's teaching. He published his first book “To learn nature – to learn to watch it” This forestry farm united 11 school forestry farms. On the top of the forestry farm there was a council, there was a Head master, a master forester and

some children in this organization. It was a unique organization because it was the first one in the Russian Federation. Members of the organization took part in the Russian exhibition in Moscow in 1971. Samoylov V.A was awarded two bronze medals in 1974 and in 1983. His children were awarded medals too.

Retired, Samoylov V.A. didn't stop his work with children. He tried to create a Nature Room in the Pioneer House in Kozelsk. In 1989 the House of Nature was opened in Kozelsk where pupils and teachers worked together. Vasiliiy Artyomovitch published some of his guidebooks “Kozelsk is an ancient town”, “Legends about Kozelsk”, “Tours around the Kozelsk area” and so on.

Samoylov V.A. was awarded the medal “10 years in the forestry”, the medal “50th anniversary of Victory”, medal “Labour veteran”, etc.



Vasiliy Artyomovitch was a honorary member of the Organization of the Environmental protection.

Samoylov V.A. received the freedom of the city. He was died in 2001.

1. Read this text about Samoylov V.A. and complete the form.

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

2. Speak about Samoylov V.A. using the form.

KOROTKOV VALENTIN IVANOVITCH, A TEACHER FOREVER!

(МОЛОКИНА МАРИНА ВАЛЕНТИНОВНА, НОВИКОВ АЛЕКСЕЙ, АМИРОВА СОФИЯ, МКОУ «СОШ №1» Г. КОЗЕЛЬСК КАЛУЖСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Korotkov Valentin Ivanovitch, a teacher forever!



Valentin Ivanovitch Korotkov is a legendary teacher from Kozelsk. He celebrated his 90th anniversary in 2023. He graduated from the educational college and was sent to Dagestan. Valentin Ivanovitch taught Physics and Mathematics to pupils of different age. It was difficult because there were 16-year-children in the 5th grade. But Valentin Ivanovitch worked there not so long,



He went to the army and served in Kushka, in the southern part of the USSR.

His life was so interesting. Since 1953 he had been a Head teacher of some schools in Kozelsk, an inspector of the Kozelsk education department, then he became its chief. The Kozelsk education department took part in different education competitions and won them.

Valentin Ivanovitch is an honored teacher of the Russian Federation. He was retired and was elected as a deputy of Kozelsk Duma. In 2014 he was awarded the first Kozelsk medal “Meritorious civilian service award”.

Korotkov V.I. is a well-known politician. Kozelsk became the Town of Military Glory in 2009, and Valentin Ivanovich did a lot for Kozelsk to be able to get this honorable title.

Everybody who had a great chance to meet Valentin Ivanovitch describes him as a kind and helpful person. People won't be able to forget about his merits.



Vocabulary:

education department – отдел образования
chief – заведующий
a medal “Meritorious civilian service award” – медаль «За особые заслуги»
Merits – заслуги

Activities:

1. Read the text about Korotkov Valentin Ivanovitch and answer the following questions:

What did Korotkov V.I. teach?
 Where was he sent to work?
 What was he awarded in 2014?
 How do people describe Valentin Ivanovich?

2. Write about a well-known politician or a famous person in your area?

MAKAROV IGOR ANDREEVICH

(МОЛОКИНА МАРИНА ВАЛЕНТИНОВНА, ЧЕРКАСОВ ВАСИЛИЙ, ТАРНУЕВ ИВАН, МКОУ «СОШ №1» Г. КОЗЕЛЬСК КАЛУЖСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Makarov Igor Andreevich

Igor Makarov is one of the most popular sportsmen in the Kaluga region. He was born in Kozelsk in 1993. After the graduating from school he went to the army. He got the title of master of sports on the 17th of October 2016. Today Igor Andreevich is a famous power lifter and a trainer of powerlifting at the same time.

The sportsman took part in different competitions. In 2021 he was awarded a golden medal and a silver one in the triathlon competition among teams from the Kaluga region. There were some young sportsmen in the team from Kozelsk: 24- year- old Pavel Kotov, 22-year-old Stepan Kuzin, 39-year-old Sergey Bykov. The youngest sportsman Ilya Lebeda was only 16. This competition was very hard but the sportsmen were able to get good results. Igor Andreevich is proud of his pupils but he worries about his pupil Ilya Lebeda, an athlete with lots of upside. Ilya is young, but he is a successful sportsman and reached stardom. That's why he has problems with his popularity. Sometimes it is bad for young sportsmen.



On the 26-27th of November 2022 the Kaluga region powerlifting championship was held where Igor Makarov was the champion (middle weight/ heavy weight)

In summer 2023 he took part in the Russian powerlifting championship “Nizhegorodsky Kreml” in Gorodetz and was a champion.

Igor Andreevitch is a talented athlete who trained very hard and got his results only because of his training. He says that training is a good treatment for one's bad mood. In April 2024 Igor Makarov became a member of the Russian national team.



He likes motorbikes and riding a motorbike is his hobby. Moreover, Igor is a great cook and has his own café “Kreker”.

