

# Символы Победы

## Сборник обучающих материалов

### Томская область



80

ПОБЕДА!

Центр лингвистического образования  
АО «Издательство «Просвещение»

2025

ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ: ТОМСКИЕ ПЕДАГОГИ И ШКОЛЬНИКИ О ВЕЛИКОЙ ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОЙ ВОЙНЕ (ПЕЧЕРИЦА Э.И.) .....	3
HERO OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR – ZHDANOV EFIM AFANASIEVICH (АЛЕКСЕЕВА Л.Г.) .....	5
SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. OUR FAMILY (АНИКАНОВА Е.И.) .....	6
DMITRY IVANOVICH ORLOV – A MEMBER OF THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (БАСАРГИНА Е.С.) .....	7
SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. A HEROIC DOG (БОРМОТОВА Н.Е.) .....	8
MININTIMORHEI ARCHIROVICH (КУДИНОВ С.С., БУЛАВКИНА Е.А.) .....	9
IVAN DMITRIEVICH KOKOULIN (КЕТОВА В.А., БУЛАВКИНА Е.А.) .....	11
NIKOLAI SERGEEVICH PETROV (КАЛТЫКОВА Т.А., БУЛАВКИНА Е.А.) .....	13
IVAN ALEXANDROVICH VASICHEV (СКОВОРОДИН Р.А., БУЛАВКИНА Е.А.) .....	14
LEVSHANOV AFANASY ADREEVICH (КАШИРО Т.М., БУЛАВКИНА Е.А.) .....	15
PANFILOV DIVISION'S HERO FROM KIRGIZKA TIMOFEEV D.F. (ВОЛКОВА Н.В.) .....	16
WOMEN SCIENTISTS: UNSUNG HEROES OF VICTORY (ГОРБАЧЕВА Е.А.) .....	17
ПАМЯТНИК ПОГИБШИМ ЗЕМЛЯКАМ В СЕЛЕ ВОЛОДИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (ДРОЗДОВА Е.И.) .....	18
THE MONUMENT TO THE FALLEN IN GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (ДРОЗДОВА Е.И.) .....	19
THE WAR IMPRINT ON THE HISTORY SHEET OF A FAMILY FROM THE SIBERIAN HINTERLAND (КИЧИГИНА У.Н.) .....	20
THE MEMORY AND THE PRIDE IN THE HEARTS OF GENERATIONS (ГУРСКАЯ Ю.В., КОЛЕГОВА Г.И.) .....	21
THE MEMORY REMAINS (ХАКИМОВА О.А., КОЛЕГОВА Г.И.) .....	22
SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (НИКОЛАЕНКО Г.П.) .....	23
SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. SIBERIAN DIVISIONS (ОВЧИННИКОВА С.В.) .....	24
SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. THE MONUMENT TO THE SOLDIERS – COMPATRIOTS IN KARGASOK (ПЕРЕМИТИНА О.В., ХРАМЦОВА Л.А.) .....	25
SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. WAR AND SCIENCE (ПОПОВА Н.В.) .....	26
SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. THE FEMALE FACE OF WAR (РОДИОНОВА С.М.) .....	27
THE KRASNY OBOZ (THE RED CONVOY) (ГОРБУНОВА Т.Н.) .....	28
THE CONTRIBUTION OF MY FAMILY TO THE GREAT VICTORY (ДАНИЛКИНА С.А., СУРИКОВА Л.Г.) .....	30
OUR COUNTRYWOMAN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (ЕГОРОВА А.А., СУРИКОВА Л.Г.) .....	31
THE HERO CITY (РОДЬКИНА А.Д., СУРИКОВА Л.Г.) .....	32
OUR MEMORY IS ALIVE (СОНИНА В.А., СУРИКОВА Л.Г.) .....	33
THE TOMSK ELECTRIC LAMP PLANT (СУШКОВА Е.Л.) .....	34
THE BANNER OF VICTORY (УСТИЛКО О.В.) .....	35
DER JÜNGSTE SOHN DES 142. GARDE-SCHÜTZENREGIMENTS (ФРАНЦУЗОВА Н.А.) .....	36
SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. EVACUATION HOSPITAL № 1506 (ХЛЕБНИКОВА Е.А., КОХ Н.А.) .....	37
PATRIOTISM AS A WAY OF LIFE FOR SIBERIAN YOUNG MAN (ОГАНИСЯН М.А.) .....	38
ARTISTIC EYES OF WAR (ЧИЧЕВСКАЯ Н.Н.) .....	40
DEDICATED TO MY GRANDFATHER DYOMIN KONSTANTIN ZINOVYEVICH (ШЕНКАРЕНКО С.В.) .....	41

## *Иностранные языки: томские педагоги и школьники о Великой Отечественной войне*

*В год знаменательной даты 80-летия Победы в Великой Отечественной войне посвящаем методический сборник памяти наших земляков, ушедших на фронт и героически сражавшихся под Сталинградом и на Курской дуге, освобождавших города Европы. Томичи воевали на всех направлениях – от Баренцева моря до Тихого океана. Всего в 1941-1945 годах с томской земли ушли на фронт 129 187 человек, из них более 70 тысяч человек погибли. За военные подвиги в годы Великой Отечественной войны 183 солдатам и командирам, чья судьба была связана с Томском, было присвоено звание Героя Советского Союза. Кавалерами ордена Славы трёх степеней стали 25 уроженцев и жителей Томской области. Командирские кадры для фронта в Томске готовили шесть военных училищ, в Асино – военно-пехотное училище и снайперская школа.*

*К концу 1941 года наш город принял три десятка промышленных предприятий, 15 учреждений, 16 научно-исследовательских институтов и учебных заведений. На территории Томска в военные годы располагалось около 20 эвакуационных госпиталей, рассчитанных более чем на 10 тысяч койко-мест, в 1941 году томские госпитали приняли 16 тысяч раненых, а всего за войну – свыше 100 тысяч красноармейцев, среди которых большинство были тяжелораненые. Томск стал главным медицинским центром Сибири: именно здесь был создано устройство для поиска осколков в теле раненых бойцов, налажено производство основного сырья для изготовления мазей и эмульсий, разработаны новые методы заживления огнестрельных ран.*

*В районных центрах и селах нашей области увековечена память наших земляков, чьи имена вошли в историю Великой Отечественной войны. Бакчарский район Томской области известен как место, где прошла юность легендарного оружейного изобретателя Михаила Тимофеевича Калашникова. По словам директора Бакчарского краеведческого музея Александры Богатыревой, М.Т. Калашников прожил в области шесть лет, в 17 лет он получил аттестат об окончании Воронихинской семилетней школы. 11 марта 1948 года, когда автомат АК-47 был принят в разработку, его семья переехала в село Могочино Томской области. Имя знаменитого конструктора стрелкового оружия Михаила Калашникова присвоено Парбигской средней школе.*

*Имя первого советского коменданта Рейхстага Федора Зинченко носит Кривошеинская средняя школа. Федор Матвеевич Зинченко родился 19 сентября 1902 года в деревне Ставское Кривошеинского района Томской губернии. В феврале 1943 года после окончания*

курсов командиров полка он принял командование 756-м стрелковым полком 150-й гвардейской дивизии, участвовал в освобождении Псковщины, Прибалтики, Польши, Восточной Померании, в штурме рейхстага. В апреле 1945 года, воины 756-го стрелкового полка 150-й стрелковой дивизии под командованием полковника Ф.М. Зинченко первыми ворвались на окраину Берлина. Сломив сопротивление противника, они овладели центральным кварталом города и в ночь на 1 мая 1945 года водрузили над рейхстагом Знамя Победы. За умелое командование полком в боях за Берлин Ф.М. Зинченко удостоен звания Героя Советского Союза.

Наш родной Томск известен во всем мире как город, где впервые в 2012 году прошла Акция «Бессмертный полк», посвященная памяти участников Великой Отечественной войны. К праздничному шествию в честь Дня Победы присоединились около 7 тысяч томичей с портретами родных и близких, погибших или вернувшихся в фронты. Идея проведения этой памятной гражданской инициативы принадлежит нашим соотечественникам, сотрудникам Томской Медиа группы - Сергею Лапенкову, Сергею Колотовкину и Игорю Дмитриеву. В мае 2012 года оргкомитетом томского «Бессмертного полка» было принято решение о формировании Всероссийского «Бессмертного полка». С тех пор традиционно в этом строю в День Победы мои сыновья и дочери с гордостью несут портрет своего прадеда Шабаловского Никифора Семеновича, погибшего, защищая Москву 10 марта 1942 года, и похороненного в братской могиле в г. Юхнов Калужской области.

Бережно храним в своем сердце память о самоотверженном подвиге героев войны и тружеников тыла, завоевавших Победу. Работа над созданием настоящего сборника подтверждает наше искреннее желание передать эти важные смыслы потомкам. На страницах издания представлены материалы, авторами которых являются учителя иностранных языков, несколько разработок выполнено в результате совместных проектов педагогов и обучающихся томских школ на основе семейных историй, встреч с ветеранами, рассказов родственников о своих предках - защитниках Отечества.

Благодарим Центр лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» за возможность послужить делу сохранения исторической памяти о Великой Отечественной войне и преемственности живой связи поколений.

