

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ДОНЕЦКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ РАЗВИТИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ»
КАФЕДРА ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ ДИСЦИПЛИН И МЕТОДИКИ ИХ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ
ОТДЕЛ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО КРАЕВЕДЕНИЮ «WE REMEMBER.WE ARE PROUD. »



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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Первейшая задача обучения иностранным языкам на современном этапе – достижение современного качества образования, его соответствия актуальным и перспективным потребностям личности, общества и государства. Образование находится в непосредственной зависимости от тех изменений, которые происходят в современном обществе.

Одним из направлений, которые обеспечивает Государственный образовательный стандарт, является **формирование гражданско-патриотической компетентности обучающихся, духовно-нравственного развития, воспитания обучающихся.**

Личностные результаты освоения основной образовательной программы основного общего образования должны отражать: воспитание гражданской идентичности: **патриотизма, уважения к Отечеству, прошлому и настоящему народа Донецкой Народной Республики;** осознание своей этнической принадлежности, знание истории, языка, культуры своего народа, своего края, основ культурного наследия человечества; усвоение гуманистических, демократических и традиционных ценностей Республики; воспитание чувства ответственности и долга перед Родиной.

Воспитание патриотизма у школьников в современных условиях приобретает особое значение. В процессе обучения иностранному языку ставится цель сформировать у учащихся способность к участию в межкультурной коммуникации, воспитывать у них уважение к иной цивилизации. Чтобы добиться этого, надо научить ребят знать, помнить, ценить и любить свою собственную страну, её культуру и историю.

Подборка материала к урокам о Великой Отечественной войне «Помним и гордимся» в полной мере отвечает решению коммуникативной задачи, позволяет учащимся с пониманием высказываться по предложенной тематике и объективно оценивать полученную информацию.

Актуальность данного методического пособия заключается в использовании английского языка в качестве средства коммуникации в процессе изучения истории родного края, родного города в период Великой Отечественной войны. Краеведение является одним из основных источников обогащения учащихся знаниями о родном крае, воспитания любви к нему, формирования активной гражданской позиции. Материалы сыграют существенную роль в гражданско-патриотическом и художественно-эстетическом воспитании, станут связующим звеном между учебной и воспитательной деятельностью образовательной организации.

Сборник посвящен 80-летию победы советского народа в Великой Отечественной войне. Подобранный материал поможет учителям английского языка в проведении уроков о войне в средних и старших классах. Он содержит тексты на военную тематику и задания к ним, проблемные вопросы для беседы с учащимися, основу для устных и письменных высказываний, цитаты о войне, стихи и песни.

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I. VICTORY DAY

*Don't wage a war against Russians, they
harness horses slowly, but ride very fast.*

Otto von Bismarck



Read the text and answer the questions.

1. The origin of Victory Day



The Soviet Victory Day or May 9 marks the capitulation of Nazi Germany to the Soviet Union in the Second World War (also known as the Great Patriotic War in the Soviet Union and some post-Soviet states). It was first inaugurated in the Soviet Union, following the signing of the surrender document late in

the evening on 8 May 1945 (9 May by Moscow Time).

It happened after the original capitulation that Germany earlier agreed to the joint Allied forces of the Western Front. The Soviet government announced the victory early on 9 May after the signing ceremony in Berlin.

Though the official inauguration happened in 1945 (which means it has been celebrated since 1946), the holiday became a non-working day only in 1965.

1. What does Victory Day mark?
2. What was the Second World War for our country?
3. When and where was the surrender document signed?
4. When did this holiday become a non-working day?
5. What anniversary of Victory Day do we celebrate in 2020?

2. Victory Day



In Russia and other countries Victory Day or 9th May is one of the most popular holidays of the year. It is a holiday of all people. In all cities and towns there are

decorations. Flags in the streets, in the shop windows and on the front of large buildings.

On Victory Day morning there are meetings and demonstrations of the veterans who fought in the Great Patriotic War. Unfortunately, there are fewer and fewer participants of that terrible war. On that day there is a military parade in all cities and towns of our country.

Flowers and souvenirs are given to those who took part in the Great Patriotic War. There are a lot of people in the streets and squares. They attend theatres, cinemas and concert halls to watch the performances devoted to this great date. Many people go to see their friends or go for walks in the parks.

In the evening there is a fireworks display and a minute of silence to honour all those who did not come back from the war.

3. Victory Day

The greatest national holiday in Russia is Victory Day. The Great Patriotic War ended on the 9th of May. On this day we celebrate the end of the war and remember the people who died for their country. The war lasted for four long years. Soldiers fought all over the country: from the White Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south. The Brest Fortress was the first to fight the Nazis on the 22nd of June, 1941.

The German invaders attacked Moscow many times. Leningrad – now St. Petersburg – was under siege for 900 days. The battle of Moscow was one of the most important battles in the war.



There are a lot of monuments to the heroes of this war everywhere in Russia such as Mamayev Hill, Piskarev Cemetery and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier where the eternal flame burns. People lay flowers and wreaths to the monuments. There is a minute of silence all over the country at 7pm. At this time people pay tribute to those who died in this war. Victory day is a holiday that unites all Russian people.

4. Victory Day

The 9th of May is a special day for all Russian people. This is Victory Day. This is the day when the Great Patriotic War finished.

For the Soviet Union, the war started on the 22nd of June 1941. A day before, on the 21st of June in all schools of the country there was a party - the last school ball. Girls and boys had just finished school. They were dancing, dreaming of the future and did not know that the following day, many of them would go to war and never come home again. The Soviet Union lost about 27 billions people during this long bloody war.

For the Soviet Union the war lasted for 4 years. It was a very hard time for everyone. In many cities and villages there was starvation. Millions of Soviet soldiers died in this war. But they won and became heroes to every Russian person.

Many years have passed since then. Despite of this Russian people do not forget their heroes. In every city concerts are held in honour of the Great Patriotic War, TV networks broadcast war-inspired films and programmes.

In big cities you can see military parades. But what is really unique and impressive in Russia is the Immortal Regiment march. After the military parade, thousands of Russian people march on their city's main street carrying pictures of their fallen relatives to show the respect for the generations that defended the country. Many years have passed, but Russians continue to mourn their death and remember their sacrifice. The atmosphere there is unique: a mix of sadness, happiness, mourning, gratefulness and joy!