Activities:

1. Read the text and feel the table.

Date	Information
1993	
17 th of October 2016	
2021	
2022	
2023	

2. Write about the most famous person in your area.

A MAN, DEVOTED TO HIS WORK

(МОЛОКИНА МАРИНА ВАЛЕНТИНОВНА, БУРАВЦОВ МАКСИМ, МИХАЙЛИНА АННА,
МКОУ «СОШ №1» Г. КОЗЕЛЬСК КАЛУЖСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

A man, devoted to his work

Vocabulary:

devoted to one's work – преданный своей работе

A tree is known by its fruit – Дерево ценят по плодам, а человека по делам.

dairy – молочный завод

an operator of the drying machine – аппаратчик сушки

the Moscow institute of technology of the meat and dairy industry – Московский технологический институт мясной и молочной промышленности

a degree in mechanical engineering – инженер – механик

Deputy General Director – заместитель Генерального директора

employees – работники



to pull together – сплотить

stuff – сотрудники

cherish – ценить

the title “Distinguished worker of the Agriculture of the Kaluga region” – звание «Заслуженный работник сельского хозяйства Калужской области»

As a tree is known by its fruit, schools are known by their students and they are proud of them. One of those students from school №1 in Kozelsk is Kotov Sergey Ivanovitch. His name is connected with the dairy “Agrofirma “Optina” which is very famous not only in the Kaluga region. This milk plant is called so because it is located not far from Optino Pustyn, a very famous monastery. Today the dairy produces more than 50 kinds of brand dairy products such as “Kozelskoye moloko” and “Izbyonka” which are well-known because of their quality.

Sergey Ivanovitch began his career at the milk factory in Kozelsk as an operator of the drying machine in 1977. But then he decided to get education and went to Moscow. He graduated from the Moscow institute of technology of the meat and dairy industry with a degree in mechanical engineering, then he was sent to the milk factory in Sychyovka in the Smolensk region. After two years in 1985, he was invited to the dairy in Kozelsk by its director, Michail Dmitrievich Volodin, who was looking for employees for the plant. Soon Sergey Ivanovich was offered a position of Deputy General Director, then he became General Director of the factory “Agrofirma “Optina”.

Sergey Kotov did all his best to pull the employees together, he arranged parties, excursions for the stuff. The employees of the milk plant appreciate Sergey Ivanovich and cherish him as a great professional, a very tactful, qualified person, devoted to his work. He paid a lot of attention to his employees and his plant. Moreover, he

was a sponsor of different organizations and helped them.

Sergey Ivanovich Kotov has a lot of awards. He was given the title “Distinguished worker of the Agriculture of the Kaluga region” on 19th of August 2022.

Sergey Ivanovich can't imagine his life without his plant, so he works at the milk factory today and shares his knowledge and experience with the employees.



Activities:

1. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. When and where did Sergey Kotov begin his career?
2. What education did he get?
3. What do the employees think about Sergey Ivanovich?
4. What was Sergey Kotov given for his deeds?
5. Have you ever tried dairy products of the dairy “Agrofirma Optina”?

2. Find some information about a famous person who you are proud of.

Make a report, a presentation or a film about him or her.

THE SMILE WHICH GAINED PEOPLE'S HEARTS

(МОЛОКИНА МАРИНА ВАЛЕНТИНОВНА, ПИСКУНОВА ЗИНАИДА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, ИВАНОВ НИКИТА МКОУ «СОШ №1» Г. КОЗЕЛЬСК КАЛУЖСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

The smile which gained people's hearts

Vocabulary:

To gain one's heart – покорить чье-то сердце

Let's go! – «Поехали!»

aircraft – авиация

a successful applicant – кандидат, прошедший отбор

Deputy Head of the Cosmonaut

Training Center – заместитель начальника Центра подготовки космонавтов



a fallow deer – лань

mural – мурал, фреска

fighter aviation division – истребительная авиационная дивизия

His smile is recognizable all over the world, his words “Let's go!” are known in all parts of the Earth. Yuri Aleksejevich Gagarin. His life was so short, but people never forget him. Every time we think about space, we remember this greatest cosmonaut.

Yuri Aleksejevich Gagarin was born in Klushino on March 9, 1934. His father was a carpenter, and his mother worked on a farm. There were four children in the family – three sons and a daughter.

Yura was a curious boy, he liked music and photography. At the age of 15, he went to Moscow to enter a college. Yura started to play basketball and became the captain of the team.

In 1951, Yuri Aleksejevich entered the Saratov Industrial College. During his studies, he became interested in aircraft. In 1954, Gagarin began studying at the Saratov Aero Club. In July 1955, Yuri Aleksejevich made his first flight on the aircraft YAK-18. In the same year, Gagarin was sent to the Orenburg Aviation School.

In 1957 he was in the fighter aviation division in Luostari in the Murmansk region.

In March 1960, Gagarin was a successful applicant among those who were chosen for the first flight into space.

On April 12, 1961, Gagarin made his first flight into space on the spaceship «Vostok 1». It took him 108 minutes to orbit the Earth. Yuri Aleksejevich landed near the village Smelovka in the Saratov region. It was the world's first human spaceflight.



Yuri Aleksejevich Gagarin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and Pilot – Cosmonaut of the USSR, he awarded the Order of Lenin.

From 1961 to 1968 he studied at the Military Air Engineering Academy named after N.E. Zhukovsky. In December 1963, he was Deputy Head of the Cosmonaut Training Center.

Yuri Aleksejevich was constantly preparing for new space flights. But he did not forget about his family – his wife and two daughters. They loved animals very much. There were ducks, hens, squirrels and even a fallow deer at home. Yuri Aleksejevich liked sports and every morning did exercises with his family.