Печерица Эльза Ильдусовна,

к.пед.н., доцент центра развития педагогического мастерства, ОГПУ ДПО «Томский областной институт повышения квалификации и переподготовки работников образования»



# HERO OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR – ZHDANOV EFIM AFANASIEVICH

(АЛЕКСЕЕВА ЛЮБОВЬ ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МАОУ СОШ № 4 ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА ЕФИМА АФАНАСЬЕВИЧА ЖДАНОВА»  
Г. КОЛПАШЕВО (10-11 КЛАССЫ))

## Symbols of Victory

One of Kolpashevo's streets is named in his honor



## Hero of The Great Patriotic War – Zhdanov Efim Afanasievich



A secondary school № 4 in Kolpashevo Tomsk Region, a hometown for E. A. Zhdanov, was named after him



Efim Zhdanov was born on January 7, 1912 in town Kolpashevo, in the family of peasants. In 1942 he was called up for military service and sent to the Military Infantry Command School.



By September 1943, lieutenant Zhdanov was appointed as commander of the foot reconnaissance platoon of the 267th Guards Regiment of the 89th Guards Kharkov Division. He was wounded four times.

Zhdanov especially distinguished himself during the Battle of the Dnieper.

The group of Zhdanov brilliantly completed the task, captured and held a bridgehead on the right bank of the Dnieper and ensured the landing of the regiment's rifle units on it. In an unequal battle were captured 2 rifles, 6 machine guns and 6 rifles. Zhdanov personally destroyed the firing point and captured the machine gun.



For this feat Zhdanov Efim Afanasievich was awarded "Hero of the Soviet Union" (Order of Lenin and Gold Star medal).

Returning to his homeland, Zhdanov got a job at his native auto depot as an electrician.

## Vocabulary

Bridgehead – плацдарм  
Capture – захватывать  
Feat – подвиг  
Infantry – пехота, пехотная  
Peasant – крестьянин  
Platoon – взвод  
Reconnaissance – разведка  
Regiment – полк

## Discuss

1. What do you most admire about Efim Zhdanov?
2. What kind of people can be called heroes?
3. Is there an alley of heroes in your hometown?

## Activities

- ✓ Make up 5 sentences using the underlined words.
- ✓ Try to collect information about Heroes of the Great Patriotic War of your town, city.

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. OUR FAMILY

(АНИКАНОВА ЕЛЕНА ИВАНОВНА, МАОУ ШКОЛА «ОТКРЫТИЕ», Г. ТОМСК, ТОМСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ (5-6 КЛАССЫ))

## Symbols of Victory

## OUR FAMILY

One minute can decide the outcome of the battle,  
one hour - the outcome of the campaign, and one  
day - the fate of the country.

Alexander Suvorov



Our great-grandfather

Different people have different opinions of victory. In our family, we see it in everyday moments. When I was little, my father told many stories about his grandfather's military time. He said the war was very hard, and he missed our family a lot. The friends he made were always remembered by my grandfather. They helped each other every day. He showed us his medals, which are symbols of bravery and victory. We learn that winning isn't always a battle; sometimes, it's in small acts of kindness and courage. My grandfather taught me that winning doesn't always come from big battles. In my eyes, he is a hero.

## Discuss

- 1 What does victory mean to the author's family?
- 2 What does the author's grandfather share with the family about his time in the military?
- 3 What stories do you remember about your grandparents or family members?

## Vocabulary

victory-победа  
kindness-доброта  
bravery-храбрость  
courage-мужество  
military-военный

## What is the best title?

- 1 Family Stories of Courage and Victory
- 2 Grandpa's Military Medals
- 3 Different Ways of Winning





## DMITRY IVANOVICH ORLOV – A MEMBER OF THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(БАСАРГИНА ЕЛЕНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МАОУ ЧАИНСКОГО РАЙОНА «ПОДГОРСКАЯ СОШ» (5-6 КЛАССЫ))

### Dmitry Ivanovich Orlov - a member of the partisan movement during the Great Patriotic War

*A huge role in the fight against the enemy in **the Great Patriotic War** was played by **the partisan movement**. Dmitry Ivanovich Orlov was the only one partisan from the Chainsky district of the Tomsk region.*

Dmitry Ivanovich was born on February 2, 1922 in the village of Khotenchitsy, Minsk region. His family was big and friendly.

On November 7, 1942, he became a partisan. He took part in **the military operations** «Rail War», «Concert» and «Bagration».



*Dmiyty Ivanovich Orlov*

The Germans shot his elder brother Arseny just because he was a teacher. His brother Peter went to the front to join the army and was missing. In July 1943, **the Fascists** burned down his house, in which his father and mother burned alive.

He celebrated **Victory Day** in Latvia and in 1957 came to the Chainsky district. He did a lot of community work in **the Council of Veterans**, met with schoolchildren.



*From the family archive*

**The veteran** had many **military awards**: the Order of the Patriotic War 2nd degree, medals: «For bravery», «To the Partisan of the Great Patriotic War», «For the victory over Germany», **jubilee medals**. He died on August 19, 2006, when he was 84 years old.

It was a war of heroes. Dmitry Ivanovich, a Belarusian partisan, was such a hero.

*by Elena Basargina, his granddaughter*

#### the Great Patriotic War –

Великая Отечественная война

**the partisan movement** – партизанское движение

**a military operation** – военная операция

**the Fascists** - фашисты

**Victory Day** – День Победы

**the Council of Veterans** – Совет ветеранов

**a veteran** – ветеран

**a military award** – военная награда

**a Jubilee medal** – юбилейная медаль

**the Soviet people** – советский народ

#### Vocabulary

#### What are the numbers / dates?

February 2 1942  
1957 84  
1943 August 19

#### Discuss

1. Think about how the partisans fought against the Fascists?
2. How do you think **the Soviet people** felt when the war ended?

#### True or False?

1. Dmitry Ivanovich Orlov was the only one partisan from the Chainsky district of the Tomsk region.
2. His family was small.
3. He celebrated Victory Day in Minsk, Belarus.
4. Dmitry Ivanovich took part in such military operations as «Rail War», «Concert», «Bagration».
5. He died in summer at the age of 84.

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. A HEROIC DOG

(БОРМОТОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №26 Г ТОМСКА (10-11 КЛАССЫ))

## SYMBOLS OF WAR. A HEROIC DOG

**Spotlight on Russia** tells you about a dog that brought Victory closer- four-legged fighter of the Red Army – Dzhulbars.

During World War II, about 6,000 mine detection animals neutralized over four million mines. One of them was the shepherd Dzhulbars.

Dina, the wife of the famous Soviet dog trainer Alexander Mazover, chose him for his eyes and that choice proved to be right, as Dzhulbars not only became a loyal friend but also saved hundreds of lives. Trained by Dina and Alexander, Dzhulbars mastered all types of canine tasks, but he particularly excelled in detecting explosives. He could detect the scent of explosives buried up to two meters deep.

He succeeded in his first mission of demining the Voronezh airfield in 1943.

This dog helped our sapper units to detect 7,486 mines in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Romania and Hungary. He participated in the demining of the castles in Prague, the cathedrals in Vienna, and the palaces along the Danube.

In 1945 Dzhulbars was awarded the medal 'For Combat Merit', also he was an honored participant in the parade on Red Square. Due to injuries, Dzhulbars could not march on his own. There is a version that the hero dog, with bandaged paws, was carried across Red Square in a makeshift litter made from Joseph Stalin's own coat.

## Discuss

- 1 What are the heroic deeds of Dzhulbars?
- 2 Why did dogs help our soldiers?
- 3 What other dogs' professions were useful during World War II?



## VOCABULARY

Mine detection dogs- собаки-сапёры

Shepherd- овчарка

To excel- отличаться

To detect- обнаруживать

To succeed- преуспевать

The Danube- река Дунай

Combat merit- боевые заслуги

Makeshift litter- полевые носилки



## ACTIVITIES

Find information about other heroic dogs served during World War II. Write an article about it.



**MININ TIMOPHEI ARCHIPOVICH**

(КУДИНОВ СТЕПАН СЕРГЕЕВИЧ, БУЛАВКИНА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (10 КЛАСС))

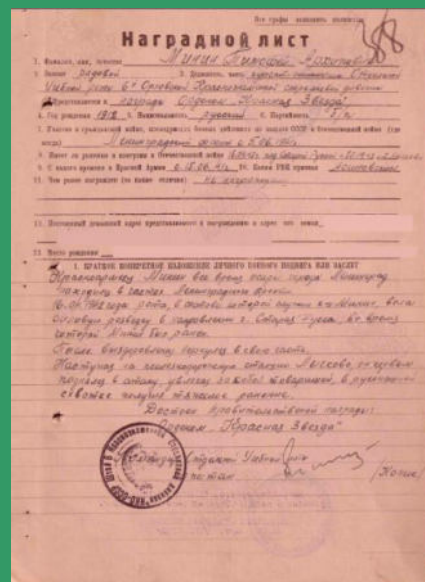
**MininTimophei****Archipovich****(1912-1995)**

My great-grandfather is a real hero. MininTimophei Archipovich, was born in 1912 in village near Tomsk. Before war he served in the district military commissariat of Asino. Timophei started his war at Kursk Bulge in 1941. He deserved a lot of awards and ranks, such as Mortarman of the 6th Oryol Red Banner Division, the Order of Red Star and Squad leader of the 9th rifle company. As far as you know, there are a lot of dangerous things at war. During the fight which was full of rage and patriotic spirit Minin was hurt in his arm. After not so long break, he went to the war again. You can guess, what happened. Now he was hurt really tough: the bullet went through his chest and lungs, near his heart, which was burning with his fire of love to his family and country. I think, these features saved him. Then he participated at liberation of Hungary, Brno and Drezden. Besides he took part in Leningrad Front and second Ukrainian front, participated in Japanese war. For all his feats he was awarded with Order of Red Star, Stalin's gratitude for the liberation of Brno. After Great Patriotic War he started a new life, lived with his loving family. He



Орден "КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА"	
1. Имя: Иосифа Иосифовича БАШЕНА	Командира стрелкового взвода 125 стрелкового полка.
2. Имя: Виктора Викторовича ДИКИНОВА	Командира минометного взвода роты 82 мм минометов 333 стрелкового полка.
3. Имя: Василия Васильевича НЕКИЩЕНКО	Командира минометного взвода роты 82 мм минометов 333 стрелкового полка.
4. Имя: Кузьмы Кузьмича ЛЕВЫНОВА	Командира минометной роты 82 мм минометов 125 стрелкового полка.
5. Имя: Тимофея Тимофеевича АРХИПОВА	Курсанта-минометчика отдельной учебной роты дивизии
6. Имя: Николая Николаевича ПАННИНА	Командира пулеметной роты 125 стрелкового полка.
7. Имя: Тельченко Тельченко Федоровича	Командира стрелкового взвода 125 стрелкового полка.

