

# OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF KURSK REGION



## ***К 90-летию образования Курской области***



*Курская область — земля, богатая историей, культурой и выдающимися людьми. Здесь родились, жили и творили личности, чьи имена навсегда вошли в российскую и мировую историю, оставив неизгладимый след в науке, культуре, политике и других областях человеческой деятельности. Этот сборник посвящен тем, кто своими делами, талантами и достижениями прославил Курский край, внес вклад в развитие нашей страны и мирового сообщества.*

*Известно, что личность формируется под воздействием окружающей среды, культуры и традиций. Курская земля с её уникальной природой, самобытным народным искусством и богатым историческим наследием создала благодатную почву для рождения и становления выдающихся людей. Эти люди - герои нашего сборника - являются ярким примером служения своему делу и родине, они на протяжении веков сохраняли и приумножали славу Курского края.*

*Каждая биография, представленная в этом сборнике, — это рассказ о судьбе человека, чьи усилия и достижения заслуживают особого внимания. Здесь вы найдете имена известных писателей и поэтов, учёных и педагогов, военачальников и государственных деятелей, артистов и музыкантов. Их судьбы и достижения показывают, как важны труд, талант и стремление к знаниям, бескорыстное служение своей Родине.*

*Важно отметить, что данный сборник — не просто собрание биографий. Это попытка осмыслить феномен Курской земли, понять, почему именно здесь жили и творили такие талантливые и энергичные люди. Возможно, секрет заключается в неразрывной связи между природой и человеком, традициями и новаторством, духовными ценностями и научными открытиями.*

*Наше время ставит перед нами новые вызовы, и знание об истории родного края может помочь нам лучше понять настоящее и подготовиться к будущему. Чтение об этих выдающихся людях вдохновляет на новые свершения, напоминает о важности труда, образования и творчества в жизни каждого из нас.*

*13 июня 2024 года мы отпраздновали 90-летие со дня образования Курской области. Этот сборник — дань памяти тем, кто прославил Курскую область, и напоминание о том, что каждый из нас может внести свой вклад в её будущее. Пусть истории выдающихся людей Курского края станут примером для новых поколений, вдохновляя их на великие дела и поддерживая традиции родной земли.*

*Сборник, созданный учителями иностранного языка Курской области, можно использовать в качестве пособия, содержащего региональный компонент, как в урочной, так и во внеурочной деятельности. Сборник содержит статьи на английском, немецком и французском языках.*

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*Методист проекта -Тарловская Елена Анатольевна  
Верстка сборника - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич  
Дизайн обложки - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич*

**ALEXANDER DEINEKA**

(АВДЕЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1» Г.ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСКА)

*This article is devoted to the biography of Alexander Deineka born in Kursk. A. Deineka was a great modernist artist and sculptor. He brightly reflected power and bravery of Russian people in his paintings.*

**Vocabulary**

exhibition (n) – выставка

masterfully (adv) –

мастерски, искусно

trait of character (n) –

черта характера

canvas (n) – картина

exhibit (v) – выставлять

bravery (n) – храбрость

courage (n) – мужество

Alexander Deineka (1899-1969) was born in Kursk. The future artist grew up in a hard-working family. He got his education at Kharkov Art Colledge (1915-1917). But he had to work as a teacher and a photographer to make a living.

His first exhibition had a great success in 1924. In 1931 the pictures «On the balcony», «A girl at the window» appeared. The artist masterfully reflected the individuality and personal traits of his characters.

In 1932 the most significant work called «Mother» was presented to the public. In this



painting Deineka portrayed a mother who wanted to protect her child from this dangerous world.

One of his world-famous paintings «The Defense of Sevastopol» was finished in 1942. Now the huge four-meter-long canvas devoted to the heroic defense of Sevastopol is exhibited in the Russian Museum of St. Petersburg. We can't but admire the bravery and courage of Russian soldiers.



A.Deineka was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour for public activities in 1969.

**Activity**

Match the dates and the events.

Date	Event
1969	The appearance of the paintings «On the balcony», «The girl at the window»
1931	Was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour
1899	The painting «Defense of Sevastopol» was painted
1969	The first exhibition
1915	Was born
1942	The work «Mother» was presented
1932	Died
1924	Entered Kharkov Art Colledge

## THE WRITING TALENT OF YEKATERINA ALEKSEYEVNA AVDEYEVA

(АРАБАДЖИ ЗОЯ ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «СЕЛИХОВСКАЯ СОШ» КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

## The writing talent of Yekaterina Alekseyevna Avdeyeva



**Yekaterina Alekseyevna Avdeyeva (1788–1865) was a Russian writer, known especially for her books on homemaking and collections of Russian folk tales. She was a sister of Nikolai Polevoy and Ksenofont Polevoy. In 1837 she published a book called «Notes and remarks about Siberia». People remember her as the author of famous Russian fairy tales. All of them are "The Colden Fund" of the national children's books. Her work has not lost its significance today.**

She was born in a merchant family on the 5 August in 1788 in Kursk. Her family was not rich, and it consisted of five members. There were three children in it. Katerina was the eldest. The brothers she had were famous writers.

In the childhood the girl moved to Irkutsk with her family. She didn't go to school but she was clever and well-read. She read a lot in the childhood and her brother called her "a living encyclopedia" because Katerina had a unique memory. It was all her education. When the girl was 15, she married the merchant who was engaged in commerce. All the years of her youth were spent in wanderings about trade business of her husband in various regions of Eastern Siberia. Katerina's ability to ask and get information helped her later in writing. In 1811 the family returned to Kursk and she came back later after the husband's death.

Accumulated observations and information allowed the woman to write a book "Notes about Siberia with the application of ancient Russian songs". Her first book was warmly received by readers, and critics noted Katerina's thorough knowledge of folk and merchant life. This book was republished in English, German and Czech because of its expressiveness and clarity of the language. The success of this book encouraged her to continue creative activity. She wrote several books such as "The Memory of Irkutsk" and "Ancient Russian Clothing, its changes and fashions of our time".

In 1842 she published a book "Notes about Old and New Russian Way of Life", in which she described warmly and figuratively wedding ceremonies, christenings, funerals and customs of Russian estates. It brought fame to her. Then the woman published a book called "The Manual Book of a Russian Experienced Hostess" and 4 years later "Pocket Cookbook". In them Avdeeva didn't only collect the recipes of Russian and Siberian national cuisines, but also gave advices how people should organize the house and food storage.

She wrote an encyclopedia of household tips. Among the hundreds of recipes people could find a lot of products which have disappeared from sale: salted sturgeon, quail with rice. But the vinaigrette, pea soup, pudding and vegetables salads are prepared now and easy to cook.

In 1848 a book "Russian Songbook or a Collection of the Best and the Most Favourite Songs, Love Songs and Vaudeville Couplets" was published. After 50 years it was used in the compilation of the list of „Great Russian songs".

She released a book of Russian tales for children told by the nanny. It had a collection of seven tales with illustrations. Some of them, including for its popularity "The Bun", are obligatory for reading by Russian children.

The presentation of the new editions of the famous fairy tales written by Avdeeva took place in the science library named after N. Aseev in Kursk in 2012. She wrote "The Wolf and the Goat", "The Cat, the Fox and the Cock", "The Bun". They were wonderful. She found them in the depth of Russian folklore and crafted them so dearly that they are the „Golden Fund" of the national children's books and they are, undoubtedly, of great interest.

Her work has not lost its significance today. Avdeeva's books are a rich source of preserving the most valuable materials for many years, because they retain the power of primary sources, and they are almost the first beginning of this genre in Russian literature.

The writer published "Memoirs of Kursk" in the magazine "Otechestvennye Zapiski" in 1853. She noted that beekeeping, folk-crafts and floriculture were developed in Kursk. The town could be called "a garden of Russia" because of its agriculture.

Avdeeva died in July, in 1865 in Derpt (Tartu) in Estonia and was buried there.

### Vocabulary

engage- вовлекать

thorough - основательный, полный

clarity - ясность, четкость

figuratively - образно

christenings - крестины

estate - сословие

storage - хранение

sturgeon - осетрина

quail - перепел

"The Bun" - «Колобок»

### Activity

#### 1. Read the text and mark the sentences 1-7 T (true), F (false) or NS (Not Stated).

- 1) E. Avdeyeva was born in a merchant family on the 5 August in 1788 in Kursk.
- 2) The writer went to school in Irkutsk.

- 3) She married at 18.
- 4) Ability to ask and get information helped the woman to write books.
- 5) The book "Notes about Siberia with the application of ancient Russian songs" was republished in French.
- 6) The presentation of the new editions of the famous fairy tales written by Avdeeva took place in Irkutsk in 2022.
- 7) She wrote 25 books which were published in different languages.

**2. Fill in the gaps A-F with sentences 1-7. One sentence is extra.**

E. Avdeeva A \_\_\_\_\_ is a Russian novelist. She was born in Kursk. The writer liked her native town and described it in the memoirs where Kursk was named B \_\_\_\_\_. She didn't go to school but she was C \_\_\_\_\_. In her books she told the readers about places she had seen. The writer had an ability D \_\_\_\_\_. Katerina spent her life in different parts of Russia. She knew a lot and all her knowledge the woman used in writing. The books were not only about places. She wrote about E \_\_\_\_\_.

People remember her as the author of famous Russian fairy tales. All of them are "The Colden Fund" F \_\_\_\_\_. Her work has not lost its significance today.

1. to ask and get information
2. where she spent the rest of the life
3. whose work was very interesting
4. of the national children's books
5. clothing changes and fashion
6. the town of beekeeping and floriculture
7. a well-read and clever woman.

**VYACHESLAV MICHAILOVICH KLYKOV**

(АСЕЕВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МКОУ «СОЛНЦЕВСКАЯ СОШ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА КОРОЛЬКОВА И.И.»)

**Vyacheslav Michailovich Klykov.**

**1939-2006**



*This information is useful for English teachers who want their pupils to know the history of Russia and be proud of it. Vyacheslav Klykov is a famous Soviet and Russian sculptor. Casting in bronze famous people Vyacheslav Michailovich has become the property of Russia himself. He has been an ardent patriot of his Homeland.*

Vyacheslav Klykov was an outstanding person. His actions were important for our Motherland and Russian people. Vyacheslav Michailovich was not only a famous Soviet and Russian sculptor, also he was a devoted patriot. Klykov captured in bronze those people who benefited Russia. He loved Russian history and Russian people. Everything related to the Motherland was near and dear to him.

Some of his greatest sculptures and monuments are associated with the names of Vasily Shukshin, Sergius of Radonezh, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Nicholas II, Cyril and Methodius. Klykov's works are in a lot of cities not only in our country, but also abroad. The Russian Museum and the Tretyakov Gallery exhibit some of his sculptures. You can see a monument to Seraphim of Sarov in Kurskaya Korennaya Pustyn, a monument to Zhukov on the Red Square in Moscow. There is the monument to Saint Nicholas in Italy in city of Bari where the relics of the Saint are kept. Saint Vladimir is immortalized by Vyacheslav and it is in Crimea in Chersonesos .

Vyacheslav Klykov was born on October 19, 1939 in the village of Marmyzhi in Kursk region. He loved the small homeland. His parents were collective farmers. His childhood came in the most difficult war and post-war years. Klykov studied at a construction college, the Kursk Pedagogical Institute at the Faculty of Art Graphics. He also became a student at the Moscow Art Institute, from which he graduated in 1968.

Vyacheslav Klykov was married and had three children. His eldest son Andrei followed in his father's footsteps. He became a sculptor.

Klykov died on June 2, 2006 in Moscow and was buried in his native Marmyzhi.

**Activity.**

1. Read the text about V.M.Klykov and complete the form.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Captured in bronze the people who	
Is famous for	
Died in	

2. Read the text again and find English equivalents.

1) преданный патриот, 2) запечатлел в бронзе, 3) принесли пользу 4) все, что было связано с Родиной, 5) связаны с именами, 6) мощи святого хранятся, 7) святой Владимир увековечен, 8) колхозники, 9) послевоенные годы, 10) последовал по стопам отца.

3. Complete the sentences.

1) His actions were important ... our Motherland and Russian people. 2) Klykov captured ... bronze those people who benefited Russia. 3) Everything related ... the Motherland was near and dear to him. 4) The Russian Museum and the Tretyakov Gallery exhibit some ... his sculptures. 5) There is the monument ... Saint Nicholas ... Italy in city of Bari. 6) Klykov studied ... a construction college. 7) His eldest son Andrei followed ... his father's footsteps.

4. Speak about Vyacheslav Klykov.

**VLADIMIR VINOKUR**

(БОБРЫШЕВА ОКСАНА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «УСЛАНСКАЯ СОШ» ОБОЯНСКИЙ РАЙОН)

**Vladimir Vinokur**

*Many young people recognize this man in the photo, but not everyone knows that this is our countryman. You may find out more about him in this article.*

The name of Vladimir Vinokur always evokes a joyful smile, as if we are talking about a long-time friend and loved one. If he hadn't become a humourist, he might well have been a singer. His love for people is enough to make everyone feel good.



Vladimir Natanovich Vinokur was born on March 31, 1948 in Kursk. Neither Vinokur's parents nor his brother had anything to do with art. But Vladimir discovered his singing talent back in 1962 in Artek. He sang at the Buchenwald Alarm international competition. Vladimir received a gold medal from Yuri Gagarin for his performance. Winning the competition inspired the guy to take up seriously music. Vladimir Vinokur did not expect in those years that his profession would be artistic and he wanted to acquire practical knowledge. To do this, he entered the Kursk Installation College. Nevertheless, he couldn't live without stage. He graduated from GITIS in 1967. Since then, he has not stopped performing on stage in concerts and theatres.

**Vocabulary**

evoke	/ɪ'vəʊk/	вызывать, пробуждать
discover	/dɪ'skʌvə(r)/	обнаружить, раскрыть
inspire	/ɪn'spaɪə/	вселять, внушать
expect	/ɪk'spekt/	ожидать, надеяться
acquire	/ə'kwɪə(r)/	приобретать, получать
graduate	/'grædʒ.ʊ.ət/	закончить учёбу
take up		заняться чем-либо

**Activity**

1. Read the text about Vladimir Vinokur and decide whether the statements are correct (True) or incorrect (False).
  - a. Vladimir is a well-known singer.
  - b. He was born in Kursk just after the Second World War.
  - c. Vladimir is the only child in the family.
  - d. Yuri Gagarin presented Vladimir with a gold medal in Artek.
  - e. He decided on his future at the age of 14.
  - f. His parents persuaded him to enter the Kursk Installation College.

2. Use the verbs from the Vocabulary to make up sentences about yourself or members of your family.

For example:

I was inspired by my English teacher to learn more about my countrymen.

3. Speak about Vladimir Vinokur's performances. Try to remember in which shows, programs and films you have seen Vladimir.
4. Find out more facts about Vladimir Vinokur in the internet.

**KONSTANTIN DMITRIEVICH VOROBYOV**

(БОРОДИНА ОКСАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №2 ИМЕНИ В.З. ПЕТРАШОВА» Г. КУРСКА»)

**Konstantin Vorobyov (1919-1975)**

*K.D. Vorobyov is a writer, a participant of the Great Patriotic War. He conveys the horrors of war and concentration camps in his autobiographical novels **Slain Near Moscow** and **Here We Are, My Lord!***



Konstantin Dmitrievich Vorobyov was a Soviet writer, an exponent of "lieutenant prose" movement.

Konstantin Vorobyov was born in the village of Nizhny Reutets. After finishing school he studied to be a projectionist and worked in a regional newspaper. In 1937 he moved to Moscow where he became an executive secretary of the factory newspaper.