On March 27, 1968, Yuri Aleksejevich Gagarin died in a plane crash during the training flight.

Monuments to Yuri Alekseejvich Gagarin were opened all over the world. There are a lot of streets named after the first cosmonaut in many towns.

Gagarin wasn't born in Kaluga, but his name is connected with the Kaluga region. People can see his monument in front of the Tsiolkovsky State museum. There is a bridge called "Gagarinsky" and a street named in honour of the greatest cosmonaut. Tourists can see a wall with a large mural depicting this famous person. In 2024 we celebrated the 90-anniversary of Gagarin's birth, that's why on 15 and 16 of June the 5th space festival called "108 minutes" took place in Kaluga. Tourists and citizens got to know a lot about space and space exploration, painted different pictures, played games, took part in quests and competitions and listened to famous musicians.



Activities:

1. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. When and where was Yuri Aleksejevich Gagarin born?
2. Where did he get education?
3. When did Gagarin make his first flight? How long did it last?
4. Where can tourists see his monument in Kaluga?
5. Where did the 5th space festival take place? How was it called? Why?

2. Find some interesting facts about a famous person in your area. Write a report or make a presentation or a film about him or her.

FAMOUS LANDSCAPE ARTIST VALERY OLEGOVICH KHOVANSKY
(МОСЯГИНА ЕЛЕНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МКОУ «СОШ №6», Г. КИРОВ, КАЛУЖСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Famous landscape artist Valery Olegovich Khovansky

Valery Olegovich Khovansky is a famous artist and author of numerous paintings. He is one of the followers of the Russian school of realistic painting. We can see the wheat fields, foggy forests, spring nature and snow-covered forest in his paintings.



Khovansky was born on 22 January 1940 in Lyudinovo, Kaluga region. His father died in 1943 during Great Patriotic War. His mother worked as an accountant at the factory.

He began to draw from the age of five. Valery drew mostly animals: horses, cows, chickens, geese.

At the age of ten he made copies of reproductions of Russian artists: Savrasov, Shishkin and others.

At the same time the boy became interested in woodcarving. He carved various types of cars out of wooden planks with table knife.

Valery did not receive professional art education. After graduating from school, he entered the Lyudinovo Machine-Building College. In 1961 he worked at a diesel locomotive plant as a milling machine operator. Then he joined the army. In his free time he painted sketches and drawings of his fellow soldiers. He presented these drawings at his first exhibition in Lyudinovo in 1967.

After the army, he worked as a teacher at an art school.

Khovansky has 10 personal exhibitions: six in his native town Lyudinovo, two in Kaluga, one in Kirov, Kaluga region and one in Podolsk, Moscow region.

Glossary

School of realistic painting - школа реалистической живописи

An accountant - бухгалтер

Reproduction - репродукция

Wooden plank – деревянная дощечка

A milling machine operator - фрезеровщик

Sketch - набросок

Exhibition - выставка

Activities

1. Read the text and say if the following statements are “True”, “False” or “Not stated”.

- a. Valery Olegovich Khovansky was born in 1938.
- b. Valery Olegovich Khovansky was born in Lyudinovo, Kaluga region.
- c. He graduated from school with a gold medal.
- d. Valery received professional art education.
- e. His first exhibition took place in Lyudinovo

2. Complete the fact file.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Place of work	
Things he is famous for	
Exhibitions	

3. Speak about Valery Olegovich Khovansky using the fact file.

Sources

1. Website of the newspaper Lyudinovsky Rabochiy. URL:<http://ludinovskiy.ru/> (date of access 17. 05. 2024)
2. Website of the Department of Culture of the municipal district administration 'Lyudinovo town and Lyudinovo district'. URL <http://kulturalud40.ru/munitsipalitet/> (date of access 17. 05. 2024)
3. Town website Pesochnya. URL <https://pesochnya40.com/> (date of access 17. 05. 2024)

VALENTIN BERESTOV

(САЛИМОВА НОДИРА ИСОМОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №15» ГОРОДА КАЛУГИ)

Berestov V.D. is a Russian poet, an outstanding publicist, an interpreter, a writer, whose good poetry has grown more than one generation of kids. Valentin Dmitrievich made a significant contribution to children's literature.

Valentin Berestov

A resident of the city of Meshchovsk (Kaluga region) Valentin was born on April 1, 1928. And with the first letters Valentine introduced blind great-grandmother. Subscribing to the newspaper Izvestia, she asked the boy to describe in words the cartoons posted on the pages of the publication.

When the boy was 13 years old, his family from Meshchovsk evacuated to Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. There Valentin was lucky to get acquainted with Kornei Chukovsky, Anna Akhmatova and make friends with Moore - the son of Marina Ivanovna Tsvetaeva.

In 1944, the Berestovs changed their place of residence to Moscow region. After the successful graduation from the Faculty of History of Moscow State University and the graduate school of the Institute of Ethnography, Valentin took part in numerous archaeological excavations.

In his family life Berestov Valentin Dmitrievich was happily married to Alexandrova Tatiana Ivanovna - an artist, a storyteller and author of a book about the famous housekeeper Kuzyu.

In the 90-ies, together with Eduard Uspensky began to speak in radio air, wrote poetry, memoirs. In the last years of his life, together with his wife, he composed and published children's tales.

Valentin Berestov died on April 15, 1998.

