

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF SCHOOL 629, MOSCOW. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF THE REGION



Земля славы

Российская земля славится замечательными людьми, которые внесли огромный вклад в историю, культуру, науку, спорт нашей страны и всего мира. Мы восхищаемся их преданностью своему делу и любовью к своей стране. Мы гордимся их достижениями в архитектуре, литературе, театре, искусстве и спорте. Русский народ - это величайшие военачальники, генералы и солдаты, которые выиграли множество сражений и защищали нашу Родину в Великой Отечественной войне и других военных конфликтах.

История России полна увлекательных повествований и драматических событий. Русские, татары, чеченцы, башкиры, чуваша, аварцы, армяне, украинцы, дагестанцы, казахи и многие другие народы, населяющие нашу страну, обогатили культуру России своим национальным колоритом. В 21 веке Россия превратилась в современную и процветающую нацию.

Многие талантливые люди родились и работали в Южном административном округе, Чертаново Южное. Многие выдающиеся люди и сейчас работают в нашем районе. Кто-то из них учился в школе № 629, кто-то является ее выпускником, кто-то работает в школе с момента ее основания, а многие из них приходили и будут приходить к ученикам, чтобы поделиться своими знаниями, опытом и рассказами о своем жизненном пути. Ветераны Великой Отечественной войны и других военных конфликтах проводят Уроки Мужества для учеников школы. Писатели, актеры и художники рассказывают о своем творчестве и приглашают наших школьников на спектакли и в библиотеки города. Все они вносят огромный вклад в воспитание подрастающего поколения. Каждый из них является примером для подражания в жизни детей.

Учащиеся и учителя школы № 629 собрали информацию об известных ветеранах, военнослужащих, ученых, актерах, спортсменах и писателях. В этом сборнике представлены работы учеников и учителей, в которых они рассказывают о выдающихся людях, которые учились, работали, посещали нашу школу и жили или проживают в Южном административном округе, Чертаново Южное, а также внесли огромный вклад в развитие района и школы.

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The land of fame and glory

Russia has a lot of great people, who made a huge contribution to the history, culture, science, sports of our country and the whole world. We admire their dedication and love for their country. We are proud of their achievements in architecture, literature, theatre, art and sport. Russian people are the greatest military leaders, generals and soldiers who won many battles and defended our Motherland in the Great Patriotic War and other military conflicts.

Russian history is full of fascinating stories and dramatic events. Russians, Tatars, Chechens, Bashkirs, Chuvash, Avars, Armenians, Ukrainians, Dagestanis, Kazakhs and many other peoples inhabiting our country have enriched the culture of Russia with their national flavor. In the 21st century, Russia turned itself into a modern and prosperous nation.

Many talented people were born and worked in the Southern Administrative District, Chertanovo Yuzhnoye. Many outstanding people are still working in our area. Some of them studied at School 629 and some of them are the leavers of it, some have worked at the school since its foundation, and many of them have come and will come to the students to share their knowledge. Veterans conduct Lessons of Courage. Writers, actors and artists talk about their work and invite our students to the performances and libraries. All of them make a huge contribution to the education of the younger generation. Each of them is a role model in children's lives.

Students and teachers of School 629 gathered information about famous veterans, military personnel, scientists, actors, athletes and writers. This collection presents the works of the students and teachers, in which they are talking about the outstanding people who studied, worked, visited our school and lived or live in the Southern Administrative District, Chertanovo Yuzhnoye.

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THE HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE OF ANNINO. PRINCE NIKOLAI IVANOVICH TRUBETSKOY

(ГОЛУБЕВА ЮЛИЯ ПЕТРОВНА, ---)



Prince Nikolai Ivanovich Trubetsky founded the village of Annino on the lands of the Znamenskoye-Sadki estate in 1846. It was founded after the construction of the Warsaw Highway in 1844-47.

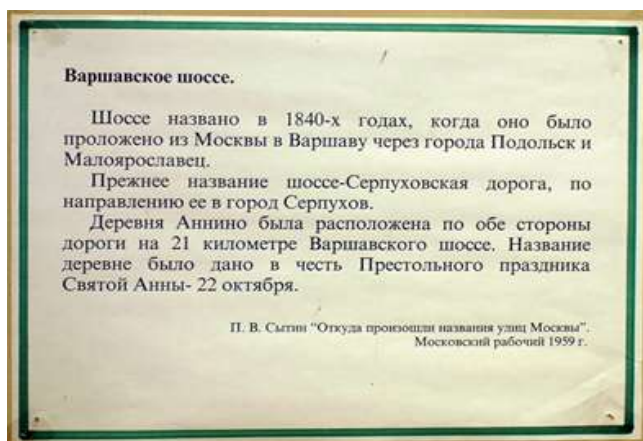
Nineteen families from the village of Bitsy were relocated to 19 versts of the road.

Nikolai Ivanovich Trubetsky was a publicist. On his father's side, he was a great-uncle to Leo Tolstoy and a fourth cousin to Alexander Pushkin.

The poet often visited the Trubetsky family with his sister in childhood. His wife Anna Andreevna, after whom the village is probably named, was an acquaintance of Pushkin, Turgenev and Leo Tolstoy.



In 1890, Vladimir Andreevich Kapustin, an Anninsky peasant, began manufacturing felted shoes for sale, and in October 1898 organized an artisanal production, which successfully developed and became a factory by 1900.



Before the Second World War of 1941-1945, the factory already produced felt men's, women's, school shoes and a combat stocking. In February 1942, the factory began to produce warm shoes for the front.

Many workers went to the front directly from the factory. Their wives and children took their jobs. An obelisk with the names of the dead front-line soldiers was installed on the territory of the factory.

In 1960, Annino became part of Moscow. The memory of the village retains the name of the metro station "Annino" and the Anninsky Forest Park.

In 1983, School 629 was founded on the territory of the former village. For 33 years, the headmaster of the school was the honored teacher Pankov Alexander Illarionovich.

1. Questions



- Do you know the history of the place where you live?
- Do you know the founder of the town/city?

2. Project:

- Find information about the origin of street names in the place where you live.
- Find out which enterprises employed people who lived in this place in the 19th and 20th centuries.

VIKTOR VASILYEVICH TALALIKHIN – A PILOT, THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

(ХРОМОВ КОНСТАНТИН, 9 КЛАСС)



Viktor Talalikhin is a legendary Soviet fighter pilot, one of the first to carry out a night air ram of a fascist bomber.

Each hero of the Great Patriotic War had a difficult fate in store for him, but they were all united by their devotion to the Motherland and their willingness to give their lives for the peaceful sky over the heads of millions of compatriots. One of these brave daredevils was Viktor Talalikhin, who made the famous night ram and destroyed an enemy bomber.

Prior to the outbreak of World War II, Victor studied at the flight commander courses, after which he received the position of group commander of the squadron of the 177th Fighter Regiment. When the invasion of German troops was announced on June 22, 1941, Second Lieutenant Talalikhin was fully prepared for combat operations against the invaders.

Victor's contemporaries characterized him as a calm, thoughtful young man, there was a certain focus on important actions in him.

Victor Talalikhin's main feat was the first night ram. On the night of August 7, 1941, he received orders to take to the skies to intercept Nazi bombers. Talalikhin got on the tail of Heinkel 111. He managed to hit one of the bomber's engines. Soon, the ammunition in Talalikhin's plane ran out. The next moment, an extremely bold idea came to his mind – to ram the Heinkel 111. He was aware that he was probably going to die.

Viktor's plane crashed into the tail of the bomber, the fighter was thrown back, but Talalikhin managed to parachute out of the burning car and landed safely. Local residents helped him get to the unit.

On the same day, the radio spread the news of Victor Talalikhin's feat all over the country. On August 9, his portrait and the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on awarding the brave pilot the title Hero of the Soviet Union were published in the capital's newspapers and he was awarded the Gold Star medal and the Order of Lenin. At that time, the fearless hero was only 22 years old.



Viktor Talalikhin died on October 27, 1941, during air battles near Podolsk. The Yunarmeyts of school 629 make trips to the battlefields, and the place where Viktor Talalikhin defended the sky of Moscow from the Nazis and died is very close to our school.

Activities

1. Read the text about Viktor Talalikhin and complete the form:

Name	
Occupation	
The first night ram	
The age when he became a Hero of the Soviet Union	
Victor's awards	
Died in	
The place of death of the pilot	

2. Complete the form about the Hero of the Great Patriotic War you admire and tell the classmates about him/her

Name	
Place of birth	
Date of birth	
Occupation	
Heroic deed	
Awards	
Died in	
The place of death	

3. Project:

- Collect information about the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War who were born in your town/city. Tell the classmates about them.
- Give a Lesson of Courage to the students of your school.

MONUMENT-STELE TO THE ANNINO DEFENDERS OF MOSCOW

(САРКИСЯН ДИАНА, 10 КЛАСС)



Thousands of lives were lost during the war years, few soldiers and civilians returned home to their families. In honor of the fifteenth anniversary of the Victory of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War, a stele with the names of the dead was installed near the felt and shoe factory at the expense of grateful residents of the village of Annino. In 2011, due to the reconstruction of the Warsaw Highway, it was moved to the courtyard of School 504.

There are 27 surnames, but very little is known about these heroes. Here are the names that you can find out information about.

1. AMELIN GRIGORY SEMENOVICH, born in 1903.

A resident of the village of Annino, a Red Army soldier, a rifleman of the 1004th infantry regiment of the 305th infantry division. He was killed in action on April 24, 1942, and buried east of the village of Maloe Zamoshye.