Красноармеец Минин все время осаждал город Ленинград, находясь в составе Ленинградского фронта. 16.04.1942 года, роты, в составе которой служил к-т Минин, была вынуждена отступить в направлении к Старому Туссу, во время которой Минин был ранен. После выздоровления вернулся в свою роту. Наступая на железнодорожную станцию Могосово, он доблестно боролся в атаке, убивая до 40-50 врагов, в результате чего получил тяжёлые ранения.



lived his happy and long life until 1995.

In conclusion I'd like to say that we should remember all feats of our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers, as if they didn't protect us with a cost of their life, we probably wouldn't live until this day.

### Answer the questions:

- 1) What do you think about the Great Patriotic war?
- 2) Does your family have any relatives that participated in this war? If so, could you tell about them?
- 3) What was Minin's heart burning with?
- 4) Why should we remember the feats of our great-grandparents?



Gratitude- благодарность

Rage- ярость

Tough- жёсткий

Mortarman- артиллерист

Liberation- освобождение

Feats- подвиги

Hungary- Венгрия

Participate -принимать участие

Take part- принимать участие

Lungs- легкие

Chest- грудь

Bulge- дуга



**IVAN DMITRIEVICH KOKOULIN**

(КЕТОВА ВАСИЛИСА АНДРЕЕВНА, БУЛАВКИНА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (10 КЛАСС))

**Ivan Dmitrievich Kokoulin ( 1926-2000)**

Ivan Dmitrievich Kokoulin was born on October 1, 1926 in the village of Yaranka in the Zyryansky district of the Tomsk region, where he received 3rd grade education. On November 10, 1943, the Zyryansky district military Commissariat of the Tomsk region declared him fit for military service and called up for active military service. On January 9, 1944, he took the military oath at the 289th Western Rifle Regiment, and from May 1944 to May 1945 participated in the battles against Nazi Germany as part of the 138th rifle Regiment. He served in the 260th Infantry Regiment from May 1947, and was discharged on September 7, 1950. He was awarded the medals "For the victory over Germany on May 9, 1945", "30 years of the Soviet Army and Navy on February 22, 1945". After returning home, he married Neonilla Mikhailovna Streltsova, with whom he raised two children. He died on February 18, 2000.

**Ivan Sergeevich Lykov (1914-1995)**

Ivan Sergeevich Lykov was born on October 4, 1914 in the village of Dolganka, Kamensky district, Altai Territory. In 1927, he graduated from the 2nd grade of an elementary school in the village of Dolganka. On September 15, 1936, the Kamensky District Military Commissariat of the Altai Territory declared him fit for military service and enlisted in the reserve. On May 29, 1941, he was called up by the AnzheroSudzhensky RVK to serve in the 517th Rifle Regiment, where he took the military oath on July 15, 1941, and participated in battles against Nazi Germany as an arrow until May 1945. Then, from May to December 1945, he served in the 150th separate construction battalion as a rifleman. He was demobilized on December 24, 1945 on the basis of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated 09/25/1945. He was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War II degree. He died on December 10, 1995.

## Vocabulary:

Participate – участвовать.

Infantry Regiment – пехотный полк.

Declare – объявлять.

Rifleman – стрелок.



**NIKOLAI SERGEEVICH PETROV**

(КАЛТЫКОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, БУЛАВКИНА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (10 КЛАСС))

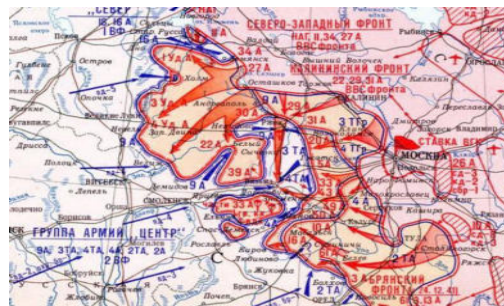
**Symbols of Victory.**

The Great Patriotic War is a terrible page in the History of our country. The rear helped to survive, to win ...

Done by Kaltykova Tatiana, tenth former.

**Nikolai Sergeevich Petrov****(1924-1943)**

My great-grandfather, Nikolai Sergeevich Petrov, was born in 1924. At the age of 18, he went to war as a private soldier from Asino.



He took part in the Rzhevsko-Vyazma offensive operation.

He died in battle on 15 March 1943 in the village of Voskhody in the Smolensk region. I would like to learn more about my relatives who participated in the Great Patriotic War, because it is important to know and remember what they had to go through, how they coped with all the horrors and hardships of wartime.

a private soldier- рядовой

**Answer the questions:**

When and where was Nikolai Sergeevich Petrov born ?

How old was he when he went to war?

When did he die?

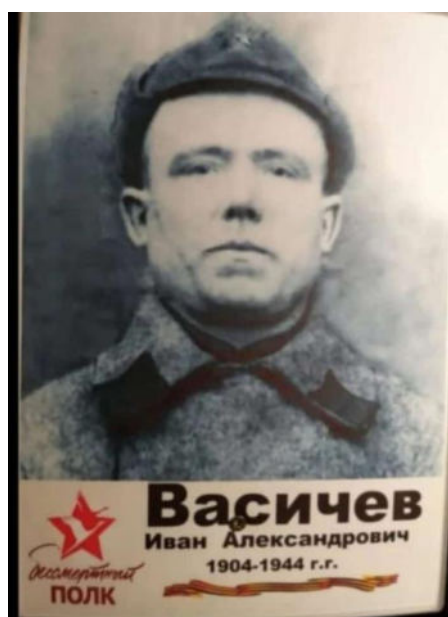
What did he take part in?

**IVAN ALEXANDROVICH VASICHEV**

(СКОВОРОДИН РОМАН АЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧ, БУЛАВКИНА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (10 КЛАСС))

**Ivan Alexandrovich Vasichev****(1904-1944)**

Ivan Alexandrovich Vasichev was born in 1904 and died in 1944. My great grandfather died a brave death near the village of Pogorelka, Leningrad region, and was reburied in a mass grave. The memorial is located in the Pskov region, Ostrovsky district, Vorontsovo village, near the secondary school.

**Answer the questions:**

- 1) Where was Ivan Alexandrovich Vasichev born?
- 2) Where did Ivan Alexandrovich Vasichev fall to the deaths of the brave?
- 3) Where is the memorial of the Mass grave in which Ivan Alexandrovich Vasichev was reburied?

**New words:**

- Reburied – перезахоронен
- mass grave – могила
- district - район



**LEVSHTANOV AFANASY ADREEVICH**

(КАШИРО ТАИСИЯ МАКСИМОВНА, БУЛАВКИНА ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ  
(10 КЛАСС))

**Levshtanov Afanasy Andreevich**

My great-grandfather, Levshstanov Afanasy Andreevich, was born in 1922 in the village of Potma in Mordovia. In 1940, he was drafted Zubovo-Polyansky RVC.

In August 1941, he fought in units of the Western Front under the command of General D.G. Pavlov in the Battle of Bialystok-Minsk. It was at the very beginning of the war, when entire armies were **surrounded** by the terrible **onslaught** of the enemy. The general **betrayed** his unit and **surrendered** it to the Nazis. Together with other soldiers, Afanasy Andreevich went through the horrors of German captivity, but later he was **released** and returned home.

I would like to know more about my relatives who participated in the Great Patriotic War, so that I can make my family's personal history a part of the country's history.

**Unknown words:**

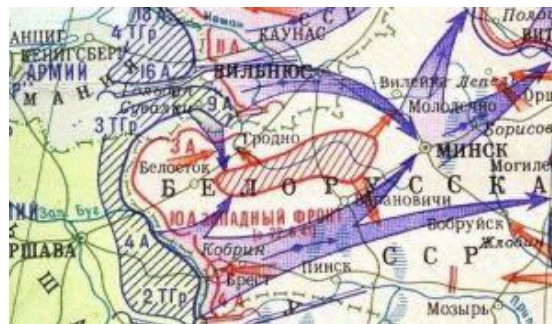
Surround- окружать

Onslaught-натиск, нападение

Betray-предавать

Surrender-сдаваться

Release-выпускать



- 1) When was Levshstanov Afanasy Andreevich born?
- 2) Where did he fight in August 1941?
- 3) What was the surname of the general of the Western Front in the Battle of Bialystok-Minsk?
- 4) Why did he get into German captivity?
- 5) What do you think about General Pavlov's betrayal?
- 6) Do you know your relatives who are war heroes?

