

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



### **Вступительное слово**

**МБОУ Лицей №6** входит в число лучших школ Воронежа и Воронежской области. Учащиеся лицея побеждают и занимают призовые места в олимпиадах и конкурсах разного уровня, удачно сдают экзамены и поступают в учебные заведения Лицей является творческой площадкой ВИРО им. Бунакова, тесно сотрудничает со всеми образовательными структурами города на протяжении многих лет.

Одной из ведущих кафедр лицея является кафедра английского языка, благодаря которой наши ученики и выпускники добиваются высоких результатов на ОГЭ, ЕГЭ и олимпиадах.

В написании статей принимали участие:



**Печёнкина Ирина Михайловна**, учитель английского языка. Обладатель ВКК, грамоты Министерства Образования и Науки (2013), медали Живое слово 2 степени (2014), участник более 40 конференций, автор более 60 публикаций.



**Жаров Александр Вячеславович**, учитель английского языка. Кандидат филологических наук. Автор 9 пособий, опубликованных в ВИРО, занял 2 место в конкурсе “Учитель года” (2021).



**Сергиенко Екатерина Сергеевна**, учитель английского языка. Автор статей в сборнике “Методическая копилка педагога”.



**Гришин Денис Сергеевич**, учитель английского языка, руководитель проекта.

*People without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without the roots.*

*(Marcus Garvey)*

### ***Outstanding people.***

#### ***The past and the present of the Voronezh region***

*The Voronezh region is a mixture of glorious past, wonderful present and bright future and the cornerstone of this are people. How many outstanding people are associated with the history of the Voronezh region? The list of such people who glorified the Voronezh region is really long because Voronezh, small towns and villages of our region have always been talent - rich. So, it is no wonder that streets, museums, schools and many other places in the heart of the Black Earth Region. All of those people also live in the memory of Voronezh residents.*

*All of them glorified our region throughout the country and the whole world as they played a vital role in the past and influenced our present and future. They were great scientists and scholars, writers and poets, singers and artists, sportsmen and politicians, etc. Each of them is a unique personality having an interesting life path. The key purpose of this collection is to tell about some of famous people born in Voronezh and the Voronezh region and their achievements thanks to which they made history.*

ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОЕ СЛОВО.....	2
OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF THE VORONEZH REGION.....	3
SCIENCE .....	5
SERGEY ALEXEYEVICH CHAPLYGIN.....	6
ALEXEY ANDREEVICH KHOVANSKY .....	7
SERGEY IVANOVICH MOSIN .....	8
PAVEL ALEXEYEVICH CHERENKOV .....	9
LITERATURE. SPIRITUAL, MORAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL VALUES.....	10
IVAN ALEXEYEVICH BUNIN.....	11
ANDREY PLATONOVICH PLATONOV.....	12
ANATOLY VLADIMIROVICH ZHIGULIN .....	14
YEVGENY MAXIMOVICH TITARENKO.....	16
TIKHON OF ZADONSK .....	17
GENNADY VLADIMIROVICH ZARIDZE .....	18
CULTURE AND ART.....	19
YURI NIKOLAEVICH KLINSKIKH .....	20
MARIA NIKOLAYEVNA MORDASOVA .....	21
ALEXANDER ALEXEYEVICH OSTUZHEV .....	23
IVAN NIKOLAYEVICH KRAMSKOY .....	24
MAKING HISTORY.....	25
GEORGI VALENTINOVICH PLEKHANOV .....	26
NIKOLAY FEDOROVICH BUNAKOV .....	27
SEMYON FEDOROVICH SABUROV .....	29
ALEXANDER NIKOLAYEVICH SHELEPIN .....	30
SPORT .....	31
GEORGI MIKHAILOVICH GONGADZE .....	32
VICTORIA ALEXANDROVNA KOMOVA .....	33
DMITRY IVANOVICH SAUTION.....	35
VLADIMIR GRIGORYEVICH PROSKURIN.....	36
HEROES.....	37
SEMYON MOISEEVICH KRIVOSHEIN .....	38
MIKHAIL IVANOVICH AVRAMENKO.....	39
EKATERINA IVANOVNA ZELENKO.....	40
ANATOLY VASILYEVICH FILIPCHENKO .....	41

*Методисты проекта - Печёнкина Ирина Михайловна, Жаров Александр Вячеславович,  
Сергиенко Екатерина Сергеевна, Гришин Денис Сергеевич  
Верстка сборника - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич  
Дизайн обложки - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич*



# Science

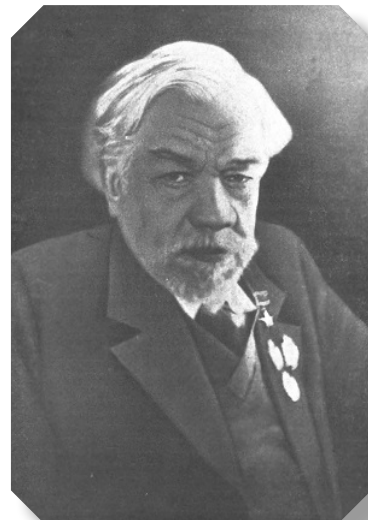
Science is the engine of progress  
(Konstantin Tsiolkovsky)

**SERGEY ALEXEYEVICH CHAPLYGIN**

(ГРИШИН ДЕНИС СЕРГЕЕВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)

**Sergey Alexeyevich Chaplygin** (5 April 1869 – 8 October 1942) was a Russian and Soviet physicist, mathematician, and mechanical engineer. His early research focused on aeromechanics.

He was born in Ranenburg (now Chaplygin). After his father died, the family moved to Voronezh, where he studied at the Voronezh Gymnasium. Soon after, he attended the Moscow University, specializing in Physics and Mathematics. He graduated from the university in 1890. There he was strongly influenced by Nikolai Egorovich Zhukovsky. In 1893, he published his first work "On certain cases of the motion of a solid body in a fluid", for which he received the N. D.



Brashman Award. In 1918, he started to work at the Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute. In 1918–1925, he was also a professor at the Moscow Forest Engineering Institute. In 1942, at the age of 73, the scientist died; the last recorded words of Sergei Alekseyevich Chaplygin were: "If we have energy, we shall overcome... we must work."

**Key words:** mechanical engineer - инженер-механик; to attend a university - учиться в университете; to graduate from the university - выпускиться из университета; to be strongly influenced by sb - быть под сильным влиянием кого-л.; to publish - публиковать; the Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute - Центральный аэрогидродинамический институт; to receive sth - получать что-л.; recorded - записанный; aeromechanics – аэромеханика; research - исследования

**Activity 1.** *Answer the questions*

When and where was S.A. Chaplygin born?

What is he famous for?

Where did he work?

**Activity 2.** *Speak about S.A. Chaplygin in 10 sentences*

**ALEXEY ANDREYEVICH KHOVANSKY**

(ПЕЧЁНКИНА ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖА)



**Alexey Andreyevich Khovansky** (1814 in Penza – 29 January 1899 in Voronezh) was an outstanding Russian educator, philosopher and translator. He became famous as a publisher/editor (1869 – 1872) of the first Russian scientific journal “Philological Notes”, i.e., “Annals of the Philologia”, dedicated to scientific study of language and literature. The study of language was broadened from the Indo-European language family (mainly Russian and other Slavic languages) to language in general by Khovansky. Significantly, the unique magazine was published by the educator in the provincial town of Voronezh, which later became the intelligent heart of Russian philology. For Khovansky’s great contribution to philology and pedagogy he was made a Knight of the Order of St. Anna and the Order of St. Vladimir.