2. AZAROV DMITRY PETROVICH, born in 1923.

He was born in Moscow region, Leninsky district, Anino village. He was a Commander of the detachment of the 3rd mortar company of the 3rd infantry battalion of the 828th Infantry Regiment of the 197th Infantry Division of the 2nd Guards Cavalry Corps. He was awarded the medal "For Bravery" (Order 3N of December 20, 1942) "for being a mortar man attached to the 9th Infantry Company in the battles of December 16, 1942, which broke into the enemy's defense for 6-7 kilometers.

From the report of the headquarters of the 2nd Guards Cavalry Corps dated May 22, 1945: Dmitry Petrovich Azarov was wounded on April 26, 1945 and died of wounds on April 27. He was buried at the military cemetery of the village of Yenikensdorf near the city of Munchenberg in Germany.

3. AZAROV PYOTR Yakovlevich, born in 1904.

He was born in Moscow region, Leninsky district, Anino village. A Red Army soldier of the 32nd Infantry Regiment of the 19th Infantry Division. He was killed in action on March 21, 1942, and buried in the village of Dolgoye in the Smolensk region.

4. ARISHIN MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH, born in 1902.

He was born in Dnipropetrovsk region, Novo-Vasilyevsky district, Astrakhan village. A resident of the village of Annino, he was drafted to the front by the Lenin RVC of the Moscow region in 1941. He was Guards senior sanitary instructor of the 26th Guards Tank Brigade of the Yelnya. He was killed on February 3, 1944 near the village of Staritsy, Vitebsk region, and buried there in a mass grave.

5. IVAN IVANOVICH ZHOGIN, born in 1911

He was born in Moscow region, Korobovsky district, village of Chiany. He was called to the front on June 23, 1941 by the Leninsky district military enlistment office in Moscow region. He was a shooter of the 904th infantry regiment. He went missing in October 1941.

6. IZOTOV VLADIMIR GRIGORYEVICH, born in 1926.

He went to the front as a volunteer in 1941 (at the age of 15). He was a Senior Sergeant and a senior radio telegrapher of the 594th Army Anti-aircraft Artillery Order of the Kutuzov Regiment. In June 1943 and in August 1944, Vladimir Grigorievich was awarded the medals "For Bravery", in February 1945 – the Order of the Patriotic War of the 2nd degree.

From the award list: "During the offensive from the Vistula River to the Oder River, in conditions of continuous movement and lack of wired communication, Vladimir Grigoryevich Izotov maintained radio communication between the regiment's command post and the air defense department and the headquarters of the regiment's connection. Thanks to his hard and skillful work, the regiment promptly carried out all combat orders to provide troops on the offensive and on the march. On February 7, 1945, when the regiment reached the Oder River before establishing a wired connection. Comrade Izotov kept in touch with all units of the regiment, gave the regimental commander the opportunity to control the fire of the units," which ensured "the downing of two enemy aircraft. When crossing the Oder River on February 12, 1945, Comrade Izotov also crossed to the west bank of the river with his radio and kept in radio contact with the regiment's KP. His radio is always in good working order and is in full combat readiness. In battles with the German invaders and in carrying out any combat mission, he showed courage, resourcefulness and determination. He is worthy of a government award – the Order of the Patriotic War of the 2nd degree." Izotov Vladimir Grigoryevich died in battle, presumably buried in the village of Pereslavskoye, Zelenograd district.

7. Anatoly Mikhailovich Isaev was born in 1904 in Yegoryevsk.

In 1937, he moved with his family to Annino. He worked at a felt shoe factory, as a deputy accountant. He went to the front as a volunteer in 1941. He went missing in 1942 near Smolensk.

About 15 thousand defenders of Moscow and the Moscow region, who died of wounds in Sokolniki clinics, are buried at the Preobrazhenskoye cemetery. This is the largest military memorial in Moscow, where in 1956 the first eternal flame in the capital was lit from the eternal flame of the Field of Mars. Many names of the defenders of Moscow are to be found out. The work of the search teams does not stop for a minute.

Activities

1. Questions:

- Do you have any monuments in your schoolyard?
- Do you take care of any monuments to defenders of Motherland?

2. Project:

- Collect information about the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War who were born in your town/city.
- Tell the students of your school about their feats.

THE HISTORY OF THE DEFENDERS OF THE MOSCOW SKY

(САМЕРХАНОВ ТИМУР, 10 КЛАСС)



By October 12, 1941, in the 173rd aviation regiment of high-speed bombers of the 77th mixed aviation division, there was only one serviceable SB-2 aircraft of the Komsomol crew consisting of commander Yuri Tikhomirov, navigator Alexei Onchurov, radio operator Pavel Vorona.

On October 11, during a sortie, they were attacked by two fighters, but after shooting down one of the attackers and being damaged, they managed to land on the airfield. At night, the crew was assigned the task of bombing enemy tanks in the area of Yukhnov. The crew completed the task, but the aircraft was severely damaged by enemy anti-aircraft fire. A shell exploded inside the cockpit, A. Onchurov was killed by shrapnel, the pilot Yu. Tikhomirov was seriously injured, but managed to turn the burning plane over the Warsaw highway and take it to the departure airfield in the Ostafiev area. Communication with the crew was interrupted.

In the early 60s, housing construction began on the territory of the former village of Chertanovo. On August 31, 1968, when laying an electric cable between the buildings of house No. 10 on Kirovogradskaya Street, the excavator bucket removed a piece of the aircraft skin with a star. Two aircraft engines, mangled propellers, and side machine guns were removed from the ground. The remains of the cockpit equipment, the pilots' equipment, rusted cartridges and the remains of one of the crew members were manually dug up.

Pioneers and Komsomol members of school No. 629 and the Council of Veterans of the microdistrict took up the search work. They established the number of the military unit, the names of the crew members, found and invited the relatives of the victims to Moscow.

An obelisk with the names of the heroes was erected at the place of the death of the heroes in Chertanovo in 1970. And on May 9, 1995, a memorial was opened at the place of the death of the crew - a vertically placed metal wing of an airplane with a red star, an obelisk with a memorial plaque telling about the heroic crew, and a second twisted SB propeller. The grave of the crew commander A. Onchurov is also located nearby.

The names of the Heroes will remain in our memory forever.

1. Discuss with your classmates the importance of protecting your homeland and the need to fight fascism.
2. Find information and complete a project about the defenders of our country.

Activities

KOIDA ANATOLY IVANOVICH IS AN INTERNATIONALIST WARRIOR

(ШАПОВАЛ АРТЕМИЙ, 8 КЛАСС)



Anatoly Ivanovich was born on August 7, 1947 in the village of Plosk, Pyatikhatsky district, Dnipropetrovsk region (Ukraine).

In 1968, he graduated from the Moscow Higher Border Command School with a degree in Combined Arms Officer. In 1993, Anatoly Koida graduated from the Faculty of Law of the Makhtumkuli Turkmen State University.

He served on the border, served in Afghanistan during a special operation conducted by the USSR.

Anatoly Ivanovich talks about this period of his life: "The most important thing is that I believed in the people with whom I had to fight together. I haven't met a single coward. Representatives of all nationalities of the USSR were like a single family. As one, risking their lives, they helped out their comrade and commander, the soldiers showed courage and heroism. We were united by the military brotherhood, and now we meet on holidays with tears in our eyes. We remember our younger years and the events of the past, our comrades who laid down their heads on Afghan soil, visit their graves and relatives. I'm proud of my guys. After the war, I began to appreciate life more."

After retiring, he joined the veteran organization of the Chertanovo Yuzhnoye district. Soon Anatoly Ivanovich was elected deputy chairman, where he was engaged in patriotic and educational work in schools.

Today he is also the chairman of the Council of Veterans of War, Labor, the Armed Forces, Law enforcement agencies and Pensioners of the Chertanovo Yuzhnoye district. Anatoly Ivanovich comes to our school in the Days of Military Glory of our country.



Activities

1. Questions:

- Do you know the veterans who participated in the military conflict on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in 1979-1989?
- Do veterans who participated in the military conflict in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan come to your school?

2. Project:

- Do the project about Afghan heroes.
- There are a lot of films about the war in Afghanistan. Watch one of them and tell the classmates about the plot, the heroes, and the feats. What does the film teach the children?

MARKELOV VLADIMIR ANDREEVICH IS HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

(ЛАПИН ТИМОФЕЙ, 8 КЛАСС)



Markelov Vladimir Andreevich was born on May 30, 1925 in the village of Novaya Podbelka, Melekessky district, Ulyanovsk region. He was drafted into the army in January 1943.

Vladimir Andreevich began his military career in June 1944. Vladimir Markelov was a marksman of the 300th Guards Rifle Regiment.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was awarded for the participation in the group feat of 12 Guards paratroopers in crossing the Svir River and the courage and bravery shown at the same time on June 21, 1944. Vladimir Markelov was one of the fighters of that detachment. He participated in demonstration actions with scarecrows to simulate crossing the river in order to open the enemy's fire system during artillery training during the breakthrough of enemy defenses on the Svir River near the city of Lodeynoye Pole (Leningrad region) on June 21, 1944 as part of a group of fighters. When the boat crashed, he swam across the river, broke into a coastal trench, and destroyed several enemy soldiers, contributing to the crossing of the river by the battalion.

After the war, Vladimir Andreevich continued to serve in the army. He graduated from the Ulyanovsk Tank College in 1949 and the Military-Political Academy in 1960. He worked as a teacher at the Military Academy. Dzerzhinsky. Since 1986, Colonel Markelov has been in reserve.

V.A. Markelov was awarded the Orders of Lenin, the Patriotic War of the 1st degree, "For service to the Motherland in the Armed Forces of the USSR" of the 3rd degree, "Badge of Honor", medals. He was Honorary citizen of the city of Lodeynoye Pole.