**PANFILOV DIVISION'S HERO FROM KIRGIZKA TIMOFEEV D.F.**

(ВОЛКОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ СОШ № 44 Г. ТОМСКА (7-9 КЛАССЫ))

**PANFILOV DIVISION'S HERO FROM KIRGIZKA TIMOFEEV D.F.****Symbols of Victory**

**Spotlight on Russia found out about the Hero of the Great Patriotic War Dmitry Fomich Timofeev (5.02.1907 - 13.06.1950) - one of the Twenty-Eight Guardsmen of the Panfilov Division, a Red Army soldier, Hero of the Soviet Union. Awarded the Order of Lenin and the Medal "Gold Star" of the Hero.**

He was born on 5.02.1907 in the village Kirgizka (now part of Tomsk) in a peasant family. Dmitry Fomich finished elementary school and worked in Tomsk at a match factory. In 1928 he was drafted into the Red Army, served in the 61st regiment of the 21st Perm Rifle Division, participated in the battles on the China Eastern Railway, in Manchuria. He returned to Tomsk after demobilization, worked at the Tomsk match factory "Siberia". In July 1941 he was drafted into the Red Army. He fought in the active army since September 1941 on the Western Front as a rifleman and saninstructor of the 4th company of the 1075th rifle regiment, which was part of the 316th rifle division of Major-General I.V. Panfilov. On November 16, 1941 at the Dubosekovo Junction, Volokolamsk District, Moscow Region, D.F. Timofeev, a rifleman of the 1075th Rifle Regiment, as part of a group of tank fighters, participated in repelling numerous enemy attacks. 18 enemy tanks were destroyed. This feat went down in history as the feat of The Panfilov Division's Twenty-Eight Guardsmen. Dmitry Fomich was seriously wounded and was left on the battlefield. He was taken into Nazi captivity and spent almost 3.5 years in concentration camps. He was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on 21.07.1942. After release from Nazi captivity, Dmitry Timofeev was awarded the Order of Lenin and the medal "Gold Star" of the Hero. The wounding and the years spent in the concentration camp had completely undermined his health. He went to a sanatorium in Kislovodsk, where he died on 13.06.1950.



In 1966 in Moscow, a street was named in honor of Panfilov's men, where a monument was erected. In their honor in 1975, a memorial was also erected in Dubosekovo. In the village of Nelidovo a monument was erected and the Museum of Panfilov heroes was opened. In the village Svetloye, Tomsk district, a memorial plaque in memory of D.F. Timofeev was installed in the school building №22.

**Discuss**

Do you know any other Panfilov's Men?

**Activity**

Learn more about the Battle of Dubosekovo and the heroic deed of the Panfilov Division's Twenty-Eight Guardsmen.



## WOMEN SCIENTISTS: UNSUNG HEROES OF VICTORY

(ГОРБАЧЕВА ЕКАТЕРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МАОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 7 Г. ТОМСКА (10 КЛАСС))

## Symbols of Victory.

## Women Scientists:

## Unsung Heroes of Victory

The Great Patriotic War was a terrible time, but it also showed the strength and heroism of all Soviet people. Women played a vital role in the war effort, not just as soldiers and nurses, but also as scientists.

Spotlight on Tomsk introduces Professor T.D. Yanovich, a famous figure in epidemiology and microbiology. A scientist whose dedication during the war became a symbol of the Great Victory.

Women scientist stepped up to fill **crucial** roles in research and development in wartime. They worked tirelessly in laboratories, often facing shortages and difficult conditions. However, their contributions were essential for supporting the Red Army and ensuring victory.

Professor Tatiana Danilovna Yanovich (20.01.1905 – 31.05.2004) was the head of the Tomsk Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology and the founder of the Department of Epidemiology at the Tomsk Medical Institute (TMI).

She was born in 1905 in the Zapolyanka farmstead on the Don River, into a working family. In 1932, she graduated from the therapeutic department of the medical faculty of the North Caucasus Medical Institute. From 1937, she was the head of the Rostov Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology.



In March 1942, Tatiana Yanovich headed the Tomsk Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology. During the Great Patriotic War, the Tomsk Institute became one of the leading producers of **vaccines** and **serums** for epidemic diseases of soldiers and citizens. One of the directions of the institute's scientific activity during the war was the study of biological antiseptics, the so-called **phytoncides**. Tatiana Danilovna

focused on the treatment of diphtheria and its therapy with phytoncides. She found that garlic phytoncide was the most effective at killing diphtheria and cholera. In 1944, Tatiana Yanovich received the drug "Sativin," containing phytoncides of garlic.

Tatiana Danilovna is the author of more than 100 scientific works. Her former students said she never spoke in the imperative mood. Her speech was calmly, respectfully, and with the addition of "please," even the most urgent and important orders, advice or instructions.

New scientific discoveries, opened laboratories, the Department at the Institute, and student dormitories, as well as the **dedication** and leading genius of this woman scientist, will forever remain a real contribution to the war and a symbol of Victory.

## Activities

## Discuss

## Vocabulary

**Crucial** ['kru:ʃəl] – ключевой,

жизненно важный

**Dedication** – верность,

приверженность

**Phytoncide** ['fitənsaɪd] – фитонцид

**Serum** – сыворотка

**Vaccine** – вакцина



Collect information about achievements during the Great Patriotic war in your area and write an article about it



- What crucial roles did women undertake during wartime?
- What was Yanovich's main contribution to the victory in the Great Patriotic War?
- What were consequences of women's leading during the Great Patriotic war?



**ПАМЯТНИК ПОГИБШИМ ЗЕМЛЯКАМ В СЕЛЕ ВОЛОДИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

(ДРОЗДОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «ВОЛОДИНСКАЯ СОШ», Г. ТОМСК)

*В сёлах Кривошеинского района Томской области установлено 13 памятников и обелисков, на плитах которых увековечены имена не вернувшихся с полей сражений. Их число превышает две тысячи. Каждое имя участника Великой Отечественной войны должно быть сохранено в памяти потомков.*

*В нашем селе Володино тоже есть такой памятник. Он был открыт 9 мая 1985 года в честь 40-летия Победы. Он представляет собой композицию из трёх стел, соединённых стенами, на которых размещены памятные доски со списками погибших на войне и умерших в мирное время. На центральной стеле - барельефы танкиста и солдата, даты 1941-1945 и мраморная доска с памятной надписью.*

*На стеле справа - изображение ордена Победы, на стеле слева - ордена Отечественной войны. На плитах - 333 фамилии володинцев, погибших на фронтах войны и умерших в мирное время. Внизу установлен «Вечный огонь».*

*Чтобы память своих предков, внуки, правнуки в 2010 году, в честь 65-летия Победы, заложили аллею голубых елей. В 2019 году, в рамках подготовки к 75-летию Победы уложили тротуарную плитку. Подножие мемориала и постамент под вечный огонь одели в полированный гранит. На постаменте установили пятиконечную звезду, рядом - скамьи с элементами художественной ковки. Старое деревянное ограждение заменили на металлическое общей протяжённостью 86 метров.*

*В 2021 году рядом с памятником появился парк отдыха с дорожками, детской площадкой, набережной. А к памятнику теперь ведёт широкая дорога, по которой 9 мая торжественно шагает Бессмертный полк! Рядом расположилась сцена, с которой звучат поздравления в День Победы!*

*Все жители села в День Победы идут к мемориалу с портретами своих родственников, сражавшихся на фронте. Большинство портретов хранятся в музее сельской школы, в разделе «Бессмертный полк». Их более ста!*

## THE MONUMENT TO THE FALLEN IN GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(ДРОЗДОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «ВОЛОДИНСКАЯ СОШ», Г. ТОМСК (10-11 КЛАССЫ))

Symbols of Victory:  
The Monument.

The Memorials are everywhere in our  
country: monuments, obelisks, steles.



The Monument in the village of Volodino

### The Monument to the fallen in Great Patriotic War.

In the villages of Krivosheinsky district Tomsk region there are 13 monuments and obelisks to the fallen in Great Patriotic War. There we can read the names of those who did not return from the battlefields. Their number is more than two thousand.

There is also a monument in the village of Volodino. It was opened on May 9, 1985 in honour of the 40th anniversary of the Victory. It is a composition of three steles connected by walls.

The central stele has two figures: a tankman and a soldier, dates 1941-1945, and a marble plaque with the words about how we should honour the memory of the fallen. On the right stele there is the picture of the Order of Victory, on the left - the Order of the Patriotic War. All 18 plaques contain 333 names of Volodino residents who died in the war and later. The "Eternal Flame" is in front.

To honour the memory of their greatgrandfathers, grandchildren and great-grandchildren planted an alley of blue fir trees in 2010, a year of the 65th anniversary of the Victory. In 2019, before the 75th anniversary of the Victory the pedestal under the Eternal Flame was dressed in polished granite. A new red star was installed on the pedestal, and some benches with elements of artistic forging appeared next to it. The old wooden fence was replaced with a metal one with a total length of 86 meters.

In 2021, a recreation park with paths, a playground, and an embankment appeared next to the monument. And today a wide road leads to the monument, where the Immortal Regiment marches on May 9! Nearby there is a stage for congratulations on Victory Day.