There is a tradition to give flowers, usually red carnations, to veterans in the street and to lay wreaths at the war memorial sites. At home, families gather around a festive table to honor surviving witnesses of this war and remember those who passed away. They may also watch a favourite Soviet film based on the events of the Great Patriotic War

Common symbols of Victory Day in Russia are:



- **St. George ribbon** – people wear this black-and-yellow ribbon on their clothes or tie it to car antennas as a sign of respect and remembrance.
- **Red carnations** – blood red is the color of the Soviet flag under which the veterans had fought. Laying an even number of red carnations at war memorial sites signifies mourning and remembrance.
- **The Order of the Red Star** – a military distinction for bravery.

Rules of wearing Saint George's ribbon



Saint George's ribbon should be attached next to your heart to pay tribute to the veterans who defended people during the Second World War.



The Great Patriotic War shouldn't be forgotten because it's the immortal heroic act of our ancestors. This is a lesson for future generations. This is a symbol of the victory over fascism and Nazism. People must remember their history not to make more terrifying mistakes.



Answer the questions.

1. What holiday do we celebrate on the 9th of May?
2. When did the Great Patriotic War begin?
3. What heroes of the Great Patriotic War do you know?
4. What famous military commanders do you know?



5. Which order of the Great Patriotic War is its symbol?
6. What other symbols of the Great Patriotic War do you know?
7. When did the Great Patriotic War end?
8. What facts about the Great Patriotic War do you know?
9. How do we celebrate Victory Day?
10. Why shouldn't the Great Patriotic War be forgotten?



Pair work. Interview your partner.

Student A



- What does the Victory in the Great Patriotic War mean to you?
- Do you know the stories of your relatives who were at the Great Patriotic War?
- Had anyone of your relatives or acquaintances survived the Siege of Leningrad? What did they tell you about it?

Student B

- Have you ever participated in the Immortal Regiment march? What were your impressions about it?
- Have you seen the Victory Day military parade? If not, have you seen its rehearsal?
- What is your favourite film about the Great Patriotic War?

Do you know the rules of wearing
Saint George's ribbon?
What do the colours mean?



Work in groups. Discuss the following question and answer it.

Why do people remember 75-year-old events and pass this memory from one generation to another?



Use the words given in capitals in the correct form.

5. Victory Day

A) Russia (1 - MAIN) fought a war to defend itself, which is called a "patriotic war". That is what most Russians call World War



II. In Russia almost all the families have at least one person who took part in the war. The other old citizens who did not fight during the war had to work in factories to make guns and preparations, which wasn't easier than fighting. They are honored on Victory Day too.



B) Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, the Soviet army pushed the Germans all the way back to Berlin and defeated Hitler's forces. The war was bloody and long - almost four years...

May 9, 1945 - The Soviet (2 - GOVERN) announced the victory early on 9 May after the (3 - SIGN) of the surrender document in Berlin.

C) May 9 - Victory Day in Russia, a (4 - NATION) holiday which remembers the defeat of Nazi Germany in World War II and honors 26 million Soviets who died in the war.

D) The main reason for the (5 - CELEBRATE) of Victory Day was to remember the people who died in the war. On that day, flowers are laid on their graves and veterans that are still alive go out on the streets wearing their medals and orders. There are few of them left nowadays and the number is getting (6 - SMALL) every year.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Put the paragraphs of the text in the correct order.

1	2	3	4




Find 12 words connected with the Victory Day.

A	R	M	Y	O	M	E	M	O	R	Y
T	S	C	B	A	V	X	A	G	E	P
W	O	G	E	T	E	A	Y	J	M	M
Y	X	O	N	L	T	W	B	T	E	O
B	P	E	A	C	E	W	O	P	M	A
P	H	Y	G	D	R	B	A	S	B	X
A	Q	E	O	P	A	Y	R	W	E	T
S	W	Q	R	Z	N	A	W	A	R	O
V	I	C	T	O	R	Y	T	J	T	Y
T	N	G	W	X	S	B	Y	P	A	E
O	A	Y	F	I	G	H	T	W	O	B



Match the words with the pictures.

A. war		1. 
B. tank		2. 
C. eternal flame		3. 
D. soldier		4. 

E. parade		5. 
F. St. George's ribbon		6. 
G. red carnations		7. 
H. fireworks		8. 
I. Red Star medal		9. 

Look at the picture. Cross out the words that you cannot see in the picture.

A cap, a war veteran, children, soldier clothes, flowers, teenagers, St. George's ribbon, tank, eternal flame, parade, red carnations, fireworks, Red Star medal





Replace the pronouns with appropriate nouns. The pictures will help you.

They fought all over Russia.



There are many monuments for **them**.



People see **them** in a parade.



Most people give **them** to veterans .



(**Keys:** soldiers, heroes, veterans, flowers/red carnations)



Fill in the appropriate words.

(forget, a special day, thank, Victory Day, Great Patriotic War, lasted, died, passed, difficult, won and became)

The 9th of May is **1** _____ for all Russian People. This is **2** _____. This is the day when the **3** _____ started. For the Soviet Union the war **4** _____ for four years. It was a very **5** _____ time for everyone. In many cities and villages there was starvation. Millions of Soviet soldiers **6** _____ in this war. Nevertheless, they **7** _____ heroes to every Russian person. Since then 75 years have **8** _____. Russian people do not **9** _____ their heroes. In every city concerts are held in honour of the Great Patriotic War. In Moscow in Red Square you can see a big parade. Grandchildren and great- grandchildren **10** _____ veterans for freedom.



Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false)

1. Victory Day isn't important for Russian people. ____
2. People work and study on that day. ____
3. The main military parade is in Red Square. ____
4. People exchange gifts on Victory Day. ____
5. Veterans don't wear their medals. ____
6. There is a tradition to give red carnations to veterans. ____
7. People don't watch the patriotic films. ____
8. Many Russian families celebrate that day at home. ____

(Keys: 1 – F, 2 – F, 3 – T, 4 – F, 5 – F, 6- T, 7 – F, 8 – F)



Label the pictures.



Use the words: wreath, anniversary, fight a battle, memorial site, military parade.



Read the information and answer the questions.

Immortal Regiment Event is a civil and patriotic movement. Many people take the portraits of their relatives who took part in the Great Patriotic War to honor their act of bravery.

1. What event is presented?
2. How many people have known about this event yet?
3. Is the percentage of people who hear about this event for the first time rather big or small?
4. What is the purpose of this movement?

Have already heard about this event and participated

27%



Have heard of this event but never participated

71%

2%

Hear about this event for the first time



Write a letter to your pen-friend about Victory Day.

Include such information:

- when it is celebrated;
- how it is celebrated;
- why you like it.



Write a letter to your English-speaking friend about our national holiday – Victory Day. Ask him (her) about the most important holidays in his (her) country.