On March 18, 2009, Vladimir Andreevich Markelov, Hero of the Soviet Union, a participant of the Great Patriotic War, a veteran of the Armed Forces, died. He came to our school several times.



1. Questions:

- What exploits did you read about during the Great Patriotic War? Tell your classmates about them.
- Did your family participate in the war?

Activities

2. Project:

- Collect information and complete a project about your family members who participated in the Great Patriotic War.

PLATONOVA VERA VASILYEVNA AND VINOKUROVA NINA IVANOVNA ARE DEFENDERS OF THE MOTHERLAND

(САМЕРХАНОВ ТИМУР, 10 КЛАСС)



Developments in military technology, like the world-famous Katyusha rocket launcher, anti-aircraft gun “Zenitka” and Shturmovik bomber, were important. Without the extraordinary courage, determination and endurance of Soviet people, the victory would hardly have been possible.

Young girls, anti-aircraft gunners of the 155th division of the People's militia, defended the sky over Moscow. They defended it, although they themselves fell in battle. Many of them are not even eighteen years old.

The monument “Zenitka” to women-anti-aircraft gunners of the Division 155, who fought in national troops there is not far from Varshavskaya Road. It was built on May 10, 2010.

An automatic 5-charge anti-aircraft gun of 30 mm caliber stands on a high pedestal and recalls the terrible days of the war, the dead soldiers of the 155th Infantry Division of the People's militia of Moscow in 1941.



The defensive line around Moscow near the MKAD was practically built in the autumn of 1941 and since October it has been filled with troops, which were not touched until the end of December 1941. Only after that, they were used as fresh reserves for the development of a counteroffensive.

However, in the spring and summer of 1942, construction began with renewed vigor, and the already built lines were maintained in combat readiness. Some of the borders were built anew, some were rebuilt.

There are many evidences of this terrible war left in Bitsevsky Park. Walking through the park, you can find these artifacts of the war – pillboxes.

School No. 629 stands on the site where the anti-aircraft battery of the 155th Infantry Division of the People's militia was located, in which Platonova Vera Vasilyevna and Vinokurova Nina Ivanovna served.

The anti-aircraft gunners, Vera Vasilyevna Platonova and Nina Ivanovna Vinokurova, were buried at the Orekhovsky cemetery.

Years, decades will pass. New generations will come. The heroes will live forever in human memory.



- Explore your area and collect information about the monuments dedicated to the soldiers who fell in the defense of our Homeland.
- Take a tour of the places of military glory for the students of your school.

Activities

BOTYAN ALEXEY NIKOLAEVICH

(АЗАРОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА, 8 КЛАСС)

Botyan Alexey Nikolaevich

The legendary scout, Hero of the Russian Federation, **Botyan Alexey Nikolaevich** lived in Moscow, in the Nagorny district. He is well known for saving the most beautiful European city of Krakow from destruction by the German fascists during the Great Patriotic War, in 1945.

Alexey Botyan was born on February 10, 1917 in the territory of Western Belarus, which in March 1921 became part of Poland. In 1939, he joined the Polish Army and fought against the German fascists. During this period, he destroyed three Junkers. In September 1939, the western territories of Belarus joined the USSR. In 1940, Botyan went to Moscow and entered the NKVD Higher School. He was preparing to work in the territories occupied by the enemy.

Botyan fought for Moscow, destroyed German trains with the partisans. In 1943, he led an operation in the town of Ovruch, where 80 German officers were killed. In 1945, he carried out the main operation of his life and saved the historical center of Krakow from destruction. In 1967, the writer Julian Semenov wrote the novel "Major Whirlwind" about this fact. In the same year, director Yevgeny Tashkov made a film based on this novel.

After the end of the Great Patriotic War, Alexey Botyan continued his service in foreign intelligence as an illegal intelligence agent. He solved important tasks in Germany, Czechoslovakia and other European countries. He was collecting the most important information for our country. Many of his operations are still a state secret. After completing his service abroad, Botyan began training KGB special forces officers.

It should be noted that Alexey Nikolaevich had excellent intellectual and physical shape. When he was 90, he was still playing volleyball. At the age of 95, he was an excellent shooter. And at the age of 100, he played chess well. When he was 102, he was included in the Russian Guinness Book of Records as the oldest Hero of the Russian Federation. Alexey Botyan has been awarded many state awards of the Russian Federation and foreign countries.

Botyan died on February 13, 2020 at the age of 103 and was buried in the Alley of Heroes of the Troekurov cemetery. Alexey Botyan will forever be remembered in the history of our country as a legendary scout and a great patriot.

**ACTIVITY**

1. Why should we remind the heroes of World War II?
2. What did Alexey Botyan do for the Motherland?
3. What helped Alexey Botyan to live to be 100 years old?

THINK

Do you know the names of heroes of your city?
If you met one of the Heroes of World War II, who would it be?
What questions would you ask him?

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER, RUDENKOV ALEKSEY ALEKSEEVICH, FOUGHT AGAINST THE FASCISTS

(ПЯТЧИЦ УЛЬЯНА, 7 КЛАСС)



People have always dreamed about a world without wars. But it is very difficult to follow this dream.

The Second World War was the largest military conflict in history. The rise of Hitler and Nazi Germany in late 1930s brought unimaginable suffering to millions of people. Hitler was defeated in 1945 but, without doubt, Russia and the whole of the Soviet Union paid the highest price for the victory.

Every family has a hero who defended our country from the fascist invaders. My great-grandfather Rudenkov Aleksey Alekseevich participated in the Great Patriotic War too.

My great-grandfather was born on 03.28.1921 in the Yaroslavl region in the village of Veska. He graduated from elementary school in the village of Elezarovo.

"When the war began, I was 19 years old, before the war I graduated from regimental school. We were sent straight from the army to the war. I fought very simply and very terribly", - Aleksey Alekseevich told us about the war.

He was a signalman. He served the infantry regiment of 1913.

He ended the war in Bulgaria. When he returned home, he got married. He had two daughters, one of whom was my grandmother Lyudmila Alekseevna Kuzmina.

He died on August 9, 2001.



Activities

- Fill out the form about your ancestor who participated in the Great Patriotic War and tell your classmates about him.

Name	
The day of birth	
The place of birth	
Life during the war	
Awards	
Died in	
The place of death	

A SUBMARINER, MAN OF AMAZING DESTINY

(ХРОМОВ КОНСТАНТИН, 9 КЛАСС)



David Mironovich Dubman was born on October 5, 1924 in the city of Zhytomyr, Ukrainian SSR. Named by David in honor of his uncle, who was a communist, a fighter of the Shchors division. When David was very young, he moved with his parents to the Moscow region.

In 1941, David Mironovich graduated from the 9th grade. The Great Patriotic War caught him as a 16-year-old teenager in Moscow. In the Sokolniki

military enlistment office, thanks to the certificate of the Malakhov School of snipers, he was enlisted as the commander of a platoon of battalion intelligence.

David Mironovich took his first fight near the Belarusian city of Zhlobin. The fighting took place with heavy losses of personnel, they had to retreat through the Bryansk and Smolensk forests, defend themselves.

In the battle for Moscow, D.M. Dubman was wounded and sent to a hospital in Kazan. David Mironovich was treated in the hospital for four and a half months.

After the hospital, in March 1942, David Mironovich was enrolled in the 10th grade of the ninth special school of the Red Army Air Forces. This enrollment was due to the order of the Supreme Commander of the USSR Armed Forces, I. V. Stalin: to return to aviation all those who were related to it.

There is the front again - the 714th separate Bucharest Order of Bogdan Khmelnytsky aviation regiment of the Fifth Air Army, which was the part of the Second Ukrainian Front, created on October 20, 1943. In August 1944, he participated in the liberation of Moldavia and Romania. He participated in the liberation of Hungary, a significant part of Czechoslovakia, and Austria. In May 1945, the front's formations took part in the defeat of the enemy in Czechoslovakia.

He was awarded the orders of the Red Star, the Red Banner, the Patriotic War II degree, and the medals: "For the defense of Moscow", "For the capture of Budapest", "For the capture of Vienna" and other high awards.

Even at the age of 10, being carried away by the novels of Jules Verne, David Mironovich told all his family: "I will become a submariner!" The boy's dream came true after the war. D. Dubman received a referral to the F.E.Dzerzhinsky Higher Naval School. He graduated from the college with honors in 1949 and received the right to choose a fleet and a ship. He chose the Pacific Fleet and submarines.

The last step on the way to realizing the dream of becoming a captain was the higher officer classes of scuba diving. David Mironovich graduated from them in 1953, as always, with honors. D.M. Dubman served in the Pacific Ocean, the Black and Baltic Seas.

D.M. Dubman made a huge contribution to the education of the younger generation, starting in 1968 until the last years of his life; he carried out a lot of fruitful work on the patriotic education of students and often came to our school.

David Mironovich Dubman died on July 7, 2019; he was buried at the Kotlyakovsky cemetery in Moscow.



Activities

1. Read the text about David Mironovich Dubman and complete the form:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupations	
Awards	
Post-war occupation	
Died in	

2. Project:

- Collect information about the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War who were born in your town/city. Tell the classmates about them.
- Give a Lesson of Courage to the students of your school.

DEFENDER OF THE VIETNAMESE SKY – NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH KOLESNIK

(БАЕВА МАРИНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)



The destinies of people, as well as the destinies of peoples and states, are interconnected. Our Victory in the Great Patriotic War has its continuation in the Victory of Vietnam.

Nikolai Nikolaevich Kolesnik of the Guards, senior sergeant of the reserve, served in the Soviet Army from 1963 to 1966. From July 1965 to March 1966, he participated in combat operations in Vietnam. He was the commander of the launcher - deputy platoon commander, platoon commander of the launch battery b 236, then b 285 of the anti-aircraft missile and cannon complex of the Vietnamese People's Army.