Task 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. resident	a) to pay money to an organization so that you regularly receive a service or product, such as a magazine or newspaper
2. blind	b) to move people from a dangerous place to somewhere safer
3. subscribe	c) a written story of a person's own life and experiences
4. publication	d) an occasion when you receive your degree for completing your education or a course of study
5. evacuate	e) someone who lives in a particular place
6. memoirs	f) the act of printing and selling a book, newspaper, etc
7. graduation	g) not able to see

Task 2.

1. Read the text about Berestov V.D. and complete the form.

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

Task 3. Speak about Berestov V.D. using the form.

Task 4. Answer the following questions:

- a. What do you most admire about Berestov V.D.?
- b. What is your dream and how do you intend to achieve it?
- c. Write about a famous person who has achieved success through hard work.

HERVORRAGENDE LEUTE VON KALUGA. VERGANGENHEIT UND GEGENWART. IWAN BILIBIN
 (СЕЛИВАНОВА ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №46» ГОРОДА КАЛУГИ)

Iwan Bilibin

Einer der berühmtesten Komponisten der Region Kaluga ist Iwan Iwanowitsch Bilibin - ein russischer Komponist und Geiger. Er wurde am 27. Juni 1818 in Kaluga geboren, wo er seine Kindheit verbrachte.

Sein Vater war ein Kaufmann, der eine Segelfabrik besaß. Die Mutter des Komponisten war die Schwester des berühmten Moskauer Kaufmanns, Literaten und Mäzenen Botkin. Sie war eine gebildete Frau und kümmerte sich sehr gut um die

Erziehung und Ausbildung ihres Sohnes.



Nach dem Tod des Vaters zieht die Familie nach Moskau. Iwan nimmt Kompositions-, Geigen- und Klavierunterricht bei den Brüdern Langer, bekannten Moskauer Musikern. In 1841-1845 dient er als Violinist im Orchester der St. Petersburger Oper, 1845-1852 am Moskauer Bolschoi-Theater.



Seit Mitte der 1850er Jahre lebte Bilibin in Tiflis, arbeitete als Violinist im Orchester der russischen Truppe des städtischen Opernhauses.

Im Jahre 1882 wurde der junge Musiker Michail Ippolitow-Iwanow nach Tiflismit einer «offiziellen Anweisung» der russischen Musikgesellschaft und einer persönlichen Botschaft von dem Großfürsten Konstantin Konstantinowitsch geschickt, in Tiflis eine Abteilung der Musikgesellschaft zu eröffnen. Iwan Bilibin war ein aktiver Assistent von M. M. Ippolitow-Iwanow. 1883 wurde die Filiale der kaiserlichen russischen Musikgesellschaft und auch die erste Musikschule in Tiflis durch ihre Bemühungen eröffnet.



Die Direktion der Abteilung der russischen Musikgemeinschaft in Tiflis

Iwan Bilibin ist bekannt als Autor von Romanzen, Streichquartetten und Instrumentalphantasien. In seinen Werken verwendet er oft traditionelle russische Folklore. Die bekanntesten Werke des Komponisten sind Romanzen zu Wörtern von Lermontow, Puschkin, Heine und einigen anderen berühmten Literaten.

Iwan Iwanowitsch Bilibin starb am 28. April 1892 in Tiflis.

Список слов:

Wortschatz:

die Segelfabrik – парусная фабрика

der Mäzen – меценат

Задания:

Fragen zum Text:

Wann wurde Iwan Bilibin geboren?

Aus welcher Familie stammte er?

Erfüllen Sie bitte diese Tabelle:

Datum	Ereignis

Projektarbeit

Finden Sie noch Information über andere berühmte Komponisten von Kaluga und erzählen Sie ihren Mitschülern davon.

HERVORRAGENDE LEUTE VON KALUGA. VERGANGENHEIT UND GEGENWART.**SERAPHIM SERGEJEWITSCH TULIKOW**

(СЕЛИВАНОВА ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №46» ГОРОДА КАЛУГИ)

Seraphim Sergejewitsch Tulikow

Seraphim Sergejewitsch Tulikow wurde am 7. Juli 1914 in Kaluga in der Familie der Musiker Gregory und Alexandra Bobojedow geboren. Nach der Scheidung der Eltern und dem Tod der Mutter wurde er in der Familie der Schwester der Mutter Maria Alexandrowna und ihres Mannes Sergei Michailowitsch Tulikow erzogen, der ihn adoptierte und seinen Nachnamen und Vatersnamen gab.

Der Stiefvater leitete den Chor, spielte Mundharmonika, seine Mutter sang in diesem Chor und war eine gute Pianistin. Dank seiner Mutter lernte er die klassische Klaviermusik früh kennen. Mit 8 Jahren begann er,



Klavier zu spielen, und mit 12 trat er zum ersten Mal in einem Konzert auf. 1930 absolvierte er die Musikschule von Kaluga. In 1935 trat er in die Musikschule am Moskauer Konservatorium für Klavierunterricht bei E. F. Kolobkowa ein. Während seines Studiums und danach arbeitete er als Konzertpianist in Clubs in Moskau. Popularität brachte ihm patriotische Lieder, die dem Heimatland, der Partei und dem sowjetischen Volk gewidmet waren. Er wurde mit dem Staatspreis der UdSSR (1951) für Lieder ausgezeichnet: „Das Lied über die Wolga“, „Wir sind für die Welt“, „Der Wald ist ein Held“. Der 1. Preis beim 3. „Internationalen Jugendfestival in Berlin“ wurde für das Lied „Marsch der sowjetischen Jugend“ verliehen. Seine Suite „Prioksk-Morgenröte“ (1971) ist dem 600. Jahrestag von Kaluga gewidmet und wurde zum ersten Mal am Tag des Jubiläums in Kaluga aufgeführt. Die Melodie des Liedes von S. Tulikow „Hallo, liebes Kaluga“ klingt in den Rufzeichen des Radios von Kaluga.