Read the letter and complete the sentences. Say why Victory Day is so special for Sergei.

Moscow
Russia
16th October

Dear Mag,

I was very pleased to get your letter. I liked your story about the summer club and your new friends and adventures. You asked me about the most popular holidays in my family so I'll try to answer your question.

I think that the most popular holidays are New Year and Easter. But there ... (be) a special holiday in our family, which I want to tell you about. It's Victory Day. My great-grandfather ... **(fight) for his country** in the Great Patriotic War (Великая Отечественная война). He ... (be) a doctor. He was at the **victory** in Berlin in 1945. He ... (not, like) to speak about the war, but he often ... (remember) his friends and his hospital.

On 9th May, we watch the military parade on TV and then ... (go) to the square in front of the Bolshoi Theatre or to the Park of Victory to meet the **veterans**. There ... (be) a lot of flowers, smiles and tears.

My great-grandpa died last summer. But, next Victory Day, I ... (go) to the Park of Victory and ... (put) flowers on the monument of the heroes. In the evening, I ... (watch) the salute **in honour of** my grandpa and his friends. I'm proud of my grandpa and I want to be a doctor, too.

Well, I think I ... (answer) your question. Victory Day is not only a great holiday for all Russian people, but also for my family.

And what are the most popular holidays in your family?
Which holiday do you like most of all?

How do you spend it?

Write back soon.

Best wishes,
Sergei



LOOK AND LEARN!

to fight for one's country — сражаться за Родину
a victory ['vɪktəri] — победа
a veteran ['vetərən] — ветеран
in honour ['ɒnə] of — в честь



Find the equivalents to the Russian expressions in the text.

Особенный праздник	
День Победы	
Сражаться за Родину	
Великая Отечественная война	
Помнить друзей и госпиталь	
Военный парад	
Парк Победы	
Цветы, улыбки, слезы	
Возложить цветы к подножию памятника	
Салют в честь	
Гордиться своим прадедом	



When we speak about the Great Patriotic War, we use a lot of verbs (regular and irregular) in Past Simple. Let's remember them.

Present Simple	Past Simple
are	
attack	
burn	
celebrate	
die	
end	
fight	
give	
go	
is	
last	
pay	
remember	
take	
unite	



Writing

What can you write about soldiers?



What can you write about veterans?





Complete a postcard to congratulate veterans on Victory.



DEAR VETERANS,
Thank you for
your _____, for your
_____ and
_____.

protect _____!

Thank you for fighting to

_____ *VETERANS,*
Accept our _____ and
_____ for your _____
in defending our _____!

Thank you for your
_____ service!



II. YASINOVATAYA DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

From the first days of World War II, the station worked using a wartime schedule. Most residents of Yasinovataya went to the front to fight the Nazis. The others worked both for themselves and for those who left, in order to bring closer the welcome day of victory over the enemy with their labour. The staff of the locomotive depot, with the help of Donetsk metallurgists, equipped an armored train, which in early October went to defend Moscow and travelled to the Polish city of Wroclaw.



On October 22, 1941, fascist troops occupied Yasinovataya. A brutal occupation regime was established in the town. Nearby, on the territory of the Komsomolets state farm, a prisoner-of-war camp was set up, in which about 7 thousand people died of starvation and epidemics. At the beginning of 1942, the underground group of S.M. Pavlov was organised. Patriots typed leaflets and distributed them among the population, helped the prisoners of war to escape from the camp. In early August 1943, the underground activists of Avdeevka and Yasinovataya united in the partisan detachment "Death to the Fascist Invaders", which assisted the Soviet soldiers in the liberation of the area.



On the night of September 7, 1943, units of the 34th Guards and 216th Infantry Divisions started fighting on the outskirts of Yasinovataya and, by dawn, stormed the station. On September 7, Yasinovataya was completely set free from German invaders.



The consequences of the occupation were terrible: we can say that neither the station nor the town remained - out of 147 km of railway lines only 3 escaped destruction, a locomotive and a car depot were blown up, the station, hospital, schools and many residential buildings were destroyed.

1187 of residents of Yasinovataya fought bravely on the fronts, 387 of them died for their homeland. About 800 people were awarded orders and medals, two of them - E.M. Berezovsky and M.A. Raldugin were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In the center of the town, on Glory square, there is a memorial complex to the soldiers who died in the battles for the liberation of Yasinovataya from the Nazi invaders. The memorial consists of: a sculpture of a Soldier who holds a bowed banner above the slab with the names of the soldiers who died during the liberation of the town; walls with the names of the fallen residents of Yasinovataya; IS-3 tank on a pedestal - in honour of the soldiers of the 34th Guards Yenakievo Division, which liberated Yasinovataya; the Eternal Flame.

Eternal glory to the fallen heroes! The residents of Yasinovataya remember their heroic deeds!



Make up the plan of the text and retell it.



Read the text and choose the best option.

1. Yassinovataya was occupied by German invaders:
 - a) on October 22, 1941;
 - b) On September 7, 1943;
 - c) in early August.
2. The staff of the locomotive depot equipped an armored train with the help of ...
 - a) Polish workers;
 - b) Donetsk metallurgists;
 - c) the underground activists.
3. How many residents of Yassinovataya died for their homeland?
 - a) 1187;
 - b) 800;
 - c) 387.
4. E.M. Beresovsky and M.A. Raldugin, the residents of Yassinovataya, were awarded:
 - a) the Order of the Red Star;
 - b) the Medal of Honour;
 - c) the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
5. Which of the following is not a part of the memorial complex in Yassinovataya?
 - a) a soldier;
 - b) a tank;
 - c) the memory bell.
6. Which of the following didn't exist on the territory of Yassinovataya during occupation?
 - a) a prisoner-of-war camp;
 - b) an underground group;
 - c) a partisan detachment.

Krasny Partizan during the Great Patriotic War.



The Great Patriotic War was the most horrible war in human history. It's hard to find a family in our country which didn't lose anybody in this awful war. The village Krasny Partizan was occupied by fascists in 1941. During long two years it was under the pressure coming from Hitler's army. Nearly all men went to the front as volunteers, many of them joined partisans. Only women, children and old men stayed in the village. At that time Krasny Partizan was not as big as nowadays, only few short streets were there. During the occupation citizens suffered a lot, they starved and used to hide young men, women and even children, because fascists took them to Germany for forced labour. The old-timers, Maria Fillipovna Pilyugina and Tatyana Alexeevna Blinova told an awful story. When the Nazis retreated, they destroyed all the houses in the village and killed three families with little children. They threw grenades to the cellars where people had hidden. They shot a four-year girl and threw her into the well. The water became red because of blood. Since that time this well had been calling a Red Well (Krasnaya Krinitsa). The village was released on September 5, 1943 by the Red Army. It was the happiest day for all citizens.