Nikolay Nikolaevich was born on 01/28/1943 in the village of Baza, Borovsky district, Kharkiv region. In 1959 he graduated from Gorlovka secondary School No. 12, in 1961 – Technical School No. 15, then worked as an electrician-adjuster of automation of mine lifting installations.

Nikolai Nikolaevich tells about his service in Vietnam in his book "THE SECRET BEHIND SEVEN SEALS".

"The Vietnam War... The further the time and events that you had to be a direct participant in go into the past, the more clearly you understand their historical significance. And then none of us even thought about it. When journalists ask me today how you feel about those events and your participation in the Vietnam War, I answer that we participated in that brutal war on the side of the Vietnamese people, who stood up for their homeland and waged a just struggle for their freedom and independence of the country. By providing military assistance to repel air aggression, we carried out our combat mission with the firm conviction that we were doing a worthy and noble deed. Thanks to the help of the Soviet Union, Vietnam stood up and won – the war is over".



N.N. Kolesnik attends our school together with other veterans. The main task of veterans today is to carefully convey to young people the invaluable traditions of military friendship. At the meetings, the children listen with great interest to the stories of veterans about the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, about hard military labor, about their comrades – Vietnamese rocket men, with whom they had to endure the joy of victories and the bitterness of losses...

After all, our peoples have one common goal – to build a society of social justice, and the people cannot be deceived, they are always for justice.

In 1994, N.N. Kolesnik was elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Interregional Public Organization of Veterans of the Vietnam War. He was awarded the Order of the Red Banner, the Silver Star "Public Recognition", Peter the Great I art. St. Prince Alexander Nevsky II art., the Vietnamese Order of Friendship and twelve medals, including "Combat Veteran", "Veteran of Labor", "For strengthening the military community", "For Military Valor", the Vietnamese medal of Friendship, as well as the signs "Warrior Internationalist", "Veteran of the Troops Air defense" of the USSR and Vietnam.

Activities

1. Questions:

- What do you know about the Great Patriotic War in Vietnam?
- Who participated in the Vietnam War?
- What is the role of the Soviet military in the Vietnam War?
- How did the Soviet Union help the government of Ho Chi Minh?
- Did you read the book "THE SECRET BEHIND SEVEN SEALS"?

2. Project:

- Find information about the Great Patriotic War in Vietnam and compare it with the Great Patriotic War in the Soviet Union.
- Invite veterans of the Vietnam War and discuss with them the importance of protecting your homeland from invaders.
- Analyze why such two "great powers" as France and the United States were defeated in the wars (1946 - 1975) in Indochina in the second half of the 20th century – the most protracted and bloody conflicts.

GEORGY ROMANOVICH ANDREEV

(СЕМУШКИНА ОКСАНА ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)



Georgy Romanovich Andreev, an honorary veteran who fought in the battalions of Podolsk cadets, turned 100 years old! He went through a heroic military path and, looking at his chest covered with orders and medals. You understand that this man was born on May 6, the day of St. George the Victorious, and he was named after this holy man.

He was born on May 6, 1913 in the village of Krasnaya Gorka, Tver province, in a peasant family. In 1934 Georgy served in the convoy troops in Yaroslavl, later as a personal guard for the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Maxim Litvinov, then for Vyacheslav Molotov, with whom they had good relationships. In June 1941, Georgy was a cadet at the Podolsk College.

On October 5, he was sent to the front as a supervisor of the formed company of Podolsk cadets. Then, in the autumn of 1941, these soldiers held back the onslaught of the Nazis at the cost of their lives near Yukhnov in the area of Maloyaroslavets. Georgy Romanovich recalls how they were alerted and sent to defend Maloyaroslavets at three o'clock in the morning on October 5, 1941. They were tasked with blocking the path of the Germans in the Ilyinsky combat area until the reserves came up. For three weeks, the cadets fought off repeated attacks by the fascists, giving the reformed units the opportunity to consolidate the defense of Moscow and keep the enemy out of the capital. They, yesterday's boys, did not know at all about the war.

Georgy Romanovich remembers how they disembarked from the train at the Linen Factory near Maloyaroslavets and decided to take a break at the edge of the forest. AN-2, a small aircraft, flew over them, and the cadets waved at him. The plane turned out to be a fascist and opened fire on them. "We haven't fought yet, but there were already wounded in the company", says Georgy Romanovich, "and then, at the Linen Factory, we swore an oath, not to let the Germans into Moscow.

Podolsk cadets became famous for not allowing the enemy to conquer Moscow. His combat path did not end soon, as part of the 43rd army. He freed Smolensk, Kiev from the fascists. He was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, 15 medals. In peacetime, Georgy Romanovich, working as a master of high-voltage equipment. He traveled all over the country. Since 2005, he has been living in the Chertanovo Yuzhnoye district with his wife Tamara Alekseevna, a war veteran. They have been going through life hand in hand for 65 years!

Key words

chest -грудь

no coincidence -не случайно

a peasant family-крестьянская семья

as a foreman -старшина

disembarked -высадились

Activities

Read again and mark the statements Y(Yes) or N(No)

1. He was born on May 6, 1913 in the village of Annino,
2. On October 5, he was sent to the front as a seaman.
3. For five weeks, the cadets fought off repeated attacks.
4. Podolsk cadets became famous for the battle of Moscow.
5. His wife is Tamara Alekseevna, a war veteran.

LEV NIKOLAEVICH SHEVNIN IS A HERO OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR AND A MEMBER OF THE UNION OF ARTISTS

(ПОЖАРИСКАЯ КСЕНИЯ, 9 КЛАСС)



Lev Nikolaevich Shevnin was born on June 28, 1923 in the city of Kirov. In 1941, he graduated from ten classes and at the same time from the Kirov Regional Aero Club. In September 1941, with a group of graduates of the aero club, he was sent to the aviation pilot school in Georgia. Here he began flying combat training and combat aircraft: UTI-4, I-16, LAGG-3-M, P-39 fighter aircraft. At the flight school, L.N. Shevnin was awarded the rank of "junior lieutenant". In January 1944, front-line service began. Lev Nikolaevich was enrolled in the 53rd Guards Order of Lenin and Alexander Nevsky Fighter Aviation Regiment. Since March 1944, as part of the 1st Belorussian Front, he participated in the Bobruisk offensive, the Vistula-Oder offensive, and the battles for Berlin.

He flew out to escort bombers and attack aircraft, for reconnaissance. During the war, he flew 87 combat missions, shot down 2 enemy aircraft alone and one in pairs. G. A. Chechelnitsky recalls: "Lieutenant Antonov flew to the area for reconnaissance for the second time in a day. The four of senior Lieutenant Polegaev, in which Antonov was leading the pair, flew up to Arnswalde at a low altitude. The scouts were assigned the task of finding German tanks at all costs. They have already traveled the areas along and across in different courses, and resorted to onboard weapons in suspicious places. It's all in vain. Tracks of caterpillars are nowhere to be seen. So there are no tanks. But the pilots knew about the cunning techniques of the enemy in the early years of the war, its false airfields with semi-camouflaged mock-ups of aircraft, traces of taxiing. Lit tar barrels or the same burning mock-ups of airplanes - all this was supposed to indicate the results of our raid.

Indeed, walking at low altitude, Antonov found what he was looking for. On the road, although carefully cleaned by a grader, there were tracks leading to the forest. There were several dozen tanks hiding there. The second round cost Antonov dearly. Camouflaged anti-aircraft guns opened fire. The plane suddenly began to obey the pilot badly. The steering wheel and elevator were damaged. But the engine kept running. Antonov turned around and began to transmit a report to the KP. At that moment, he saw two German planes. The Fokkers apparently took off very close and aimed at the downed fighter. Antonov's wingman, Second Lieutenant Shevnin, jumped forward and attacked the enemy planes, taking them aside.



Polegaev's couple was the first to return to the airfield. She conducted reconnaissance west of Arnswalde, where she also found a cluster of tanks. Shevnin soon returned, and a few minutes later the fourth plane appeared. Antonov landed with difficulty. When the shell-shocked pilot was transferred to an ambulance, he looked at his wife with an encouraging look and said: "Alive and well. And my legs will go soon. Thanks to Shevnin..."

Shevnin L.N. took part in the liberation of the territory of Belarus, Poland, in the battles in Germany and the storming of Berlin. Victory Day was celebrated on May 8, 1945 in the town of Marino in Germany. He was awarded the Orders of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree and 25 medals: "For the liberation of Warsaw", "For the capture of Berlin", "For the victory over Germany", "Veteran of the Armed Forces of the USSR", etc.

At the age of 45, he began painting. He has held 7 solo exhibitions, participated in more than 120 group exhibitions. L.N. Shevnin's works are on permanent display at the Russian Foundation of War Veteran Artists at the Central Museum of the Great Patriotic War. The museum of school 629 also has a collection of paintings by Lev Nikolaevich.



Lev Nikolaevich was a member of the Council of Veterans of the primary organization No. 11 of the Chertanovo Yuzhnoye district and a frequent guest of the school 629, he often met with students at the Courage lessons.

Lev Nikolaevich passed away on June 13, 2017.

Activities

1. Read the text about Lev Nikolaevich Shevnin and complete the form:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupations	
Awards	
Post-war occupation	
Died in	

2. Project:

- Collect information about the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War who were born in your town/city. Tell the classmates about them.
- Give a Lesson of Courage to the students of your school.