The future philologist was born in the family of a priest. In 1845-1866 Alexey Andreyevich graduated from the seminary in Saratov and worked as a teacher of Russian language in the Voronezh Mikhailovsky Cadet Corps. The teacher of teachers created the method which he called “The Living Word”. He considered heuristic method to be the most appropriate technique in teaching. Thanks to his selfless dedication to science, “Philological Notes” received the recognition not only throughout Russia, but also in the world. After death of the good genius there was established the Khovansky fund and the medal for the best teachers.

**New words:** dedicate- посвящать, graduate from- окончить, priest- священник, Cadet Corps - Кадетский корпус, heuristic- эвристический, recognition - признание

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

**Name:**

**Date and place of birth:**

**Main work:**

**Is famous for:**

**Places of living:**

**Died in:**

2. Speak about A.A. Khovansky in 10 sentences

**SERGEY IVANOVICH MOSIN**

(СЕРГИЕНКО ЕКАТЕРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)

*Mosin Sergey Ivanovich was a talented Russian designer, engineer and creator of the legendary rifle. It has been used in many countries for a long time and has passed the test of fire in many wars.*



Sergey Ivanovich was born on April 14, 1849 in the village of Ramon in the Voronezh province. In 1875 he graduated from the Mikhailovsky Artillery Academy. He became the head of the tool workshop at the Tula weapons factory.

In 1883, Mosin upgraded the Berdana rifle with an eight-round magazine. And in 1885 he invented his own three-line rifle, which became the best of 119 systems in the competition. A few years later, the Mosin rifle was adopted by the Russian Empire. For his achievements, the designer was awarded the Order of Saint Anna. In 1900, the rifle won the Grand Prix at the Paris World's Fair.

At the initiative of Sergey Ivanovich, an elementary and craft school for workers' children, a library and reading room were opened, and cultural and educational events were held.

On February 8, 1902, the great designer died as a major general. He was led on his final journey by his family, colleagues and workers. Along with the shashka on the lid of the coffin lay his rifle.

New words: rifle - винтовка, the Berdana rifle - винтовка Берданка, three-line - трехлинейная, to adopt - взять на вооружение, the shashka - шашка (сабля).

*Tasks:*

1. Make up a plan of the story.
2. Speak about Mosin in 10 sentences.



**PAVEL ALEKSEYEVICH CHERENKOV**

(ЖАРОВ АЛЕКСАНДР ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)

**Pavel Alekseyevich Cherenkov** was a Soviet physicist who was jointly awarded the «Nobel Prize in Physics» in 1958 with two other Soviet scientists Igor Tamm and Ilya Frank for discovering the Cherenkov radiation phenomenon.

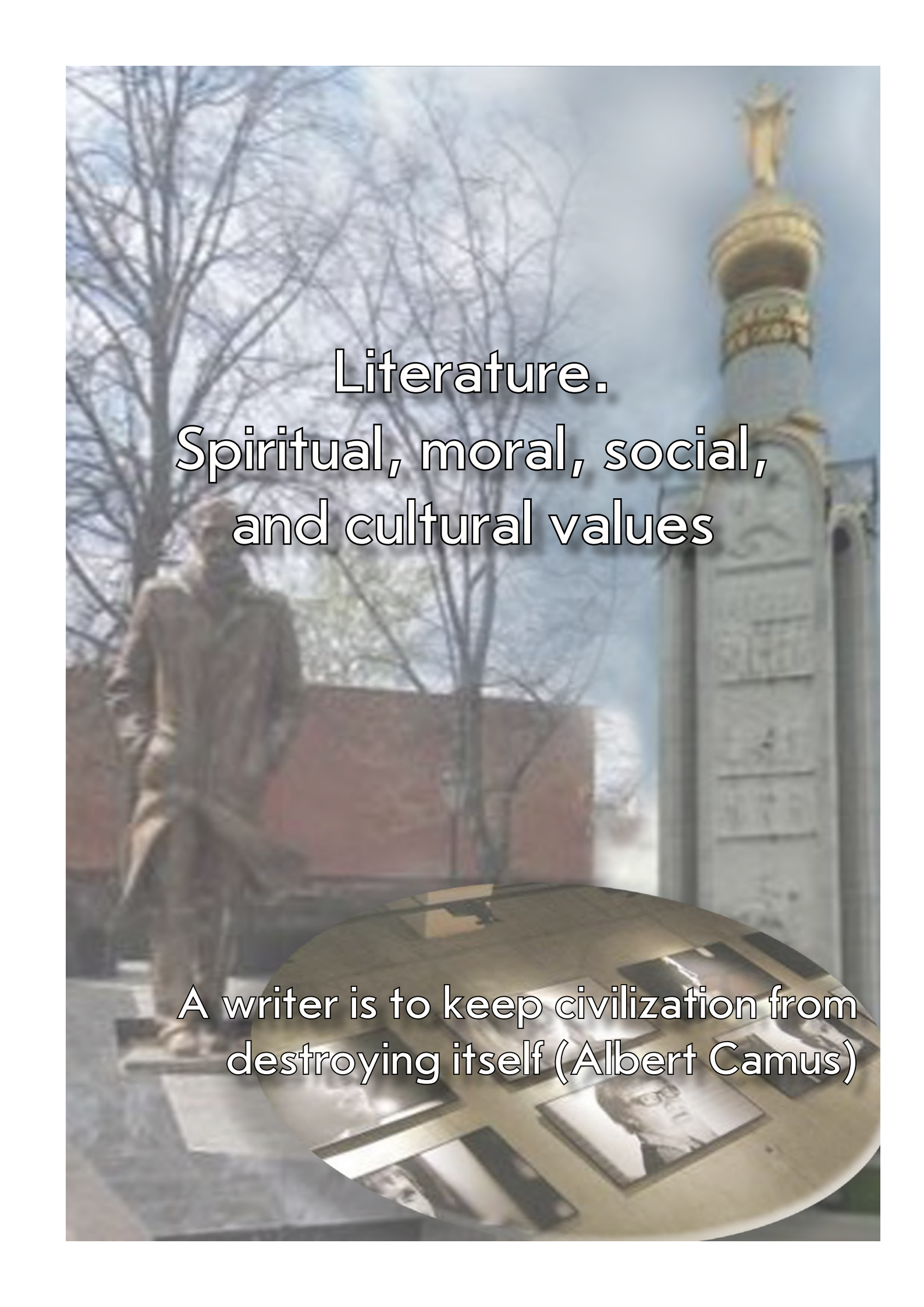


He conducted his research work in cosmic-ray and nuclear physics at the «Lebedev Physical Institute» in Moscow, Russia. He received two Stalin Prizes, one in 1946 jointly with Tamm, Frank and Vavilov, and the other in 1952. In 1930 he was inducted as a senior researcher in «Lebedev Physical Institute» («FIAN»). In 1940 he earned the degree of Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences. In course of time the Cherenkov detector was designed. It is a particle detector that has become a classic device in the field of particle and nuclear physics. Cherenkov became Professor of Experimental Physics in «FIAN» in 1953. During the 1970s he aided in designing and organising a new acceleration lab in Troitsk. In January 6, 1990, he passed away at the age of 85.

**Key words:** physicist - физик; the Nobel prize - Нобелевская премия; radiation - радиация; phenomenon - феномен; cosmic-ray physics - физика космических лучей; nuclear physics - ядерная физика; the Stalin Prize - Сталинская премия; researcher - исследователь; Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences - доктор физико-математических наук; to earn a degree - получить научную степень.

**Exercises**

1. What is Cherenkov's main work?
2. Make a brief description of Cherenkov's career
3. Make a brief description of Cherenkov's personality
4. What period of Cherenkov's life could you single out as the rise of a personality and celebrity?
5. What is Cherenkov's main activity, who was he? Make a short story.