Today every family keeps and honours the photos of their great grandfathers and great grandmothers who fought at that war. Thirty-seven citizens of Krasny Partizan are the members of Immortal Regiment. Some of them were killed during that war, others were badly wounded and died after the war. It is important not to forget about their great feat. Young generation is proud of its heroic ancestors and appreciates for everything they had done. They brought the Victory for us and they are living in our hearts.

Task 1. Make up a list of words and word combinations with which you would like to retell the text.

Task 2. Correct the wrong statements. Consult the text.

1. Krasny Partizan was occupied by fascists in 1943.

2. At that time Krasny Partizan was a very big village.

3. Fascists took young men to the USA for forced labour.

4. Thirty citizens are the members of Immortal Regiment.

5. The village was released in October 5, 1943.

Task 3. Match the parts of the sentences. Fill in the table.

1.-	2.-	3.-	4.-	5.-
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. The Great Patriotic War | a) the Victory for us. |
| 2. The village Krasny Partizan | b) photos of their great ancestors. |
| 3. During the occupation | c) was occupied by fascists in 1941. |
| 4. Today every family keeps | d) citizens suffered a lot. |
| 5. Our ancestors brought | e) was the most horrible war in human history. |



III. VETERANS OF OUR TOWN

We remember : Kuzhilny Alexey Nikolaevich

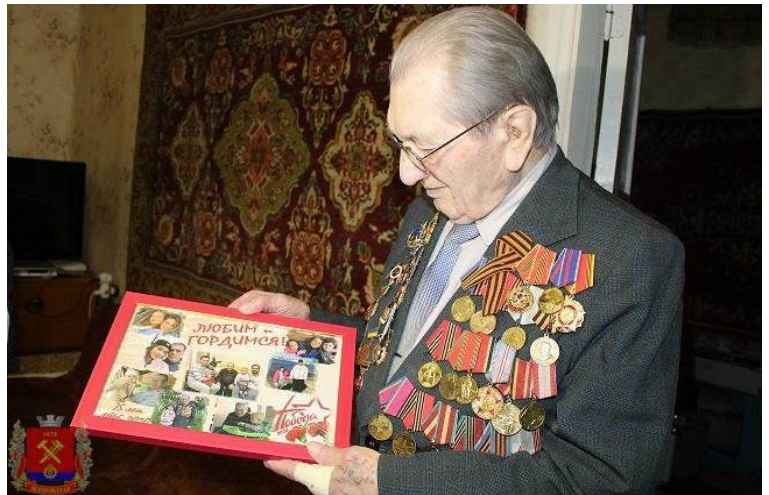
In 1941, he completed 9 classes. When he was offered to defend the motherland, a young man agreed without **hesitation**. Alexei Nikolayevich and other guys were **enrolled** in the 38th Komsomol Engineering Regiment. They have been taught the



sapper business for a month and they have got the specialty of miners. Then the regiment received a combat mission - to mine the **approaches** to the city of Stalin, now Donetsk. Aleksei Nikolaevich personally set about hundred and a half mines.

The soldiers had to do different jobs: on water, in boats. They have passed the Don, the Kuban and North Caucasus. There, Aleksei Nikolaevich participated in a night battle.

From the veteran's memories, "On May 8, on the radio Levitan reported: "Attention! Wait for an important **government** message!" Everybody waited, feeling that the war was about to end. When the clock struck twelve, Levitan said that Germany had **surrendered**. The war was over. Everyone shouted cheers. Stalin commanded to prepare for the Victory Parade. I together with other 20 front-line soldiers from my regiment was enrolled in a special battalion. The preparation for the parade lasted for about a month. The participation in the Victory Parade in Moscow in 1945 stayed in my memory for life..."



We remember: Burik Loliy Ivanovich

Loliy Ivanovich was born in 1927 in the village of Shepilovka, Lisichansky district, Lugansk (at that time Voroshilovgrad) region. In the summer of 1942, the village was **captured** by Nazi troops; for six months the inhabitants have lived under the occupation.

At the beginning of 1943, as Loliy Ivanovich tells, he, still a minor, managed to join the ranks of the active part of the Red Army - a little later such teenagers and youths will be called “the son of the **regiment**”. The 16-year-old Loliy was enrolled in the 173rd separate combat engineer battalion of the 78th **infantry** division. At first he was his commander’s messenger, then he was transferred to a subunit



conducting real combat operations. And these operations, recalls Loliy Ivanovich, were very serious. He took part in the fighting along the coast of the Seversky Donets because Soviet soldiers made a crossing in the area of Shipilovka,

from which tanks were transported in order to begin the liberation of the northern part of Donbass. “Not only fascist Germany fought against us - 170 divisions, all Catholic Europe. There were 400 thousand of Polish, 500 thousand of Romanians and Hungarians. By the way, we had the following law in the army: not to capture Hungarians, because they committed a lot of **atrocities** on our territory and they were much more cruel than Germans,” says Loliy Ivanovich.

During the battles with the Nazi invaders in the area of the village of Privolnoe, under enemy fire, he personally installed 390 anti-tank and 350 anti-personnel mines and disarmed 200 mines. His actions were worthy of the Medal of Honour. The medal was awarded to him at a military hospital, where he was **treated** after being **wounded** and **shell-shocked**.

Having retired, Lolii Ivanovich devoted himself to the veteran movement. During the period of “perestroika” and the collapse of the Union, the veteran put a lot of effort into protecting the truth about the Great Patriotic War from lies, **perversions**, and falsifications. With the participation of Loliy Burik, the veteran organization Yasinovataya published books, posters, and articles about our **fellow countrymen** - front-line soldiers; Loliy Ivanovich himself is the author of many newspaper publications.



Explain the words in bold. Use them in the sentences of your own.



Read two texts about veterans and answer the questions.

Who of them:

- a) took part in the victory parade?
- b) was a son of a regiment?
- c) wrote a lot of articles to newspapers?
- d) was engaged into the veteran movement?
- e) set more than 100 mines?
- f) fought in North Caucasus?



Match the words with their definitions.