During his service in the Red Army he collaborated with the army newspaper. After his service he worked in the Frunze Military Academy newspaper. The Academy sent him to study at the Higher Infantry School.

Vorobyov was at the front in October 1941. In December 1941 he was contused and captured by the Nazis. He was held in various concentration camps and escaped from them twice. In 1943-1944 he led a partisan detachment.

Since 1947 Vorobyov lived in Vilnius. The most notable of his novels are *Slain Near Moscow* and *Here We Are, My Lord!*. He died in 1975. In 1995 the ashes of the writer were reburied in Kursk at the Officers' Cemetery.

**Vocabulary:** an exponent of the "lieutenants prose" — представитель «лейтенантской прозы», a projectionist — киномеханик, the Higher Infantry School — Высшее пехотное училище, be contused — быть контуженным, concentration camp — концлагерь, a partisan detachment — партизанский отряд, the ashes — останки

**Activities**

1. Read the text and complete the fact file.

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Places of living	
War period	
Died in	
Literary works	

2. Speak about K.D.Vorobyov using the information in the fact file.

**NIKOLAI NIKOLAYEVICH ASEYEV, THE POET OF FUTURISM**

(ВЛАСОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МКОУ «МИХАЙЛОВСКАЯ СОШ ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА В.Ф. НЕСТЕРОВА»)

**Nikolai Nikolayevich Aseyev, the Poet of Futurism**

*Nikolai Nikolayevich Aseyev (July 10, 1889 — July 16, 1963) was a Russian writer and poet. His poetry had a rather peculiar sound and belonged to the Futurist movement of Soviet and Russian poets.*



Nikolai Aseyev was born in Lgov which is situated in the Kursk region. At first, he graduated from a technical school. After that, he continued his education in Moscow.

In 1913, he joined a group of poets called *Lirika* and began writing poems in the Russian Futurist style. His most famous collection of poems called *Zor* was awarded by the government in 1941. There is also another famous collection of poems written by Aseyev called *Night Flute*. Later he also wrote scripts for some Soviet films. Aseyev was also famous for

having a good command of Chinese. He translated a number of classical works from Chinese into Russian. He took part in several wars, but his health eventually deteriorated due to a complicated lung condition. He died in Moscow in 1963.

Aseyev wrote beautiful poems *which are even used as decorations* in order to draw young readers' attention to their lyrical charm.



**Activity**

**1. Read the text about Nikolai Nikolayevich Aseyev and complete the fact file:**

Full name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Died in	
His achievements	
Is famous for	

**2. Speak about Nikolai Nikolayevich Aseyev using the fact file.**

**3. Answer the questions about Nikolai Nikolayevich Aseyev:**

- 1) What language did Nikolai Nikolayevich Aseyev speak other than Russian?
- 2) In what peculiar style did Nikolai Nikolayevich Aseyev write?
- 3) What Aseyev's most famous collection of works was awarded by the government? When?

**DER ABGRUND HAT SICH GEÖFFNET, DIE STERNE SIND VOLL**

(ГЕРАСИМЕНКО ЛАРИСА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» Г. КУРСК)

**„Der Abgrund hat sich geöffnet, die Sterne sind voll“**

*Der bekannte autodidaktische Astronom Semenov wurde 1791 in Kursk geboren. Er hat selbstständig Astronomie studiert. Im Jahre 1856 wurde sein Werk „Mondfinsternisse und Sonnenfinsternisse“ veröffentlicht.*



Фото с портрета Ф.А. Семёнова. 1846 год.

In der Semenovskaja Straße der Stadt Kursk steht ein Haus aus Holz unter der Nummer 14. Die Gedenktafel zeigt: « In diesem Haus wurde der russische Astronom Semenov Fjodor Alekseeviich (1791-1860) geboren»

Was für ein Mensch war er?

Im Jahr 1807 sah der junge Semenov einen Kometen im Himmel fliegen. Seit dieser Zeit dachte er nur an das Studium der Himmelskörper. 1812 kaufte er das Buch

„Astronomisches Teleskop“ und begann praktisch Astronomie zu studieren.

Nach dem Tod des Vaters musste er das Erbgut verkaufen, um sich der Wissenschaft zu widmen. Ohne spezielle Ausbildung führte Semenov Beobachtungen verschiedener Himmelsobjekte in seinem Observatorium aus, so entstand sein Grundwerk „Die Mondfinsternisse und Sonnenfinsternisse.“ Die letzte Mondfinsternis 2001 wurde von Semenov vorgesagt

Am 18. April 1860 starb Semenov.14 Jahre nach dem Tod des Wissenschaftlers wurde auf dem Nikitsky Friedhof ein Grabsteindenkmal errichtet.

1990 wurde das Museum für den hervorragenden russischen Astronomen eröffnet.

**Wortschatz zum Text:**

der Stern(e) - звезда

der Himmelskörper(-)–небесное тело

die Sonnen- die Mondfinsternis (Finternisse) – солнечное и лунное затмение

die Wissenschaft(en) - наука

ein Denkmal errichten – воздвигать памятник

das Museum eröffnen – открывать музей

**Aufgaben zum Text:**

**1 Findet im Text die Antwort auf die Frage:** Welche Verdienste brachten Semenov den Ruf des berühmten Wissenschaftlers?

**2. Lest den Text und macht die Sätze zu Ende.**

1. Seit dieser Zeit dachte der Junge nur...
2. Bekannte ...
3. Nach dem Tod des Vaters musste er das Erbgut verkaufen
4. Die letzte Mondfinsternis 2001 .....
- 5.1860 starb Semenov .....
- 6.1990 wurde das Museum.....

**VICTOR GRIDIN - RUSSIAN SOUL OF A BAYAN PLAYER**

(ГОЛОСОВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №3 Г.ЩИГРЫ КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ»)

**Victor Gridin - Russian soul of a bayan player**

**(1943 - 1997)**



Victor Fyodorovich Gridin was born in Pristennoye, a small village in Pristensky District of Kursk region. After graduation, Gridin studied at a music college. In 1962 he graduated from the Moscow Music College named after the Gnessins. From 1968 to 1975 he was a member of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army named after Alexandrov. In 1975, Victor Fyodorovich led a group of musicians who accompanied the famous singer Lyudmila Zykina. A

year later, they created the famous State Academic Russian Folk Ensemble "Russia" together. From 1976 to 1993, Gridin was the principal conductor and soloist of this ensemble, and Lyudmila Zykina was the artistic director. This creative and family union had existed for 17 years. Victor Gridin's performing style was peculiar, distinguished by great originality and virtuosity. In the early 90s, V Gridin began working solo, performing with the orchestra of folk instruments. Victor Gridin died on April 4, 1997. He was buried at the Troekurovsky Cemetery in Moscow. Competitions of bayanists and accordionists dedicated to the memory of Victor Fyodorovich Gridin have been held since the mid-90s.

**Key words:** a bayan (баян), a bayan player (баянист), an ensemble (ансамбль), a conductor (дирижер)

**Activity**

**1. Complete the table according to the text**

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Education	
Career	
Died in	
Famous for	

**2. Questions for discussion:**

Do you play any musical instrument? Have you ever heard about V. Gridin? Do you think V.Gridin was a successful musician? Why do you think so?

**VLADIMIR PAVLOVICH DETKOV**

(ГОРБУЛИНА НАТАЛЬЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №25» Г. КУРСКА)

**Vladimir Pavlovich Detkov**



Necessary Vocabulary:

1. junk – нежелательный;
2. veil – вуаль;
3. observation – наблюдение;
3. correspondence course – заочное отделение;
4. farewell – прощание;
5. union – союз.

Vladimir Pavlovich was philosophical about simple things and turned "junk" material into something extraordinary that made us wonder, think or worry.

The writer painted a veil out of so juicy and wise words. His little observations on life, his soul were united into one endless tale of life.

Vladimir Pavlovich Detkov was born on June 23, 1937, in Naro-Fominsk, a small military town near Moscow. He was evacuated to the Urals along with his mother and sisters in 1941. After the War, V. Detkov lived with his family in military camps in Ukraine. Vladimir finished school in Shostka in Sumy region in 1954.

He graduated from the Agricultural Institute in Rostov region. In 1957 he worked in Virgin Lands and received the medal "For the development of virgin and fallow lands". Then Vladimir Pavlovich worked as an agronomist in one of the Kursk collective farms as a secretary of the Rytsky district committee of the Komsomol. Detkov decided to take a correspondence course and graduated from Maxim Gorky Institute of Literature in 1975.

His first book "Meeting at Dawn" was published in Voronezh in 1978. Sergei Nikonenko directed the film "I love. I'm waiting. Lena." based on the novel "Three Words" by Detkov in 1983. The last book, "Grains of Truth" (2006) turned out to be a book of farewell.

Vladimir Pavlovich was a member of the Writers' Union since 1978. He had been working as the executive secretary of the Kursk branch of the Union of Writers of Russia for more than twenty years.

Detkov was a laureate of the Central Federal District Prize in the field of literature and art for short stories and novellas "Grains of Truth" in 2008.

Vladimir Pavlovich Detkov died in 2009.

**Activity**

1. Read the text about Vladimir Pavlovich Detkov and complete the form.

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

2. Speak about Vladimir Detkov using the form.

**ANATOLY GEORGIEVICH OUFIMTSEV, INVENTEUR RUSSE**

(ГРИЦАН ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44», Г.КУРСК)

**Anatoly Georgievich Oufimtsev**

*Anatoly Oufimtsev (1880-1936), inventeur doué de talent, ingénieur, constructeur en aéronautique. Il a créé un sphéropplane. Le savant a construit la première éolienne en Russie.*

Oufimtsev est né le 26 novembre 1880 à Kursk dans une famille d'un géomètre. À 12 ans, il a construit une machine–dynamo.

En 1898, il a fabriqué un engin explosif qui a été mis sous l'icône de la mère de Dieu dans le monastère Znamensky de Kursk. Heureusement, personne n'a été blessé, mais Oufimtsev a été arrêté et a été exilé pour 5 ans à Akmolinsk. En exil, il a créé un projet d'un avion et de son moteur. Il a construit un moteur à kérosène sans soupape, des lampes à kérosène et à pétrole. Plus tard, ses réverbères ont été utilisés pour l'éclairage public à Kursk et dans plusieurs villes de la Russie.

En 1906 Oufimtsev est revenu à Kursk. Il a construit un sphéropplane qui était l'un des premiers appareils volants russes. En 1911 le moteur birotatif à quatre cylindres d'Oufimtsev a été exposé à l'exposition aéronautique internationale à Moscou. Le jury lui a décerné une médaille d'argent. Après la Révolution d'octobre, Oufimtsev a eu l'idée de conquérir l'énergie éolienne. Il a créé une batterie inertielle-cinétique. A présent, les éoliennes créées sur son modèle fonctionnent sur tous les continents de la planète. Cependant, la première éolienne a été lancée à Kursk en 1931. Elle se dresse encore dans la cour de la maison d'Oufimtsev.

Oufimtsev est mort de la tuberculose le 10 juillet 1936. Une des rues de Kursk porte son nom. L'exposition consacrée à Oufimtsev est recréée dans le musée dédié à son grand-père l'astronome F.A.Semenov.



**ACTIVITÉS**

**1. Vocabulaire:**

un moteur birotatif à quatre cylindres – четырехцилиндровый биротативный двигатель

une batterie inertielle-cinétique - инерционно-кинетический аккумулятор

une éolienne – ветровой электрогенератор

**2. Lisez le texte et répondez aux questions.**

1. Qui est Anatoly Oufimtsev?
2. Quand Anatoly Oufimtsev est-il né?
3. Pourquoi est-il célèbre?
4. Qu'est-ce qu'il a fait de remarquable pour l'aéronautique?
5. Quelle contribution a-t-il apportée à la science?

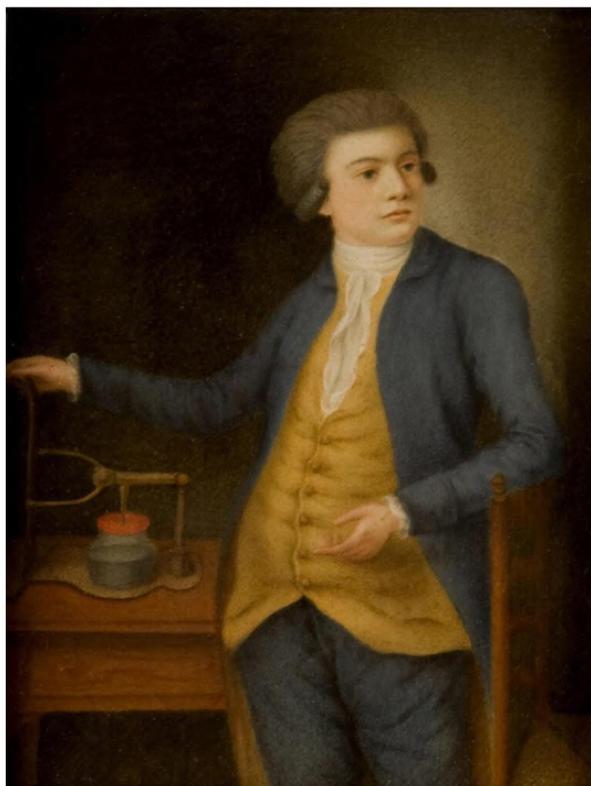
**RUSSIAN PHYSICIST OF THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY PETROV VASYLI VLADIMIROVICH**

(ГУРОВА ЕЛЕНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ОБОЯНСКАЯ СОШ №1»)

Russian Physicist of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Petrov Vasyli Vladimirovich

Petrov Vasyli Vladimirovich is a **self-taught scientist**, who had done many **scientific discoveries**: described an electric arc and proved the effect of **lightning** between two electrodes.

He did many experiments **in the field of physics** but did not want to become famous.



Vasyli Vladimirovich was born on the 8th of July in 1761 in a small town Oboyan, situated between Belgorod and Kursk. His father was a local priest, that was why the boy got his education in a church. Later his parents sent him to Kharkov where the 200 sciences were taught at a high level.

When the boy grew older, he went to Saint Petersburg where he continued his studies at the Teacher`s Seminary. Here he realized that he liked **Physics** and **Mathematics** a lot. After his graduation he was a teacher at the Kolivansko-Voznesensk vocational school. Later he went to the capital to work as a teacher at the Engineering School.

After two years he became a professor and **did physical experiments** in his self-equipped room. Petrov made **physical devices**, **enriched** his collection. In 1795 Vasyli became Chief of the Medical- Surgical Academy and worked there until his death. Petrov made a **galvanic battery**. It helped him to do many experiments in the field of electrolysis. He proved that different **substances** behaved differently under the influence of electrolysis. Petrov was the first in the world to discover that substances were exposed to the same processes as liquids. Practically Petrov was the first who learned to release metal from salt solutions.

Activity

1. Read the text about the Russian Physicist Petrov Vasyli and complete the fact file

Name	
Date of birth	
His discoveries	
What is he famous for?	

2. Think of your own sentences with the new words from the text (the words are in bold)

3. Imagine you wanted to tell your pen-friend about Petrov, which facts would you mention?

## The Past and the Present of Kursk Region

Гусейнова Н.В., МБОУ «Гимназия №44» г. Курск

### Outstanding People



Arkady Gaidar, a famous Soviet writer, whose books have been widely read by several generations of children and adolescents, is known as “the pride of the Kursk land”.



### Arkady Petrovich Gaidar (Golikov)

(09(22).01.1904—26.10.1941) was born in a small village near Lgov in the family of a teacher. In 1911 the Golikovs family moved to Arzamas, where the future writer became a soldier of the Red Army. Later Arkady took part in different battles, participated in the suppression of the Antonov rebellion.