On Victory Day, all villagers go to the Memorial with portraits of their relatives who fought against the fascists. Most of the portraits are kept in the museum of village school, in the "Immortal Regiment" section. They are more than one hundred!

#### Vocabulary.

stele – стела  
artistic forging-художественная ковка  
embankment-набережная  
the Immortal Regiment-Бессмертный полк  
the Eternal Flame-Вечный огонь  
wooden fence-деревянный забор  
anniversary-годовщина  
tankman-танкист  
battlefields-поля сражений  
marble plaque-мраморная плита

#### Find the information in the text:

1. When was the monument in Volodino opened?
2. How was it changed before the 65<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> anniversaries?
3. How many names of Volodino residents are written on the plaques?
4. Where are the portraits of the Immortal Regiment kept?
5. Is it important to honour the fallen in Great Patriotic War? Why?

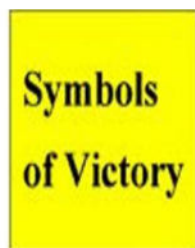
#### Discuss.

1. Tell about the monument in your city (town).
2. Use the Internet to know about the history of the Immortal Regiment.



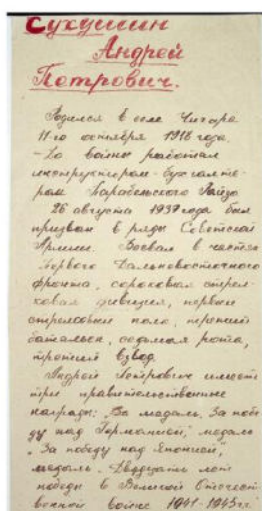
# THE WAR IMPRINT ON THE HISTORY SHEET OF A FAMILY FROM THE SIBERIAN HINTERLAND

(КИЧИГИНА УЛЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ПАРАБЕЛЬСКАЯ СШ» ИМЕНИ НИКОЛАЯ АНДРЕЕВИЧА ОБРАЗЦОВА (5-6 КЛАССЫ))

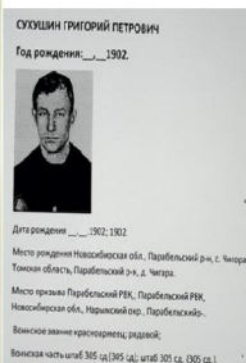


## THE WAR IMPRINT ON THE HISTORY SHEET OF A FAMILY FROM THE SIBERIAN HINTERLAND

Many heroes who participated in the Great Patriotic War from the Tomsk region became famous for their military achievements. And I want to tell you about the heroes the Sukhushin's family.



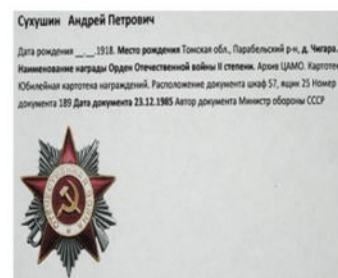
The Chigara village Parabel district of the Novosibirsk region of Russia (now the Tomsk region) has sent more than a hundred of her sons to the war. Not everyone returned.



The Sukhushin's family had seven children: 4 sons and 3 daughters. The family has suffered a lot of grief. Ivan drowned. But the rest of the sons were dealt with by the war. Only one Andrey returned from the front alive. From the casualty reports: Grigory Petrovich



Sukhushin (1902-1942) was killed in Leningrad, Novgorod region, near the village Myasnoy Bor, in the military rank of Red Army soldier, private, telephone operator. Sukhushin Isaac Petrovich (1913-1942) private, gunner, went missing.



Andrey Petrovich Sukhushin (1918-1987) was drafted to the front in 1938. He first fought on the Far Eastern Front as part of the Order of Lenin Rifle Regiment of the 231st Rifle Division as a squad commander with the rank of sergeant. Sukhushin A.P. was demobilized in 1946. He was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, 2nd degree, medals "For the victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.", "For the victory over Japan." After the war, A.P. Sukhushin worked as an accountant at the Shishkov state farm in his small homeland.

### Vocabulary

- 1)hinterland-глубинка
- 2)grief-горе
- 3)were dealt with by- были рассмотрены
- 4)from the casualty reports- из отчетов о пострадавших
- 5)in the military rank- в воинском звании
- 6)private-рядовой
- 7)went missing- пропал без вести
- 8)was drafted to the front- был призван на фронт
- 9)as part of the Order of Lenin Rifle Regiment of the 231st Rifle Division- в составе стрелкового ордена Ленина полка 231-й стрелковой дивизии

### Activities

Find the information about heroes of your family and tell us about them.

### Discuss

- 1.How do you think children are affected by their parents' experiences in war?
2. What role do you think education plays in teaching about historical conflicts?
3. What are some ways people can support each other during difficult times like wars?



## THE MEMORY AND THE PRIDE IN THE HEARTS OF GENERATIONS

(ГУРСКАЯ ЮЛИЯ ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА, КОЛЕГОВА ГАЛИНА ИГОРЕВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (8 КЛАСС))

«The memory and the pride in  
the hearts of generations»

Touch heroism with you heart, their star feat is shining,  
we praise our countrymen, you who have become a  
legend....

**Spotlight on Asino** tells you about the participant of the World War II who contributed her life to the opening of the war museum in Asino and renaming of the street.



To live with honor, we must remember our history, be proud and respect those who fought for us. But some veterans of our city made a lot of effort into making sure that we could not only hear about this important event, but also see it. Here is one of these veterans.

Elena was born in 1922 in Asino, Tomsk region, in a large family. 19-year-old Elena graduated from nursing courses and applied to be sent to the front as a volunteer, as there was a very urgent need for this specialty. She was assigned to the 370th Infantry Division. Participating in fierce battles for Staraya Russa, for Warshaw, for Berlin, she lost many comrades, but, replenishing her forces, she went to Victory.... During the Great Patriotic War, Elena Alexandrovna was awarded the Order of the Red Star, the Patriotic War of the 2nd degree, medals "For Military Merit", "For the Liberation of Warsaw", "For the Capture of Berlin", "For the Victory over Germany 1941-1945", as well as anniversary medals. She had always had a dream to create a museum of the 370th Infantry Division. And in 2011, came true. A museum dedicated to the history of the glorious military way of the 370th Infantry Division and the history of the Asino Vocational Technical Lyceum Number 8 was created on the basis of the Asino Technical College. It is necessary to mention the fact that Gluhih Elena Alexandrovna was one of the



initiators of the construction of the obelisk to the soldiers of the 370th Infantry division, renaming one of the streets of the city to the street named after the glorious division. This was done so that the memory of the military glory of the division's soldiers would live on for centuries. Elena Alexandrovna is no longer with us.... But the college students continue the work she started: the museum's funds are replenished, information is being collected, and communication with the division's fighters is maintained.



### Discuss

- 1) What is Elena Gluhih famous for?
- 2) What did she do during the war?
- 3) What construction of the obelisk did she organize?

### Activities

Give the explanations to the words

**Volunteer, initiator,  
rename**

Be proud – гордиться

Respect- уважать,  
почитать

Graduate from-  
оканчивать

Volunteer-волонтер

Urgent-срочный

Be awarded-быть

### Vocabulary

## THE MEMORY REMAINS

(ХАКИМОВА ОЛЕКСАНДРА АРТУРОВНА, КОЛЕГОВА ГАЛИНА ИГОРЕВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ  
(8 КЛАСС))

### «The memory remains»

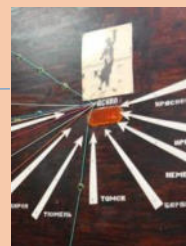
What the Soviet leaders created during the war is a heroic deed. A heroic deed was for our Motherland, for the victory over the enemy, for life.

«Spotlight tells you about the Asino Military Infantry College that has prepared a lot of future soldiers in the war»

The Asino Military Infantry School was founded in January 1942 and trained military staff from February 23, 1942 to January 4, 1946. The location is the city of Asino.

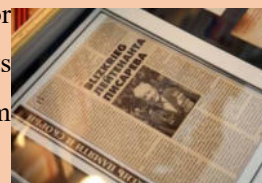


...in January 1942, a military infantry school was organized in Asino, on the basis of buildings in the village of Sosnovka. According to its profile, it was supposed to train junior and middle—level commanders who were able to competently, taking into account the requirements of modern combat, lead military units - from a branch to a battalion.



The school consisted of 5 battalions: machine gun, mortar and 3 rifle. The 15th Siberian Military District Sniper School was located in the same town with the school. The accomplishment for the formation of the new educational institution belongs to Brigade Commander Ostroumov and Major

General Sverchevsky. Recruitment was carried out mainly at the expense of conscripts from the regions that were part of the Siberian Military District. In addition, cadets from other military schools were sent to the school.



The first head of the military educational institution was brigade commander Ostroumov. Further, the head of the school was Colonel Alexander Dmitrievich Kozlov, who died and was buried in the city of Asino. After him, colonel V. M. Alanne was the head of the school. On May 18th, 1980, veterans of the Asino Military Educational Institution,

participants of the Veterans' Meeting, laid a Coniferous Alley in memory of the Military Educational Institution on the territory of school Number 1 and laid a slab on the site where a monument to the cadets of the Asino military Infantry School was erected.