Literature.  
Spiritual, moral, social,  
and cultural values



A writer is to keep civilization from  
destroying itself (Albert Camus)

**IVAN ALEXEYEVICH BUNIN**

(ГРИШИН ДЕНИС СЕРГЕЕВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)



**Ivan Alekseyevich Bunin** (22 October 1870 – 8 November 1953) was the first Russian writer awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1933. He was respected by white emigres and his fellow writers.

Ivan Bunin was born in Voronezh. Then his family moved to an estate near Yelets. In 1881 Bunin entered the Yelets gymnasium but he failed to finish it. Ivan Alekseevich received further education thanks to his elder brother Yuli. Next year he moved to Oryol, where he worked as a proofreader. At the same time, he wrote his first poems: “Under the Open Air” (1898), “Leaf Fall” (1901). Bunin could not agree with the ideas of the revolution and left Russia forever. He went on writing his books, including the novel “The Life of Arsenyev” (1927–1929), which brought Bunin the Nobel Prize. Before his death, Bunin was working on a literary portrait of A.P. Chekhov, but it remained unfinished. He died in 1953 and was buried in the Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois cemetery in Paris.

**Key words:** awarded - награждённый; artistry - мастерство; white emigres - белоэмигранты; fellow writers - “собратья по перу”; estate - поместье; proofreader - корректор; novel - роман; to be buried - быть похороненным; cemetery - кладбище.

**Activity 1.** *Answer the questions*

When and where was Ivan Bunin born?

What books is he most famous for?

Why did Bunin leave Russia?

**Activity 2.** *Choose **true** or **false** sentences according to the text. Correct the false sentences.*

Ivan Bunin was the first Russian writer to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

“The Life of Arsenyev” is Bunin’s best poem.

Bunin had finished a literary portrait of A.P. Chekhov before his death.

**ANDREY PLATONOVICH PLATONOV**

(ПЕЧЁНКИНА ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖА)

**Andrey Platonovich (born Klimentov) Platonov** (28 August 1899 in Voronezh - 5 January 1951 in Moscow) was a Soviet Russian polymath. Being an extraordinary writer, philosopher, poet, playwright, inventor, journalist, and engineer, he dedicated his talent to the Soviet people. Platonov went through the crucible of the revolution, the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War and he was awarded the “Medal for the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941- 1945” and the “Medal for the Defence of Moscow”. In his lifetime A.A. Platonov’s famous works – the novels “Chevengur” and “The Foundation Pit” were not published because of “the coded criticism of the regime” and existentialism. They turned out to be published in the USSR in the 1960-s. The original idiosyncratic language of his works has no analogues in world literature. A planet discovered in 1981 by Soviet astronomer L.G. Karachkina was named after Platonov.



The future “engineer of human souls” was born in the settlement of Yamskaya Sloboda on the outskirts of Voronezh. “The working class is my Homeland”, Platonov believed. His father was a metal fitter. Andrey Platonovich attended a local parish school and then a four-year school in Voronezh. He began to work at the age of 13. Platonov studied electrical technology at Voronezh Polytechnic Institute. During the Civil War he assisted his father on trains delivering troops and supplies. In 1921, he worked as an engineer and administrator on electrification and land reclamation in Voronezh. In 1927, Platonov moved to Moscow to work as a professional writer in a lot of leading magazines. For his “For Future Use” (1931) the writer was named “an agent of our enemies” because of his skepticism about collectivization of agriculture. In 1934, Maxim Gorky included Platonov in a “writers’ brigade” to publish a collective work devoted to Central Asia. Platonov wrote “Takyr” and “Dzhan” (“Soul”). Then he wrote “Immortality” devoted to the railway workers. During the Great Patriotic War Platonov served as a war correspondent for the military newspaper “The Red Star” and published a lot of articles in the press. He served in the Battle of Moscow, the Battle of Rzhev, the Battle of Prokhorovka, and then he was sent to Ukraine and Belarus. His works were dedicated to the heroic feat of the Soviet people. Platonov’s last publications were two collections of folklore. The Platonov Arts Festival is annually held in Voronezh. The monument to Platonov “There aren’t enough people without me” was erected in the centre of Voronezh.

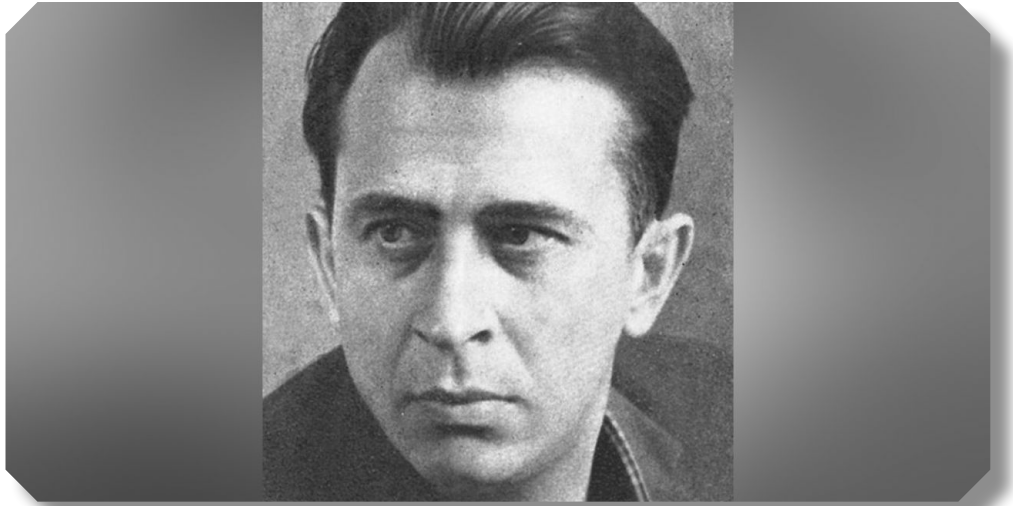
**New words:** polymath-универсальный человек, crucible-суровое испытание, collectivization of agriculture-коллективизация, railway worker-железнодорожник

### Activity

1. Make up a plan of the text.
2. Speak about Platonov in 10 sentences.

**ANATOLY VLADIMIROVICH ZHIGULIN**

(СЕРГИЕНКО ЕКАТЕРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)



*Anatoly Vladimirovich Zhigulin is a famous poet and novelist, the author of the novel "Black Stones", in which he told about his difficult fate. Many of his poems are about Voronezh. This city was his creative support.*

**Anatoly Vladimirovich Zhigulin** was born on January 1, 1930 in the village of Podgorny, Voronezh region. Anatoly began writing poetry in high school.

In 1948, Tolya Zhigulin joined the underground Communist Party of Youth, and in 1949 he was arrested. The 19-year-old was sentenced to 10 years of strict-regime camps!

His time in prison, life in the Taishet camp and on Kolyma are described in detail in his novel "Black Stones". In 1954, Zhigulin was released under an amnesty. In 1956, he was fully rehabilitated. In the 1960s, a number of collections of poetry were published. Zhigulin finished the Higher Literary Courses in Moscow and became a well-known writer.

During the perestroika, in 1988, the story "Black Stones" was published, where Zhigulin calmly and without sentimentality told about his "crime" before the state, punishment and the long way to the truth.

Zhigulin also engaged in poetry translations, wrote essays. Anatoly Zhigulin died in Moscow on 6 August 2000.

**New words:** strict-regime camp - лагерь строгого режима, the Taishet camp - лагерь Тайшет, to be rehabilitated - быть реабилитированным, the Higher Literary Courses – высшие литературные курсы.