Tulikow ist ein Ehrenbürger der Stadt Kaluga (1974) und der Region Kaluga (1997).



Seraphim Sergejewitsch Tulikow starb am 29. Januar 2004 in Moskau.

Der Name des Komponisten wurde der Kindermusikschule der Künste in Kaluga verliehen, in der das Museum und das nach S. S. Tulikow benannte Kreativzentrum gegründet wurden. Nach dem Komponisten wurde auch die Straße in Kaluga benannt.

Im Jahr 2005 wurde der Gedenkstein von Seraphim Sergejewitsch Tulikow auf dem Platz der Sterne in Moskau gelegt.

Список слов:

adoptieren – усыновить
der Stiefvater – отчим
die UdSSR – СССР
verleihen – присуждать
das Rufzeichen – позывной

Задания:

Fragen zum Text:

Wann wurde Seraphim Tulikow geboren?

Aus welcher Familie stammte er?

Wann begann er, in den Konzerten aufzutreten?

Welches Lied ist die Hymne von Kaluga?

Projektarbeit

Finden Sie noch Information über andere berühmte Komponisten von Kaluga und erzählen Sie ihren Mitschülern davon.

HERVORRAGENDE LEUTE VON KALUGA-GEBIET

(СЕЛИВАНОВА ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №46» ГОРОДА КАЛУГИ)

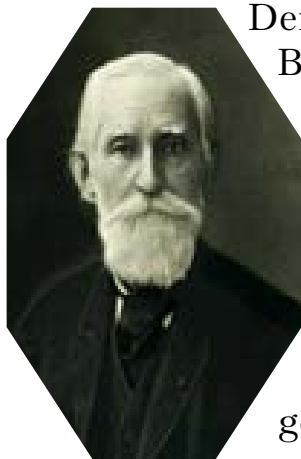
Hervorragende Leute von Kaluga-Gebiet

Das provinzielle Russland ist die unverwechselbaren, ruhigen, gemütlichen Städte unter den riesigen Metropolen. Bis heute behalten sie ihre alten Namen: Kaluga, Kozelsk, Peremyschl, Mosalsk, Borowsk.

Kaluga, Wladimir, Smolensk, Rjasan, Tula und Kalinin umgeben die Hauptstadt unseres Heimatlandes mit einem engen Ring. Hier wurde vor Jahrhunderten der Kern des russischen Staates in einem schwierigen Kampf gebildet. Hier wurden seine nationale Stärke, sein Selbstbewusstsein und seine Kultur als das Fundament der russischen Staatlichkeit gelegt.

Das Gebiet von Kaluga ist das Land einer interessanten Vergangenheit, die Heimat der Raumfahrt und des ersten Atomkraftwerks der Welt.

Hervorragende Vertreter von Wissenschaft und Kultur sind mit Kaluga durch verschiedene Lebensumstände verbunden. Einige wurden hier geboren und berühmt für ihre Heimatstadt, andere wurden durch Wechselfälle des Schicksals in die Provinz geworfen, teilten ihren Alltag, das gesellschaftliche Leben, die Arbeit und den Kampf mit den Kalugaern.



Der berühmte Mathematiker P.L. Tschebyschew, der als einer der Begründer der Theorie der Funktionsannäherung gilt, wurde im Dorf Okatowodes Bezirks Zhukowsky geboren und hier ist er begraben. Im Dorf Troitzkoedesselben Bezirks lebte die erste Präsidentin der Russischen Akademie der Wissenschaften E.R. Daschkowa und Admiral D.N. Senjavin kam aus dem Dorf Komlewo im ehemaligen Borowsky-Kreis heraus. Der hervorragende Architekt V.I. Bazhenow, der berühmte Seefahrer S.I. Tscheljuskin wurden in der Region Kaluga geboren. Der in Zhisdra geborene Kosmonaut A.S. Eliseew war zweimal Held der Sowjetunion. N.P. Rakow und S.S. Tulikow, N.P.

Budashkin, ein Bauer aus dem Dorf Ljubachowka im Bezirk Mosalsk, waren die sowjetischen Komponisten. Der Einwohner von Juchnow M.M. Janschin war ein Volkskünstler der UdSSR.

Einer der berühmten Menschen Russlands, der die Region von Kaluga besuchte, war J.A. Gagarin. Er besuchte unsere Stadt



oft, traf sich mit seinen Bewohnern, legte den ersten Stein in das Gebäude des Museums für Geschichte der Raumfahrt. Ihm wurde als erster der Titel des Ehrenbürgers von Kaluga verliehen. Ein russischer Wissenschaftler und Erfinder auf dem Gebiet der Aerodynamik, der Raketendynamik, der Theorie der Luftfahrtkunde und Begründer der modernen Raumfahrt K.E. Ziolkowski lebte und arbeitete in Kaluga.



In seinem Stammsitz Nemzowoverbrachte der großen russischen revolutionären Schriftsteller A.N.Raditschschewmehrere Jahre lang. Der großen russischen Dichter A.S. Puschkinwar zweimal im Leinwandwerk.