After being wounded in 1925, Arkady Petrovich wrote his first novel “In the Days of Defeats and Victories”. Since those times he began publishing his works under the pseudonym “Gaidar”. This work was followed by a sci-fi novel “The Mystery of a Mountain”, which formed a blueprint for his career as a children's writer, telling stories of front-line camaraderie and the romanticism of the revolutionary struggle.

In 1930 Arkady Gaidar published the autobiographical novel “School”, followed by such short stories as “The Military Secret” (1935) and “The Blue Cup” (1936).

With the publication of the novel about the adventures of “Chuk and Gek,” Arkady Gaidar gained the love of the Soviet children. The story “Timur and His Team” became the subject of admiration of millions of Soviet readers.

As the Great Patriotic War broke out, Gaidar was sent to the front as a special correspondent for the newspaper. In 1941 Arkady Petrovich and other soldiers were surrounded by German troops and killed in the combat near the village of Lipliave. Although he was only 37 years old, he left a great literary heritage for all children of our great country!

### ACTIVITY

**Key words:** Lgov village, Red Army Soldier, children's writer, pride of Region.

Read the text about the writer and answer the questions:

- 1) Was Arkady Gaidar a patriot of our great country?
- 2) What book made the writer famous?
- 3) Have you ever read his novels?

Visit the exhibition devoted to the writer in Kursk Literature Museum. Make up a report about the literary heritage of the writer.

Visit the Kursk Regional Universal Scientific Library named for N. Aseev. Find out more information about the life of A. Gaidar and the versions of the origin of his pseudonym, tell the class.



**SAINT THEODOSIUS OF PECHERSK**

(ДЫШЕНКО ЮЛИЯ ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №42» Г. КУРСКА)

**Saint Theodosius of Pechersk**

The Venerable Theodosius of Pechersk (1008 – 03.05.1074) was the first documented citizen of Kursk. He is known as “the father of Russian monasticism” and the founder of the holy Lavra of Kiev.



Theodosius’ father was a man of the Grand Duke’s army in Kiev. The boy spent his childhood in Kursk because his father was sent to serve there. From an early age Theodosius avoided games with his peers, wore rough clothes, worked in the fields and visited church. When the boy was 13, his father died. His mother was a very strict woman and didn’t approve of her son's spiritual aspirations.

The boy’s desire for God was so strong that he ran away from home but his mother brought him back, beat him and locked him in the house. The young man longed to devote his life entirely to God and to take monastic vows. The 23-year-old Theodosius made another attempt to escape. This time he became a monk at the monastery of the Caves in Kiev.

He was canonized as a saint in 1108 and became the second canonized saint in Russia. The Life of Theodosius was described by Nestor the Chronicler and was one of the favourite readings of the Russian people. The Town of Kursk was first mentioned in that chronicle.

**Activity**

**1. Words to remember**

<b>venerable</b>	преподобный
<b>monasticism</b>	монашество
<b>a duke</b>	князь
<b>rough</b>	грубый
<b>to approve of</b>	одобрять
<b>an aspiration</b>	стремление
<b>to long to</b>	стремиться
<b>a vow</b>	обет
<b>an attempt</b>	попытка
<b>a chronicle</b>	летопись

**2. Mark the sentences as T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).**

- Theodosius was born in the 10<sup>th</sup> century.
- His father was a military man.
- His father was a kind person.
- Theodosius had a lot of friends as a child.
- His mother sent him to the monastery in Kiev.
- Only one person was canonized before Saint Theodosius.
- Nestor the Chronicler lived in Kursk.
- Theodosius of Pechersk died in 1108.

**3. Which 3 facts from the text would you use to write an essay about Theodosius of Pechersk? Tell the class.**

**VERA MIKHAILOVNA PRONINA**

(ЖУКОВА АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 8 ИМЕНИ К.К.РОКОССОВСКОГО»)

**Vera Mikhailovna Pronina**

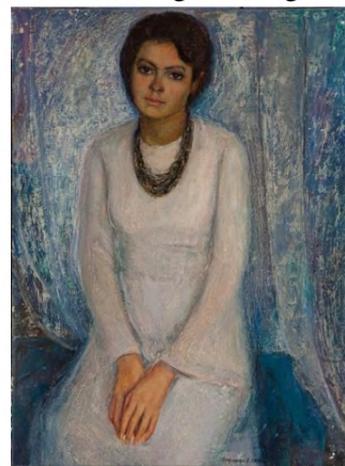
*This article is dedicated to the world-famous artist Vera Mikhailovna Pronina. The article summarizes the material on the topic under study and examines the main stages in the artist's life and work.*

Vera Mikhailovna is an honored artist of the Russian Federation, born on April 17, 1941. She is a member of the Union of Artists of Russia, Laureate of the Prize of the Governor of the Kursk region.

She is not only an artist, but also a teacher, all of her creativity is inextricably linked with the pedagogical activity and the art and graphic faculty of the Kursk Pedagogical University.

In 1967 she graduated from the Art and Graphic Faculty. Since 1970, she has been teaching drawing, painting and composition. For 50 years of her teaching career, she has grown hundreds of talented artists and designers.

Her life is completely subordinated to creative activity. Her artworks are full of deep and subtle poetry. She is an artist who personifies our small Motherland. She is our past because of her creativity has been more than 50 years. She is our present. She lives and creates with us. She is our future. She will live in her paintings and pupils.



**List of words and expressions:**

artist – художник

the Union of Artists of Russia – союз художников России

Laureate of the Prize of the Governor – лауреат премии губернатора

to be inextricably linked - быть неразрывно связанным

the art and graphic faculty – художественно-графический факультет

deep and subtle - глубокий и утонченный

Motherland – Родина

**Activity**

**1. Fill in the fact file about Vera Pronina.**

Name	
Date of birth	
A member of	.
Graduated from	
Her teaching career	
A person who personifies	

**2. Speak about Vera Mikhailovna using the fact file.**

**PRINCE NIKOLAI BORISOVICH GOLITSYN**

(ЗУБКОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 44» Г. КУРСКА)

**PRINCE NIKOLAI BORISOVICH GOLITSYN**

**Prince Nikolai Borisovich Golitsyn (December 8, 1794 - October 20, 1866) was a famous Russian officer, historian, writer, wonderful musician and philanthropist.**



N. B. Golitsyn was born in Moscow. While still in his teens he learned to play the cello and became interested in music. Nikolai graduated from the Page Corps in 1810 and was sent to the army. But he resigned and began studying the humanities and arts.

When the Patriotic War began in 1812 Golitsyn returned to the army. He fought heroically and was awarded the golden sword, the Orders of St. Anna and St. Vladimir of the IV degree. Golitsyn also took part in the Russo-Turkish campaign of 1829-1831.

After retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1835, he settled in Bogorodskoye village, Novooskolsky district of Kursk province. Golitsyn performed in concerts, composed music and became one of the founders of the Russian school of cellists.

In 1837 Golitsyn published his essay "Crossing the Caucasus Mountains" and «Officer's Notes, or Memoirs of the campaigns of 1812, 1813 and 1814". He also translated the works of Russian poets into French.

**Key words:** officer, war hero, philanthropist, gifted cellist, composer, novelist, translator

**ACTIVITIES**

1. Read the text about Nikolai Borisovich Golitsyn and complete the form.

Full Name	
Born	
Died	
Military career and awards	
Musical activity	
Literary activity	

2. Speak about N. B. Golitsyn using the form.

3. Find out more information about Prince Golitsyn by visiting the Kursk Regional Universal Scientific Library's website <http://kurskonb.ru/our-booke/kurjane/index.html>

**BORIS DEZHKIN – A FAMOUS CARTOONIST FROM KURSK**

(ЗЮКИНА НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 8 ИМЕНИ К.К.РОКОССОВСКОГО»)

**Boris Dezhkin — a famous animator from Kursk**

*Boris Petrovich Dezhkin (1914 —1992) was a Soviet animation director, screenwriter, animator and production designer. He is one of the prominent figures of Soviet animation.*



Boris Petrovich Dezhkin was born in 1914 in Kursk into the family of an honorary railroad worker. He was the youngest of five children. After the family moved to Moscow, he worked at a factory, and in his spare time, he drew. The director of the plant **appreciated** his **witty** caricatures, and he sent Dezhkin to art courses at the magazine "Krokodil".

In 1934, he finished the courses. In the same year, he began to work in the **experimental** animation **workshop**, which was transformed into a film studio "Soyuzmultfilm" in 1936.

Dezhkin perfected his dynamic characters, redrawing entire scenes from the best Walt Disney films, for which he **received** the title "Russian Disney". For him, animation was a great art, as great as music, painting, and theatre. This attitude to work can be felt in every frame of Dezhkin's creations.

Boris Dezhkin's filmography includes more than 100 animated works. Kursk is **actively** working to **immortalize** the memory of Boris Petrovich. An annual animation festival, which bears his name, is held in our town.

**Vocabulary**

Appreciate	ə'pri:ʃieɪt	ценить, оценивать, понимать, принимать во внимание, ощущать
Witty	"wɪtɪ	остроумный
Workshop	"wɜ:kʃɒp	семинар, мастерская, цех, симпозиум, секция
Attitude	"ætɪtju:d	отношение, позиция, мироощущение
Perfect	pə'fekt	совершенствовать, улучшать
Entire	ɪn'taɪə	весь, целый, полный, цельный
Receive	rɪ'si:v	получать, принимать, воспринимать, признавать правильным
Creation	kri:'eɪʃ(ə)n	создание, творение, творчество
Immortalize	ɪ'mɔ:təlaɪz	увековечить, обессмертить
bear a name	beə	носить имя

**Activity**

**Decide which of the statements are T(True), F(false) or NS(Not stated).**

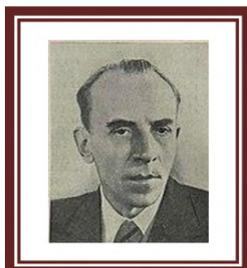
1. Boris Dezhkin had 5 siblings.
2. Dezhkin got his nickname for redrawing Disney’s cartoons.
3. Boris Dezhkin began to work in the experimental animation workshop in 1936.
4. The director of the plant sent Dezhkin to art courses.
5. Dezhkin’ father was a railroader.
6. Boris Dezhkin never turned back to Kursk.
7. The experimental animation workshop, where Boris Dezhkin started working as a cartoonist, transformed into a film studio.

**PAVEL VASILIEVICH ABROSIMOV**

(КАЛИТИЕВСКАЯ ЕКАТЕРИНА ДМИТРИЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» Г.КУРСКА)

**Pavel Vasilievich Abrosimov**

Калитиевская Е.Д., МБОУ «Гимназия №44» г.Курск



*Pavel Vasilievich Abrosimov, an outstanding Soviet architect, significantly contributed to the development of the architecture. His works still make a great impression on many people.*

Pavel Vasilievich Abrosimov (December 27, 1900 – March 21, 1961) is a **prominent** Russian architect. He was born in Korennaya Pustyn, Kursk Region. His father was a worker. Pavel Vasilievich **followed in his father’s footsteps** and began to work at the age of ten. He **graduated from** University of Fine Arts, Leningrad, in 1928.

P.V. Abrosimov **designed** many apartment and industrial buildings. During the Second World War he **took part in** the construction of fortifications. Among his major works are Lomonosov Moscow State University Complex and the Vakhtangov Theatre in Moscow and the Government House in Kiev. All his works are characterized by simplicity and laconism. Pavel Vasilievich Abrosimov **introduced** new solutions to architecture and urban development necessary so much at the turn of the 1950s and 1960s. In his projects, he perfectly managed to realize the spirit of that time.



*Lomonosov Moscow State University Complex*



*the Vakhtangov Theatre*

**Activity**

**Read the text about the writer and answer the questions.**

- 1) Where was Pavel Vasilievich Abrosimov born?
- 2) What did his father do?
- 3) What did he do during the Second World War?
- 4) Why do people remember him as a Russian architect?

**Key words**

Korennaya Pustyn, apartment and industrial buildings, fortifications, Lomonosov Moscow State University, the Vakhtangov Theatre

**Speak about Pavel Vasilievich Abrosimov using the words in bold from the text.**

**Collect information about *Lomonosov Moscow State University Complex* or *the Vakhtangov Theatre*. Tell the class which building would you like to visit and why.**

**MUSTN'T MAKE A MISTAKE. BULATOV MIKHAIL ALEKSEEVICH**

(КОБЗАРЕВА АННА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №16» Г. КУРСКА» )

**Mustn't Make a Mistake.**

**Bulatov Mikhail Alekseevich**

*Kursk, an ancient Russian town, is famous for its history and outstanding people. One of them is Mikhail Alekseevich Bulatov, the Soviet **sapper** who was awarded the Order "Hero of the Soviet Union".*

Mikhail Alekseevich Bulatov was born on the 25<sup>th</sup> of October in 1924 in Chelyabinsk Region and died on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March in 2020 in Kursk. He joined the Soviet Army in 1942 and then he went to the front as a sapper in March, 1943. He took an active part in the Battle of Kursk in 1943. He set up **wire fences** and conducted **intelligence**.



Then Mikhail Alekseevich took part in the Königsberg Operation. He found 24 **air bombs** under the single road for Soviet tanks. Under the enemy fire Bulatov M.A. defused all air bombs **all alone**. Mustn't make a mistake. He was awarded with numerous orders and medals, including the Order "Hero of the Soviet Union".

After the Great Patriotic War Mikhail Alekseevich worked with **younger generation** in Kursk. He always said, "Men must take care of the honor of our Army". Bulatov M.A. is the **Honoured** citizen of Kursk and **a role model**.

**1. What does the title of the text mean? Read and check.**

**2. Full out a fact file about M.A. Bulatov.**

Full name	
Date of birth	
Is famous for	
Place of living	
Awards	
Died in	

**Word List**

- sapper** - сапёр
- wire fences** - проволочные заграждения
- intelligence** - разведка
- air bomb** - авиабомба
- all alone** - в полном одиночестве
- younger generation** - молодое поколение
- honoured** - уважаемый, почётный
- a role model** - пример для подражания

**3. Read the text and mark the sentences 1-3, T (True), F (False) or DS (Doesn't Say). Correct the false sentences. Use the words in bold.**

1. Bulatov M.A. was a Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy. \_\_\_\_
2. Bulatov Mikhail was awarded the Order of the Red Star. \_\_\_\_
3. Mikhail Alekseevich worked with young people in Kursk. \_\_\_\_

**4. Match the events with their dates. Use the Internet for more information.**

1. The Great Patriotic War	a) April, 1945
2. The Battle of Kursk	b) 1941-1945
3. The Königsberg Operation	c) August, 1943

**5. Think of eight new words/ phrases you have learnt in this text. Make sentences using them. Tell your partner.**

**ALEXEY FEDOROVICH SIMONENKO. WE REMEMBER OUR HEROES!**

(КОВАЛЕВА ЛИДИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МКОУ «ЗАЛИНИНСКАЯ СОШ» ОКТЯБРЬСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

**Simonenko Alexey Fedorovich. We remember our heroes!**

*This text is about the legendary pilot, who made 118 sorties to bombard and storm the enemy. For heroism, shown in the battles with the German fascist invaders, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.*

**Words and expressions:**

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. to be drafted into the army - быть призванным в армию | 5. to destroy – уничтожать, разрушать |
| 2. to graduate from - закончить                          | 6. was injured - был ранен            |
| 3. fight (fought- fought)- сражаться                     | 7. was awarded - был награжден        |
| 4. enemy- враг   | 8. posthumously- посмертно            |



Simonenko Alexey Fedorovich was born on August 16, 1917 in the village of Dyakonovo, Oktyabrsky district of the Kursk region. In 1936 Alexey left the Zalininskaya seven-year school and entered the Kursk Pedagogical Institute. In October 1937, he was drafted into the Red Army and in 1940 Alexey graduated from the Chuguev Military Aviation School of Pilots. During the Great Patriotic he fought on the Western and 2nd Belorussian fronts. Captain Simonenko made 118 sorties to bombard and storm the enemy. He destroyed 10 tanks, 15 field and anti-aircraft artillery batteries, 4 fuel and ammunition depots, 2 train tracks, 50 vehicles and over 300 enemy soldiers and officers. In the Battle of Danzig, Captain A.F. Simonenko was seriously injured and soon died of his wounds. He was buried in the town of Torun, Poland. In 1945, Captain Simonenko Alexei Fyodorovich was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet

Union (posthumously). Alexey Fedorovich was awarded the Order of Lenin, The Red Banner (twice), Alexander Nevsky, National War I Degrees, The Red Star, Medal "For Courage". In 1985 students of the Kursk Pedagogical Institute created two busts of the Hero...One was installed at the university, the second — in front of the building of the Zalininskaya school.