**Tasks:**

1. Read the text about Anatoly Zhigulin and complete the form:

**Full name:**

**Date of birth:**

**Place of birth:**

**Died in:**

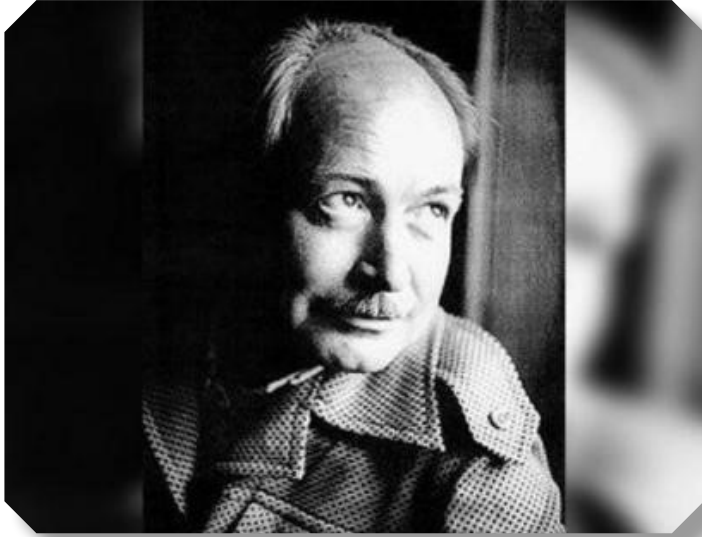
**His appointments:**

**Is famous for:**

2. Speak about Anatoly Zhigulin using the form.

**YEVGENY MAXIMOVICH TITARENKO**

(ЖАРОВ АЛЕКСАНДР ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)



**Yevgeny Maximovich Titarenko** was born on December 5, 1935, in the village of Yar Funny West Siberian Krai. He was the brother of Mikhail Gorbachev's wife Raisa Titarenko (Raisa Gorbacheva).

After a seven-year course, Yevgeny Maximovich graduated from the Leningrad Naval Preparatory School. Demoted to the rank of a sailor Yevgeny Maximovich served in the Arctic. Yevgeny Maximovich graduated

from the Maxim Gorky Literature Institute. In 1965, he arrived in Voronezh. Yevgeny Maximovich worked as an editor. He first offered to publish the novel *Landslide* which was, according to the potential publishers, weak. Instead, he had published an adventure story for teenagers, *Discoveries, Wars, Wanderings of the Admiral-Generalissimo*, and his *Chief of Staff on Water, on Earth and under Earth*. Yevgeny Maximovich immediately drew the attention of readers and critics. His other novels *Four to the Market Place*, *Miner*, *Nikodimov Lake*, *On a Small Piece of The Universe*.

**Key words:** to graduate from - окончить высшее учебное заведение; sailor - матрос; editor - редактор; novel - роман; to draw the attention - привлекать внимание.

**Exercises**

1. What is Titarenko's main work?
2. Make a brief description of Titarenko's career
3. Make a brief description of Titarenko's personality
4. What period of Titarenko's life could you single out as the rise of a personality and celebrity?
5. What is Titarenko's main activity, who was he? Make a short story.



**TIKHON OF ZADONSK**

(ГРИШИН ДЕНИС СЕРГЕЕВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)

**Tikhon of Zadonsk** (secular name **Timofey Savelyevich Sokolov**, 1724–1783) was a Russian Orthodox bishop whom the Eastern Orthodox Church canonized as a saint in 1861.

The future saint was born in the village of Korotsko, in the Novgorod region. At the age of thirteen he was sent to a clergy school and then entered Novgorod Seminary. In 1754 he became a teacher at the seminary and then a monk with the name Tikhon in 1758. In 1763 he joined an independent episcopal chair of Voronezh. Afterwards, he retired to the monastery of Zadonsk in 1769. In Zadonsk, Tikhon's reputation for piety, humility, kindness and wisdom drew many people to the monastery in search of his blessing and advice. On May 14, 1846, during the construction of the new cathedral at Zadonsk, Tikhon's relics were uncovered. His relics were rumoured to be incorrupt, and there were numerous reports of miracles occurring near them.



**Activity 1.** *Speak about Tikhon of Zadonsk in 10 sentences*

**Activity 2.** *Answer the questions*

When and where was Tikhon of Zadonsk born?

What was his secular name?

What is he famous for?

**GENNADY VLADIMIROVICH ZARIDZE**

(ПЕЧЁНКИНА ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖА)



**Gennady Vladimirovich Zaridze** was born in Voronezh on the 18-th of May, 1959. Spiritual Father Gennady is a prominent Arch-priest of Pokrovsky Church and a Church Chapel named after St. Metrophanes of Voronezh, cleric of the Voronezh diocese, confessor of Belgorod Resurrection monastery, chairman of the Association of Russian

Orthodox scholars, founder of a shelter for children, poet, and composer. Father Gennady was awarded the “Order of St.Sergius of Radonezh”/class 3/ by Russian Orthodox Church in 2008, Palitsa in 2009, **A pectoral Cross in 2014, “Gratitude from Voronezh Land” in 2014 (a badge of honor of the Government of the Voronezh region).**

Zaridze’s father was a scientist in VSU, his mother taught Russian and literature at school. After finishing school Gennady entered the faculty of Biology in VSU and was going to get his PhD. Unfortunately, in 1982, Zaridze turned out to be in intensive care in serious condition, but he survived. To Gennady Vladimirovich, “God had mercy on me and left me to live before repentance. God is above all else.” He became a choir-member in Voronezh Kazan Church. In Tbilisi (the city of Zaridze’s ancestors) Arch-metropolitan Seraphim blessed Father Gennady for the priesthood. In 1995, Zaridze graduated from the Moscow Theological Seminary, and, in 2001, he was an ordained Arch-priest of Pokrovsky Church and a Church Chapel named after St. Metrophanes in 2014. Russian president Vladimir Putin visited Pokrovsky Church on Christmas in 2015. Father Gennady’s ecclesiastical chants are devoted to the difficult path of man to repentance, the lost heart awakening to God, the earthly and heavenly wandering of the soul, and a great love of God for people.

**New words:** Arch-priest- настоятель, cleric-клирик, diocese-епархия, scholar-учёный, PhD – учёная степень, intensive care-реанимация, repentance-покаяние, ordained-рукоположенный

**Activity**

1. Speak about Father Gennady in 10 sentences
2. Answer the questions

When and where was Gennady born?

What can you say about his meaning of life?

Is his path of his life difficult?

Is Spiritual Father Gennady a perfect example for you in every aspect of life?



# Culture and art

Art is not what you see,  
but what you make others see.  
(Edgar Degas)

**YURI NIKOLAYEVICH KLINSKIKH**

(ГРИШИН ДЕНИС СЕРГЕЕВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)



**Yuri Nikolayevich Klinskikh** (July 27, 1964 – July 4, 2000) was a Russian musician, singer, songwriter, arranger, and founder of the rock band Sektor Gaza.

Yuri Klinskikh was born in Voronezh in 1964. Since childhood he had a passion for music. Yura decided to learn playing the guitar. At the same time, Yura began to compose poems, which later became songs. After finishing school in 1981, Klinskikh served in the Soviet Army and from 1984 to 1986. Next, he worked in the Traffic Safety Directorate. In his free time, Yuri Klinskikh played he guitar and wrote songs. In 1987, he joined the Voronezh rock club and founded the "Sektor Gaza" band. At first, Klinskikh was the only member of the band, performing solo. On December 27, 1989, the drummer Oleg

Kryuchkov and the bass guitarist Semyon Titievsky joined the band. The band gained popularity in the 1990s. The first songs were "Collective Farm Punk" and "Plowie-Woogie" but the best one was "The Evil Dead". He died at the age of 35.