MONUMENT TO THE FEMALE HEROES OF THE DEFENSE OF MOSCOW

(СИГАЕВА СОФИЯ, 9 КЛАСС)



A monument to women who built defensive lines in Moscow and the Moscow region during the Great Patriotic War has been solemnly unveiled in the Chertanovo district. Women did a great job in the rear. The workers suffered from hunger and cold, worked 12-14 hours a day, huddled where and how they had to, but did everything to prevent the capture of the capital by the fascists. Bombs rained down on their heads, but

they did not stop their heroic selfless work for a minute. Leaflets were dropped from enemy reconnaissance planes flying at low altitude, calling for them to stop the construction of defensive structures and run away in panic. Some of these leaflets were even composed in verse form. So, one of them, dropped near the construction of an anti-tank ditch on the southwestern approaches to the capital, read:

"Muscovite citizens, do not dig these dimples!

Our tanks will arrive and you will be buried in dimples!"

The women, children and teenagers who worked on the construction of defensive structures did not have any combat weapons. They had only shovels, picks and crowbars, with which they stubbornly hammered the ground near Moscow, which was already beginning to freeze. Dozens of them died under shelling, from hunger and backbreaking work, from serious illnesses and lack



of necessary medicines. Their main weapon was great fortitude, indomitable courage and faith in our ultimate victory. In a fantastically short period, they dug tens of kilometers of trenches and trenches in which our soldiers and commanders could stay alive the despite and fight for victory. Vaunted German tanks forever stuck in deep ditches.

Our women have shown themselves to be brave, strong and loyal defenders of the motherland. Their contribution to the overall victory over the Nazi troops in the Battle for Moscow is difficult to overestimate

Answer the questions

What did the women do to prevent the capture of the capital?

In what ways did the invaders try to break the will to resist our women?

What did women use to build defensive structures?

Discuss

Have you ever met people who participated in the war? Do you think a war changes people a lot? Do people become better or worse when in war?

HERO OF RUSSIA AND GRADUATE OF OUR SCHOOL - DMITRY SERKOV

(БАЕВА МАРИНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)



Dmitry Alexandrovich Serkov was born on September 26, 1981, in Ryazan. He was a Russian service member, captain, commander of the assault group of the 1st platoon of the 1st group of the 1st Red Banner Special Purpose Detachment "Vityaz" of the Separate Orders of Lenin and the October Revolution of the Red Banner Operational Division of the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia.

On August 2, 2007, Dmitry Serkov died during a combat mission near the village of Kadirkent in the Sergokalinsky district of Dagestan. He was awarded Hero of the Russian Federation (2007, posthumously).

In the submission for awarding Serov the title of Hero of Russia, it was said: "Since January 2005, Captain D. A. Serkov has repeatedly participated in the liquidation of illegal armed gangs in the North Caucasus region. During this time, he completed more than 98 service and combat missions, of which he led search teams 63 times, and was part of support groups 35 times. All the tasks performed by Captain Serkov were highly effective and were always rated "excellent" by the command of the detachment and the command of the Joint Group of Troops (forces) on the territory of the North Caucasus region."



On March 18, 2022, a bust of Serkov was unveiled at School No. 629 in Moscow.



Our school has a unit of Unarmy named after Dmitry Serkov. The Unarmy squad at our school holds a variety of events: from military sports competitions to participation in social projects. They study the basics of military training, the history of our country and take part in public work. In addition, the students from the Unarmy study well and are always ready to help veterans, the elderly, the disabled and the weak.

Activities

1. Questions:

- Does your school have such a hero and a squad named after him?
- Why do real heroes sacrifice their lives for other people?
- Who can be called a real hero?

2. Project:

- Collect information about the Heroes of Russia who were born in your town/city.
- Tell the students of your school about their feats.

ALEXANDER SERGEEVICH CHUFISTOV IS THE HEROIC HEADMASTER OF THE SCHOOL

(ИВУШКИНА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА, 10 КЛАСС)

Alexander Sergeevich Chufistov, a graduate of the school, a deputy, died while performing his civic duty in a special military operation. The whole life of the hero is directly connected with work for the benefit and development of Russia.

After graduating from school, he completed military service, graduated from the pedagogical university, joined the school as a history teacher, and subsequently took the position of director of school No. 1794 in Moscow.

In September 2022, Alexander Chufistov decided to volunteer for a special military operation.

“Defending the country is a normal male task”, said Alexander. When asked if it is scary, Alexander nods in agreement: it is difficult to get used to artillery and tank attacks. But the task of the fighters is to react in a timely manner. Special attention is paid to working with unmanned aerial vehicles. Alexander Sergeevich said that school knowledge in geometry and physics was very useful, in some cases they can save lives.

In February 2024, the commander of a motorized rifle company, Senior Lieutenant Alexander Chufistov, died heroically while performing assigned combat missions. He was awarded the Order of Courage, medals "For Bravery", "For military valor".



The Hero's Desk was opened at the school headed by Alexander Sergeevich.

Activities

1. Questions:

- Do you have any teachers in your school who defended our homeland?
- Do you think it is important to remember the people who died heroically defending their land?
- What do you think about the Hero's Desk project?

2. Project:

- Collect information about the Heroes who were born in your town/city or studied at your school.

SERGEI VLADIMIROVICH ARTEMOV

(ВАЛЯЕВА ЮЛИЯ, 9 КЛАСС)



Sergey Vladimirovich Artemov was born on October 20, 1997 in Moscow. In September 2005, he entered the 1st grade of school No. 1245 in the Chertanovo-Yuzhnoye district. After graduating from the 4th grade in 2009, he decided to transfer to school No. 1770 "Moscow Cadet Music Corps". During his studies, he proved himself on the positive side and took an active part in the life of the cadet corps. In 2012, he was awarded the commemorative badge "15 years of cadet education in Moscow". He repeatedly took part in solemn marches on Red Square dedicated to the celebration of the anniversaries of the Historical Parades on November 7, 1941, for which in 2012, 2013 and 2014 he was awarded commemorative medals to the "Participant of the solemn March".

SERGEI VLADIMIROVICH ARTEMOV

20.10.1997-27.05.2022

In 2015, he was awarded the jubilee badge "95 years of the Cheka-KGB-FSB" for the implementation of a computer science project at the Central Border Museum of the FSB of Russia and the development of patriotic education. Sergey had thanks for his active work on the implementation of the IT project "Review-Characteristic" from the Central Museum of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in 2014-2015. Being the commander of the First department, Artemov S.V. participated in the concert activities of the cadet corps (trumpet), in trips with the orchestra abroad of the Russian Federation and performances in Moscow.

In October 2019, Artyomov took part in a military-patriotic action dedicated to the memory of the feat of the personnel of a Separate cadet regiment formed based on the Moscow Red Banner Infantry School named after the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, who heroically proved themselves in the Battle of Moscow in 1941. This action consists in repeating the 85-kilometer march, for which he was awarded the badge "March of the Kremlin Cadets". Having successfully graduated from the above-mentioned school in 2020, Sergey Vladimirovich was sent for further service to the position of commander of a separate grenade launcher platoon of the Second motorized rifle battalion of military unit 35390 in the Sakhalin region, the city of Aniva. During the battle, Sergei skillfully led the actions of his subordinates, showing courage and heroism. Under his leadership, the unit repelled the enemy's counterattack and held its positions. During the retreat, the enemy began to use artillery weapons on the positions of Sergei's unit.

He completed his combat mission, but, unfortunately, received mine-explosive wounds incompatible with life. During the SVO on the territory of the LPR and the DPR on May 29, 2022, Sergei died heroically.

For his bravery and courage, Senior Lieutenant Artemov Sergey Vladimirovich was awarded the state award "Order of Courage" (posthumously). He permanently enrolled in the list of personnel of military unit 35390 as a hero. He was buried at the "Pantheon of Defenders of the Fatherland" Federal War Memorial. Unarmets planted a tree on the Walk of Fame in Pokrovsky Park in honor of Sergei Vladimirovich Artemov, Hero of Russia.

FELITSYN BORIS NIKOLAEVICH

(УВАРОВА АСЯ, 10 КЛАСС)

There were two more rowan trees in Pokrovsky Park: the planting of trees took place with a special and reverent mission – to perpetuate the memory of the fighters who stood up for the Fatherland in the zone of a special military operation and did not return.

The place was chosen not by chance, so that there would be greater cross-country traffic. Pokrovsky Park is the center of attraction for residents of the Chertanovo Yuzhnoye district and its guests.



Boris Nikolaevich Felitsyn worked as a social pedagogue, helped in Sunday school, and raised five children. When the mobilization began, he decided that he had to be on the front line. He fought with dignity. And on November 30, 2022, he died.



In the Svatovo-Kupyansk direction, near the village of Makeyevka (LNR), the platoon of senior Sergeant Boris Feltsman held the line for seventeen days, preventing sabotage and reconnaissance groups exceeding in strength several times to break through the defenses and advance deep into our rear. In one of the last battles, on November 30, 2022, the platoon was subjected to massive mortar and tank fire, in which the Guard sergeant was seriously wounded, but for another four hours he commanded the platoon and fired back at the advancing enemy groups, bleeding. Thanks to the skillful command and personal courage of the guard, Senior Sergeant Felitsyn Boris Nikolaevich, the line was not surrendered.

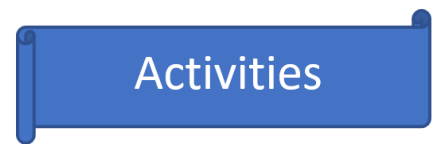
Posthumously, Senior Sergeant Boris Felitsyn was awarded the Order of Courage. The tree in his honor was planted by Vera Panarina's wife and children: Nikolai and Sophia. Now the Walk of Fame will remind descendants of the exploits of our heroes. Eternal glory and eternal memory to the people!

1. Questions:

- More and more soldiers and civilians are dying in Ukraine, protecting the world from fascism. Do you know their names?
- Is it necessary to perpetuate the memory of the fighters who stood up for the defense of the Fatherland in the zone of a special military operation and did not return?