**1. Correct the sentences according to the contents of the text :**

1. Simonenko Alexey Fedorovich was born on October 26, 1917 in the village Dyakonovo, Oktyabrsky district of the Smolensk region.
2. In 1940 Alexey graduated from the Kursk Pedagogical Institute.
3. In the Battle of Berlin, Captain A.F. Simonenko was seriously injured.
4. In 1944, Captain Simonenko Alexei Fyodorovich was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

**2. Read the text and complete the fact file:**

Name	
Date and place of birth	
Education and career	
Awards	
Died in	
Monuments in Kursk	

**VYACHESLAV GRIGORYEVICH SHVARTS**

(КОЛУСОВСКАЯ ОЛЕСЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» Г.КУРСКА)

Vyacheslav Grigoryevich Shvarts

Колусовская О.Ю., МБОУ «Гимназия № 44» г. Курск

**Wordlist:**

genre painting, to award, academician, nobility, collegiate councilor, estate

Vyacheslav Grigoryevich Shvarts [September 22, 1838 – March 29, 1869] - a realist painter, creator of the national school of historical and genre painting, academician of the Academy of Arts.



V. Shvarts was born in Kursk. He successfully graduated from the Lyceum in Tsarskoye Selo and became a free student at St. Petersburg University, where he was greatly influenced by Professor of History N.I. Kostomarov and Professor Bruni.

The artist’s most famous historical paintings include *John the Terrible at the body of his murdered son*, *The capture of Kazan by John the Terrible*, *Palm Sunday in the time of Alexei Mikhailovich* (for this painting Shvarts was awarded the title of academician of painting and a full member of the Russian Archaeological Society). He also created illustrations for some literary works of M.Y. Lermontov and A.K. Tolstoy.



In 1867 V. Shvarts was awarded the Order of the Legion of Honour and medals at the World Exhibition in France.

In 1868 he retired as a collegiate councillor, and was elected leader of the nobility of Shchigrovsky district and a voting member of the zemstvo assembly. He died in Kursk and was buried in the estate Verkhovy Bely Kolodez.

Activity

**1. Mark the following statements as True or False.**

- a) Shvarts studied at Moscow University.
- b) He only created historical paintings.
- c) His works were recognized abroad.
- d) Shvarts took an active part in the work of the Kursk zemstvo assembly.



**2. Which fact from Shvarts’s biography do you find the most interesting? Why? 3. Visit the Kursk art**



**gallery and find some of the artist’s works on the Internet. Describe the paintings you like to your classmates and share your impressions.**

**NADEZHDA EVGENYEVNA KRYGINA-OUR KURSK NIGHTINGALE**

(КОТОВА ИРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 2 Г. ЩИГРЫ КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ»)

**Nadezhda Evgenyevna Krygina-our Kursk Nightingale**

**List of key words:** a Soviet and Russian singer, performer of Russian folk songs, People's Artist, the «Kursk Nightingale».

*Nadezhda Evgenyevna Krygina (September 8, 1961, Petrishchevo village, Cheremisinovsky district, Kursk Region, RSFSR, USSR) is a Soviet and Russian singer, performer of Russian folk songs, People's Artist of the Russian Federation.*



Being a schoolgirl Nadia won the first place in the regional competition of folk songs. This success pushed her to take decisive actions. After receiving a matriculation certificate, Nadezhda went to Moscow to get a musical education. She entered the famous Ippolitov-Ivanov Music College.

In 1981 Krygina began performing in the Rossiyanochka ensemble. The young singer visited many cities and countries. Then Nadezhda studied at the Gnesin Academy of Music and improved her professional skills.

In 1991 Krygina became a soloist – vocalist of Mosconcert. It brought positive results. She became the winner of the "Voices of Russia" competition. And her creative career started developing successfully.

For her charming vocal abilities Krygina is called the «Kursk Nightingale». Performing on stage for more than 40 years she managed to form a unique style of presenting songs. Her sensual performance of compositions doesn't leave music lovers indifferent.

**Activity**

**1. Choose the right option to complete the sentences.**

1. Nadezhda Evgenyevna Krygina was born in\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. 1966      b. 1961      c. 1861      d. 1916
2. She spent her childhood in\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Kursk region      b. Moscow      c. Kaluga region      d. Lermontovo
3. Being a schoolgirl Nadia won the \_\_\_ place in the regional competition of folk songs.
  - a. second      b. greatest      c. fifth      d. first
4. Krygina is a performer of Russian\_\_\_\_\_ songs.
  - a. folk      b. pop      c. dance      d. church
5. Nadezhda went to Moscow to get a \_\_\_\_\_ education.
  - a. mathematics      b. pedagogical      c. musical      d. quality
6. She entered the famous \_\_\_\_\_ Music College.
  - a. Ivanov-Ippolitov      b. Borisov      c. Ippolitov-Ivanov      d. Zykina
7. In 1981 Krygina began performing in the \_\_\_\_\_ ensemble.
  - a. Rasvalochka      b. Solyanochka      c. Kuryanochka      d. Rossiyanochka
8. Nadezhda \_\_\_\_\_ at the Gnesin Academy of Music.
  - a. worked      b. studied      c. learned      d. loved
9. In 1991 Krygina became a \_\_\_\_\_ of Mosconcert.
  - a. teacher      b. soloist – vocalist      c. dancer      d. director

GEORGY DAVIDOVICH SAPELKIN

(КУБОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ №4» Г. КУРЧАТОВА)



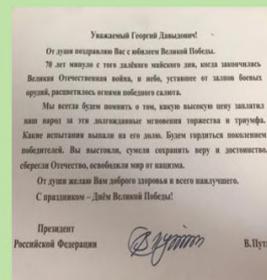
Feuilletant les pages de mémoire de la guerre.

Les Héros vivent parmi nous.

Notre musée de La gloire Militaire de l'école a été ouvert en 2002. Il existe depuis 20 ans. Le musée dispose de nombreuses expositions, documents et photographies des héros de la Grande Guerre Nationale, des Héros des guerres Afghanes et Tchétchènes habitants de la ville de Kourtchatov.



Nous nous arrêtons devant l'exposition du héros de la Grande Guerre Nationale Sapelkin Georgy Davidovich, Héros de la Résistance française. Georgy Davidovich est né en 1917, dans une famille nombreuse. Le père de George était un hussard et servait dans la cavalerie. Il a enseigné à ses enfants à être honnêtes, justes, généreux et courageux, à surmonter toutes les difficultés avec honneur.



Lorsque la Seconde guerre Mondiale a éclaté, George n'a pas pu rester à l'écart et en 1939, à l'âge de 23 ans, dans le cadre d'un détachement de volontaires, il est allé en France pour lutter contre le fascisme. Il combat dans la guérilla du département du Nord dans la ville de Maubeuge, dans la 36 compagnie, ce groupe clandestin ont organisé d'entreprises, de ponts, de voies renseignement. Au cours des 800 fascistes, adérait 11 échelons, véhicules, a capturé un grand



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Sapelkin Georgy Davidovich a antifasciste comme une occasion George, écrite par un membre du Ernest Debosher ont peut lire: «Je suis reconnaissant à l'URSS qu'il ait pu créer un nouveau type des hommes, dont Sapelkin Georgi Davidovich peut servir d'exemple. Mon cher Georges, souviens-toi, en France, tu as laissé un frère, un ami qui est prêt à faire n'importe quel sacrifice au nom de toi et de notre amitié.»

perçu la participation au mouvement d'aider la Patrie. Dans la Description de Politburo du Parti Communiste Français,

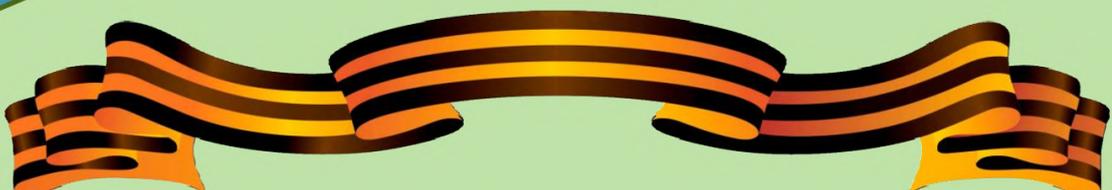


L'implication des russes dans la résistance française est encore une page peu connue de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale. Pendant ce temps, plus de 35 mille soldats Soviétiques se sont battus sur le sol français. Nous sommes fiers d'avoir vécu aux côtés du grand Héros Sapelkin Georgi Davidovich, qui a vécu une vie difficile mais très brillante.

Profond salut aux Héros de la Guerre!!!

Questions: Dans quelle famille est né George Davidovich? Comment son père a-t-il élevé ses enfants? À votre avis, quels traits de caractère George Davidovich possédait-il? Que pouvez-vous dire à propos de cette homme? Voulez-vous être comme George Davidovich? Pourquoi?

Discussion: Comment vous comprenez les mot d'E. Debocher: «Je suis reconnaissant à l'URSS qu'il ait pu créer un nouveau type de personnes, dont Sapelkin G. D. Peut être un exemple.»



**E.M. CHEPTSOV – THE PRIDE OF THE KURSK LAND**

(КУЗНЕЦОВА ЛАРИСА ЮРЬЕВНА, НИЖНЕРЕУТЧАНСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ МОКУ «ВЫШНЕРЕУТЧАНСКАЯ СОШ»)

**Cheptsov E.M. – the pride of the Kursk land**

Efim Mikhailovich Cheptsov (Jan. 9, 1875 – Jan. 8, 1950) is an acknowledged Russian and Soviet painter, who contributed to Soviet painting about the post-revolutionary village and played a vital role in the development of Soviet genre painting. He is known for his paintings which are marked by a precise rendering of details from everyday life.



He was born in the village of Medvenka, Kursk province. His father was an icon painter. Efim was keen on drawing and was sent to study at the icon-painting school in the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra.

In 1895 E. Cheptsov moved to St. Petersburg where he worked as an icon painter and illustrator. In 1901 he entered the art studio, in 1905 he was accepted to the Academy of Arts. His teachers V. Savinskiy and V. Makovskiy were famous painters. Cheptsov was also greatly influenced by I. Repin. In 1911 he graduated from the academy and left for Italy to study famous monuments of the past, get acquainted with modern European art.

In 1914 Cheptsov settled in Moscow. But every summer he went home to Medvenka, where he made sketches. He returned to Petrograd in 1922, joined the Association of Artists of Revolutionary Russia and participated in all major exhibitions.

Cheptsov devoted a lot of time to teaching. He gave painting classes at the Academy of Arts. Many of his students became famous artists. In 1946, E. Cheptsov was awarded the title of Honored Art Worker of the RSFSR. He died at the age of 75 and was buried in Moscow.

The artist was a representative of the realistic style in painting. He was a magnificent portrait painter and a master of landscape and genre painting. He painted from nature and was often seen with an easel, palette, paints and brushes. The painter was focused on depicting the beauty of Kursk nature or portraying ordinary people engaged in common activities. Some of his pictures ("Meeting of the rural cell", "Retraining of teachers") are highly appreciated because he managed to reveal the character of the people in them. In other paintings ("Harvesting", "Weeding beets") the artist managed to convey the beauty and joy of peaceful labor. His canvases dedicated to the Great Patriotic War ("Latest News from the Front", "Among Relatives") reflect the courage of people in wartime. These works demonstrate the artist's creative potential and artistic skill.

The artist's works are on display at the State Russian Museum, the State Tretyakov Gallery and other museums and private collections in Russia, France, Italy, Spain. Some of his works are also exhibited in the halls of the Kursk State Deineka Art Gallery. In 1982 a house-museum of E. Cheptsov with an exposition of his paintings was opened in the village of Medvenka.

**Activities:**

<p><b>Vocabulary:</b>                  honored art worker - заслуженный деятель искусств                  get acquainted with-знакомиться с                  make sketches - сделать наброски                  be exhibited - выставляться                  paint from nature – рисовать с натуры,                  contribute to – сделать вклад                  convey - передать</p>	<p><b>Give synonyms from the text:</b>                  artist-                  take part -                  depict –                  painting –                  make a contribution -                  be on display –                  exposition –</p>	<p><b>Read the article and find the names of:</b>                  - jobs and occupations                  - educational institutions where the painter studied                  -the genres of painting which he tried his hand at                  -the names of art supplies which he used                  -the names of the most important paintings belonging to the artist's brush                  - the famous museums where they are on display</p>
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**What do these dates stand for?:** 1875, 1895, 1901, 1905, 1911, 1914, 1922, 1946, 1950, 1982

**Look at the paintings. What paintings are created by Cheptsov? (3) Choose their names in the text.**



HE WAS A REAL HERO OF THAT WAR

(ЛЕБЕДЕВА ОКСАНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №62»)

*The contribution of our countrymen to the victory over Nazi Germany is very great. We remember all names of war heroes.*



(02.03.1921 – 07.12.2020)



*He was a real hero of that war*

Pyotr Alekseyevich Mikhin was a real *soldier* of the Great Patriotic War and a writer. He was only 20 when the war began. He took part in the battles near Rzhev and Stalingrad, on the Kursk Bulge, in Ukraine and Moldova, in Romania, Bulgaria, in Yugoslavia and Hungary, in Austria and Czechoslovakia. After the defeat of Hitler's Germany he participated in the Soviet-Japanese War.

Pyotr Mikhin received his first wound at the Kursk Bulge. He recalled: "Heat, thunder, *tons* of deadly metal. It was hell. But the soldiers were still rising to the *attack*."

Pyotr Alekseyevich was also a writer of more than 100 *brochures*, scientific articles and about 60 amazing stories about the Great Patriotic War. He was the author of 10 books. One of them «*The war as it was*» was translated into English and published in the UK. Pyotr Alekseyevich in his books noted only the *facts*, only the truth.

The name of P. A. Mikhin was listed to the *encyclopedia* "Best people of Russia". He was a participant of the Victory *Parade* in Moscow in 2005.

**Glossary:**

*bulge* - дуга

*wound* - ранение

*recall* - вспоминать

*hell* - ад

**Discuss**

1. Do you agree with the heading of the text? Give your ideas.
2. In pairs ask and answer the questions based on the text.