**Key words:** arranger - аранжировщик; irresistible passion for sth - непреодолимая страсть к чему-л.; to compose poems - сочинять; The Traffic Safety Directorate- ГИБДД; to perform solo - исполнять песни в одиночку; bass guitarist - бас-гитарист; to gain popularity - набирать популярность; "Collective Farm Punk" - "Колхозный панк"; "Plowie-Woogie" - "Плуги-вуги"; "The Evil Dead" - "Зловещие мертвецы"

**Activity 1.** Read the text about Yuri Klinskikh and complete the form

<b>Name</b>	
<b>Date and place of birth</b>	
<b>Previous jobs</b>	
<b>Songs</b>	

**Activity 2.** Speak about Yuri Klinskikh using the form

**MARIA NIKOLAEVNA MORDASOVA**

(ПЕЧЁНКИНА ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖА)

**Maria Nikolaevna (Yarkina) Mordasova**

(14 February 1915 in Nizhnyaya Mazovka, Tambovsky Uyezd- 25 September 1997 in Voronezh) was an outstanding Soviet and Russian singer, who became famous worldwide for singing ditties/chastushkas. An original songwriter, performer, and song collector had 300 folk songs in her repertoire. The queen of ditties toured the Soviet Union and abroad. Her awards and honors are unique: Hero of Socialist Labour 1987, Honored Artist of the RSFSR 1955, People's Artist of the RSFSR 1958, People's Artist of the USSR 1981, Order of Lenin 1987, Order of the Red Banner of Labour 1960, Order of the Badge of Honour, Medal "Veteran of Labour," Medal "For Valiant Labour". In commemoration of the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of



the Birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Medal "For the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941- 1945", Medal "For Valiant Labour in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945", Jubilee medal "Twenty Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941- 1945," Jubilee medal "Thirty Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945", and "Honorary Citizen of Voronezh 1994".

Maria Nikolaevna came from a peasant family. She used to sing in the school choir and in the village club. Being a schoolgirl, Maria worked as a milkmaid and then as a beet brigade forewoman. In 1938, Mordasova took part in the amateur talent show in Tambov. She moved to Voronezh to work in the garment factory. Maria Nikolaevna married Ivan Mikhailovich Rudenko, a bayan-player of the Voronezh Choir and graduated from Kursk Music College. The marriage was a personal and professional success. In the winter of 1942- 1943, the Voronezh Russian Folk Choir was established and Maria joined it. Until 1972, she was its soloist. During the Great Patriotic War Mordasova became a soloist of the Voronezh Regional Philharmonic Society, leading the choral ensemble. "The legend of Voronezh" retired on a pension in 1982 and began to write her memoirs. She became depressed because she couldn't live without the stage. When her beloved husband slipped into a coma, she suffered a nervous breakdown. She died in Voronezh. "Maria Mordasova Apartment Museum was established in Voronezh in 2005. In 2008 the documentary "Goodbye, Vanechka!" was made about Mordasova." I'm Russian, I'm happy", Maria Nikolaevna Mordasova sang in her chastushkas.

**New words:** ditties-частушки, slip into- впасть в, choir- хор, tour- гастролировать, perform- исполнять, establish- устанавливать

### Activity

1. Answer the questions  
When and where was she born?  
What awards and honors did she have?  
When did Mordasova move to Voronezh?  
Was her life happy after her retirement?
2. Speak about Mordasova in 10 sentences.

**ALEXANDER ALEKSEEVICH OSTUZHEV (POZHAROV)**

(СЕРГИЕНКО ЕКАТЕРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)

*Ostuzhev (Pozharov) Alexander Alekseevich was a talented Voronezh actor with a fiery surname. People heard it from the stage like: "Fire!" and rushed to the exit, believing that the building was burning.*

**Alexander Pozharov** was born on April 16, 1874 in Voronezh. Growing up in a poor family wasn't easy. In the third year, Alexander was expelled from the technical college. He worked on the railroad, changed a lot of specialties.

In 1894 he began to play episodic roles at the Voronezh Theater, where his talent was noticed. In 1896, Pozharov entered the Moscow Theater School and very soon changed his name to the ironic alias Ostuzhev. The critics called Ostuzhev the "real Romeo".

However, in 1908, in the prime of his creative powers, the actor became deaf. The actor remembered all his roles by heart and understood his interlocutors by mouth, so he continued to play.

The role of Othello brought special fame to Ostuzhev. The audience called him on stage 37 times! In 1943, Alexander became the winner of the Stalin Prize and gave the entire prize to the Homeland Defense Fund. He was a true patriot, and during the Great Patriotic war often gave concerts on the front.

Alexander Ostuzhev died on March 1, 1953, and was buried in the Novodevichy Cemetery.

**New words:** alias - псевдоним, interlocutor - собеседник, the Homeland Defense Fund - Фонд защиты Родины,

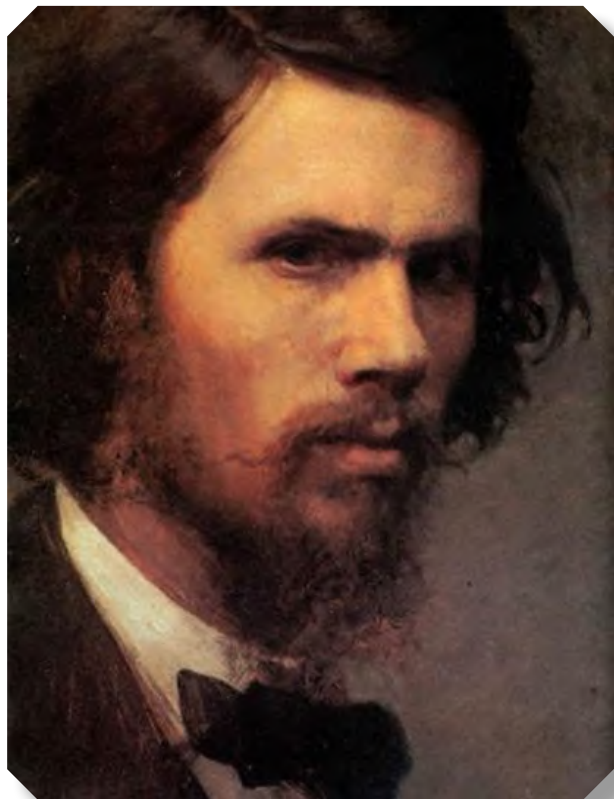
**Tasks:**

1. Answer the questions:
  - Who was Alexander Ostuzhev?
  - What was his real surname?
  - What were some of his most famous roles?
2. Speak about A. Ostuzhev in 5 sentences



**IVAN NIKOLAYEVICH KRAMSKOY**

(ЖАРОВ АЛЕКСАНДР ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)



**Ivan Nikolaevich Kramskoy**

(May 27, 1837 - March 24, 1887, St. Petersburg) - Russian artist.

Famous paintings of Ivan Kramskoy are «Christ in the wilderness», «Portrait of Mina Moiseev», «Inconsistent grief», «Moonlight night», «Mermaids», portraits Shishkin, Tolstoy, Nekrasov. He began working with portraits even earlier than having a thing to do with painting itself. He managed to graduate with honors from the Ostrogzhskoe School and learned a little to draw from a local icon painter. Twenty years turned Kramskoy, when he was in St. Petersburg. He leaned straight into the Imperial Academy of Arts. Kramskoy taught in the Society for the Promotion of Arts, and as a teacher left behind a good memory

and grateful students. The more popular Kramskoy became, the louder the hula was heard by comrades. And when he was ordered portraits of members of the royal family. He did not live two months to 50.