2. Project:

- Collect information about the Heroes of a special military operation who were born in your town/city and did not return.
- Tell the students of your school about their feats.



"RED DIRECTOR" IVAN LIKHACHEV

(ПОЧКИН ВАСИЛИЙ, 10 КЛАСС)



Ivan Alekseevich Likhachev (1896-1956) was a Soviet statesman, one of the organizers of the automobile industry of the USSR.

He was born in the settlement of Ozyorenskaya, Tula province. In 1926, he was appointed director of the Moscow Automobile Plant (ZIS), and worked in this position for 13 years.

In 1939-1940, he held the post of People's Commissar of medium-sized mechanical engineering of the USSR. From 1940 to 1950, he was again the head of the ZIS.

In 1950-1953, he was the director of Aviation Plant No. 41 (now the Moscow Machine—Building Plant Avangard).

In 1953-1956, he served as Minister of Motor Transport and Highways of the USSR.

Ivan Alekseevich Likhachev, who stood at the origins of the Soviet automobile industry, left a good mark on himself in the history of the USSR. His fate is an example of how a nugget from the people can affect the lives of millions of people.

In 1926, he came to a factory that produced less than 350 cars per year and said, "Our goal is 4,000 cars per year." When this number began to seem real, Likhachev announced a new goal of 25,000 cars per year.

And in 1934, his company began to produce 65 cars per DAY.

In 1941-42, organizing the evacuation of production and resuming work in new places, Ivan Alekseevich, in fact, became the founder of such strategically important enterprises for the country as Ulyanovsk Automobile, Miass Automotive (UralAZ), Chelyabinsk forging and pressing, Shadrinsky automobile assembly plants.



Always cheerful, fit, with a clear head, Likhachev managed to do everything. And in every person, his example aroused a desire to overcome difficulties, opened up unprecedented reserves of will and efficiency. Likhachev spent several hours a day in the workshops, and went first of all to the masters, old workers. And always after his visits, something was redone, updated, built. He did not allow anyone to calm down.

Ivan Alekseevich Likhachev not only cared about production, but was also interested in the life of his employees. In the Annino area, many factory workers received comfortable housing, and their children attended school 629.



Project

Learn more about the history of your neighborhood, complete a project about its famous residents past, and present.

MIKHAIL YANGEL - A LIFE DEDICATED TO ROCKETS

(ГОРШКОВА АРИНА, 8 КЛАСС)

Nowadays cosmonautics is one of the world's leading industries. Humanity explores faraway planets and sends there many devices. Even a film was made in space last year! It is merit of many famous people of the past like Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, Yuri Gagarin and Sergey Korolyev as well. But there was another person who made a huge contribution in this area but was classified so people know much less about him – a rocket scientist Mikhail Kuzmich Yangel.



He was born in 1911 in Zyryanova village (Irkutsk region) in a big family. Mikhail moved to one of his elder brother to Moscow after finishing the sixth grade. At the same time boy started working: he handed out newspapers. Then he worked at a textile fabric until he entered the Moscow University of Aviation. After the graduation, Mikhail went to a business trip to the USA where he learned American aircrafts technique. He pointed out that his purpose was not to copy foreign models, but to create better ones by his own. With the beginning of the World War II Yangel returned to Moscow and continued to construct planes at the aircraft factory.



After the end of the war the aims in aircrafting changed – now Yangel and his colleagues focused on a rocket science. For a long time Mikhail worked with another famous constructor Sergey Korolyev and they were friends. Two scientists took part in the first trip of a human into space on 12 of April, 1961. Besides it Mikhail led the creation of many rocket complexes, devices and satellites, such as R-36M. In this rocket complex he implemented a “mortar start” system of launching a rocket from under water. This system is still in use today.

Yangel took great part in space exploration. An asteroid, crater on the Moon and many streets in cities of the former USSR were named after him. There is one of these streets in Moscow, in the neighborhood Chertanovo.

Discuss:

- Do you think Yangel liked his homeland? Why do you think so?
- Do you know any other people from cosmonautics?
- Would you like to bind your life with this science?

Activity:

There are streets named after someone outstanding in every city. Find some information about yours and tell it to class.

ALYOSHINA NINA ALEXANDROVNA IS A FAMOUS ARCHITECT OF THE CITY OF MOSCOW

(МАКРИЦКАЯ АЛЕКСАНДРА, 7 КЛАСС)



Nina Alexandrovna Alyoshina is a Soviet and Russian architect, designer of ground and underground facilities of the Moscow Metro.

She was born on July 17, 1924 in Moscow. She graduated from the Moscow Architectural Institute in 1950.

Nina Alyoshina is the author of the projects of 19 metro stations; nine of them were

made together with N. K. Samoilova.

She began her career in the workshop of A. N. Dushkin, working on the project of the Novoslobodskaya station. She prepared drawings for the cladding of track walls and pylon plinths, for the decoration of openings and stained glass windows with metal, and her husband, artist Nikolai Ivanovich Alyoshin, helped P. D. Korin to make cardboard for stained glass windows.



Her favorite technique in the design of metro stations since the early 1970s has been the active use of metal.

She was appointed chief architect of the Serpukhovsko-Timiryazevskaya line in 1981, at the same time she actually headed the architectural

department of the Metrogiprotrans Institute. She was Chief architect of the Institute from 1985 to 1991.

Folk art is the theme of the small-scale single-arched station "Perovo".

The design of the Chertanovskaya station, opened in 1983, was dedicated to her teacher-mentor A. N. Dushkin.



The last work carried out in the Moscow Metro in 1995 was the Chkalovskaya station. To select blocks of facing stone – marble of the Nero drama variety – she personally went to the deposit in the north of Greece. She worked in Metrogiprotrans until the last days of her life. In the 1990s

- 2000s, she was actively engaged in the preparation of documentation on metro stations – architectural monuments for Moscow heritage. This status was



largely due to Alyoshina's efforts, 17 stations received this status. She died on November 17, 2012 in Moscow at the age of 88. She was buried at the Vvedenskoye cemetery next to her husband and daughter.

Activities

1. Read the text about Nina Alexandrovna Alyoshina and complete the form:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupations	
Famous for	
Awards	
Died in	

2. Project:

- Collect information about the great architects, artists, actors and other people of art who were born in your town/city. Tell the classmates about them.
- Why do people need art? Are you planning to link your future profession with art?

Study the works in which the heroes are people of art;

Identify similar characteristics of the characters;

Determine how the fate of representatives of creative professions develops depending on life values.

TSUPIKOV ANATOLY MIKHAILOVICH

(МАТЮК БОЖЕНА, 10 КЛАСС)



Anatoly Mikhailovich Tsupikov is the author of several inventions that have found application in the oil and gas industry, in the field of reconstruction and restoration of buildings.

“For me, science is about gaining knowledge and using it correctly. I have always strived and continue to strive for knowledge. I am proud that the result of my intellectual activity serves my country,” Tsupikov said.

Restorers began to actively use Anatoly Tsupikov's invention in the field of building reconstruction safety engineering. As a designer, he took part in the restoration of Moscow's cultural heritage objects. Anatoly Mikhailovich has a high level of professionalism in working with AutoCAD program and successfully applies his skills in building reconstruction projects.

He feels confident and comfortable in a team, especially with young colleagues, where he can share his experience and knowledge. His design solutions have been recognized as effective and successfully implemented in the reconstruction of such significant facilities as the First Grad Hospital, Catherine Hospital and various buildings in the Moscow Kremlin.

These projects have received positive feedback for their innovative approach and quality workmanship. Currently, the reconstruction of the building near Red Square is underway, where security solutions developed by Anatoly Mikhailovich are also being applied. His professionalism and creative approach to work make him a valuable specialist in the field of architecture and building design. The inventor Anatoly Tsupikov is the author of the following patents: power quick-release hinge joint, conductor for building structure assembly.

Activities

Questions:

- What patents is Tsupikov the author?
- Where are Anatoly Mikhailovich's inventions used?
- What industry does Tsupikov work in?

MY GRANDMOTHER DILYA IS A VETERAN OF LABOR

(МАКРИЦКАЯ АЛЕКСАНДРА, 7 КЛАСС)



My grandmother's name is Dilbar Zigangirovna Makritskaya (Zinnurova). She is 71 years old.

My grandmother was born in Tatarstan. In the Kamsko-Ustinsky district, in the village of Naberezhnye Chelny in 1953, on December 6. She studied for four grades in the village, and then from 5 to 10 she continue to study in the village of Bolshye Klari.

In 1974, my grandmother arrived in Moscow and got a job at the Moscow Mint. She had been working there for only 36 years and retired in 2010.

The Moscow Mint of Goznak is one of two operating mints in Russia manufacturing coins, medals and orders for the Russian Federation. It also carries out orders for coinage of foreign countries. Turners, millers, engravers, electroplators, electricians, plumbers,



storekeepers, stampers, economists, accountants work at this enterprise. The work is very difficult, responsible, but very interesting.

My grandmother is Hero of Communist labor.

1. Questions:

- Do you know where your grandparents worked?
- What are they famous for?
- Will you follow their professional path?

2. Project:

- Learn more about plants and factories in your district. Find out about the sought-after professions in your area. Make an atlas of the professions in your area.

OLGA ZAITSEVA IS A SPECTACULAR BIATHLETE IN A BLUE JUMPSUIT, PREFERABLY WITH THE FLAG OF RUSSIA

(БАЕВА МАРИНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)



Olga Alekseevna Zaitseva was born in May 16, 1978, Moscow. She is a Russian biathlete, two-time Olympic relay champion (2006 and 2010), three-time world champion, Honored Master of Sports of Russia, long-term leader of the Russian national team. Olga Zaitseva has eight medals at the World Championships, 75 World Cup medals, including 13 wins in individual and 16 in team races, as well as a small crystal globe in the mass start in 2005.