Viele Denker, Architekten und Schriftstellerbesuchten Kaluga-Gebiet und hinterließen ein unschätzbares Erbe, das in Literaturwerken, Bau- und Kunstdenkmälern zum Ausdruck kommt.

Fragen zum Text:

Wer war der erste Ehrenbürger von Kaluga?

Wie hieß die erste Präsidentin der Russischen Akademie der Wissenschaften?

Wer hat das Leinwandwerk besucht?

Wer ist auf den Bildern?

Projektarbeit

Finden Sie mehr Informationen über die Personen aus dem Text und erzählen Sie ihren Mitschülern vonihnen.

THE MONUMENTS OF KALUGA

(СТЕПАНОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ИГОРЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №29» ГОРОДА КАЛУГИ)

The monuments of Kaluga

1. Greetings, my young friend! I'm a great ruler in the history of our motherland. I united the Russian lands around Moscow and put an end to the Horde yoke.

They say I'm secretive and cautious, but a really determined person. To my mind, all this helped me to defend our country. By the way, I created a code of laws. It helped us to control and resolve conflict situations between the nobility and the common people. Do you remember the coat of arms of Russia? Yes, it's a double-headed eagle. I created it as a symbol of our fearlessness, power and greatness. If you want to see me, come to the main Kaluga Square. I'll meet you opposite the famous Kaluga Gostiny Dvor, in front of the region administration building.

2. Hello, my dear friend. I really love your town. My life and my job are connected with Kaluga. My mother died when I was only one year from my birth. That's why my father played a huge part in my life. I studied in Kaluga. Once I met K.E. Tsiolkovsky. He had a huge impact on my world view. Later he became my real best friend. I think I'm quite inquisitive, I enjoy reading different books and can't imagine my life without knowledge of stars and the Sun. You can find me next to the old building of Kaluga State University.

3. Good afternoon, my dear citizens! I'm proud of our meeting because I'm sure you follow our traffic regulations, don't you? You know I'm _____ for enforcing the law and maintaining public safety.

I have to wear a _____ uniform. Besides, you can see a saber on the left side and a holster on the right side. But I'm not _____! My _____ and _____ friend always stands shoulder-to-shoulder with me. You can find us on Victory Alley and even take a _____ photo with us.

Activity

I



A



B



C

- | |
|---|
| 1. Read the texts for the first time. |
| 2. Match the names of the monuments with the photos.
1) Sculpture of the Policeman
2) Monument to Ivan III
3) Monument to A.L. Chizhevskiy |
| 3. Match the photo of the monument and its description. |
| 4. Use any phrase in your answer: we think, to our mind, in our opinion. |

II

1. Read the text 1 for the second time
2. Make a marking in your own card (The "plus" (+) sign marks information in the text that is already known to you. The minus sign (-) marks new knowledge, new information. The "question" sign (?) marks what remained unclear to you and requires additional information.
3. Compare and discuss your results with other members of the group
4. Fill in the team's table
5. Present your results to the class completing the sentences We knew... We found out... We would like to know...



III

1. Read the text 3 and guess who could write it.
2. Choose the correct item to the text 3. 1) a) responsible, b) alone, c) cool. 2) a) faithful, b) special, c) reliable. 3) a) responsible, b) special, c) alone. 4) a) faithful, b) alone, c) responsible. 5) a) alone, b) cool, c) responsible,

IV Role play(Work in groups)

Imagine you are on a big Kaluga conference. One of you will be the character. The others will be journalists. They will ask him different questions. (Use the plan). You have to make questions together but only three of you will be journalists and one will be the character.

Plan

1. What the person is famous for.
2. Where you can find him.
3. What facts from his life he can tell you.

V Project

Imagine a monument to some literary character or historical hero that is not exist in Kaluga, but you think that it should definitely be in your town (in your neighborhood.) Explain your opinion and present it to the class. Illustrate your story.

RUSSISCHER ERFINDER. RODION ANDREJANOWITSCH GLINKOW

(ФОМИНА ТАТЬЯНА ПЕТРОВНА, МКОУ «СЕРПЕЙСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА» МЕЩОВСКИЙ РАЙОН)

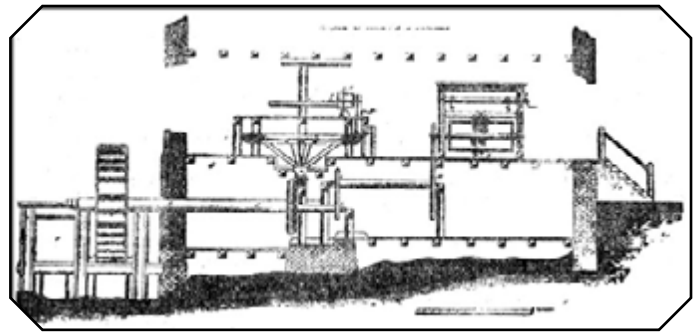
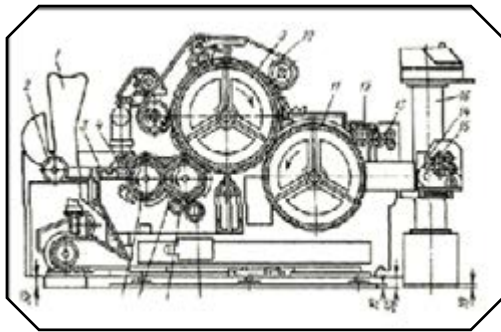
**Russischer Erfinder
Rodion Andrejanowitsch Glinkow**Anmerkung zum Text:

Liebe Freunde! Heute möchten wir Ihnen eine historische Figur vorstellen - unseren Landsmann Rodion Andrejanowitsch Glinkow.