**Key words:** artist - художник; painting - картина; to graduate with honors - окончить с отличием; the Imperial Academy of Arts - Императорская Академия художеств; royal family - царская семья.

**Exercises**

1. What is Kramskoy's main work?
2. Make a brief description of Kramskoy's career
3. make a brief description of Kramskoy's personality
4. What period of Kramskoy's life could you single out as the rise of a personality and celebrity?
5. What is Kramskoy's main activity, who was he? Make a short story.



# Making history



**GEORGI VALENTINOVICH PLEKHANOV**

(ГРИШИН ДЕНИС СЕРГЕЕВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)



**Georgi Valentinovich Plekhanov** (11 December 1856 – 30 May 1918) was a Russian revolutionary and Marxist, “the founding father of Russian Marxism”.

Georgi Valentinovich Plekhanov was born in the Tambov Governorate. Georgi's formal education began in 1866, when he enrolled in the Voronezh Military Academy. After the death of his father, Plekhanov resigned from the Military Academy and enrolled in the St. Petersburg Metallurgical Institute. In 1875 he met a young revolutionary intellectual named Pavel Axelrod. Under Axelrod's

influence, Plekhanov joined the revolutionary organization, “Land and Liberty”. In 1883 he founded the first Russian Marxist organization: the “Liberation of Labor” group. Plekhanov broke up with Lenin and became one of the leaders of the Menshevik faction of the RSDLP, so he left Russia after the October Revolution. He died in 1918.

**New words:** Founding father - “отец-основатель”; the Tambov Governorate - Тамбовская губерния; to enroll in sth - поступить в учебное заведение; to resign from sth - отчислиться из учебного заведения; intellectual - интеллигент; “Land and Liberty” - “Земля и Воля”; “Liberation of Labour” - “Освобождение Труда”; the RSDLP (Russian Social Democratic Labour Party) - Российская социал-демократическая рабочая партия (РСДРП); to break up - разорвать связи; faction - фракция

**Activity 1. Answer the questions**

When and where was Georgi Plekhanov born?

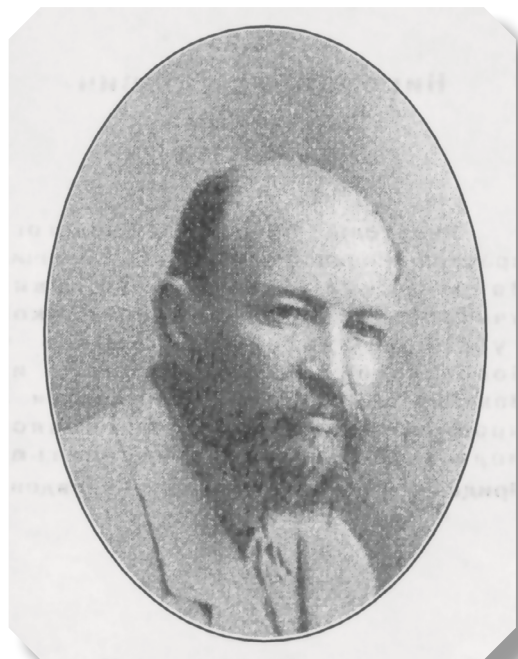
What organization did he create?

Why did he leave Russia after the October Revolution?

**Activity 2. Speak about G.V. Plekhanov in 10 sentences**

**NIKOLAY FEDOROVICH BUNAKOV**

(ПЕЧЁНКИНА ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖА)



**Nikolay Fedorovich Bunakov** (November 26 (December 8) 1837, Vologda – November 8 (21) 1904, St. Petersburg) was one of the most significant figures of Russian culture and education. The forward-thinking teacher Bunakov was also a prominent publicist, writer, and innovator, advocating for political reform and democratic ideals. He believed that school should ensure the harmonious development of a child in physical, intellectual, moral, and aesthetic terms on the basis of humanistic spiritual and moral values and principles of heuristic search in teaching the Russian language and literature. His books were devoted to his unique methodology. For ex., “ABC and Lessons in Reading and Writing” (1871),

“Concentric Textbook of Russian Grammar for Russian Children” (1873), “How I Stopped Being a “Teacher of Teachers” and How I Quit” (1905), etc. To his humanistic personality-centered method, Bunakov advocated universal, compulsory, and free education. He thought that education should be relevant to the requirements of life. In 1866-1904, Nikolay Fedorovich lived and worked in Voronezh province, where he established three schools and other institutions with his own funds. As a leader of teachers’ congresses and courses, Bunakov considered that the most important thing was to train public teachers. He was awarded the “Certificate of Commendation”, Vologda Classical Men’s Gymnasium 1854, “Gold Medal”, St. Petersburg Literacy Committee 1882, and “Honorary Diploma”, St. Petersburg Literacy Committee 1895.

The Russian teacher Bunakov was born into a family of a clerk of the governor’s office. In 1854, Nikolay graduated from the Vologda Classical Men’s Gymnasium and started teaching in his hometown. In 1866, he came to Voronezh and was a teacher of Russian in the Cadet Corps. He collaborated with “Philological Notes”, “Family and School” and other scientific magazines. In 1867, Bunakov organized a two-year elementary school in Voronezh. He lectured at a teachers’ congress on the methods of teaching the mother tongue in 1872. He called the state circular “On Cook’s Children” criminal. He believed that compulsory education for all children was the salvation of Russia. In 1884, Bunakov opened a three-year elementary school with an amateur peasant theatre in the village of Petino. Because of his political unreliability; Bunakov was removed from organizational and pedagogical activities three times during his lifetime (1875, 1884, and 1901). In 1902, Bunakov Nikolay Fedorovich was arrested and exiled to Ostrogzhsk. The prominent educator died of a stroke in St. Petersburg.

**New words:** heuristic-эвристический, universal-всеобщий, compulsory-обязательный, free- бесплатный, public- народный

**Activity**

1. Make up a plan of the story.
2. Speak about Bunakov in 10 sentences.

**SEMYON FEDOROVICH SABUROV**

(СЕРГИЕНКО ЕКАТЕРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)

**Semyon Saburov** was a bright and remarkable person in Russian history. ambassador, okolnik (rank, which gave the right to participate in meetings of the Boyar Duma), a valiant voivode who has received many awards and honors from the Tsar.

The voivode belonged to a prominent Moscow boyar family. Several centuries Saburovs served Moscow tsars, went on campaigns, participated in diplomatic negotiations and engaged in the arrangement of Russia.



Semyon Saburov made his first appearance at the age of 15. He was baptized in the battlefields of the Livonian War. As commander of the nobility hundred in 1573 he fought the Swedes, for taking the Swedish fortress Ivan the Terrible awarded him sable furs and expensive fabrics. Semyon Fedorovich served as a voivode in various fortresses in the western part of Russia.

In 1585, Saburov was given an order to go to the southern outskirts and build a new fortress on the bank of the Voronezh River. The city of Voronezh was built on the far forest steppe outskirts of the Russian state in the winter of 1585-1586. In the harsh climate, winter construction in unpopulated areas has been difficult. The courage, endurance and patience of our distant ancestors are highly respected.

After the foundation of Voronezh, S.F. Saburov was recalled to Moscow, his service continued. He died around 1601.

New words: ambassador - посол, okolnik - окольник (ранг, который дает право участвовать в собрании Боярской Думы), valiant - доблестный, voivode - воевода, prominent - знатный, negotiations - переговоры, to baptize - крестить, outskirts - окрестности, endurance - выносливость, ancestors - предки

**Tasks:**

1. Make up a plan of the story.
2. Speak about S.F. Saburov in 10 sentences.

## ALEKSANDER NIKOLAYEVICH SHELEPIN

(ЖАРОВ АЛЕКСАНДР ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)



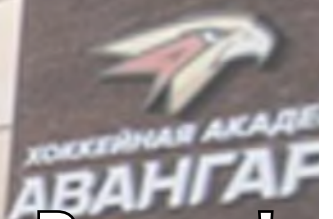
**Aleksander Nikolayevich Shelepin** (Aug. 18, 1918, – Oct. 24, 1994) was a Soviet government official who led the Young Communist League, served as head of the Committee for State Security.