**Activity**

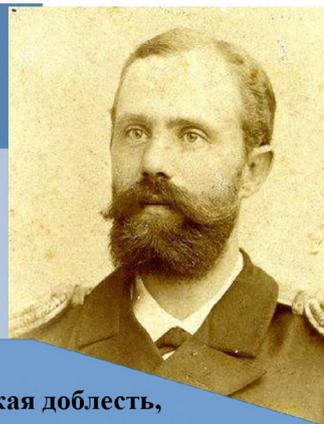
1. What do the words in bold mean?
2. Read the text and divide it into parts. Give each part a title.
3. Say which facts about P. Mikhin cannot be found in the text.
  - 1) P. Mikhin took part in the Great Patriotic War.
  - 2) He was an honorary citizen of Kursk.
  - 3) P. Mikhin was awarded with a lot of orders and medals.
  - 4) He was a participant of the Victory Parade in Moscow in 2005.
  - 5) P. Mikhin wrote about the War.

THE HEROIC FEAT OF A.S.SERGEEV, THE LEGENDARY COMMANDER OF THE DESTROYER STEREGUSHCHIY

(ЛЕБЕДЕВА ОЛЬГА ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ С УИОП №18 ИМ.А.С. СЕРГЕЕВА» Г.КУРСКА)

The heroic feat of A.S.Sergeev, the legendary commander of the destroyer *Steregushchiy*

A.S. Sergeev (September 18, 1863 — February 26, 1904), a Russian officer, the commander of the destroyer *Steregushchiy*, showed an example of military valour, honour, loyalty to the oath.



Word list:

heroic feat-подвиг, destroyer -миноносец, military valour- воинская доблесть, loyalty to the oath - верность присяге, memorial plaque - мемориальная доска, family estate - родовая усадьба, pursued — преследовали, fatally wounded — смертельно ранен, reconnaissance - разведка, immortal - бессмертный

Not far from school No.18 in Kursk there is a **memorial plaque**, which indicates that the **family estate** of the legendary hero of the Russian-Japanese War A. S. Sergeev was located here. Who is this man, how did he glorify his fatherland and the city of Kursk?

On the night of February 26, 1904, some Russian destroyers were sent out to sea from Port Arthur for **reconnaissance**. At dawn the destroyer *Steregushchiy* appeared near four Japanese destroyers which **pursued** him firing. Lieutenant Sergeev, the commander, was one of the first **fatally wounded**. Before his death he **reminded** the sailors that it would be great glory for them not to allow the enemy to take possession of the destroyer. The words of the dying commander cut deeply into the hearts of the sailors, they fought to the last, and the immortal feat of *the Steregushchiy* is forever aged in history.

Read the text and say if the following statements are true or false:

1. A.S. Sergeev is the commander of the destroyer *Reshitelniy*.
2. He was a legendary hero of the Russian-Japanese War.
3. The sailors of *the Steregushchiy* didn't do all their commander's request.

ACTIVITIES



Do a project: Kursk sites associated with A.S.Sergeev

Find information about the monument to the Steregushchiy in St.Petersburg and tell the class about it.

**MICHAIL SEMJONOWITSCH SCHTSCHEPKIN: VOM LEIBEIGENEN ZUM GROßEN RUSSISCHEN SCHAUSPIELER**

(ЛИТВИНОВА ГАЛИНА ПЕТРОВНА, МКОУ «СУДЖАНСКАЯ СОШ №1»)

**Michail Semjonowitsch Schtschepkin:  
vom Leibeigenen zum großen Russischen Schauspieler**



*Michail Semjonowitsch Schtschepkin (17.11.1788 – 23.08.1863) war ein berühmter russischer Schauspieler, einer der Gründer der Russischen Schauspielschule.*

**Wörter zum Text:**

der Leibeigene – крепостной;  
anschaulich machen – проявить, сделать  
наглядным;  
umziehen (zog um, ist ungezogen) – переезжать,  
переселяться;  
freikaufen – здесь: выкупить из крепостных;  
Beifall spenden – аплодировать;  
der Teufel - дьявол;  
gerecht – справедливый;  
das Lob – похвала;  
sorgfältig – тщательно;  
nicht umsonst – не зря.

**Michail Schtschepkin** wurde im Dorf Krasnoje des Obojaner Bezirks geboren. Seine Eltern waren Leibeigene und gehörten dem Grafen Wolkenstein. Aber das störte den zukünftigen Schauspieler nicht, sein Talent zu entwickeln und für alle anschaulich zu machen.

Im Alter von 5 Jahren zog Michail Schtschepkin mit seiner Familie nach Sudsha um. Da lernte er in der Volksschule und spielte seine erste Rolle. Man bemerkte den begabten Jungen sofort und er begann im Hoftheater zu spielen.

Später wohnte er in Kursk, Belgorod, Charkow, Poltawa. Und überall zeigte der junge Schauspieler seine Begabung auf der Bühne. Er wurde freigekauft und nach Moskau eingeladen. Das Alexandrinski-Theater in St.Petersburg spendete ihm auch Beifall. Der berühmte russische literarische Kritiker Belinski schrieb damals: „Der beste Komiker ist hier Schtschepkin. Das ist kein Mensch, sondern der Teufel, das ist sein bestes und gerechtestes Lob“. Schtschepkin arbeitete ganz sorgfältig an jeder Rolle. Nicht umsonst gilt er als einer der Gründer der russischen Schauspielschule.

**Aufgaben zum Text:**

**1. Lesen Sie den Text. Ist das richtig oder falsch?**

- a) Michail Schtschepkin wurde in Kursk geboren. R / F
- b) Seine erste Rolle hat er in Sudsha gespielt. R / F
- c) Er wurde als Leibeigener geboren, aber später wurde er freigekauft. R / F
- d) Er ist nie in St.Petersburg aufgetreten. R / F
- e) Michail Schtschepkin ist einer der Gründer der russischen Schauspielschule. R / F

**2. Erzählen Sie über Michail Schtschepkin, beantworten Sie dabei folgende Fragen:**

Wer war Michail Schtschepkin? Wann und wo wurde er geboren? Wo hat er seine erste Rolle gespielt? Wie verstehen Sie die Worte von Belinski über Michail Schtschepkin?

GEORGIY VASILYEVICH SVIRIDOV: MUSIC IS THE SOUL OF THE WORLD

(МАКОИВЕЦ ЕКАТЕРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «РЫЛЬСКАЯ СОШ № 4»)



Макоивец Екатерина Александровна, учитель иностранного языка МБОУ «Рыльская СОШ №4»

**Georgiy Vasilyevich Sviridov:**  
Music is the Soul of The World

Georgiy Sviridov is a famous Russian and Soviet composer. His music is known and loved all over the world. His compositions **are distinguished** by originality. Shostakovich said: "Sviridov's compositions have few notes and a lot of music".

Sviridov was born on December 16, 1915 in the town of Fatezh, Kursk province. After graduating from the music school in Kursk Georgiy studied at the Leningrad 1st Music College. Since 1936 he studied in the class of Shostakovich at the composition faculty of the Leningrad Conservatory from which he graduated in 1941. Since 1956 Georgiy lived in Moscow and worked in the theatre. His hobbies were poetry and fishing.

As a composer, Sviridov made his debut with a cycle of romances based on Pushkin's poems in 1935. His music is **indissolubly** linked with the traditions of his native province. For a long time Sviridov was collecting the folklore **heritage** of Kursk region. After that he created the cycle "Kursk Songs", **intended** for choir and symphony orchestra.

Critics consider the 70s to be the most **fruitful** period of his creativity. At this time Sviridov **rethought** Pushkin's poetry and created the most beautiful musical illustrations: «Winter Road», «Troika» and «Waltz». The most famous Sviridov's compositions are "**Blizzard**"\* and "Time, forward!"\*\*.

Georgiy Sviridov died in Moscow on January 6, 1998.



**VOCABULARY**

**1. be distinguished**

[br: dr' stɪŋgwɪft] отличаться

**2. blizzard**

['blɪzɑ:d] метель

**3. fruitful**

['fru:tfʊl] плодотворный

**4. heritage**

['herɪtɪdʒ] наследие

**5. immortalize**

[ɪ'mɔ:təlɪz] увековечить

**6. indissolubly**

[.ɪndɪ'sɒljʊbli] неразрывно

**7. intended**

[ɪn'tendɪd] предназначенный

**8. rethink**

['ri:θɪŋk] переосмыслить

**ACTIVITY**

**1. Read the text and fill the form.**

Full name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Years of education	
Place of living	
Famous compositions	
Famous cycles	
Date of death	
Place of death	
Hobbies	

**2. Read the text and answer the questions.**

- Who is Georgiy Vasilyevich Sviridov?
- Where and when did Sviridov born?
- Where and when did Sviridov study?
- Where did Sviridov live after his graduating?
- What hobbies did he have?
- Which compositions was the composer's debut?
- How did Sviridov **immortalize** the folklore heritage of Kursk region?
- What are the most famous Sviridov's compositions?
- Where and when did Sviridov die?

**3. Tell your classmates about Georgiy Sviridov** using the table (Ex.1) and answers to the questions (Ex.2).

4\*. Think about the Shostakovich's statement "Sviridov's compositions have few notes and a lot of music".

**Discuss it and try to explain.**

\*advanced task

**VLADIMIR PAVLOVICH OZEROV**

(МИТУСОВА КРИСТИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МКОУ «ЧЕРЕМИСИНОВСКАЯ СОШ ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА И.Ф. АЛТУХОВА» ЧЕРЕМИСИНОВСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

**Vladimir Pavlovich Ozerov**



Vladimir Pavlovich Ozerov, a remarkable man, lives and works on the Kursk land. He was born on September 9, 1961 in the village of the Second Vorobievka, Zolotukhinsky district of the Kursk region.

After studying at the Kursk Pedagogical College he worked as a teacher of primary classes in the Kastorensky district, and then he served in the Soviet Army.

Since 1983, Vladimir Pavlovich has lived and worked as a teacher of primary classes at the Cheremisinovskaya secondary school, a director of the Krasnopolyanskaya secondary school and a teacher of history and social studies at the Cheremisinovskaya secondary school.

Currently, he works as the Deputy Head of the Cheremisinovsky district - managing affairs of the Administration of the Cheremisinovsky district of the Kursk region.

In his spare time from work, he engages in researching of the historical past of the region, which has become his second homeland.



He is the author of books on local lore: "Cheremisinovsky district: events, facts and people. Historical essays" (2008, 2018), "From the history of the temple of the Vladimir Icon of the Mother of God in the village of Stakanovo of the Cheremisinovsky district of the Kursk region" (2014), "What we have, we do not keep..." (2014), "Remember and keep" (2020). The works were published in the "Teacher's Newspaper", "Kursk Pravda", "Kalmyk Pravda",

the magazine "Pedagogical Search", the district newspaper "Word of the People". The documentary film "Remember and Keep" was created by the art studio "Cheremisinovo" as part of a grant project with the support of the Presidential Fund for Cultural Initiatives based on the eponymous book by Vladimir Pavlovich Ozerov. The film describes events from the military past of the Cheremisinovo land, tells about the heroes of the district, about the work of preserving historical memory and much more.

Vladimir Pavlovich is not only a talented teacher, local historian, but also the author of a collection of poems "Mood" (Kursk, 2005). His poems were published in the international almanac "Slavic Bells", almanacs "Modern Poetry and Prose of the Nightingale Region", "Spring". In addition, Vladimir Pavlovich published collections of poems by poets of the Cheremisinovsky district of the Kursk region "Shining with a word" (2016), "Heart-born sacred words" (2019), in which he was the editor, compiler and author.

In 2020, his poem "Kursk Root" was published as a separate edition. For the author's anniversary in 2021, a collection of his poems "About what is invariably in the heart" was published.

**1. Answer the following questions**

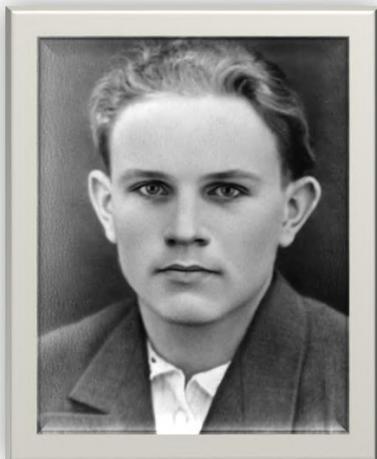
1. Where was Vladimir Pavlovich Ozerov born?
2. What are some of the positions that Vladimir Pavlovich has held in his career?
3. What kind of research does Vladimir Pavlovich engage in during his spare time?
4. Can you name some of the books authored by Vladimir Pavlovich Ozerov on local lore?
5. In addition to being a teacher and local historian, what other literary works has Vladimir Pavlovich published?

**2. Which title fits best?**

1. The Life and Times of an Unknown Kursk Region Resident
2. Vladimir Pavlovich Ozerov: A Multifaceted Talent
3. Was Vladimir Pavlovich Ozerov a Famous Russian Footballer?

## VIKTOR TRETYAKEVICH - A YOUNG HERO

(ПЛОХИХ ЕЛИЗАВЕТА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №44» Г. КУРСК)

*Viktor Tretyakevich – a Young Hero.*

In September 2022 the name of Young guardsman Viktor Tretyakevich, who was posthumously awarded the title Hero of Russia by Decree of Russian President Vladimir Putin on September 22nd, was put on the wall of Hall of Fame in the Victory Museum. Historic justice was restored.

Viktor Tretyakevich was born on September 9th, 1924 in the village of Yasenki, Kursk region. In 1932, the family moved to Krasnodon. He studied well at school, loved music, poetry, nature, and was a correspondent for the newspaper Socialist Motherland. In 1939, he joined the ranks of the Komsomol. In summer 1941 he left for Voroshilovgrad, where he continued his studies. In the autumn of 1942, he arrived in Krasnodon, established a contact with young dwellers of the town, who were real patriots and were eager to fight against the Nazi. Together with Ulyana Gromova, Oleg Koshevoi and others they formed the underground youth organization "Young Guard" which main aim was to organize heroic activities to make the victory of the Soviet people closer. Viktor became a commissioner of the organization.

On January 1, 1943, Viktor was arrested. After 15 days of tortures he was thrown into the pit of mine #5 together with 48 of his comrades. Some of them had already been dead, some were not.

**Wordlist**

1. posthumously – посмертно
2. historic justice – историческая справедливость
3. to establish a contact – установить связь
4. the Nazi – нацисты
5. an underground youth organization – подпольная молодежная организация
6. tortures – пытки
7. a pit of a mine – шахта рудника
8. a comrade – (боевой) товарищ

**Activities**

- I. Read the text and decide if the sentences are true or false.
  1. Viktor became the national hero immediately after Krasnodon was free by the Soviet Army.
  2. Viktor was an active student.
  3. He lived in Krasnodon when the war began.
  4. The members of the "Young Guard" were mainly adolescents.
  5. The main aim of the "Young Guard" was to fight against the Nazi secretly.
  6. Viktor Tretyakevich died on January 1st in 1943.
- II. Read the text again and decide what Viktor Tretyakevich was like. Do you think that the "Young Guard" may be organized nowadays?

**LEV NIKOLAYEVICH ABRAMOV – HEAD OF THE CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT OF THE KURSK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT**

(РАКИТСКИХ ГАЛИНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ №4» Г. КУРЧАТОВА)

**And I don't know a better profession...**

**(Lev Nikolayevich Abramov- Head of the Construction Department of the Kursk Nuclear Power Plant)**



*Lev Nikolayevich Abramov is an outstanding figure among those who built the Kursk Nuclear Power Plant and built the city of Kurchatov. He is an Honored Builder of the Russian Federation.*

He was born in Kursk Region in 1926. In 1981, Lev Abramov, who had gained authority, was appointed Head of the construction department of the Kursk Nuclear Power Plant- an

atomic giant.