Zaitseva became interested in skiing since 1987, while studying at a secondary school 629 in Moscow. Following the example of her older sisters, she began studying at the Moscow Sports School No. 43.

She was included in the junior national team and went to the Junior World Championship in Kontiolahti, where she won a silver award. The following year, at the junior championship in Italy, she became the champion in the team race. In 1999, she was selected for the second national team. In 2000, Zaitseva was awarded the title of Master of Sports of international class; she made her debut in the European Cup. Zaitseva's successful debut in the World Cup allowed her to get to the 2002 Olympics, where she took part in the individual race.

Zaitseva collected a full set of medals – gold, silver and bronze and received the title of "Honored Master of Sports" at the end of the Biathlon World Championship. In the 2005-2007 season, she failed to become the best of the Russian national team at the end of the season, but won the first Olympic gold medal in her career.

In 2009, at the Pyeongchang World Championships, Zaitseva won the gold medal in the mass start. Thus, in four of the six races she won medals, two of them were gold. After the World Cup, Zaitseva won several more World Cup victories. As a result, she took sixth place in the overall general classification, showing the best result among Russian athletes.

In the 2009-2010 season, Zaitseva won a silver medal in the mass start and gold in the relay at the Vancouver Olympics. At the end of the season, she took eighth place in the overall World Cup standings. On December 16, 2011, she became the winner of the sprint race at the third stage of the World Cup in Hochfilzen. On December 17, 2011, Zaitseva became the winner of the 10-kilometer pursuit race in the third stage of the World Cup, without making a single miss on four firing lines.



On January 6, 2012, she took 3rd place in the sprint race at the fourth World Cup in Oberhof. On January 13, 2012, she won the 7.5-kilometer sprint race at the fifth stage of the World Cup in the Czech city of Nove-Mesto-on-Morava. On February 4, she took second place in the pursuit race at the seventh stage of the Biathlon World Cup in Holmenkollen.

Nowadays Zaitseva has been appointed acting head coach of the Russian women's biathlon team.

Olga Alekseevna often comes to our school № 629 and tells the children what they need to do to achieve their goals in life and become successful. That is probably why a lot of boys and girls at our school are engaged in biathlon and become famous athletes.

Activities

1. Read the text about Olga Alekseevna Zaitseva and complete the form:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupation	
Interests	
Famous for	
Awards	

2. Project:

- Collect information about the greatest sportsmen who were born in your town/city. Tell the classmates about them.
- Find out what sports the children in your area do and make an atlas of these sports activities.

NOVIKOVA SVETLANA ANATOLYEVNA IS A SKILLED ARCHER

(САХХОБА АЛЕНА, 9 КЛАСС)



Novikova (Kondrashenko) Svetlana Anatolyevna is an International Master of Sports in block archery. She was born on April 13, 1981 in Moscow. She received a certificate of general secondary education from school 629 in 1996. In 1989 she entered and in 1999 she graduated from the Secondary School 43 in the biathlon department, receiving the rank of Candidate for Master of Sports. In 1999, she completed her studies at the Moscow Sports and Pedagogical College.

In 2004, she graduated from the Russian State University of Physical Culture, Sports and Tourism. Since 2002, she has been practicing archery. In 2003, she fulfilled the standard of the Master of Sports of Russia, having joined the main team of the Russian national team. She was awarded the title of Master of Sports of International Class. Svetlana Novikova is an 8-time Russian Archery Champion, multiple team medalist and winner of the World Cup stages, participant of the 2003 World Universiade in Korea, silver medalist of the 2005 World Universiade in Izmir (Turkey).

In 2004. Svetlana Novikova became the silver medalist of the European Championship in Brussels (Belgium) in the team of the Russian national team. In February 2005, she set a Russian indoor record of 18 meters. At the World Indoor Championships in Alborg (Denmark), she became the silver medalist in the team. In June 2005, she took 3rd place at the World Championships in Madrid (Spain). In March 2007, the Russian record for 18 meters in the starting team lap. Silver medalist of the World Championship in Izmir (Turkey 2007) European Champion in Turin 2008.

Activities

1. Questions:

- Do you know any sportsmen who were leavers of your school?
- Do you have any sports clubs in you school?
- Do you do sports? Do you have any achievements in sports

2. Project:

- Do the project about great sportsmen.
- There are a lot of films about sport. Watch one of them and tell the classmates about the plot, the heroes, and the feats. What does the film teach the children?

VARVARA FYODOROVNA STEPANOVA IS A SOVIET AVANT-GARDE ARTIST

(КАШИЦИНА АНАСТАСИЯ, 7 КЛАСС)



Varvara Fyodorovna Stepanova is a Soviet avant-garde artist, representative of constructivism, designer and poet.

Varvara Stepanova was born on October 22, 1894 in Kovno (Kaunas, Lithuania).

Without graduating from the Kazan Art School, Stepanova left for Moscow. She worked

as an accountant at a factory, worked in art studios.

Geometric proportions had a great influence on her. Varvara created a number of original painting and graphic cycles. Since 1918, she became an active participant in art exhibitions, belonging to a group of non-objective artists.

In 1918, she began to synthesize abstruse phonetic poetry and abstract graphics of spots, strokes and strokes. In her handwritten books, which were shown at exhibitions as separate pages, she created a new creative genre of visual poetry. But the next year Stepanova declared herself as an original painter, exhibiting an extensive series of compositions "Figures"



She was irreconcilable and principled in literary and artistic disputes. Maybe that's why in 1922 V.V. Mayakovsky gave her his book "I Love" with the autograph of "Frantic Stepanova..."

Stepanova's name entered the history of Russian constructivism in connection with the staging of the play by A.V.Sukhovo-Kobylin "Death of Tarelkin" in 1922 at the V.E. Meyerhold Theater. S.M.Eisenstein was the director-laboratory assistant of this performance, and Stepanova was the "designer" of costumes and scenery. She has developed a unified style of geometric shapes of unusual trick furniture and costumes, many of which can still become prototypes of expressive and spectacular clothes.

In 1924, together with her husband, she developed new drawings for fabrics. Since the mid-20s, Stepanova has been creating book and magazine covers. Stepanova's works are in many museums around the world, the Moscow House of Photography, MoMA and other collections.

Varvara Fyodorovna died on May 20, 1958 in Moscow.

1. Do you know any famous artists, designer and poet lived in your region? Tell your classmates about them.
2. What kinds of art do you know? Can you draw?
3. Do you want to connect your future with art?

Activities

ALEXANDER MIKHAILOVICH RODCHENKO IS A PAINTER, GRAPHIC ARTIST, PHOTOGRAPHER, DESIGNER, TEACHER

(КАШИЦИНА АНАСТАСИЯ, 7 КЛАСС)



Alexander Mikhailovich Rodchenko, one of the recognized creators of the Russian avant-garde, a classic of constructivism, a pioneer of design and new photography, was born on November 23, 1891 in St. Petersburg in the theater building on Nevsky Prospekt, where his father worked as a prop. From an early age, Alexander dreamed of creating incredible costumes and performances from light, color and air. After that, the family moved to Kazan and the young man chose the path of an artist. At the Kazan Art School, he was a freelance listener, moonlighting as a teacher and designer for Kazan University.

In 1916, Alexander moved to Moscow, studied at the SCCPU and began to exhibit as a painter (the exhibition "Shop". Rodchenko joined the search for Russian avant-garde artists in the late 1910s, but did not repeat what had already been discovered, believing that each creator was valuable for his own original creative experience.

His motto of the 1920s: "Life, conscious and organized, able to see and design, is modern art."

In 1921, Rodchenko completed his painting system with three evenly colored canvases: red, yellow and blue (triptych "Smooth Color").

In 1920 he was a professor at the Faculty of Painting, from 1922 to 1930 Alexander was a professor at the metalworking faculty, where he founded one of the first Russian design schools.



Rodchenko was the main artist of the literary and artistic group and designed books by B.I.Arvatov, V.V.Mayakovsky, N.N.Aseev, S.M.Tretyakov.

Together with Vladimir Mayakovsky, he executed more than a hundred advertising leaflets, posters, signage for state-owned enterprises, trusts, and joint-stock companies. The brightness, and some brutality of advertising in the first half of the 1920s are characteristic of early constructivism.

Rodchenko has been engaged in photography since 1924. His psychological portraits of relatives ("Portrait of Mother", 1924), friends (portraits of Mayakovsky, L.Yu. and O.M.Brik, Aseev, Tretyakov), artists and architects (A.A.Vesnina, Gana, L.S.Popova) are known.

Rodchenko's works are in many museums, the Moscow House of Photography, the Ludwig Museum in Cologne and other collections.

1. Read the text about Alexander Mikhailovich Rodchenko and complete the form:

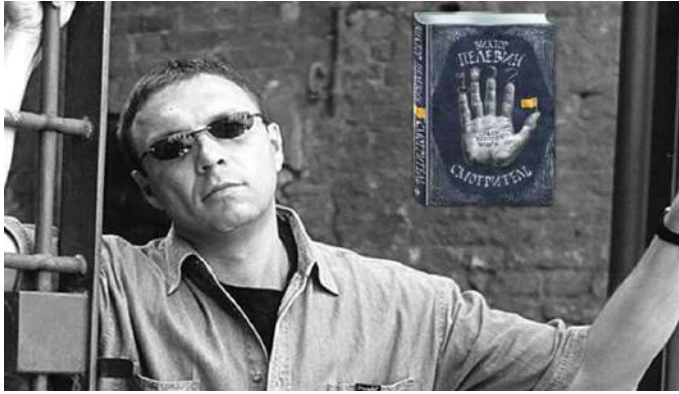
Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Occupations	
Famous for	
Awards	
Died in	

2. Project:

- Collect information about painters, graphic artists, photographers, designers who were born in your town/city. Tell the classmates about them.
- Create an exhibition of drawings by students of your school and take a tour for parents and guests of your school.