Rodion Glinkow – russischer Mechaniker, Erfinder (Kaufmann der III. Gilde) wurde 1729 in Serpejsk geboren.

Im Jahr 1760 baute Rodion Glinkow eine Kämm-und Multifilament-Flachsspinnmaschine.

Wörter und Ausdrücke zum Text: Mechaniker, Erfinder, Serpejsk, die Kämm-und Multifilament – Flachsspinnmaschine, hatte 30 Spindeln, die Arbeitsproduktivität, Kaufleute, die Geschichte, arbeiten.



Die Kämm-und Multifilament-Flachsspinnmaschine

Rodion Andrejanowitsch Glinkow – russischer Mechaniker, Erfinder (Kaufmann der III. Gilde) wurde 1729 in Serpejsk geboren.

Im Jahr 1760 baute Rodion Glinkow eine Kämm- und Multifilament-Flachsspinnmaschine. Historische Quellen über die Erfindung des autodidaktischen Mechanikers aus Serpeisk besagen, dass die Kämm- und Multifilament-Flachsspinnmaschine von Wasserrädern mit einem Durchmesser von 4,2 Metern und einer Schaufelbreite von einem Meter angetrieben wurde, von zwei Arbeitern bedient wurde und die Arbeit von 30 Personen ersetzte. Die Maschine hatte 30 Spindeln mit. Die Maschine verfügte über 30 Spindeln mit Spulen, die sich mit einer für die damalige Zeit hohen Geschwindigkeit - 1260 U/min - drehten. Sie arbeitete mit mechanischer Umspulung, d. h. dem Prinzip des kontinuierlichen Spinnens. Die Maschine steigerte die Arbeitsproduktivität um das Fünffache.

Die Erfindung unseres Landsmannes war der gleichen Erfindung des Engländers Richard Arkwright um 11 Jahre voraus.

Rodion Glinkow starb am 5. Dezember (24. November) 1789. Das Prinzip seiner Erfindungen wird auch in modernen Spinnmaschinen verwendet.

Aufgaben zum Textverstehen

1. Lest den Text und ergänzt die Tabelle:

Name	
Vorname	
Geburtsdatum	
Geburtsort	
Wohnort	
Seine Erfindung	
Todesdatum	

2. Seht noch einmal den Text durch und beantwortet die Fragen.

- Wo und wann Rodion Glinkow geboren wurde?
- War R. Glinkow Mechaniker, Erfinder und Lehrer?
- Wann begann er mit seinem Bruder arbeiten?
- Was baute R. Glinkow im 1760?
- Wie arbeitete seine Erfindung?
- Wie viele Menschen hat seine Erfindung ersetzt?
- Genoss Rodion Glinkow große Autorität unter den Einwohnern von Serpejsk?
- Nennt sein Todesdatum.
- Wird Das Prinzip seiner Erfindungen auch in modernen Spinnmaschinen verwendet?

MARKHININ EVGENY KONSTANTINOVICH

(ЧИСТИЛИНА ЮЛИЯ ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА, МОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ Г.МАЛОЯРОСЛАВЦА)

Markhinin Evgeny Konstantinovich

Markhinin Evgeny Konstantinovich is a world-renowned volcanologist, philosopher, writer and poet, veteran of the Great Patriotic War. Before the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War, he settled in Maloyaroslavets.



Evgeny Konstantinovich was born on September 26, 1926 in Rostov-on-Don. His father, Konstantin Ivanovich, was a Siberian Cossack who served in the tsarist army and participated in the First World War. Then he served in the Red Army. From Rostov-on-Don, Divisional Commander Markhinin was transferred to Tiflis, then to Moscow. Zhenya grew up in an intelligent family, in prosperity, but his cloudless childhood ended when on March 10, 1937, his father was arrested on false charges, declaring him an enemy of the people. On August 26, 1938, his father was shot.

Members of the family of an enemy of the people had no right to live in Moscow. In autumn of 1938, they found themselves behind the 101st kilometer, in Maloyaroslavets. Years of trial and survival ensued. Taisia Petrovna was looking for a job for a long time, until she was finally accepted as a seamstress in the Maloyaroslavets artel for the disabled. She managed to buy a plot of land with a building. The building was insulated. Fifth-grader Zhenya Markhinin was well-read beyond his years. In the sixth grade he published a wall newspaper. After the seventh grade, he decided to go to work in geological exploration.

The Great Patriotic War broke out. The bombing of Maloyaroslavets began. They terrified people, left them homeless, maimed and killed. On October 18, 1941, Maloyaroslavets was occupied by the Germans. People lived in anticipation of imminent disaster. When the cold winter came, not only the cold, but also hunger bothered them. The town changed a lot during the war: houses were burning, the streets were deserted, abandoned military equipment was piled up everywhere, enemy tanks were buzzing. In 1943, seventeen-year-old Markhinin went to war. In July 1944, he received a severe bullet wound in the neck in battle. Miraculously, he survived.