Under the leadership of Lev Abramov, the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> million-plus power units were launched. The Kursk Nuclear Plant and the city grew simultaneously. Kurchatov hospital was put into operation, as well as clinics, a maternity hospital, an ambulance station, a sports complex, swimming pools, kindergartens, schools and a bakery.

Now Lev Nikolayevich lives in Moscow. “And I don't know a better profession!” Lev Nikolayevich believes.

The activities of our fellow countryman have been awarded high state awards. Lev Nikolayevich Abramov was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. He is an Honorary Citizen of the city of Kurchatov.

**Activity**

- 1. Read the text about Lev Nikolayevich Abramov and complete the fact file.**

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

**Vocabulary**

outstanding – выдающийся  
 leadership - руководство  
 construction department –  
 управление строительства  
 construction trusts –  
 строительно-монтажные тресты  
 maternity hospital-родильный дом  
 million- plus power units-  
 энергоблоки - миллионники  
 fellow countryman- земляк

- 2. Speak about Lev Abramov using the form.**
- 3. Read the text again and say which facts from the biography of Lev Abramov are not mentioned in it. Make up questions about the unknown information.**

**IVAN IVANOVICH BARYATINSKY**

(СЕРГЕЕВА ГАЛИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ИВАНОВСКАЯ СОШ» РЫЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

# Ivan Ivanovich Baryatinsky



**Prince Ivan Ivanovich Baryatinsky (1767-1825)**  
 is a famous diplomat, educator, large landowner.  
**Place of residence:** Marino estate, Kursk province  
**Family:** wife Maria Feodorovna Keller, 7 children.

Prince Ivan Ivanovich Baryatinsky served as a military diplomat, was awarded the Order of St. George. In the Kursk province the prince built an estate for his large family and called it Marino, in honor of his beloved wife Maria. As a diligent owner, the prince was engaged in agriculture, took care of the estate and the education of the people.

Thanks to his brilliant upbringing and outstanding musical abilities Baryatinsky created an atmosphere of creativity in the estate. There was a home theater and a professional symphony orchestra in Marino. The prince was a gifted composer. His musical works speak of talent and skill. One of the prince's main concerns was the good upbringing of his children. Baryatinsky succeeded in this, his 4 sons and 3 daughters became outstanding people. All the sons have had brilliant military careers. Alexander wrote poetry. Victor was a naval officer, inspired by seascapes, painted pictures.

Ivan Ivanovich Baryatinsky left a bright mark on the Earth.

**Word list:**

Prince – князь	Upbringing – воспитание
Province – губерния	Diligent – рачительный
Estate – имение	Seascape – морские пейзажи



**Read the text and answer the questions**

1. What activities did Baryatinsky devote his life to?
2. Was Prince Baryatinsky a good parent?
3. What did Ivan Ivanovich Baryatinsky achieve in his life?

- With a partner, discuss what you most admire about I. I. Baryatinsky
- Use the text to design a poster about I. I. Baryatinsky

**Activities**

**GRIGORY IVANOVICH SHELEKHOV– RUSSIAN COLUMBUS**

(СКРЕБНЕВА ЗОЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №60 ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЕВ КУРСКОЙ БИТВЫ», Г. КУРСК)

**GRIGORY IVANOVICH SHELEKHOV- RUSSIAN COLUMBUS**

*The article deals with the information about our countryman G.I. Shelekhov. As the title implies the article reveals the facts why G.I. Shelekhov is called Russian Columbus*

**Keywords:** merchant, founder, expedition, to found, permanent, settlements, to be awarded



**Grigory Ivanovich Shelekhov (1747- 1795)** – was a Russian seafarer, a merchant and a fur trader. He was the founder of the first Russian settlements in North America. He also led the Northeastern Company which was later reorganized into the Russian-American Company.

G.Shelekhov was born in Rylsk, Kursk province in 1747 in a wealthy merchant family. He received a home education and took up commercial activities. At the age of 28, he moved to Siberia forever.

In 1775, Shelekhov organized voyages of merchant ships to the Kurils and the Aleutian Islands, to what is now Alaska, for fur trading. In 1783– 1786 he led an expedition to the coastal shores of the mainland, where they founded the first permanent Russian settlements in North America.

In 1788, Grigory Shelekhov was awarded with a gold medal and a silver sword "For the opening of islands in the East Ocean".

G.I. Shelekhov described the results of his numerous voyages towards American shores in his book which was published in 1789 not only in Russian but also in German and English.

**Activity**

**1. Read the text about G.I. Shelekhov and complete the form**

- Name
- Born (date/place of birth)
- Occupation
- 1775
- 1783-1786
- 1788
- 1789
- Great achievements
- He is considered to be...

**2. Speak about G.I. Shelekhov using the form**

**VASILY ALYOKHIN, MAN OF "THE KORCHAGIN SPIRIT"**

(СУХАЧЕВА ИРИНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «РЫЛЬСКАЯ СОШ № 4»)

**Vasiliy Alyokhin, a man of “the Korchagin Spirit”**

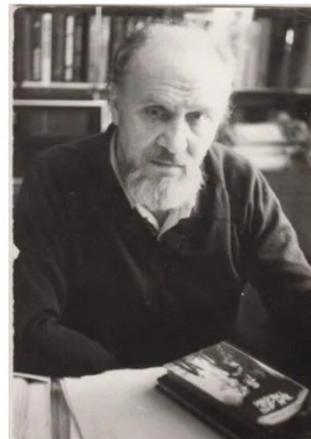
*This text describes the life and the art of Vasiliy Semyonovich Alyokhin, one of the outstanding writers of Kursk region known as «a man of the Korchagin Spirit”.*

Vasiliy Alyokhin was born on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September in 1921 in Dubrovo of the Rytsky district in Kursk Region. But he spent his childhood in Shachty in Rostov Region. Then his family lived in Chelyabinsk Region and Vasiliy worked at the factory there.

In 1943 Vasiliy Alyokhin was 17 years old and he went to the front as a volunteer. He participated in the operation “Bagration” and was seriously wounded in the face. His right hand was amputated. Vasiliy Semyonovich spent a lot of long years in different hospitals.

In 1957 Alyokhin returned to Kursk Region and worked as a journalist in the newspaper “Rylskaya Nov’ ” and a regional one. He began to collect materials about Kursk partisans and their struggle during the Great Patriotic War. His most prominent novels include "Flashes above the Seim" and “A Bullet for Two”.

In 1975 Alyokhin became a laureate of the regional journalistic prize named after V. Ovechkin and later received the prize of public recognition "Kurskaya Antonovka". He became the winner of the prestigious competition "Man of the Year - 2004" in the nomination "Honor and Dignity". Vasiliy Alyokhin, a front-line writer, a member of the Union of Writers and the Union of Journalists of the Russian Federation, died in 2006.



**Activity**

**Vocabulary**

- A volunteer – доброволец
- Flashes – сполохи
- Bullet – пуля
- public recognition – общественное признание
- "Honor and Dignity" – «Честь и достоинство»
- a front-line writer – писатель - фронтовик

**Say whether the following sentences are true, false, not stated**

1. Vasiliy Semyonovich Alyokhin became a writer in his young years.
2. He spent his childhood in Chelyabinsk Region.
3. In 1957 Alyokhin returned to Kursk Region and worked at the factory.
4. Vasiliy Alyokhin began searching for materials about Kursk partisans.
5. His novel “A Bullet for Two” telling the story of the Russian partisan Alexandra Zaitseva.
6. In 1975 the writer became a laureate of the regional journalistic award named after Valentin Ovechkin.
7. Alekhin received the prize of public recognition "Kurskaya Antonovka".
8. In 2005 Vasiliy Alekhin was awarded the governor's literary award named after E. I. Nosov.

**Answer the questions.**

1. When and where was Alyokhin born?
2. Where did he spend his childhood?
3. When did he go to the front?
4. What happened during the operation “Bagration”?
5. Who were Alyokhin’s books about?
6. How was his literary achievements recognized?
7. When did Vasiliy Alyokhin die?

**TOM NIKOLAEV- GUARDING KURSK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SAFETY**

(ТАРЛОВСКАЯ ЕЛЕНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1» Г. КУРЧАТОВА)

**Tom Nikolaev- guarding Kursk Nuclear Power Plant Safety**



*In the city of Kurchatov there is a square named after Tom Nikolaev. This name means little to visitors, but when asked who Nikolaev is, the citizens will answer: "The man who saved our city."*

Tom Nikolaev (1926-1989) was a soviet power engineer, laureate of state prizes: Stalin Prize (1953), Lenin Prize (1962), Honored Power Engineer of the RSFSR.

He was born in Kuibyshev Region, into a family of employees. In 1943, Tom entered Energy Department of Kuibyshev Industrial Institute, where he studied to become an electrical engineer for central power stations. From 1948 to 1974, he worked at the Mayak Plant and the Siberian Chemical Plant.

From 1974, he worked as Chief Engineer of the Kursk NPP, supervising the construction of 4 power units. Then he worked as deputy director for science. It is known that Nikolaev rejected the program of the experiment in March 1986, which was conducted a month later at the Chernobyl NPP and had tragic consequences. With a pencil and paper he came to the conclusion that conducting a dangerous experiment for the sake of meager energy savings was voluntarism.

In recognition of his special merits, Tom Nikolaev was awarded with the title of "Honorary Citizen of the City of Kurchatov" (posthumously). In December 2015, a monument to Nikolaev was unveiled in Nikolaev Square, named in his honor.

**Activity**

**1. Match the dates with the facts from the text**

1926	worked at the Kursk NPP as Chief Engineer and deputy director for science
1943-1948	was awarded with Lenin Prize
1948-1974	a monument to Nikolaev was unveiled
1953	worked at the Mayak Plant and the Siberian Chemical Plant
1962	Tom Nikolaev died
1974-1989	was born in Kuibyshev Region
1989	was awarded with Stalin Prize
2015	studied to become an engineer at Energy Department of Kuibyshev Industrial Institute

**Word list**

- power engineer- инженер электрик
- family of employees –семья служащих
- Energy Department- энергетический факультет
- Chief Engineer- главный инженер
- Supervise-руководить строительством
- power unit- энергоблок
- deputy director for science-заместитель директора по науке
- tragic consequences-трагические последствия
- meager energy savings- незначительная экономия энергии
- was unveiled-был открыт

**2. Which fact about Tom Petrovich Nikolaev do you find most surprising?**

**3. Visit [https://www.biblioatom.ru/persons/nikolaev\\_tom\\_petrovich/](https://www.biblioatom.ru/persons/nikolaev_tom_petrovich/) and present 3 facts from Nikolaev’s biography not mentioned in the text.**

**JEKATERINA ZELENKO**

(ТОКМАКОВА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №2 Г. ШЦИГРЫ КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ»)



**Jekaterina Zelenko**

*Pilotin, Flugclub, Große Vaterländische Krieg, ram, Heldin der Sowjetunion.*

Jekaterina Iwanowna Zelenko ( September 14,1916, Dorf Koroshchino , die Ukraine), die erste und einzige Pilotin, die ein feindliches Flugzeug ramnte, die Heldin der Sowjetunion.

1917 zog Katjas Familie nach Kursk. Hier verbrachte Katja ihre Kindheit. Auf der Sekundarschule Nr. 10 absolvierte sie sieben Jahre, studierte im Flugclub Kursk.

Im Jahr 1932 wurde sie in Woronesch in ein Flugclub aufgenommen. 1934 schloss sie die Orenburg militärische Flugschule.

Zelenko war die Teilnehmerin des Finnischen Krieges von 1939, bei denen ihr der Orden des Roten Banners verliehen wurde. Von den ersten Tagen des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges an kämpfte Ekaterina in der aktiven Armee. In 3 Monaten gelang es Zelenko, vierzig Kampfeinsätze zu fliegen.

Am 12. September 1941 in einem ungleichen Luftkampf gegen sieben feindliche Flugzeuge schoss Zelenko zwei Flugzeuge ab, eines mit einem Maschinengewehr, und ramnte das zweite. Katja ist gestorben. Im November 1941 wurde sie posthum der Lenin-Orden verliehen. Nach dem Krieg wurden ihre sterblichen Überreste in Kursk überführt. Ekaterina Zelenko wurde der Titel Heldin der UdSSR verliehen.

**Aufgaben:** 1. Wählen Sie die richtige Antwort:

- 1) Katja verbrachte ihre Kindheit in ... . a) Dorf Koroshchino b) Kursk c) Woronesch
- 2) Zelenko ist jetzt in...begraben. a) die Ukraine b) Kursk c) Orenburg
- 3) Jekaterina Zelenko ist im Jahre ... gestorben. a)1941 b)1934 c)1939

2. Beantworten Sie die Fragen:

- 1) Was war Jekaterina Iwanowna Zelenko von Beruf?
- 2) Wo studierte sie fliegen?
- 3) Was für eine Heldentat hat sie vollbracht?
- 4) Warum ist Kursk mit dem Namen Jekaterina Iwanowna Zelenko verbunden?

**EGOR POLJANSKIJ**

(УШАКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №5» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



**Egor Iwanowitsch Poljanskij**



**Egor Iwanowitsch Poljanskij war ein Kursker Dichter und Schriftsteller, ein Autor der Kindergedichte, ein Mitglied der Union der Schriftsteller der UdSSR.**

Egor Iwanowitsch Poljanskij wurde im Jahre 1932 im Dorf Schilowo in der Region Tula geboren. Aber seine Kindheit verging in der Stadt Kursk. Er hatte Gedichte von Nekrassow, Tschukowskij, Michalkow gem. Nach der Beendigung der Schule musste er die Arbeit suchen. Er arbeitete in Kursker **Schuhfabrik**, im **Nahrungsmittelkombinat**. Der Schriftsteller war in

Sibirien, am Baikalsee und **erschloss Neuland**. Für Kinder begann er **durch einen glücklichen Zufall** zu schreiben. Am Literaturinstitut studierend, **übte** er mit seinen Freunden **Patenschaft über** ein Kindheim nicht weit von Moskau **aus**. Die Kinder aus diesem Kindheim **baten** ihn für sie etwas zu dichten. Um ihre Bitte zu erfüllen, schrieb Egor Iwanowitsch das lustige Märchen "Petja und ein Weihnachtsmann" und das kleine Poem "Ich und Kolka". Dann erschienen solche Bücher wie "Wowka will ein Seemann werden", "Der neue Bekannte", "Fedot, Barbos und die Rote Nase", "Shelesnogorsk spricht", "Dem Söhnchen zum Geburtstag". Der Dichter starb im Jahre 1999.

**Neue Wörter**

*die Schuhfabrik (-en)* - обувная фабрика, *das Nahrungsmittelkombinat* – пищекомбинат, *Neuland erschließen (erschloss; erschlossen)* - осваивать целину, *durch einen glücklichen Zufall* - по счастливой случайности, *über + Akk Patenschaft ausüben (-te; -t)* - шефствовать над кем-либо, *j-n bitten (bat, gebeten)* - просить кого - либо

**Aufgaben**

**I. Beantworten Sie die Fragen**

1. Wann wurde Egor Iwanowitsch geboren?
2. Verging seine Kindheit im Dorf Schilowo?
3. Wessen Gedichte hatte er gern?
4. Wo war E. I. Poljanskij?
5. Wann begann er für Kinder zu schreiben?
6. Warum schrieb der Schriftsteller das lustige Märchen "Petja und ein Weihnachtsmann"?