Shelepin joined the Communist Party in 1940 and rose rapidly in both the party and the Soviet government. Appointed first secretary of the Komsomol's central committee in 1952, he directed the mobilization of hundreds of thousands of youths for Khrushchev's ambitious Virgin Lands Program, aimed at the economic development of Central Asia. After Khrushchev's downfall in 1964, Shelepin, thought to represent a hard-line faction in the party, joined the party Presidium. But his position slowly eroded thereafter, probably because he was a potential rival to party leader Leonid Brezhnev. The 15 February 1964, the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU elected Shelepin a member of the Presidium.

**Key words:** government - правительство; the Committee for State Security - Комитет государственной безопасности (КГБ); Virgin Lands Program - освоение целины.

# Sport

© Sport, you are Peace!  
(Pierre de Ftedy, baron de Couberti)



**GEORGI MIKHAILOVICH GONGADZE**

(ГРИШИН ДЕНИС СЕРГЕЕВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)



**Georgi Mikhailovich Gongadze** (born 20 March 1996) is a Russian footballer playing for the FC Torpedo, who had been playing for the FC Fakel Voronezh in the Russian Football Premier league.

Georgi Gongadze was born in Moscow. He studied at the FC Torpedo Moscow Sports School. Gongadze started his career in the

club “Aventa-2000”. He made his debut in the Russian Professional Football League for PFC Dynamo Stavropol in 2017. He became the top scorer in the Russian Professional Football League (17 goals). He made his debut in the Russian Football National League for FC Torpedo Moscow in 2021. In 2022, Gongadze signed a contract with FC Fakel Voronezh. He made his RFPL debut for Fakel on 17 July 2022 against FC Krasnodar. Playing for Fakel, he has scored 9 goals in 36 matches and was recognised as a top scorer of this team. Georgi Gongadze is much admired by team coaches as well as fans and club-mates. He left Fakel upon the expiration of his contract in June 2023.

Key words: the Russian Football Premier league - Российская футбольная премьер-лига; the Russian Professional Football League - Профессиональная футбольная лига; the Russian Football National League - Футбольная национальная лига; to score a goal - забивать гол; to make one’s debut – дебютировать; scorer - “бомбардир”; to sign a contract - подписать контракт; to be recognised as - быть признанным кем-то; coach – тренер; club-mates - одноклубники

**Activity 1.** *Read the text about Georgi Gongadze and complete the form*

<b>Name</b>	
<b>Date and place of birth</b>	
<b>Teams he played for</b>	

**Activity 2.** *Speak about Georgi Gongadze using the form*



**VICTORIA ALEXANDROVNA KOMOVA**

(ПЕЧЁНКИНА ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖА)

**Victoria Komova** (born on January 30, 1995 in Voronezh) is a former Russian artistic gymnast. Being the Merited Master of Sport of Russia, two-time silver medalist at the London Olympics in the team event and all-around competition, two-time world champion (2011 and 2015) and European champion on uneven bars, multiple medalist at the World and European Championships, three-time Youth Olympic Games winner 2010, and winner of the European Games in Baku 2015, she created her own two elements in the combination - flying to the high bar, so called "Komova 1" and "Komova 2". Competitors, judges and spectators were awed by her grace, form and traditional Soviet style. But Komova left competitive sport in 2019. She tried three times to come back to high performance sport. Will to win and determination are her important traits. Unfortunately, elite sport often cripples people, so outstanding athletes are true patriots and heroes. Her awards and honors are "Moscow Region Governor's Badge "For the Glory of Sport" (2009), "Golden Pedestal Award" - "Best Female Athlete of August", Master of Sport of Russia, International Class (2010), Merited Master of Sport of Russia (2011), and the Order "For Merit to the Fatherland 1" (2012).



Victoria was born into a family of prominent gymnasts. At the age of 7, she started her training at the Children's and Youth Sport School of Olympic Reserve, named after legendary Shtukman. She was coached by G.B.Yelfimov and O.M.Bulgakova. Komova successfully made her debut in San Jose (2008), Tampere (2009), Birmingham and Singapore (2010), Tokyo (2011), London (2012), and Glasgow (2015). In 2010, Victoria Alexandrovna participated in the Russian Women's Championship and was one of the favorites. In 2011, she won a gold medal and two silver medals at the World Championships in Tokyo. In 2012, - a gold medal and silver medal at the European Championships in Brussels, in 2012, - two silver medals at the London Olympics, in 2015, - a gold medal at the European Games in Baku, and, in 2015, she was a gold medalist at the World Championships in Glasgow. Komova was perfect in the four artistic gymnastics events (uneven bars, balance beam, vault, and floor exercise). Everyone admired her skills and talents. Due to sports injuries Victoria Komova retired from elite sport to coach.

**New words:** uneven bars- брусья, balance beam - бревно, floor exercise - вольные упражнения, vault- опорный прыжок, all-around- многоборье..

**Activity**

## 1. Answer the questions

Where and when was Komova born?

Why is she a woman of genius at sports?

Where did she make her debut?

Why did she retire from elite sport?

2. Speak about Komova in 10 sentences.

**DMITRY IVANOVICH SAUTIN**

(СЕРГИЕНКО ЕКАТЕРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)

*Dmitry Ivanovich Sautin - Soviet and Russian jumper in the water, two-time Olympic champion, the only in history winner of 8 Olympic medals in the water jump, politician.*

**Dmitry Sautin** was born on 15 March 1974 in Voronezh. At the age of seven he accidentally entered the diving section, at the age of ten he participated in various competitions, and in seventeen years he played for the national team. Dmitry's career was full of injuries, surgeries and drama.



But there's a reason they call Sautin the king of diving. He's made remarkable progress! At the 2000 Sydney Olympics, he won medals in all the men's diving program numbers. In 2007, he became the 10<sup>th</sup> European Champion. This is an absolute record.

To promote the ideas of sports and a healthy lifestyle among young people, Dmitry Ivanovich founded a charity fund. The purpose of the Foundation is to increase the number of sports grounds, reopen sections, promote a healthy lifestyle and revive mass sports in Russia.

In 2025, the Dmitry Sautin Academy will be built in Voronezh. And the outstanding athlete, who is now a deputy of the Voronezh region, will curate the project.

*New words:* injuries – травмы, surgery - операция, revive - возродить, deputy - депутат, to curate - курировать.

*Tasks:*

1. Read the text about Dmitry Sautin and complete the form:

**Date of birth:**

**Full name:**

**Place of birth:**

**His appointments:**

**Is famous for:**

2. Speak about Dmitry Sautin using the form.

**VLADIMIR GRIGORYEVICH PROSKURIN**

(ЖАРОВ АЛЕКСАНДР ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)

**Vladimir Grigoryevich Proskurin** is a famous Russian football player. He was born on January 24, 1945 and his birthplace is Voronezh.

He is ranked in the richest person list from Russia. He is most notable as the co-top scorer of the 1969 Soviet Top League with 16 goals. He was not awarded the top scorer prize as the Trud newspaper which was awarding said prize suspected that the last game of the season, in which he scored a hat-trick to catch up to Nikolai Osyenin on the scorers list, was fixed (his team FC SKA Rostov-on-Don played FC Torpedo Kutaisi with a score of 3-3, Kutaisi's Dzhemal Kherhadze, who also scored a hat-trick to catch up with Osyenin, was not awarded the prize either). Formally the decision was justified by Osyenin scoring in «more important» games. Vladimir Proskurin's net worth or net income is estimated to be \$1 million – \$5 million dollars. He has made such an amount of wealth from his primary career as a football player.