1. Medal	a) the act of setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression; release
2. Crossing	b) a person or animal that lives in or occupies a place
3. Inhabitant	b) a public procession, especially one celebrating a special day or event
4. Liberation	c) a permanent unit of an army divided into two battalions
5. Battle	e) a metal disc typically of the size of a large coin and bearing an inscription or design, made to commemorate an event or awarded as a distinction to someone such as a soldier or athlete
6. Parade	f) a sustained fight between large organized armed forces
7. Regiment	g) a very cruel, shocking action
8. Atrocity	h) a journey by boat or ship to a place on the other side of a sea, river, or lake.

Keys: 1e, 2h, 3b, 4a, 5f, 6b, 7c, 8g)



Imagine you are a guide. Tell the visitors about the veterans of your town.



Write a letter to your pen-friend about the veterans of your town and give him/her interesting information from their biographies.

IV. THE MOST POPULAR WARTIME SONGS

One of the ways in which Russian people remember the Great Patriotic War is through songs.

The song “**Sacred War**” was composed by A.V.Aleksandrov in several hours in June 1941. It was performed on the platform of the Belorussian Station, from where troops were going to the West. The history of making this song was very interesting. Aleksandrov took the newspaper “Izvestia” from June 1941, looked through it quickly and paid attention to the name of poet Lebedev-Kumach. His poem captivated him at once. He put aside all his business and returned home immediately. An ensemble named “Red Banner” played this song and the song really thrilled the first listeners. Their eyes filled with tears. The intonation of the courageous call made people ready to go fight the enemy immediately.

*Arise, you mighty motherland
Arise for Sacred War
To crush the evil fascist hordes
Unite and drive them back!*

*Chorus (2x)
And noble anger leads us
To victory against the fascist scum
Arise, our mighty land
Arise for Sacred War!*

*Let's crush the mad
oppressors
And save our mighty land
From rapists, thieves, and
plunderers,
These slaughterers of men!*

*Chorus
The black fascist wings of
death
Shadowed our sacred land
But her spacious fields and
streams
They never shall defile*

*Chorus
Behold, fascist insanity
You now face your doom
The plague of humanity
Shall be driven to its tomb!
Chorus (2x)*

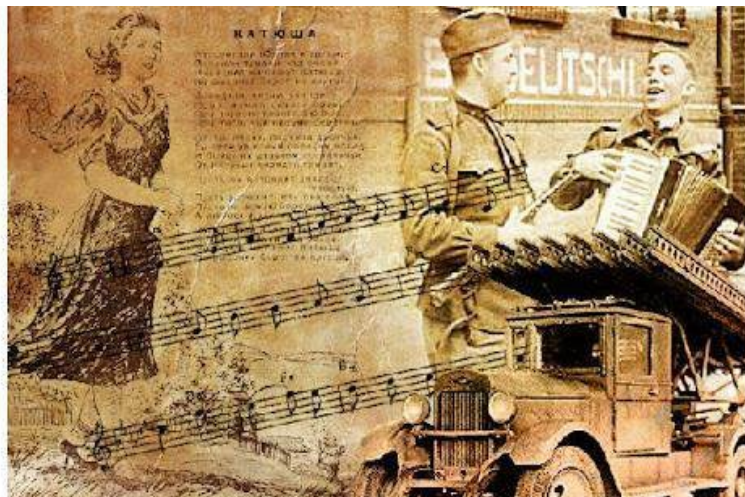


"Katyusha"

Music by Matvei Blanter

Lyrics by Mikhail Isakovsky

"Katyusha" was composed in 1938 and was first performed by Soviet jazz singer Valentina Batishcheva. The song became popular during the Great Patriotic War,



inspiring people to defend their land from the enemy. The song tells the story of a young woman, called Katyusha, who longs for her beloved — a soldier, who is serving to protect the motherland.

Put the couplets in the right order.

a) *Oh, my song, song of a maiden's true love,
To my dear one travel with the sun.
To the one with whom Katyusha knew love,
Bring my greetings to him, one by one.*

d) *By the river's bank she sang a love song
Of her hero in a distant land.
Of the one she'd dearly loved for so long,
Holding tight his letters in her hand.*

c) *Let him know that I am true and faithful,
Let him hear the love song that I send.
Tell him as he defends our home that grateful,
True Katyusha our love will defend.*

d) *Apple trees and pear trees were a flower,
River mist was rising all around.
Young Katyusha went strolling by the hour
On the steep banks,
O'er the rocky ground.*

Keys: **d b a c b**

The Song “**Cranes**”, written by Yan Frenkel based on Ramsul Gamzatov’s words, touches listeners by its depth, lyrics and music. It’s impossible to listen anything else after “Cranes”.

Besides the composer and poet, was one more creator of this song – the actor and singer, Mark Bernes. He was the first to pay attention to the poem of Gamzatov and persuade him to make some changes in the text and certainly he is the best performer of this song.



*"It sometimes seems to me that all the soldiers,
Who never returned from bloody battlefields,
Do not lie in the ground where they fell,
But turned into white cranes."*

The song "**Dark Is The Night**" was originally performed by Mark Bernes in the 1943 war film "Two Soldiers." In the film, Bernes plays a soldier who thinks about his wife and young baby at night while singing "Dark Is The Night."



*"Dark is the night, only bullets
whistle in the steppe,
Only wind wails through the wires,
stars dimly twinkle.
In this dark night, I know that you, darling, cannot sleep
And secretly wipe your tears away near the crib."*

The song "**Oh, the roads**" was written a few months after the Great Patriotic War ended by Soviet composer and conductor Anatoly Novikov, with lyrics supplied by Lev Oshanin.

Director Sergei Yutkevich had commissioned the song for a theatrical performance on November 7 called "Victorious Spring," which is where "Oh, the Roads..." was first performed to the public.

"Oh, The Roads" recalls the hardships that the population experienced and endured throughout the course of the war.



*"Oh, the roads... dust and fog,
Cold, dismay, and wild grass of the steppe...
Shot will breaks out, raven circling,
Your friend in the wild grass is lying lifeless."*



"Dark-Skinned Girl" was written in 1940 by poet Yakov Shvedov and composer Anatoly Novikov, the song was intended to glorify the female partisans of the Russian Civil War in 1917-1922. The song tells of how a man falls in love with a young Moldovan woman, who convinces him to join the partisan movement.

"Smuglyanka" was at first considered to be too light-hearted and so it wasn't performed anywhere for several years. Its first official performance came in 1944, at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow.

The song later appeared in a Soviet film about love, life and death called "Only 'Old Men' Are Going to Battle." The movie was watched by more than 44 million Soviet people, and "Smuglyanka" was soon popularized throughout the whole Soviet Union, becoming an essential part of Russian folk music.