### Vocabulary

**Military staff** –военные кадры

**Branch**- отделение

**Head**-начальник

**Colonel**- подполковник

**Participant**- участник

**Slab**-плита

**Be erected**-быть возведенным

### Activities

Find and tell five new interesting facts that you have learned in the text

### Discuss

- 1) What was organized in Asino in January 1942?
- 2) What did the school consist of?
- 3) Who was the first head of the military educational institution?



## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(НИКОЛАЕНКО ГАЛИНА ПЕТРОВНА, МАОУ СОШ № 12 Г. ТОМСКА (7-9 КЛАССЫ))

## Symbols of Victory.

## The participants of the Great Patriotic War

I want to tell about Vladimir and Fedor. Vladimir came to Germany. Fedor took part in the battle of Kursk. He died there. They are my close relatives. Siberia is their homeland.

Fedor lived in the village Teguldet in Tomsk region. He had a wife and three children. He was missing in action on the 11<sup>th</sup> July 1943 in the battle of Kursk. Volunteers buried his remains in 2003 in Kursk region. His name is written on a memorial plate in Tomsk.

The Great Patriotic War carried millions of lives away. Thousands of people were injured, many of them were missing in military actions....



The place of Fedor's burial.



Vladimir was born in 1926 in the village Kargasok. He was a winner of **the Red Banner of Labour** in 1943. He was a driver. He delivered weapon to **emplacements** in difficult military actions in Germany on time. He was given **“the Medal for Battle Merit”** in 1945. Also he was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, 2<sup>nd</sup> class in 1985. He had a wife and two sons. He died in Tomsk in 2007. He was courageous and persistent, but very kind and shy.

It is important to remember the participants of the Great Patriotic War. They gave the life for the Motherland, risked their health. They are part of our past, but memory connects different generations and helps us to be humane.

## Vocabulary

## Activities

## Discuss

**the Red Banner of Labour** – Орден Трудового Красного Знамени

**emplacement** – огневая позиция

**“The Medal for Battle Merit”** – медаль «За боевые заслуги»

Find information about the participant of the Great Patriotic War in your region. Write an article about him/her (80-90 words)

1. Was it difficult for Fedor's wife and children to live without him? Why?
2. Vladimir was kind and shy. Why could he be courageous, persistent in military actions?



## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. SIBERIAN DIVISIONS

(ОВЧИННИКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МАОУ «ПОДГОРНСКАЯ СОШ» (7-8 КЛАССЫ))

## Symbols of Victory. Siberian Divisions.

“Siberians are real heroes who truly love their country and always fight bravely for it. They always completed their missions with courage and honor. This was true **throughout** the whole war”.



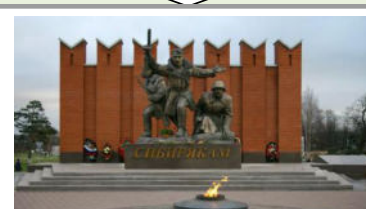
Georgy Konstantinovich Zhukov,  
Marshal of the Soviet Union  
(1896-1974)

The Siberian divisions were very important in the Soviet Union's victory against Nazi Germany during World War II. They helped in many ways:

- 1 Siberian soldiers were known for being **tough**, fit, and brave because they lived in Siberia's **harsh** climate. This made them great fighters who could **handle** difficult situations.
- 2 Siberian **troops** fought in big battles like defending Moscow, the Battle of Stalingrad, the Battle of Kursk, and freeing Europe. For example, more than twenty Siberian divisions and brigades helped defend Moscow by showing amazing strength and courage. In Stalingrad, Siberian soldiers also played an important part in defeating the Germans.
- 3 When parts of the battle front became weaker, Siberian divisions were sent there. Because they were disciplined and experienced, they could help make things better when other soldiers were tired from fighting. This allowed Soviet leaders to keep control and attack back.
- 4 After the war started, many new groups of soldiers were formed in Siberia and sent to the battlefield. These new units replaced soldiers lost early in the war and **strengthened** the Red Army.

In the end, Siberian divisions did a lot to win the war. They showed great skill, discipline, and love for their country.

*The Monument in Moscow to Siberian soldiers who defended the capital from the fascists*



### Vocabulary

**throughout** - на протяжении  
**tough** - стойкий, негибкий  
**harsh** - суровый  
**handle** - справиться  
**troops** - войска  
**to strengthen** - усиливать

### Activity

Find some information about Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov and tell your classmates about him.

Match the headings (A-E) to the paragraphs (1-4). There is one extra heading.

A. Strong Fighters

B. Strengthening Weak Areas

C. Helping at Home

D. Creating New Units

E. Key Battles

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. THE MONUMENT TO THE SOLDIERS – COMPATRIOTS IN KARGASOK

(ПЕРЕМИТИНА ОКСАНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, ХРАМЦОВА ЛИЛИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «КАРГАСОКСКАЯ СОШ №2» (7-9 КЛАССЫ))

## Symbols of Victory.

The Monument to the  
soldiers- compatriots in  
Kargasok.

Peremitina Oksana Valerievna, Khramtsova Liliya Alexandrovna  
«Kargasokskaya secondary school №2» for 7-9 forms

The Great Patriotic War touched every city and village in our country.  
There are more than 80 thousand monuments of the Great Patriotic War  
in Russia. One of them is located in a small taiga village of Kargasok.

Spotlight on Russia has a glance<sup>1</sup> at the Monument to the  
soldiers-compatriots<sup>2</sup> in the Russian village of  
**Kargasok.**



## DISCUSS

- Have you ever been to similar places before?
- Do you think sites like this are important? Why (not)?
- Do you think younger generations are aware of the significance of historical events like World War II?

The story of the Monument to the soldiers-compatriots from Kargasok village began right after the end of World War II. It was built by initiative of local **residents**<sup>3</sup>, veterans who returned from the frontline and relatives of those fallen. The construction began in 1947. The red granite monument **topped with**<sup>4</sup> a star and the **Eternal Flame**<sup>5</sup> became a symbol of memory and unity.

Names of all soldiers from Kargasok **were engraved**<sup>6</sup> on the walls of the memorial. This work was especially important because each name represented a history, **destiny**<sup>7</sup>, family. Information about every soldier was collected so no one's name would be forgotten.

The construction of the monument finished in 1950. Its **grand opening**<sup>8</sup> took place on May 9th, Victory Day. Since then, the monument has been the center for all **commemorative**<sup>9</sup> events **related to**<sup>10</sup> World War II.

This monument is not just a stone but the symbol of memory, thankfulness and strength of spirit of those who gave their lives for peace on the Earth.

## ACTIVITY

Find information about monuments in your city or village. Write and tell the class about it.

1. have a glance - взглянуть
2. compatriot – земляк
3. residents – жители
4. topped with – увенчанный
5. Eternal Flame – Вечный огонь
6. be engraved – быть выгравированным
7. destiny – судьба
8. grand opening – торжественное открытие
9. commemorative – памятный
10. related to – связанный с

## Vocabulary





## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. WAR AND SCIENCE

(ПОПОВА НАДЕЖДА ВИКТОРОВНА, МАОУ ШКОЛА «ОТКРЫТИЕ» (6 КЛАСС))

Symbols of Victory.  
War and Science**"Only those people who honor their heroes can be considered great"**

Konstantin Rokossovsky



This text tells you about the greatest invention of Tomsk scientists, which saved the lives of thousands of people around the world.

**Discuss**

Think, how can you explain this quote?

**Ex.2 Answer the questions**

1. What was the main challenge faced by doctors in Tomsk during the war?

- A Lack of medical equipment
- B Overwhelming number of wounded soldiers
- C Shortage of ambulance trains

2. Who developed the idea of using electromagnetic phenomena to detect metal fragments?

- A A military surgeon
- B Peter Odintsov
- C A hospital administrator
- D A wounded soldier

3. What was the primary purpose of the radio probe?

- A Communication between hospitals
- B Detecting metal fragments in wounded bodies
- C Improving surgical techniques

4. What motivated Peter Odintsov to create the radio probe?

- A Military research project
- B Government request
- C Personal experience with surgery

5. How did the radio probes impact medical treatment?

- A They improved ambulance train efficiency
- B They saved thousands of soldiers' lives
- C They increased medical staff productivity

**Ex.1 Read and summarize the text****Radio probe (finder)**

The creation of a radio probe (finder) was necessary. In July 1941, a lot of ambulance trains with seriously wounded soldiers arrived in Tomsk. It was the end of the railway line in Tomsk, that's why everyone had to be admitted, treated, and operated on. There were up to 90 people per surgeon at a time.... The demand for medicines and **equipment** grew every day, and Tomsk scientists performed real **feats**. Laboratory Assistant at Tomsk Industrial Institute (currently TPU) Peter Odintsov and Boris Kashkin came up with the idea of using electromagnetic phenomena to **detect** metal fragments and bullets in the body of the wounded. He had previously fought in the Red Army, was wounded in the arm, and underwent multiple surgeries before doctors managed to find and extract the fragment. In January 1942, after **successful** tests, these radio sensors entered service. Radio probes saved thousands and thousands of lives of soldiers, officers and wounded people every day.

**Vocabulary**

radio probe - радиощуп  
equipment - оборудование  
feats - подвиги  
(to) detect - обнаруживать  
successful - успешный





## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. THE FEMALE FACE OF WAR

(РОДИОНОВА СВЕТЛАНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МАОУ СОШ № 37 Г. ТОМСКА (7-9 КЛАССЫ))

## The Female Face of War

During the Great Patriotic War, at least 800,000 Russian women became pilots, tank crews, anti-aircraft gunners, machine gunners, scouts, nurses and medical instructors, as well as snipers and signalers. During the first week of the war, 973 applications to join the Red Army were given in Tomsk and 436 were written by girls and women. They fought equally with men. One of them was **Maria Oktyabrskaya**, driver-mechanic of the tank "Fighting Friend".