**II. Füllen Sie die Tabelle ein**

Name	
Geburtsdatum	
Geburtsort	
Wohnort	
Beschäftigung	
Die Namen der Bücher	

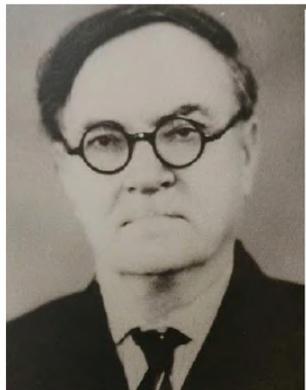
**III. Erzählen Sie über Egor Poljanskij mit Hilfe der Tabelle**

MICHAIL MAXIMOWITSCH GORBOWZEW

(УШАКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №5» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Michail Maximowitsch Gorbowzew



**Michail Maximowitsch Gorbowzew war ein sowjetischer Kinderschriftsteller.**

Michail Maximowitsch Gorbowzew wurde am 15. November 1895 im **Einzelgehöft** Potschenzy des Kursker **Gouvernements** geboren. Als er nur 5 Jahre alt war, begann der Junge selbst zu lesen. An den langen Winterabenden las er oft interessante Bücher für die Männer seines Dorfes. In seinem Leben besaß er verschiedene Berufe. Er war Lehrer, Buchhalter, Journalist, Direktor eines Museums und Schriftsteller.

Der Schriftsteller war sein Hauptberuf. Er schrieb für Erwachsene, aber besonders gern schrieb Michail Maximowitsch für Kinder. Seine Kindererzählungen hießen "Mischkas Kindheit", "Die Schülerskizzen", **die Skizze** "Die Geschichte unserer Stadt" (über die Stadt Dmitriew). Für seine Erzählung "Mischkas Kindheit" wurde **ihm der dritte Preis** im Jahre 1948 **verliehen**. Dieses Werk war in Moskau, Tscheljabinsk, Litauen, Kursk, Polen veröffentlicht. Er schrieb die Kinderstücke: "Die Helden sterben nicht" (über die Partisanen) und "Omas ABC" (über die Schüler der 6. Klasse), die Erzählung "Der rote Punkt" usw. Michail Gorbowzew starb am 16. März 1978.

**Neue Wörter**

*das Gouvernement* – губерния, *das Einzelgehöft (-s; -e)* – хутор, *j-m den Preis verleihen (verlieh; verliehen)* – присудить кому-либо премию, *die Skizze* - очерк

**Aufgaben**

**I. Beantworten Sie die Fragen**

1. Wann wurde Michail Maximowitsch Gorbowzew geboren?
2. Als er nur 4 Jahre alt war, begann der Junge selbst zu lesen, stimmt's?
3. Was machte er während der langen Winterabende?
4. Welche Berufe besaß er?
5. Wurde ihm der 3. oder 2. Preis für seine Erzählung "Mischkas Kindheit" verliehen?
6. Welche Werke hat er noch geschrieben?

**II. Füllen Sie die Tabelle ein**

Name	
Geburtsdatum	
Geburtsort	
Beschäftigung	
Preise	
Die Namen der Bücher	

**III. Erzählen Sie über Michail Gorbowzew mit Hilfe der Tabelle**

**JURIJ ALEKSANDROWITSCH ALEKSANDROW**

(УШАКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №5» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



**Jurij Aleksandrowitsch Aleksandrow**



**Jurij Aleksandrowitsch Aleksandrow war ein Kursker Archäologe, Pädagoge und Schriftsteller.**

Jurij Aleksandrowitsch Aleksandrow wurde am 26. Dezember 1904 in der Stadt Winniza in der Ukraine geboren. Seine Kindheit verging aber in den alten Städten: Rjasan, Kolomna, Poltawa. Dann waren solche Städte wie Kamenez-Podolskij, Saratow und endlich Kursk. Sein Leben war nicht leicht, aber interessant. Als er 13 Jahre alt war, begann er zu arbeiten. Er war als **Hilfsarbeiter**, **Knecht**, **Lastträger**, **Goldwäscher**, Arbeiter in **den Holzbeschaffungen** tätig. Dann arbeitete er als **Schriftführer**, Rechtsanwalt, **Justitiar** und Klubleiter. Viele Jahre unterrichtete er in einer Schule. Während des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges **nahm er an** verschiedenen **Schlachten teil**. J. A. Aleksandrow begann sehr früh zu schreiben. Seine ersten Werke waren Gedichte. Am Anfang der 50-er Jahre erschien seine Erzählung "Kudejarows **Siedlung**". Dann schrieb der Schriftsteller den Roman "Swaroshjes Stamm" und die Erzählung "Die großen Romantiker". Zwei Bücher "Worüber erzählen uns **die Grabhügel**?", "Die längst vergangenen Zeiten **des Nachtigallenlandes**" erzählen uns über die uralte Vergangenheit der Kursker Region. Er starb im Jahre 1983.

**Neue Wörter**

*der Hilfsarbeiter (-s; -)* – чернорабочий, *der Knecht (-s; -e)* – батрак, *der Lastträger (-s; -)* – грузчик, *der Goldwäscher (-s; -)* – старатель, *die Holzbeschaffung (-; -en)* – лесозаготовка, *der Schriftführer (-s; -)* – делопроизводитель, *der Justitiar* – юрисконсультант, *der Grabhügel (-s; -)* – курган, *teilnehmen (-a, -o) an + Dat.* – принимать участие в чём-либо, *die Schlacht (-en)* – битва, *die Siedlung (-en)* – поселение, *das Nachtigallenland* – соловьиный край, *die Holzbeschaffung* – лесозаготовка

**Aufgaben**

**I. Beantworten Sie die Fragen**

1. Wo wurde Jurij Aleksandrow geboren?
2. In welchen Städten verging seine Kindheit?
3. War sein Leben leicht?
4. Was war er von Beruf?
5. Waren seine ersten Werke Gedichte?

**II. Füllen Sie die Tabelle ein**

Name	
Geburtsdatum	
Geburtsort	
Wohnort	
Beschäftigung	
Die Namen der Werke	

**III. Erzählen Sie über Jurij Aleksandrow mit Hilfe der Tabelle**

**JURIJ MICHAJLOWITSCH LEBEDEW**

(УШАКОВА ОЛГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №5» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



**Jurij Michajlowitsch Lebedew**



**Jury Michailowitsch Lebedew war Dichter, der Geschichtelehrer, Journalist und Korrespondent der Zeitung «Kurskaja Prawda».**

Jurij Michajlowitsch Lebedew wurde am 8. August 1920 in Kursk geboren. In seiner Kindheit hatte er Bücher gern. Er las die Märchen von Tschukowskij und Marschak auswendig vor. Als der Junge in die 3. Klasse ging, versuchte er selbst Gedichte zu schreiben. Nach **der Absolvierung** der Schule **legte er die Prüfungen** am Pädagogischen Institut ab.

J. M. Lebedew studierte an der historischen Fakultät. Nach der Absolvierung der Hochschule wurde er Geschichtelehrer. Die Literatur spielte eine große Rolle in seinem Leben. Das war sein Haupthobby. Während des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges war der Schriftsteller als Journalist in der Zeitung “Kurskaja Prawda” tätig. Jurij Michajlowitsch schrieb viele Gedichte und Erzählungen für Erwachsene und Kinder. Seine Bücher sind: “Wir bauen selbst”, “Wenn die Mutter arbeitet”, “Die lustige Arbeit”, “Die Operation “Suche““. Jurij Michajlowitsch Lebedew starb am 16. Februar 1990. Er wurde in Kursk **begraben**.

**Neue Wörter**

*die Absolvierung* – окончание, *die Prüfungen ablegen* – сдавать экзамены, *begraben (begrub, begraben)* – хоронить

**Aufgaben**

**I. Beantworten Sie die Fragen**

1. Wann wurde J. M. Lebedew geboren?
2. Wessen Märchen las er auswendig vor?
3. An welchem Institut legte Lebedew die Prüfungen ab?
4. Spielte die Literatur eine große Rolle in seinem Leben?
5. Was war er von Beruf während des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges?

**II. Lesen Sie die Sätze und wählen R – richtig, F – falsch, NS – nicht stehend im Text?**

1. In de Kindheit las Jurij Lebedew viele Bücher.	
2. Lebedew studierte die Geschichte am Institut.	
3. Die Geschichte war das Haupthobby von Lebedew.	
4. Jurij Lebedew war Kinderschriftsteller.	

**III. Erzählen Sie über Jurij Lebedew.**

**FJODOR GOLUBEW**

(УШАКОВА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №5» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



**Fjodor Michajlowitsch Golubew**



**Fjodor Michajlowitsch Golubew ist ein Kursker Schriftsteller, der über die Natur schrieb. Er war ein Mitglied der Union der Schriftsteller der UdSSR. Das Thema seiner Werke ist die Natur mit ihrer Schönheit und ihren Besonderheiten.**

Fjodor Michajlowitsch wurde am 5. Mai 1913 im Dorf Gnesdzy der Region Kalinin geboren. Die Natur war dort sehr schön und malerisch. Hinter seinem Haus floß ein nicht besonders langer Fluss Maliza. Hinter dem Fluß bis zum Horizont **erstreckte sich ein Mischwald**. Die Natur

**machte einen großen Eindruck auf ihn**. In dieser malerischen Gegend lebte er bis zum Jahre 1932. 1929 nahm Golubew an der Organisation **der Kollektivwirtschaft** aktiv teil. Seit 1933 bis 1937 diente er beim Militär. Während des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges diente er in **der Spionageabwehr**, nahm an Gefechten bei Leningrad, Nowgorod, Warschau, Berlin teil. Nach dem Krieg kehrte der Schriftsteller in Kursk zurück. Die Natur und die Menschen des Kursker Gebiets **bezauberten** ihn. Hier wurde er Schriftsteller. Er schrieb sowohl für Erwachsenen als auch für Kinder. Seine Werke sind: "Im Wald", "Dimas **Überfahrt**", "Der Hexenring", "Der Schneesturm", "Der Partisanensohn". Fjodor Golubew starb am 22. März 1994.

**Neue Wörter**

*sich erstrecken (-te; -t)* – простираться, *der Mischwald (-s; 'er)* – смешанный лес, *auf j-n einen großen Eindruck machen (-te; -t)* – производить большое впечатление, *die Kollektivwirtschaft* – колхоз, *die Spionageabwehr* – контрразведка, *j-n bezaubern (-te; -t)* – очаровывать кого – либо, *die Überfahrt* – перевоз

**Aufgaben**

**I. Beantworten Sie die Fragen**

1. Was für ein Schriftsteller war F. M. Golubew?
2. Wie war das Thema seiner Werke?
3. Wann wurde er geboren?
4. Wie war die Natur im Dorf Gnesdzy?
5. Nahm er an der Organisation der Kollektivwirtschaft aktiv teil?
6. Diente Fjodor Michailowitsch in der Spionageabwehr?
7. Der Schriftsteller schrieb nur für Kinder, stimmt's?

**II. Welche Ereignisse sind mit diesen Daten verbunden?**

- der 5. Mai 1913
- 1932
- 1929
- 1933-1937
- der 22. März 1994

**III. Erzählen Sie über Fjodor Golubew mit Hilfe der Daten**

NIKOLAJ KORNEEW

(УШАКОВА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №5» Г. ЖЕЛЕЗНОГОРСК)



Nikolaj Jurewitsch Korneew



**Nikolaj Jurewitsch Korneew war ein sowjetischer Dichter, Journalist, ein Mitglied der Union der Schriftsteller der UdSSR und Russlands.**

Als der I. Weltkrieg in vollem Gange war, wurde am 17. August 1915 im Dorf Korenskoje des Kursker Gebiets ein Junge geboren. Das war Nikolaj Jurewitsch Korneew. Sein Vater war Lehrer. Aber für diesen Beruf interessierte sich der Junge gar nicht. Er möchte Schriftsteller werden und seit der Kindheit begann er Gedichte zu schreiben. Nach der Beendigung der Schule musste er viel arbeiten. Er war als **Elektroinstallateur**,

Schullehrer für Erwachsene, Zeitungsreporter tätig. Er reiste viel und besuchte die Ukraine, den Nordkaukasus, das Mittelasien, die Kama, **das Transkaukasien**, das Weißrussland, die Krim. Während des Großen Vaterländischen Krieges war Nikolaj Jurewitsch **der Maschinengewehrschütze**. Nach dem Krieg begann Korneew für Kinder zu schreiben. **Im Großen und Ganzen** schrieb er Gedichte. Seine Gedichtebände hießen "Über das Mädchen Tanja", "Der Waldlandstrich", "Am Ausgetag", "Der Geheimagent Mitja". Nikolaj Korneew starb am 15. August 2001.

Neue Wörter

*der Elektroinstallateur* – монтер, *das Transkaukasien* – Закавказье, *der Maschinengewehrschütze (-en; -en)* – пулеметчик, *der Geheimagent (-en; -en)* – разведчик, *im Großen und Ganzen* – в общем

Aufgaben

**I. Beantworten Sie die Fragen**

1. Wann wurde Nikolaj Jurewitsch Korneew geboren?
2. Was war sein Vater von Beruf?
3. Möchte er Lehrer oder Schriftsteller werden?
4. Reiste der Schriftsteller viel?
5. Welche Länder besuchte er?
6. Was begann N. J. Korneew nach dem Krieg zu machen?
7. Welche Werke schrieb er?

**II. Füllen Sie die Tabelle ein**

Name	
Geburtsdatum	
Geburtsort	
Beschäftigung	
Reiseziele	
Die Namen der Werke	

**III. Erzählen Sie über Nikolaj Korneew mit Hilfe der Tabelle**

**EVGENY NOSOV'S LITERARY ACTIVITY IS AN UNBREAKABLE BOND BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT**

(ЦУКАНОВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №43 ИМ. Г.К. ЖУКОВА Г. КУРСКА)

**Evgeny Nosov's literary activity is an unbreakable bond between the past and the present**



Evgeny Ivanovich Nosov (January 15, 1925-June 12, 2002) was a Soviet and Russian writer whose literary talent is well-known in our country and abroad. He developed the classical genres of Russian novels and stories and brought prose closer to

people's everyday life.

Evgeny Nosov was born in January 15, 1925 in Tolmachevo, a village in Kursk region. He came from a large peasant family that's why Evgeny knew the life of simple people very well. He was only 16 when the Great Patriotic War began. In 1943 Nosov joined the Red Army. He was in the artillery battalion and destroyed a lot of enemy tanks. Evgeny Ivanovich was awarded the Order of the Red Star, the Order of the Patriotic War and some medals.

After the war Nosov worked as a graphic designer in different newspapers. In 1957 he seriously engaged in literary activity. His first book of stories "On the Fishing Trail" was highly appreciated in the Writer's Union of the USSR. The critics called Nosov "a country writer". However, in his best works readers find not only the narrow understanding of natural and living processes in a Russian village but the global philosophical understanding of existence of Russia and its peoples. A lot of Nosov's novels and stories were translated into different languages, staged in theatres and shown in cinemas.

Evgeny Ivanovich died in June 12, 2002. He was buried in Kursk. The residents of the town remember this outstanding man. In his honor there are monuments and a memorial board in Kursk region. They spend annual literary readings. At school №27 the literary museum works.

**Activity**

**1. Read the text about E.I. Nosov and complete the form.**

<b>Name</b>	
<b>Date of birth</b>	
<b>Place of birth</b>	
<b>Is famous for</b>	
<b>Died in</b>	

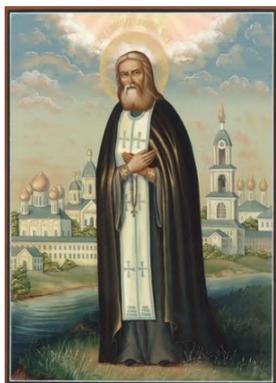
**2. Speak about E. I. Nosov using the form.**

**SAINT SERAPHIM OF SAROV**

(ЦЫГАНКОВА ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 30» Г. КУРСКА)

**Saint Seraphim of Sarov**

*Our venerable and God-bearing father Seraphim of Sarov was a Russian ascetic who lived at the Sarov Monastery in the 18th century and is considered a wonder-worker.*



**Saint Seraphim of Sarov** (July 19, 1759 – January 2, 1833) or Prokhor Isidorovich Moshnin (Mashnin), a Russian monk and spiritual teacher, was born in the merchant’s family in Kursk, Russia. He is one of the most renowned Russian saints in Russian Orthodox history.