*"The dark-skinned Moldovan girl went by path to the forest,
I was aggrieved to see that she did not call me with her.
I often thought of the dark-skinned Moldovan girl at nights,
And suddenly I met my dark-skinned girl in the partisan squad."*

The song **"Victory Day"**, penned by poet Vladimir Kharitonov and composer David Tukhmanov, was written as an entry in a song competition ahead of the 30th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany. The judges were unimpressed, decrying the lyrics as inappropriately light and too frivolous for such a meaningful occasion.



They complained that the melody was reminiscent of something you would dance the tango or the foxtrot to. Both of those dances had been banned from the Soviet Union for being too bourgeois.

But beyond the judges' panel, the song quickly gained popularity. It has since become one of the most popular songs extolling the virtues of the Soviet army.

*"Hello Mom, not all of us have returned...
How I wish to run barefoot in the dew!
We have trekked across half of Europe, half of the Earth,
We did all we could to hasten this day."*

Read the first lines of this song and try to guess what Russian song it is.

Lyrics by Robert Rozhdestvensky, music by Mark Fradkin;
translated by Alec Vagapov

For That Fellow

*In the morning I'll get up early,
I will go across the field
roaming.
Something's happened to my mind, really,
I recall what never fell on me.*

*Rain drops beat me in the cheeks, hollow,
twenty years is a short time, rather.
I have never known that
fellow
who had promised:
"I'll be back, mother!"*

*In the meantime, the field
smells of bitterness,
early winds seem to be
green as grass.
We wake up at midnight,
and the sound we hear is
storm or, perchance,
roaring echo of war
that has passed.*

*It appears spring will be
long and
harvest promises to be
mellow..
I am living in my good
homeland,
living for myself and that
fellow.*

*I just stoop under such weight
daily;
But I can't live otherwise,
really,
For he calls me and he keeps
singing,
and his song in me is now
ringing.*

*In the meantime, the field
smells of bitterness,
early winds seem to be
green as grass.
We wake up at midnight,
and the sound we hear is
storm or, perchance,
roaring echo of war
that has passed.*



«Бьется в тесной печурке огонь».

Алексей Сурков «Бьется в тесной печурке огонь», перевод на английский
Алик Вагапов



Fire flickers in wood burning stove

Drops of tar look like somebody cries

The accordion sings song of love,

It's about your smile and your eyes.

In the fields under Moscow, the grass

Whispered calling your name in my ear

I would like you to hear for once

How my voice sounds and longs for you here.

You are currently far, far away

Vast of snow is between you and me

It's not easy to reach you. No way.

Where the death is as close as can be.

Sing, accordion, in spite of the storm,

Bring me happiness from up above.

In the chilly dugout it's warm

From my burning perpetual love.

Task 1. Find 19 words and make up 3 sentences with any of them.

w	h	i	s	p	e	r	l	d
v	a	s	t	x	s	o	o	r
x	s	t	o	r	m	n	v	o
b	r	a	v	o	i	c	e	p
f	i	r	e	x	l	e	x	s
f	l	i	c	k	e	r	s	o
a	c	c	o	r	d	i	o	n
r	e	a	c	h	x	h	u	g
x	d	u	g	o	u	t	n	x
n	w	x	f	i	e	l	d	s

Шел в атаку яростный 41 год.

**Сергей Островой «Шел в атаку яростный 41 год», перевод на английский
Алик Вагапов**



*Fierce 41th has
Launched a big assault
Under village Kryukovo
A platoon won't hold.
No grenades, no bullets
And no means to fight,
And of all those living from the element*

*Seven have survived.
Mothers will be shedding
Tears all night long.*

*Under village Kryukovo
A platoon's forlorn.
It will not surrender. No.
It will not retreat...*

Though of all those living from the element

*Seven still proceed.
The lieutenant shouts:
"Forward, boys! Come on!"*

*Under village Kryukovo
A platoon's forlorn.
But the red-hot bayonets
Strike for sure straight
And of all those living from the element
Seven have remained.*

*Distant 41th now
All aflame is gone...
Under village Kryukovo
A platoon goes on.
Paying their tribute
They are standing still
Seven fellows are on guard of honour
At the mournful hill
I has been so destined
And it's not in vain
Under village Kryukovo
They should meet again
The memorial place where
That platoon made best
The memorial where a pine-tree rustles
And a bird makes nests.*

Task 1. Think and decide which words and word combinations can be used for characterizing this sad event. Write them down in your copy-book and compare with you partner.

Task 2. Answer the questions, using the prompt.

1. When did the event happen?

- a) in 1943
- b) in 1945
- c) in 1941

2. Where was the battle?

- a) under the city

b) under the village

c) under the town

3. How many soldiers have survived?

a) seven

b) ten

c) three

4. Who shouts “Forward, boys!”

a) general

b) lieutenant

c) major

5. What stands at the hill now?

a) a house

b) a tree

c) a memorial

Task 3. Find the translation of this song in the Internet.



V. POEMS AND QUOTES ABOUT WAR



*There never was a good war or a bad peace.
(Benjamin Franklin)*

In peace the sons bury their fathers, but in war the fathers bury their sons. (Croesus)

Peace is not the absence of war; it is a virtue; a state of mind; a disposition for benevolence; confidence; and justice. (Baruch Spinoza)

War is delightful to those who have had no experience of it. (Desiderius Erasmus)

There is no calamity greater than lightly engaging in war. (Laozi)

If any question why we died, tell them, because our fathers lied. (Rudyard Kipling)

The true soldier fights not because he hates what is in front of him, but because he loves what is behind him. (G. K. Chesterton)

History teaches that wars begin when governments believe the price of aggression is cheap. (Ronald Reagan)

War is never a lasting solution for any problem.

Only the dead have seen the end of war.

Older men declare war. But it is youth that must fight and die.

All war is a symptom of man's failure as a thinking animal.

Men make war to get attention. All killing is an expression of self-hate.

It doesn't make a damned bit of difference who wins the war to someone who's dead.

It's not the armies that are evil, it's wars and people who start them.

Wars don't end anything.

War is a game that can be played with a smile on a face, but there won't be any laughter in a heart.

War means violence that begets new violence.

Requiem by Robert Rozhdestvensky



*Remember!
In centuries,
In years —
remember!
About those,
Who has never
come,
Remember!
Do not cry!*

*In a throat, you must restrain groans,
Bitter groans.*

Be worthy of heroes!

Be eternally worthy!

Wait for me by Konstantin Simonov

Translated by Mike Munford

Wait for me, and I'll come back!