VICTOR OLEGOVICH PELEVIN

(ПОЛЯКОВ ЕГОР, 10 КЛАСС)



Viktor Olegovich Pelevin is a Soviet and Russian writer, essayist. He declared himself in the 1990s with such works as "Omon Ra", "Chapaev and Emptiness". Since 2003, he has been publishing an average of one new book per year, many of which have become literary events. He is a winner of numerous literary awards, including the Golden Ball.

Viktor Pelevin was born on November 22, 1962 in Moscow. His father is Oleg Anatolyevich Pelevin, a lecturer at the military department of Bauman Moscow State Technical University. He was an air defense officer before. His mother is Zinaida Semyonovna Pelevina (nee Efremova). She worked as a department head in one of the central grocery stores in Moscow. The Pelevin family of four (together with their grandmother) lived in a communal apartment in a house on Tverskoy Boulevard, later moved to a separate three-room apartment in the Severnoye Chertanovo district.

Pelevin is known for not being part of the "literary crowd". He does not appear in public, very rarely gives interviews and prefers to communicate on the Internet.

My favorite novel is "The Recluse and the Sixfinger", 1990. Pelevin puts reflections on the structure of the world in this novel. He writes about love and death. He discusses the role of the individual in society from the part of two chickens, Sixfinger and Recluse, living in a poultry farm. Sixfinger is a forced outcast, and the Recluse has chosen the path of knowledge of the world, limiting interaction with his fellows. The center of this story is the feeder-drinking bowl, and the "gods" – people – who act as the arbiters of chicken destinies. The symbol of the limitation of not only space, but also the mind is the Wall of the World. This technique helps the author to show how important it is for everyone to find a way to go beyond his or her own feeders.

Activities

1. Do you know any famous writes who lived in your region or studied at your school? Tell your classmates about them.
2. Did any writers visit your school?
3. Do you want to connect your future with literature?

MARTYNOV ANDREY VALERYEVICH IS A WRITER AND A GUEST OF OUR SCHOOL

(ЛИСОВСКАЯ ЮЛИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ПЕДАГОГ-БИБЛИОТЕКАРЬ)

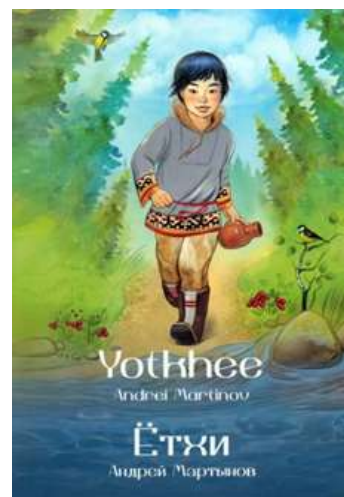


Martynov Andrey Valeryevich was born in the village. Savino, Ivanovo region, in 1961, on September 24th, 60 km from the oldest Slavic burial site and the Sungir site, the burial date of which dates back to the 33rd millennium BC. From the age of 2, his mother taught him to read and by the age of 4, he could retell such stories as, for example, "Winter Quarters on the Ice" by Mamin-Sibiryak.

In early August 1966, my mother and he went to the village of Novy Nadym after his father, who arrived there with the first construction team. In September and October 1966, he helped the first builders and teachers to equip the first Nadym school, which had only 12 students of different ages. Subsequently, Andrei Valeryevich studied at this school himself and graduated from it in 1979. Then there was the Pedagogical University in Nizhny Novgorod. After that, he worked as an English teacher at school and began composing fairy tales for his students. That's how Andrey Valeryevich became a writer.

A series of meetings with the writer Andrey Martynov took place at our school. The author has lived and worked in the Far North for more than 50 years. I have talked a lot with representatives of the northern peoples, I am familiar with a real shaman, I know firsthand about the culture, traditions, beliefs, and legends of these people.

Summarizing this information, the author wrote the book "Eth". This tale with a national flavor is about the great northern people - the Nenets. The adventures of the main characters are interesting and exciting! They happen both in our time and in the past.



The book is read in one go, thanks to the beautiful and simple narration. The fairy tale "Eth" has won many literary prizes. At the meeting, the children learned about the way of life, customs, and traditions of the northern peoples of our country. The author told about the history of the creation of the work, about the difficult path of any book from the idea to the moment when the work falls into the hands of the reader.

Andrey Valeryevich presented the library with several copies of his books: "Poems", "Diary of a veteran", "Musical History".



Such meetings remind us of the need to respect and accept people, despite differences in language, faith and traditions, and help strengthen the cultural ties of our multinational Homeland.

Activities

1. Do you have meetings with famous people? What do you discuss with them?
2. Do you like to read?
3. Do you use the home library or visit the school library?
4. Who is your favorite writer?
5. What books has he written?
6. What is your favorite book?
7. Tell us about your favorite book: the plot, the characters, and the location.
8. Which book would you recommend your friends to read? Why?
9. Can books be called our teachers? Why?
10. Which is better – printed books or e-books? Why?

THE FIRST HEADMASTER OF OUR SCHOOL

(ТЕРЕШИНА ТАТЬЯНА БОРИСОВНА, УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)



Alexander Illarionovich Pankov was born in 1948. From 1968 to 1969, Pankov served in the ranks of the Soviet Army. After the army, he was sent to work at the Moscow Mechanical Plant 2.

In 1977, Alexander Illarionovich received higher education after graduating from the Krupskaya Moscow Pedagogical Institute. Already in 1973, he began his teaching career as a teacher of Physics at school 360 in Moscow. In 1977, he moved to work at school 851, where he already held the position of deputy director for educational work.

After that, Alexander Illarionovich Pankov worked as a headmaster of Secondary School 629 in Moscow, Chertanovo Yuzhnoye district, where he joined in 1983.

Pankov Alexander Illarionovich is Honored Teacher of the Russian Federation and the first headmaster of School 629. He worked as a headmaster in our school from 1983 to 2016. Alexander Illarionovich created a friendly team of teachers. The students and their parents loved him very much and often came to him for advice. He actively worked with veterans of the Great Patriotic War and often invited them to our school for meetings with children.



Now Alexander Illarionovich is on well-deserved rest, but he often comes to our school to find out how the students, their parents and teachers are doing.

All teachers thank him for his care, for his warmth, for his skillful leadership, for the pedagogical knowledge that he was able to convey during the joint work.

Activities

1. Who is a headmaster in your school?
2. What qualities should a good leader have?
3. Is it important to create a single team of like-minded people in which teachers, students and their parents work together?

VLADIMIR VYACHESLAVOVICH YAVORSKY IS A FAMOUS ARTIST

(ЯВОРСКАЯ ЕВДОКИЯ, 7 КЛАСС)



Vladimir is a Russian actor of the theater and cinema. In 2020, he became an Honored Artist of the Russian Federation. Vladimir Yavorsky was born on April 13, 1965 in Moscow. From the age of seven to eighteen, he studied at the Studio Theater on Krasnaya Presnya. In 1990 he graduated from GITIS, the acting department of the workshop of A.A. Goncharov and M.A. Zakharov.

From 1989 to 1991 he worked at the Mayakovsky Theater, played in the plays: "Liquid Apples, or the Truth is Good" by A. Ostrovsky - Platon Zybkin; "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead" by T. Stoppard - Tragedian; "The Adventures of Pinocchio" by A.N. Tolstoy - Pierrot. Since 1991, he has been an actor of the Malaya Bronnaya Theater. Also, he starred in the plays: "King Lear" by W. Shakespeare - Albany,

"The Abyss" by A. Ostrovsky, V. Ducange and M. Dino - Albert, Unknown, "The Miller is a sorcerer, a deceiver and a matchmaker" by A. Ablesimov - Filimon, "My Sight" by A. Arbuzov - Vasya Listikov, "Each in his own way" by L. Pirandello - Francesco Savio, "With a blockhead" by A. Khryakov - Ivan III, "Leshiy" by A.P. Chekhov - Leonid Zheltukhin, "Idiot", "Poor Knight" and so on.

He worked with the directors: A. Goncharov, E. Arye, Y. Ioffe, S. Zhenovach, A. Khryakov, O. Rybkin, V. Gulchenko, A. Zhitinkin, R. Samgin, S. Golomazov, A. Frolenkov, P. Safonov, E. Granitova, M. Stankevich, A. Yakovlev, K. Vytoptov, A. Molochnikov, etc.

He began acting in films in 1989, making his debut in the military film "One Hundred Soldiers and Two Girls" by Sergei Mikaelyan. He began to appear actively on the screen in the 2000s. He played in the films "Poor Nastya", "Pan or gone", "Penal battalion", "Big Girls".

In 2007, he played the main role - investigator Sergei Shalimov - in the criminal detective "UGRO. Simple guys." The events of the film unfold in the provincial city of Trigorsk. The heroes are the residents of the Russian province, but the law enforcement officers can only dream of a quiet life.

He is also the best dad, and I want to become an actress like him. I am proud of my father and I learn a lot from him. He teaches me to be natural, independent, responsible and resolute.



The play "Pochtigorod" (Почтуго́род)

Activities

QUESTIONS:

1. In which film did Vladimir make his film debut?
2. Which university did Vladimir graduate from?
3. How long has Vladimir worked at the Mayakovsky Theatre?
4. Did any actors study at you school?
5. Do you have a drummer club in your school?
6. Would you like to be an actor?
7. Do you like to go to the theatre?