Read the text and be ready to discuss.



In 1943, about a hundred girls were sent from Tomsk to the front once again. **Maria Vasilievna** organized a departure and suggested buying a front-line plane from the women of Siberia and building a tank.

Maria Vasilievna decided to sell all her things and build a tank with the money. But this money was not enough. Then she took up embroidery and earned the missing amount with her own labor.

For two months, day after day, the persistent and painstaking work

continued. Finally, she collected 50,000 rubles and handed over to the State Bank for the construction of a tank. She asked to call it "Fighting Friend".

In May 1943, Oktyabrskaya was called up to the army, and she completed training in Omsk as a



driver-mechanic. In September 1943, the crew of the tank "Fighting Friend" was assembled. She fought bravely. Maria Vasilievna got the title of Hero of the Soviet Union in 1944.

The gymnasium № 24 was named after Maria Vasilievna Oktyabrskaya.



## ACTIVITIES

Find the meanings of the words:

tank crews, anti-aircraft gunners, machine gunners, scouts, nurses, medical instructors, snipers, signalers.

## DISCUSS IT

Do you know names of women who fought bravely during the Great Patriotic War?

What were their deeds?

**THE KRASNY OBOZ (THE RED CONVOY)**

(ГОРБУНОВА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ПАРАБЕЛЬСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ» (7-9 КЛАССЫ))

In January 1942, metalworkers and miners from Kuzbass wrote a letter to the fishermen of the Narymsky region. They wanted to complete the 1942 plan competition ahead of schedule and asked for help with food supplies. In response to the miners' message, workers of the district held a meeting. They decided to have a month-long fishing and organize the "Krasny Oboz". The fishermen of the Narymsky region had not only to increase their productivity but also expand the boundaries of their fishing areas. Also, they had to reach remote water bodies, increase the number of boats, produce more fishing gear. And their aim was to set up new fish-receiving and processing points.



In November 1942, the leaders started to establish a head office in the district to prepare the oboz, which was responsible for organization of sleds, horses, feed, roads, food stations, and overnight accommodations Alexander Matveyevich Bolshakov, the secretary of the Narym District Committee for the Fishing Industry was the leader who organized the All-Narym

"Krasny Oboz".



On December 1, 1942, the oboz began its journey according to the established schedule. Like small streams, the sleds travelled hundreds of kilometers. The oboz arrived in Tomsk with 2,100 sleds, carrying 6,200 centners of top-quality fish. The journey lasted 18 days. Komsomol members from Tomsk loaded the fish into coaches(вагоны), and a delegation of Narym fishermen, sent the "Krasny Oboz" to Kemerovo. The best fishermen of the region who caught 100 centners of fish accompanied the oboz to Kuzbass.

The "Krasny Oboz" of Narym in 1942 was the first. But it was not the only one/last. In February 1943, the residents of the Narymsky region prepared another oboz. They marked the 25th anniversary of the Red Army to help the people of Leningrad. The workers at the home front

won an unprecedented(небывалую) battle with their selfless labor, providing the Red Army with everything needed for our victory. Parabel district made a great contribution to the Victory Day.

1. In January 1942, metalworkers and miners from Kuzbass wrote a letter to the fishermen of the Narymsky region. (True/False)
2. They wanted to complete the 1942 plan competition ahead of schedule and asked for help with food supplies. (True/False)
3. The fishermen of the Narymsky region had not only to increase their productivity but also expand the boundaries of their fishing areas. (True/False)
4. In November 1942, the leaders started to make/establish(учреждать) a head office in the district to prepare the oboz. (True/False)

5. A.S. Matveev was the secretary of the Narym District Committee for the Fishing Industry was the leader who organized the All-Narym (всенарымский) "Red Convey". (True/False)

6. Parabel district didn't make a great contribution to the Victory Day.

7. In February 1943, the residents/people of the Narymsky region prepared another oboz. (True/False)

## Discuss

How did the fishermen help the war front?

How many people were involved in gathering the "Krasny Oboz"?

What food products were sent to Leningrad?

## New words:

the "Krasny Oboz" Красный обоз

the Narymsky region- Нарымский край

gear-орудия лова рыбы

boundaries -Границы

water bodies -водные объекты

to establish-учреждать

the All-Narym - всенарымский

accommodation – проживание

accompanied – сопровождали

an unprecedented-небывалую

coaches - вагоны



## THE CONTRIBUTION OF MY FAMILY TO THE GREAT VICTORY

(ДАНИЛКИНА СВЕТЛАНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, СУРИКОВА ЛЮДМИЛА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (8 КЛАСС))

Symbols of Victory The  
Contribution of My Family  
to the Great Victory

«Do Russians want of any war?  
Recall the state of holly sadness after  
all...»

My great-grandfather is a hero of the Great Patriotic War. His contribution  
to the great victory should not be forgotten.



My great-grandfather, Kozhushko Yegor Fedorovich, was born on April 4, 1911, in the village of Morozovo, Stalingrad region. In 1933, he was called into the Red Army by the Kolomna Military Commissariat of the Moscow region. From September 20, 1941, he fought as a commander of the 306th Army Engineering Platoon on the Western Front.

In 1943, during the strategic attack operation "Suvorov", my great-grandfather with his platoon demined local area (the villages of Staraya Sloboda and Filinkovo). The work had to be done out in extremely difficult conditions, as the mines placed in 1941-1942 were overgrown with grass, covered with dirt, which made it difficult to demine them; the mines were rusty and dangerous to demine.

And on August 17, my great-grandfather, under the enemy artillery fire, completed the task of reconnaissance of roads and paths in the village of Vasilyevka. For that feat, he was awarded the Order of the Red Star. On April 24, 1944, the Western Front was renamed the Third Belorussian Front. Preparations began for the Belorussian strategic offensive operation under the code name "Bagration". On May 6, 1944, Yegor Fedorovich was wounded.

In June of 1944, Yegor Fedorovich, as commander of a sapper platoon, fought in the 878th Roslavl Separate Corps Sapper Battalion and on the 62<sup>nd</sup> Rifle Corps on the 33<sup>rd</sup> Army of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Belorussian Front. During the breakthrough of the defense on the Pronya River in the area of the village of Budino, my great-grandfather got a task to make passages in the minefields with a platoon, to carry out reconnaissance of the river and to build 3 attack bridges. At the night of June 23, he and his platoon, under heavy enemy fire, completed the task, the bridges were built up. The infantry crossed to the bank occupied by the enemy and at dawn stormed and moved forward, developing success.



Another example of the courage and steadfastness of my great-grandfather were the cases during crossing of the Dnieper. On June 27, 1944, Yegor Fedorovich transported infantry on landing boats. Under heavy enemy fire, he quickly assembled the boats and within 2 hours transported up to a regiment of infantry of the 369th Rifle Division to the western bank of the Dnieper River, ensuring the rapid progress of the corps forward.

And during the destruction of the surrounded enemy group in the area of the village of Volma on July 6, 1944, my great-grandfather and his platoon killed 11 Germans and 22 people were captured. For his heroism and bravery, my great-grandfather was awarded the Government award, the Order of the Patriotic War II degree.



## Vocabulary

to carry out reconnaissance-  
проводить разведку  
Steadfastness-стойкость  
Platoon-взвод  
Breakthrough-прорыв

## Activities

In the text, you can find the names of villages and rivers. Try to locate them on a map and recreate the fight way of Kozhushko Egor Fedorovich.

## Discuss

- What front did he fight on?
- What awards did he have?
- What feat impressed you the most?

## OUR COUNTRYWOMAN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(ЕГОРОВА АННА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, СУРИКОВА ЛЮДМИЛА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (8 КЛАСС))

*Our countrywoman who participated in the Great Patriotic War*

We must always remember about the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

After visiting the Asinovsky Local Museum, I got acquainted with the Materials about Anfisa Fedotovna Popova from Malo – Zhirovo.



Popova Anfisa Fedotovna was born in March 1921 in Malo-Zhirovo. At the time of her conscription, she lived in Asino. The Local Museum has some information about the fact that in 1939 she graduated from the Tomsk Medical School. On June 23,

1941, Anfisa Popova was relieved of her post as the head of the department due to conscription into the Red Army. Due to the draft, Anfisa was assigned to the 149th Infantry brigade. The memoirs of her countryman Ilya Fedorovich Korshunov: We were taken to the medical battalion by about 15 people, bloodied and hastily bandaged. They took us to a forest, and there was a female doctor in a tent. A woman's voice shouts: «Korshunov! Korshunov!» It was Anfisa Popova. I met her before the war. Anfisa went out somewhere, saying «Stay here for now». I had been waiting for her for a long time. But she didn't come back. She was killed. She took the wounded to the station and died under the bombing.... When they took me to the hospital in Tula, I saw that station. It was really destroyed. Anfisa Popova's fate is special. Thus, the military path of Anfisa Fedotovna Popova turned out to be very short and very tragic. It is difficult to imagine how young woman can survive such hardships and sufferings.



Let's learn and remember those people's fates, and honor the memory of all the participants in that Great War.