Wait with all you've got!

Wait, when dreary yellow rains

Tell you, you should not.

Wait when snow is falling fast,

Wait when summer's hot,

Wait when yesterdays are past,

Others are forgot.

Wait, when from that far-off place,

Letters don't arrive.

Wait, when those with whom you wait

Doubt if I'm alive.



Wait for me, and I'll come back!

Wait in patience yet

When they tell you off by heart

That you should forget.

Even when my dearest ones

Say that I am lost,

Even when my friends give up,

Sit and count the cost,

Drink a glass of bitter wine

To the fallen friend -

Wait! And do not drink with them!

Wait until the end!

Wait for me and I'll come back,

Dodging every fate!

"What a bit of luck!" they'll say,

Those that would not wait.

They will never understand

How amidst the strife,

By your waiting for me, dear,

You had saved my life.

Only you and I will know

How you got me through.

Simply - you knew how to wait -

No one else but you.

Возвращение

Виктор Гончаров «Возвращение», перевод на английский Алик Вагапов

It happened commonly and simply ...

The door flung open, and a modest

Shy little girl came out to meet me,

A little girlie, boney shoulders!

The flask fell down on the boulders.

Four years I'd been away from here...

My little daughter shrugged her shoulders:

“We have no bread, uncle, dear!”

I grabbed her — off to constellation!

I kissed the bits of heaven, and

It was my daughter, my creation.

Four years I haven't seen my land.



Task 1. Write down all the adjectives, find synonyms to them and then make up 3 sentences with these new words.

Task 2. Match the parts of the sentences. Fill in the table.

1.-	2.-	3.-	4.-
-----	-----	-----	-----

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) My little daughter | a) off to constellation |
| 2) I grabbed her | b) I haven't seen my land |
| 3) The flask | c) shrugged her shoulders |
| 4) Four years | d) fell down on the boulders |

Task 3. Find the translation of this poem in the Internet.

Фотография

Римма Казакова, «Фотография», перевод на английский Алик Вагапов



*I see a photo on the pages
Of paper I was looking through
With soldiers looking like teenagers,
The heroes of World War II.
Four fellows standing by the mote
Were photographed before assault
The background was a lovely scene:
The sky was blue, the grass was green.*

*In fact, nobody knew them, really,
There is no book on them, no song.
There's here someone's dear,
a student or the only son.
Their lives had only just begun
They fell in battlefield as one.
The background was a lovely scene:
The sky was blue, the grass was green.
That bitter year for all of us,
We'll bear in mind for all we're worth
All over Russia the memorials
Like human souls, rise from the earth.
They covered life with their endeavor –
... their life was about to begin
So that the sky was blue as ever,
And grass might be as ever green.*

Task 1. Write a narrative essay about your relative or relatives, who fought or worked during the Great Patriotic War. Use family photos, tell your story to the class.

Task 2. Find the translation of this poem in the Internet.

На братских могилах не ставят крестов

В. Высоцкий «На братских могилах не ставят крестов».

Перевод на английский язык Ковалёвой Софии - ученицы 9 класса

МОУ «Краснопартизанская школа»



*There are no crosses on the war graves.
And widows don't cry ever.
Someone brings bunches of flowers,
Eternal flame burns there.
The ground raised here before.
Now there are granite slabs there.
There is no personal fate at all.
All fates are fused together forever.
A burning tank you see through Eternal flame,
Burning Smolensk and burning Reichstag.
You see burning villages, cities and towns,
And a burning soldier heart.
There are no crying widows at Eternal flame.
There you meet stronger men.
There are no crosses on the war graves,
But is it easier then?!*

На братских могилах не ставят крестов.

И вдовы на них не рыдают,

К ним кто-то приносит букеты цветов,

И Вечный огонь зажигают.

Здесь раньше — вставала земля на дыбы,

А нынче — гранитные плиты.

Здесь нет ни одной персональной судьбы —

Все судьбы в единую слиты.

А в Вечном огне видишь вспыхнувший танк,

Горящие русские хаты,

Горящий Смоленск и горящий рейхстаг,

Горящее сердце солдата.

У Братских могил нет заплаканных вдов —

Сюда ходят люди покрепче,

На Братских могилах не ставят крестов...

Но разве от этого легче?!

Translate this short poem into literally English.

Ты хочешь мира?

Помни о войне.

Забыть о ней хотелось бы и мне.

Пока ещё таится под золой

Огонь войны неистовый и злой.

Пока ещё оружие в цене,

Ты чаще вспоминай, брат, о войне.





V. DISCUSSION CLUB

I think...

I believe...

I consider...

I guess...

I must confess...

To my mind...

In my opinion...

As far as I know...

As far as I can judge...

If I am not mistaken...

Frankly speaking...

It seems to me...

They say...

Everybody knows...

It's of common knowledge...



The fact is... The thing is...

As a matter of fact...

It is true...

You are right...

You are wrong...

I (completely) agree...

I (absolutely) disagree...



To begin (start) with...

Read and act the dialogue and role-play it.

Vova: Hi, Bill. How are you?

Bill: Hi, Vova. I'm fine, thank you, and you?

Vova: Me, too. Are you going to  to see the  ?


Bill:  ?  ?



Vova: Today is the 9th of May. There is a  every year.

Bill: And what day is the 9th of May?

Vova: It's Victory day. The Great Patriotic  ended and people celebrate their victory.

Bill: Oh, it's interesting. I didn't know about it. And what do people in your country do on this day?

Vova: People usually go to Glory Square to see the parade. They wear .

People also take red  and put them at the . Veterans wear



and watch



Bill: Thank you, Vova. I hope to visit you next year and see the parade with you.



Describe the pictures.



Useful vocabulary:

- Victory Day
- a national holiday
- veterans wear their medals
- a touching moment
- give red carnations
- honour veterans



Start with: *"I'd like to describe picture No.... . The picture shows... ."*



Useful vocabulary:

- the Immortal Regiment march
- to commemorate WWII heroes
- carry the pictures of relatives
- march through the streets
- show the respect for the generations that defended the country



Start with: *"I'd like to describe picture No.... . The picture shows... ."*



Useful vocabulary:

- a veteran of the Great Patriotic War
- a good example to follow
- share memories with
- listen to the veteran attentively
- patriotic upbringing of younger generations



Start with: *"I'd like to describe picture No.... . The picture shows... ."*

Imagine that you are showing your photo album to your friend. Choose one photo to present to your friend.

You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes.

You have to talk continuously. In your talk remember to speak about:

- when you took the photo
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you took the photo
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend



b) Role - play a dialogue with your pairs about the Victory Day and the parade.