Saint Seraphim’s life was full of real miracles. The Moshnin’s family was building a church for some years and the little boy fell down from its belfry but he didn’t even hurt. Prokhor’s father died when the boy was a little child and he was brought up by his mother.

At the age of 10, Prokhor became seriously ill. During the course of his illness, he saw the Mother of God in his sleep, who promised to heal him. Several days later there was a religious procession in Kursk with the locally revered miracle-working icon of the Mother of God. After his mother put Prokhor up to the icon image, the boy recovered rapidly. While at a young age, he needed to help his parents with their shop, but business had little appeal for him. Young Prokhor loved to read the lives of the saints, to attend church, and to withdraw into seclusion for prayer.

At the age of 18, Prokhor firmly decided to become a monk. He took the religious name Seraphim on entering the Monastery of Sarov in 1777. Shortly afterwards, he was ordained a hierodeacon (monastic deacon) and became the spiritual leader of the Diveyevo Convent, which has since come to be known as the Seraphim-Diveyevo Convent.

Soon after this, Seraphim retreated to a log cabin in the woods outside Sarov monastery and led a solitary lifestyle. After 25 years as a hermit he returned to an active, pastoral ministry in Sarov in 1815, following the direction indicated by a spiritual experience that Seraphim attributed to the Virgin Mary. He served as a confessor to a number of the surrounding faithful and to pilgrims and was reputed to work some wonders, including the discernment of thoughts and conscience.

Seraphim’s spiritual doctrine centered on a program of contemplative prayer directed toward mystical experience. He was acclaimed a saint by the Russian Orthodox Church in 1903 and proposed as a standard for spirituality.

**Activity**

**1. Read the text about Seraphim of Sarov, complete the fact file and speak about him.**

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

**2. Answer the questions and discuss the text.**

- 1) What is Seraphim’s secular name?
- 2) When did Prokhor Mashnin enter the Monastery of Sarov?
- 3) Where did Seraphim live as a hermit?
- 4) How long had he been leading a solitary lifestyle?
- 5) When was Seraphim of Sarov glorified by the Russian Orthodox Church?

**YURI NIKOLAEVICH ASMOLOV «I'LL BE BACK AGAIN – LIKE A NIGHTINGALE»**

(ЧЕРНЯЕВА ИРИНА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МБОУ «НОВОПОСЕЛЁНОВСКАЯ СОШ» КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

**Yuri Nikolaevich Asmolv**

**«I' ll be back again- like a nightingale».**

*Kursk land is proud of outstanding writers and poets. We turn with great interest to the literary work of our fellow countrymen. This article tells about the Kursk writer Yuri Nikolaevich Asmolv. You will get acquainted with the biography of the poet and you will be able to find out which poems he wrote.*



Kursk land is rich in poetic talents. One of the places of honor among the Kursk poets is occupied by Yuri Nikolaevich Asmolv.

He was born on the third of February, 1961 in Kursk. He spent his early childhood in the village of «Molotychi» of Fatezh region .When he was a little boy, his grandparents took care of him. Yuri Asmolv spent his school years at school number 45. He left his school in 1979 and worked as a driver. After the army he became a student of Kursk Agricultural Institute. After graduating it, Yuri Nikolaevich worked as an engineer in local collective farms.

Asmolv started writing poems at school. Some of the poems were devoted to his beloved girl. In 1995 Asmolv published a book of poems « Prosinets», in 1996 « On a steep hill», in 2000 «A line of love and compression», in 2004 -two books of poems «Winter Wheat» and « Letters from the village».

The creativity of the author was multifaceted. He was a master of powerful and honest stories about ordinary people. This peculiarity helped the poet to write his unusual and remarkable poems. He published eight collections of poetry. Y. Asmolv was very attentive to the history of his country, to some political and historical events. These ideas were reflected in his poems «An Orphan», « A Kitten».

The poetry of Asmolv was close to the poetry of S. Yesenin because both authors wrote about their Motherland, nature, their villages. Some of his works written by Y.Asmolv were published in Kursk newspapers and Moscow magazines.

Yuri Nikolaevich Asmolv winner of the prestigious Golden Pen of Russia Award-2010, the A.A. Fet Literary Prize -2016,the Governor’s Literary Prize named after Evgeny Nosov-2017.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Asmolv was a remarkable and contemporary Kursk poet with a vivid imagination who wanted to live and create and who believed in tomorrow.

In the last years of his life Yuri Asmolv lived and worked in Klyukva village. The wonderful Kursk poet died in 2018, at the age of 57.

**Vocabulary**

take care of -заботиться

to be devoted to - быть посвящённым

creativity - творчество

to be multifaceted- быть многогранным

powerful - яркий, сильный

a peculiarity - особенность

remarkable - замечательный

vivid imagination - живое воображение

contemporary - современный

ordinary - обычный

### Activity

**1. Read the text about Yuri Asmolov, complete the fact file and speak about him.**

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

**2. Answer the questions and discuss the text.**

- 1) When and where was Y.Asmolov born?
- 2) What was his childhood like?
- 3) Who taught the young poet Maths?
- 4) What are the main themes in his works?
- 5) Asmolov worked as a driver after school, didn't he?
- 6) Did he study at school number 45 or at school number 397?
- 7) When did he start writing his first poems?

**3. Are the statements true (T), False (F) or is the information not and (N.S.)?**

1. Y.Asmolov is one of the famous Kursk dramatists. ( )
2. The author was born in 1961. ( )
3. He spent his childhood in Klyukva village. ( )
4. His grandmother taught him Maths. ( )
5. Asmolov's grandfather worked at school. ( )

**4. Translate word combinations from Russian into English.**

Опубликованы в газетах и журналах, замечательный современный поэт, живое воображение, истории об обычных людях, оба автора, яркая лирика. отражены в стихах, раннее детство, верить в завтрашний день.

**5. Put in the right prepositions.**

**about, of, in, as, to (2), of.**

- 1) Took care .....him
- 2) worked ..... driver
- 3) were devoted..... his beloved girl
- 4) honest stories ..... ordinary people
- 5) were attentive ..... political events
- 6) the creativity ..... the author
- 7) were published..... Kursk newspapers

ALYONUSHKA OF THE SILVER AGE

(ЧИРКОВА ЕЛЕНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2» Г. КУРЧАТОВА)

“ALYONUSHKA OF THE SILVER AGE”

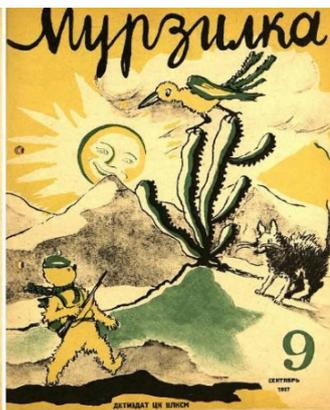
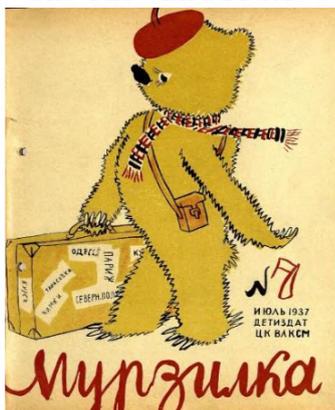
*Elena Alexandrovna Blaginina ( 1903 - 1989 ) is a famous Russian Soviet poetess , the classic of children’s literature and the member of the Union of Writers of the USSR. Last year the Literature Museum in Kursk marked the 120<sup>th</sup> anniversary of this outstanding woman and poetess of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

Elena Blaginina was born on May 27, 1903 in the Oryol region in the family of a luggage cashier. Very little is known about her childhood, but at the age of 8 little Elena tried to compose the first poem about her parents’ home. In 1913 her family moved to Kursk where she entered the Kursk Mariinsky Gymnasium. In 1921 after graduating from high school, she entered the Kursk Institute of Public Education as she was always dreaming to become a teacher. There she met poetry lovers, who soon united in the “Kursk Union of Poets”.



In 1923 Elena Blaginina rushed to Moscow to the Higher Literary and Art Institute named after V. Bryusov. After graduating from the institute in 1925, Blaginina did not immediately find her place in literature. Fame came to her only in the early 1930s.

The literary professionalism and high skill of Elena Blaginina’s poetry are based on the development of the classical traditions of Russian poetry and oral folk art. Together with Samuil Marshak and Korney Tchukovsky she stood at the origins of the creation of children’s literature. The first published poem by Elena Blaginina was the poem “The Girl with a Picture”.



Since 1933, Elena Blaginina has been a regular author and later the editor of the children's magazines " Murzilka\_ " and "Zateinik". In 1936, her first books for children “Autumn” and “Sadko,” were published. The sonority and simplicity of the poems published in “ Murzilka ” made it popular among the largest readership for many decades. Elena Blaginina wrote her last poem for children “Bird cherry tree” at the age of 85. Elena Blaginina died on April 24, 1989 in Moscow. On December 27, 2018 the Annual

Open Literary Prize named after Elena Blaginina was established in Oryol.

Activity

Read the text and mark the sentences as True (T)\ False(F)\ Not stated(NS)

1. Elena Blaginina was born in the village in the Kursk region.
2. She entered the St.Petersburg Mariinsky Gymnasium.
3. Fame came to her only in the early 1930s.
4. She was the editor of the “Izvestia” newspaper.
5. Blaginina’s poetry was based on the development of the classical traditions of Russian poetry and oral folk art.

**MIKHAIL GAVRILOVICH ERDENKO (1885-1940)**

(ШАПОЧКИНА ТАТЬЯНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ №4» Г. КУРЧАТОВА)

**Mikhail Gavrilovich Erdenko (1885-1940)**

*Mikhail Gavrilovich Erdenko was a Russian violinist of Roma origin, teacher, Honoured Artist of the RSFSR. He is also known for writing a number of works for violin in the academic and yet gypsy style.*



Mikhail Erdenko was born on 22 November 1885 in the village of Baranovo, Starooskolsky uyezd, Kursk province, into a poor Gypsy family. In 1904 Erdenko graduated from the Conservatoire in violin class with a ‘small’ gold medal and his name inscribed on the marble plaque of the Conservatoire, then taught at the music school in Samara.

He took part in the revolutionary events of 1905. After the suppression of the uprising in Moscow, Erdenko was tried and exiled to Vologda, then to Arkhangelsk province.

In 1925 Mikhail Erdenko was awarded the title of Honoured Artist of the Republic, and in 1934 - Honoured Art Worker of the RSFSR. In 1927 Mikhail Gavrilovich moved to Moscow, where he participated in the first radio concerts. In 1935 he was invited to become a professor at the Moscow Conservatory.

On 21 January 1940 Mikhail Gavrilovich Erdenko died. As a composer, M. G. Erdenko composed ‘Sonata in the old style’ for violin and piano, a number of violin pieces, romances. In 1956 a children's art school named after M. G. Erdenko was opened in Stary Oskol and his name was given to one of the streets of the town. In 1986, Erdenko International Competition for Young Violinists and Cellists was established and held for the first time.



**Activity**

**1. What do the following numbers / dates refer to?**

- 1905 • 22 • 1956 • 1934 • 1904 • 21

**2. Answer the questions.**

- 1) Where was Erdenko born?
- 2) Mikhail Gavrilovich Erdenko was a gypsy, wasn't he?
- 3) What works did M. G. Erdenko compose?
- 4) Where was the art school named after Erdenko was opened?
- 5) In what event did Erdenko participate in 1927?
- 6) Why was he exiled to Vologda?
- 7) What event was held in 1986?

**3. Tell about the biography of Mikhail Erdenko.**

**Vocabulary**

- Roma origin - цыганское происхождение
- Honoured Artist - заслуженный артист
- Gypsy – цыганский
- the suppression of the uprising - подавление восстания
- to be exiled - быть сосланным
- cellist - виолончелист
- establish – установить

Biography of a famous person		
1	Why she / he is famous	He / She (...) is famous for
2	Date and place of birth	He / She was born in...
3	Education	He / She studied in / attended / graduated from / ...
4	Career	He / She awarded ...
5	Achievements	He / She composed ...
6	Death	He / She died...

**NIKOLAY SERGEYEVICH KOROTKOV (1874 – 1920)**

(ЯЛОВЕНКО НАДЕЖДА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «РЫШКОВСКАЯ СОШ» КУРСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

**Nikolay Sergeevich Korotkov (1874 – 1920)**



*Nikolay Sergeevich Korotkov was a Russian surgeon, a pioneer of 20th-century vascular surgery, and the inventor of auscultatory technique for blood pressure measurement.*

Korotkov was born on February 13, 1874 in a merchant family in Kursk. After graduating from the Kursk Men's Gymnasium in 1893, he entered the medical faculty of Kharkov University. Later he transferred to the Medical faculty of Moscow University, from which he graduated in 1898.

The year 1900 was eventful for the young doctor: he became a resident of a surgical clinic for a period of three years, and later volunteered for China as part of the sanitary detachment of the Iversky Red Cross community under the active Russian army, where he worked as an

infectious disease specialist.

In the autumn of 1901, after the end of hostilities, Korotkov returned to Moscow. For his selfless work in helping sick and wounded soldiers, he was awarded the Order of St. Anna III degree and the right to wear the Red Cross badge.

During the Russian-Japanese War in 1904, Nikolay Sergeevich worked in the field in Harbin. After returning to the St. Petersburg Military Medical Academy in 1905, N. S. Korotkov formulated a method for measuring blood pressure. Subsequently, his method became widespread among doctors all over the world and soon entered standard medical practice.

In 1905, N. S. Korotkov was diagnosed with tuberculosis. After the treatment, Nikolai Korotkov went to Kursk, to his parents. He spent time with his wife and newborn son.

Since May 1914, N. S. Korotkov worked as a senior physician at the St. Petersburg Clinical Hospital.

After the October Revolution of 1917, N. S. Korotkov was the chief physician of the I. I. Mechnikov Hospital in Petrograd.

Nikolay Sergeevich Korotkov died of tuberculosis on March 14, 1920, and was buried at the Theological Cemetery in Petrograd.

**Activity**

**Read the text and mark these sentences true (T) or false (F) or not stated (NS)**

1. Nikolay Sergeevich Korotkov was born on February 13, 1874 in a merchant family in Kursk.
2. N.S. Korotkov graduated from the Medical Faculty of Kharkov University in 1898.
3. Nikolay Sergeevich worked as an infectious disease specialist as part of the sanitary detachment of the Iversky Red Cross community under the active Russian army in China.
4. Nikolay Sergeevich Korotkov made a report "On the issue of methods of blood pressure research".
5. N. S. Korotkov was an assistant surgeon at the I. I. Mechnikov Hospital in Petrograd.
6. A street in St. Petersburg and the Kursk City Hospital are named in honor of N. S. Korotkov.
7. The Scientific Council of the Military Medical Academy established an international prize and a gold medal in honor of N.S. Korotkov.

**Vocabulary**

vascular surgery – сосудистый хирург  
 auscultatory technique – аускультативный (звуковой) метод  
 blood pressure measurement – измерение артериального давления.  
 a merchant family – купеческая семья  
 sanitary detachment – санитарный отряд  
 Red Cross badge – знак Красного