Evgeny Markhinin, a student of the Moscow Geological Exploration Institute (MGRI), met Victory Day on Red Square... For three years, from 1951 to 1954, he explored coal deposits in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. However, Evgeny Markhinin dreamed of becoming a volcanologist. He entered the postgraduate course of the Laboratory of Volcanology of the USSR Academy

of Sciences in Moscow. In 1958, the young scientist defended his Ph.D. thesis on the topic "Volcanoes of Kunashir Island" and was sent by the head of the Klyuchevskaya volcanological station to Kamchatka. For thirty-five years he studied the volcanoes of Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands. Communication with stunning nature, imaginative perception of the world contributed to the formation of the scientist as a philosopher, writer and poet. Markhinin wrote hundreds of poems, fairy tales, short stories, novellas about expeditions to the volcanoes of Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands. His book "Pluto's Chain" was included in the series "Twentieth Century: Travels. Opening. Research" along with books by the most famous travelers and geographers of the twentieth century, such as Thor Heyerdahl, Jacques-Yves Cousteau, Bernhard Grzimek.

In 2016, the veteran passed away. He is buried in Tuapse, where he lived in his last years, where the Institute of Volcanology was established and the international Markhinin Readings are held.

Activity

1. What happened... ?

On September 26, 1926	
On March 10, 1937	
On August 26, 1938	
In autumn, 1938	
On October 18, 1941	
In 1943	
In July, 1944	
In 1958	
In 2016	

2. What can you say about Konstantin Ivanovich Markhinin?

3. What have you learnt about Taisia Petrovna Markhinina?

4. What are Thor Heyerdahl, Jacques-Yves Cousteau, Bernhard Grzimek famous for?

5. Make questions to which these sentences can be answers:

a. ... ? - Evgeny was born on September 26, 1926 in Rostov-on-Don.

b. ...? – Zhenya grew up in an intelligent family, in prosperity.

c. ...? - After the seventh grade, he decided to go to work in geological exploration.

d. ...? - On October 18, 1941, Maloyaroslavets was occupied by the Germans. The town changed a lot during the war: houses were burning, the streets were deserted, abandoned military equipment was piled up everywhere, enemy tanks were buzzing.

- e. ... ? - In 1958, the young scientist defended his Ph.D. thesis on the topic "Volcanoes of Kunashir Island"
- f. ... ? - Markhinin wrote hundreds of poems, fairy tales, short stories, novellas about expeditions to the volcanoes of Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands.

AN AMAZING TEACHER

(ЩЕТИНИНА МАРИНА ОЛЕГОВНА, МКОУ «СОШ» №2, Г. СОСЕНСКИЙ)

An Amazing Teacher

Vocabulary:

to instill in children a love – воспитывать в детях любовь

paramedics – фельдшеры

successor – преемник

academic rank – ученое звание



Fifty years ago the glorious career of Lyudmila Mikhailovna Marchenko began. Lyudmila Mikhailovna was born on 1 June 1951 in the village of Ogarevka, Shchyokinsky District, the Tula Region.

Her mother, Tatyana Nikitichna, taught at a primary school in the Orel region before the war. Lyudmila's father, Mikhail Vasilyevich, endured the whole war and was awarded for courage and bravery, and then he worked in the village of Ogarevka, the Tula region. Since 1954 the Marchenkos moved to the town of Sosensky.

Lyudmila was a talented pupil. She liked studying, playing sport. She was fond of gymnastics. In 1964, the Marchenko family travelled to the Far East, as Lyudmila's father was offered a new promising job, but the family returned to Sosensky because of her father's health. Lyudmila graduated from school successfully. She got a silver medal. Lyudmila dreamed of becoming a doctor and decided to enter medical school in Voronezh. But she couldn't do it. Moreover, her father was against her career choice, so she entered a teacher training college in Kondrovo. The headmaster noticed an intelligent girl and offered her to enter the institute. Lyudmila passed her exams and became a student of the biology and chemistry faculty.



After receiving a diploma of higher education Lyudmila Mikhailovna had to teach chemistry, drawing, home economics, geography, music.

In 1987 Sosensky school №2 was built, and Lyudmila Marchenko began her career as a biology teacher.

L.M. Marchenko founded a school forestry. The children were actively engaged in nature protection, took part in exhibitions.

The school has an excellent biology room, created with the active participation of Marchenko L.M. She organizes different events for gifted pupils, developing innovative projects and programs. Under her guidance, students regularly

succeed in Olympiads, passexams and enter prestigious educational institutions. L.M. Marchenko is also actively involved in environmental projects.

She did not become a doctor herself, but she was able to instill in children a love for this profession and help them enter a medical academy or college. More than two hundred doctors, paramedics and nurses are working in different parts of our country, and many are still studying in the most prestigious medical schools. Some became the successors of her work - teachers, and some achieved more - received academic ranks and became scientists. The school is proud of those students.

Lyudmila Mikhailovna has a large number of professional awards. In 1982 she was awarded a certificate of honour from the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation. In 1986, she was awarded the Order of Labour Glory, 3rd class. In 1990 she was awarded the badge "Excellent Worker of Public Education" for her outstanding work. In 1994 she was awarded the title "Honoured School Teacher of the Russian Federation".

In 2007 she was the winner of the Priority National Project "Education".

Activities:

1. Read the text and fill in the table.

date	information
1951	
1986	
1990	
1994	
2007	

2. Find some information about famous people in your area and make a report about some of them.