Words to use: soldier, parade, tank, president, eternal flame, flowers, sing, dance, red carnations, St. George's ribbon, fireworks, Red star medal

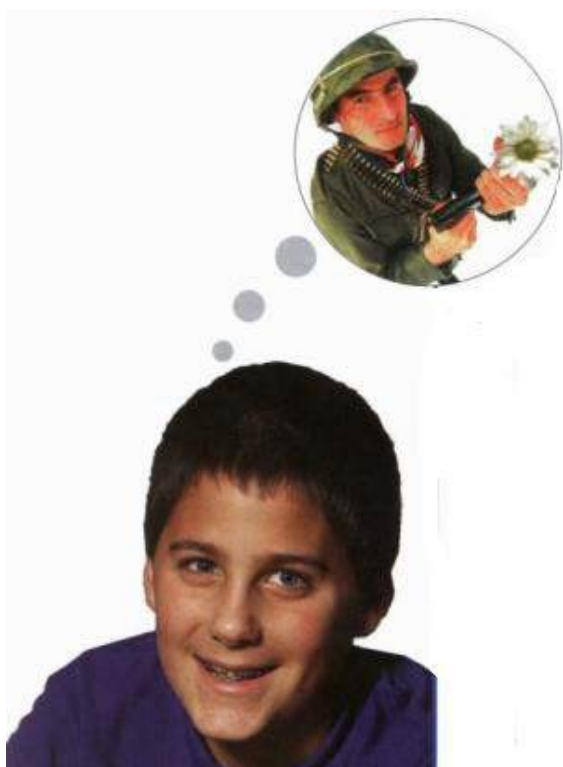


Can War Make Peace?

1. Has anybody in your family ever experienced war?
2. Do you think there will be no wars in this world some day?
3. What do you think causes war?

Reading

This letter was written to the editor of the newspaper by 12-years-old Joshua.



What does he think about war?

I'm confused¹ these days. We are taught at home and at school that violence² is bad. For example, last week, my friend and I were playing at the beach. We found a really beautiful shell. My friend picked it up, but I saw it first, and I said it was mine. He said, no, it was his. I really wanted the shell, and I even thought about hitting him, that's how angry I was.

Now would that be right? No! I shouldn't use violence,

I should talk with my friend instead, and come to an agreement³ with him that way. My parents and teachers often tell me that using violence is the least civilized⁴ way to solve problems.

So, if two adults had a disagreement, and if they used violence toward each other in order to win, is it all right? No! If one injured⁵ the other, they would be arrested⁶. If one killed the other, it's a murder⁷. They would be put into prison for years, possibly for the rest of their life.

Now, I'm confused. When two countries disagree, they often use violence. They fight a war. How come using violence is not okay at home, at school, or in your country but okay between countries?

So many people have been killed and injured because of wars. Not only soldiers but citizens, including small children and babies. And wars create refugees⁸, too — all over the world.

A war is extreme⁹ violence. Like two people fighting over a shell, just much bigger. Adults say they are fighting wars in order to solve problems and make peace. But can you really "make peace" by using violence and killing so many people?

I don't think so. I don't think that bombs and missiles can reach people's hearts and change them. Bombs and missiles can't create love and caring, and that's what we need in the world. Why do adults use violence so quickly? Why can't they use their wisdom¹⁰ and talk it over?

Adults might say that things are not that easy. But they are the ones that teach us to respect others, not to hurt people, and not to kill. Why are they contradicting¹¹ themselves? I want them to be our model.

Glossary

1. Confused: having a hard time understanding.
2. Violence: hurting someone physically.
3. Come to an agreement: work something out, decide the situation.
4. Civilized: polite, peaceful, and educated.
5. Injured: hurt.
6. Arrest: to have the police captured someone.
7. Murder: kill someone on purpose.
8. Refugees: people who have been made homeless by war.
9. Extreme: much more than is necessary, going too far.
10. Wisdom: intelligence.
11. Contradict: disagree with, say the opposite of.




Check your understanding

1. What happened with Joshua and his friend?
2. What is Joshua confused about?

3. What is the key to peace?
4. What does Joshua want from adults?

Speaking

Read these three opinions

		
Trin	Anton	Carmen
Joshua does not understand the real world. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	In this case, the child is wiser than the adults. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	War is part of human society, now and forever. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Match the supporting statements with the opinions. Write the numbers in the boxes.
Each opinion has two supporting statements.

supporting statements		
1 Sometimes war is the only solution to an international problem.	2 Fighting never solves anything in the long run.	3 We can never change our animal instincts.
4 There is no excuse for violence.	5 As you get older, you understand that some people are fundamentally evil.	6 Human history is full of wars.

Work in a group of three. Ask your partners:

Do you agree with Trin? Do you agree with Anton? Do you agree with Carmen?

Answer for each person: / really agree/ I agree/ I disagree/ I really disagree.

Read the following opinions on war and peace and circle agree or disagree.

1. If all countries owned nuclear weapons, there would be no war. agree disagree
2. There will be another world war someday. agree disagree
3. Peace will be gained by educating children. agree disagree

4. As long as humans keep producing deadly weapons, there will be wars. agree disagree

5. If women became leaders, the world would be more peaceful. agree disagree

Make an "agree" zone and a "disagree" zone in your classroom. Start with Opinion № 1. Choose a zone. Stand in it. Line up and face the people in the opposite zone. Debate with the person across from you for two minutes. Continue with the other opinions.

Writing. What are your values?

Comment on the following statement.

War is sometimes necessary.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 100–140 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem);
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion;
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion;
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion;
- make a conclusion restating your position.

“May there always be Sunshine!”

Lyrics by L.Oshanin, music by A. Ostrovsky, translated by Tom Botting

*Bright blue the sky,
Sun up on high-
That was the little boy's picture.
He drew for you,
Wrote for you too,
Just to make clear what he drew-*



Chorus:

*May there always be
sunshine,
May there always be
blue skies,
May there always be
Mummy,
May there always be
me! (Twice)
My little friend,
Listen, my friend,
Peace is the dream
of the people,
Hearts old and
young
Never have done*

Singing the song you have sung.

Chorus.

*Soldier lad, stay!
Hear what we say-
War would make all of us losers.
Peace is our prize.
Millions of eyes
Anxiously gaze at the skies.*

Chorus.

*Down with all war!
We want no more.
People, stand up for your children!
Sing, everyone –
Peace must be won,
Dark clouds must not hide the sun.*

Chorus

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