**Key words:** birthplace - место рождения; scorer - бомбардир; to be awarded - быть награждённым; hat-trick - хет-трик; to justify - оправдывать; net income - чистый доход.

**Exercises**

1. Why is Vladimir Proskurin famous?
2. Where is he from?
3. How much does he earn?

# Heroes

“ПРОКОРОВСКОЕ ПОЛЕ”  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ВОЕННО-ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЙ  
МУЗЕЙ-ЗАПОВЕДНИК



Heroes live as long  
as we remember them.  
(Robert Rozhdestvensky)

**SEMYON MOISEEVICH KRIVOSHEIN**

(ГРИШИН ДЕНИС СЕРГЕЕВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)

**Semyon Moiseevich Krivoshein** (November 28, 1899 – September 16, 1978) was a Soviet tank commander, who played a significant role in the clash between German and Soviet tanks in the Great Patriotic War.



Krivoshein was born in Voronezh in 1899 and in 1917 he graduated from a gymnasium. In 1918 he joined the Red Army to fight in the Russian Civil War. In 1921, with the introduction of tank forces, Krivoshein was chosen to master them. He was sent to study in the Frunze Military Academy, graduated in 1931 and served in the mechanised troops. In 1936 he volunteered to fight in Spain for the Republicans. Since February 1943, he was a commander of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mechanized Corps of the 1<sup>st</sup> Tank Army of the Voronezh Front. Krivoshein was characterised as a brave, demanding and capable general. His awards were: the Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union and 3 Orders of Lenin. In 1950 he moved to Odessa to command the tank forces. He spent the last years of his life writing his war memoirs.

**Key words:** clash - столкновение; the Great Patriotic War - Великая Отечественная война; the Russian Civil War - Гражданская война в России; to master sth - управлять чем-л.; the mechanized troops - танковые войска; to volunteer to fight - добровольно сражаться; the Republicans - республиканцы; the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mechanized Corps - 3 механизированный корпус; award - награда; the Order of Lenin - Орден Ленина; the Hero of the Soviet Union - Герой Советского Союза.

**Activity 1.** Answer the questions

Where and when was Semyon Krivoshein born?

Where did he study?

Where did he serve?

What are his awards?

**Activity 2.** Speak about S.M. Krivoshein in 10 sentences.

**MIKHAIL IVANOVICH AVRAMENKO**

(ПЕЧЁНКИНА ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖА)

**Mikhail Ivanovich Avramenko** was born on January 10, 1914 in Novotroitskoe village, Bogucharsky district of Voronezh province and died heroically on March 27, 1944 in Nikolaev. He was a Red Navy man and a marine machine gunner of the battle group landing team. Avramenko was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. There is his Honors list:



- The «Gold Star» Medal
- Order of Lenin
- The Medal “For Courage”
- Medals

He came from the family of peasants. Mikhail received his primary education and started working in the collective farm. He served in the Navy since 1937 and in the Black Sea Fleet since the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. The participant of defence of Odessa, landing operation in Mariupol, battles on “Small Earth,” and in the liberation of Nikolaev (1941- 1944) proved himself a hero. Mikhail Ivanovich was a machine gunner of the 384th Separate Marine Battalion (Odessa Naval Base), participated in two days of heavy fighting .Thus, the Battalion pushed back 18 attacks, killed 700 Nazis and died there. In the city of Voronezh, in the honor of the hero, the naval school DOSAAF (now diving school) is named after Mikhail Ivanovich Avramenko. His glory will live for centuries.

**New words:** Red Navy man - краснофлотец, marine machine gunner- пулемётчик морской пехоты, posthumously- посмертно, participant- участник, liberation – освобождение, push back-отразить

**Activity**

1. Answer the questions

- Where and when was Avramenko born?
- Where did he serve?
- What is his Honors list?
- Why did Avramenko prove himself a hero?
- Where did he die?

2. Speak about M. I. Avramenko in 10 sentences.

**EKATERINA IVANOVNA ZELENGO**

(СЕРГИЕНКО ЕКАТЕРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)



Ekaterina Ivanovna Zelenko is one of the bravest Soviet women pilots, the only woman in the world who performed an air raid in combat. Her extraordinary feat was in every aviation textbook in the world.

Katya was born in 1916 near Zhitomir. She was linked to Voronezh by the aviation technical school, where she enrolled to become an aviator.

From 1939 to 1940, Ekaterina participated in the Soviet-Finnish War, during which she made 8 combat sorties, destroyed an artillery battery and a munitions depot. She was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

From the first days of the Great Patriotic War, Ekaterina Zelenko participated in the battles on the South-Western Front. She flew 40 combat sorties and participated in 12 air battles. In 1941, she commanded a group of bombers that destroyed 45 tanks, 20 vehicles and lots of enemy soldiers.

On September 12, 1941, Ekaterina Zelenko performed a flight as part of the intelligence group. Her plane was one-on-one with seven German Messerschmitt aircraft.

Katya shot down one enemy plane, and she's out of ammo. She fearlessly directed the plane at the second German Messerschmitt and destroyed it at the cost of her life. She was only 24.

Residents of the village of Anastasievka in the Sumy region buried a pilot in a rural cemetery, wrapping her in a parachute. Ekaterina Zelenko was posthumously presented as a Hero of the Soviet Union.

**New words:**

combat - сражение, to enroll - поступить, combat sorties - боевые вылеты, intelligence group - разведывательная группа, ammo - боеприпас, Sumy region - Сумская область, posthumously - посмертно.

**Tasks:**

1. Answer the questions

Who is Ekaterina Zelenko?

What is she famous for?

How did she die?

2. Speak about Ekaterina Zelenko in 10 sentences.



**ANATOLY VASILYEVICH FILIPCHENKO**

(ЖАРОВ АЛЕКСАНДР ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВИЧ, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 6 Г. ВОРОНЕЖ)

Major General **Anatoly Vasilyevich Filipchenko** was a Soviet cosmonaut of Ukrainian descent. He flew on the Soyuz 7 and Soyuz 16 missions. He was born in Davydovka, Voronezh Governorate.

Filipchenko graduated from the Voronezh Specialized Air Force Secondary School in 1947 and from the Chuguev Military Aviation School in 1950; he subsequently served in aviation units of the Soviet Army. He graduated from the Air Force Academy in 1961 and became a cosmonaut in 1963. From Oct. 12 to 17, 1969, Filipchenko completed



a space flight as commander of the spacecraft Soyuz 7, accompanied by V. N. Volkov and V. V. Gorbatko. From Dec. 2 to 8, 1974, Filipchenko made a space flight as commander of Soyuz 16, accompanied by N. N. Rukavishnikov. In the course of his two flights, Filipchenko spent 260 hours 44 minutes in space. He has been awarded two Orders of Lenin and various medals. He resigned from the cosmonaut corps in 1982 to become a department head at the Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center.

**Key words:** Major General - генерал-майор; descent - происхождение; to graduate from - окончить высшее учебное заведение; spacecraft - космический корабль; to resign from - уйти в отставку; head - руководитель.

**Exercises**

1. What is Filipchenko's main work?
2. Make a brief description of Filipchenko's career
3. make a brief description of Filipchenko's personality
4. What period of Filipchenko's life could you single out as the rise of a personality and celebrity?
5. What is Filipchenko's main activity, who was he? Make a short story.