*Vocabulary*

- Conscription – призыв на военную службу
- was assigned – была назначена
- Assigned – назначенный
- hastily bandaged – наспех забинтованный
- hardships – трудности

*Activities*

Find information about your relative who took part in the Great Patriotic War

*Discuss*

- 1) Have you heard anything about our countrywoman Anfisa Popova?
- 2) What feelings does the story evoke?
- 3) Have the events of the Great Patriotic War become closer and clearer to you?

## THE HERO CITY

(РОДЬКИНА АЛИСА ДМИТРИЕВНА, СУРИКОВА ЛЮДМИЛА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (8 КЛАСС))

Symbols of Victory.

The Hero city

"War is a harsh test for people. Only those people who honour their heroes can be considered great" (K. K. Rokossovsky).



There are a lot of famous places to visit in our country. One of them is the hero city. It is Smolensk. The honorary title was given to it on May 6, 1985.

Smolensk is the hero city, awarded on May 6, 1985. During the war, it delayed the enemy's advance on Moscow. Liberated on September 25, 1943, the city suffered greatly from the occupation.

During the Great Patriotic War, Smolensk was the city that the enemies were sure would open the way to Moscow. On July 10, 1941, the Battle of Smolensk began and lasted until September 10. It significantly delayed the German soldiers' offensive on Moscow. The defenders of the city fought heroically for two weeks for every house, street, and block, preventing the enemy from crossing to the right bank of the Dnieper.

On September 25, 1943, the Soviet troops liberated Smolensk. The occupation caused great damage to the city of Smolensk. There were a lot of damaged industrial enterprises. 93% of the houses, hospitals, water supply, schools, and a railway were destroyed.

On December 3, 1966, Smolensk was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War I Degree for the courage and steadfastness shown by the defenders of the city and an active participation of workers in the partisan movement in the

fight against the Nazi invaders during the Great Patriotic War.



How did the defense of Smolensk influence the process of the war?

Discuss

What was the significance of the active participation of workers in the partisan movement for the defense of Smolensk?

Find the information which other cities were awarded the Order of Patriotic War I Degree.

Activities

Significantly – существенно

Vocabulary

Delayed – задержали

Soldiers' offensive – солдатское наступление

Defenders – защитники

Preventing – препятствующий

Troops – войска

Liberated – освобожденный

Caused – нанесла

Courage – мужество



## OUR MEMORY IS ALIVE

(СОНИНА ВЕРОНИКА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, СУРИКОВА ЛЮДМИЛА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (8 КЛАСС))

Symbols of Victory.

Our memory is alive.

For me, everything related to the Great Patriotic War is sacred. This is what I stand on, what my family stands on. I believe that this is a great feat of the Soviet people and the Russian people.

The hero of my family is the hero of the country.

What do my peers know about the Great Patriotic War? Practically nothing. Time has taken us too far away from these events. We are the very children who have never seen our heroic ancestors and we learn about them only from our parents' stories and family albums.



I'll tell you a few facts about my great- great grandfather. Nikolai Denisovich Sherenkov was born on January 3, 1916 in Berezino, Byelorussian SSR. From there, he was drafted into the Red Army on November 12, 1934. After serving, he decided to become a military man and entered the higher military school in Krasnodar. There he met his future wife Maria Terentyevna Moskalenko, who studied at a medical school. They got married. A young family was sent to the Far East, where in 1939 their first child was born (daughters appeared in 1941 and

1945). That time, the situation on the border with Japan was very unstable: armed conflicts could break out everywhere. Meanwhile, Nikolai Denisovich Sherenkov, as an officer of the First Army, the 178th Guards Rifle Regiment held the line in the East.



My great-great-grandfather was awarded the medals "For Military Great Service" (April 1945), "For the Victory over Japan" (September 1945) and two Orders of the Red Star (August 1945 and

May 1951). My great-great-grandfather received his first order for the battles for the Lishnii River in August 1945, he destroyed a brick house and nearby enemy firing points used by the enemy as a stronghold. After 16 shots, there were two hits in the house, after which our infantry, using mortar fire, began to move forward unhindered. Later, Nikolai Denisovich was awarded another Order of the Red Star and numerous jubilee medals, because he remained in the ranks of the Red Army until June 24, 1953. The date of his retirement from the Red Army is considered to be the day of his death – January 21, 1983.



### Vocabulary

Ancestors – предки  
was drafted into the Red Army – был призван в армию  
stronghold – крепость  
mortar fire – миномётный огонь

### Read the story and connect the numbers with the meaning.

1916	His death
1934	was born
1945	was drafted into
(September)	the Red Army
1983	The medal

### Activity

Find the information about the biography of your relatives.

## THE TOMSK ELECTRIC LAMP PLANT

(СУШКОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №26 Г. ТОМСКА (9 КЛАСС))

## Symbols of Victory.

## The Tomsk Electric Lamp Plant

The Great Patriotic War is a terrible page in the history of our country.  
The rear helped to survive, to win ...

**Spotlight on Tomsk** tells you about the Tomsk Electric Lamp Plant, which worked during the Great Patriotic war in the town of Tomsk.



Tomsk was not directly in the combat zone, however, the contribution to the common Victory is great!



The Tomsk Electric Lamp Plant was created on the basis of two factories: the Moscow Electric Lamp and Zaprudnensky Glass Factories. In 1941, when the most severe battles for Moscow began, the part of the equipment of the Moscow electric lamp factory was sent to Tomsk. At the same time, a small group of specialists and employees from this factory left to Tomsk. They took everything they need to start glass production.

The newly created enterprise was located in an unfinished building of the Medical Institute. Moreover, the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute gas station with its retort furnaces producing lamp gas was located nearby.

The motherland needed electric lamps like bread and ammunition. Without electric lamps factories could not work, planes couldn't fly and miners couldn't go underground. In November 1941 the Tomsk Electric Lamp Plant had produced the first hundreds of car lamps. In December 1941 the first thousand aviation lamps were sent to the front. In order to obtain the technological gas necessary for military products, a gas workshop was urgently created at the Plant which included a steam boiler, a gas generator and a water pumping station.



By 1944 the Tomsk Electric Lamp Plant had eight assembly lines and an annual output of 5.7 million lamps. From 1942 to 1970, the plant was headed by Alexey Timofeevich Ivanov.

## VOCABULARY

**rear** – тыл

**combat zone** – зона военных действий

**enterprise** – предприятие

**severe** – жесточайший

**furnace** – печь (сущ.)

**ammunition** – боеприпасы

**steam boiler** – паровая котельная

**water pumping station** – водонасосная станция

## ACTIVITIES

Find information about **Alexey Timofeevich Ivanov**. Write an article about him (60-80 words).

## DISCUSS

1. Was the work of the employees in the Electric Lamp Plant difficult and dangerous? Why?
2. What does the phrase mean «Everything for the front, everything for the victory»?

## THE BANNER OF VICTORY

(УСТИЛКО ОКСАНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «КРИВОШЕЙНСКАЯ СОШ ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА Ф.М. ЗИНЧЕНКО» (7-9 КЛАССЫ))

### Symbols of Victory. The Banner of Victory

The Krivosheinskaya Secondary School and Museum bear the name of the Hero of the Soviet Union, Fyodor Matveyevich Zinchenko. Fyodor Matveyevich is our compatriot.

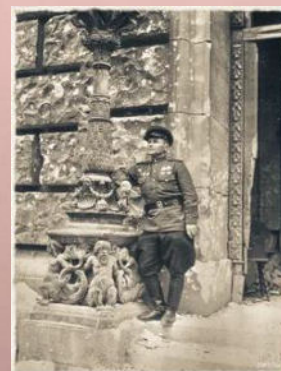


F.M. Zinchenko was on the front lines of the Great Patriotic War starting in March 1942. He commanded the 756th Rifle Regiment, with which he reached Berlin.

During the Berlin offensive operation, despite fierce resistance from the enemy, the regiment under the command of Colonel F.M. Zinchenko broke through the enemy's defenses and reached the area of the Reichstag by April 29, 1945. The main task of the army was now to capture the Reichstag, the final point in the Berlin offensive operation.

On April 30, the decisive battle for the Reichstag began. Breaking through the resistance of the Nazis, the 756th Rifle Regiment of the 150th Rifle Division, commanded by Zinchenko, captured one position after another, inching closer to the Reichstag. After a day, the last stronghold of Nazism was taken by storm.

On April 30, at 22:50 Moscow time, Lieutenant A. Berest and scouts M. Yegorov and M. Kantaria raised the storm flag No. 5 over the Reichstag, which became the Banner of Victory. Fyodor Matveyevich was appointed commander of the Reichstag.



### Vocabulary

- Berlin Offensive Operation- Берлинская наступательная операция
- Banner of Victory-Знамя Победы
- 756th Rifle Regiment-756-ой стрелковый полк
- Battle- сражение
- Assault- позиция
- Position- штурмовой

### Activities

Create a poster about the symbols of victory using information about Fyodor Zinchenko.

### Discuss

- What symbol of Victory did you learn about?
- How can we honor the memory of the Hero?
- Why are the feats of Heroes important for our memory?



**DER JÜNGSTE SOHN DES 142. GARDE-SCHÜTZENREGIMENTS**

(ФРАНЦУЗОВА НАТАЛЬЯ АРКАДЬЕВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №56 Г. ТОМСКА (7-9 КЛАСС))

**Der jüngste Sohn  
des 142. Garde-  
Schützenregiments**

In diesem Text erzählt man von dem sechsjährigen Jungen Sergej Aleschkin, der während der Schlacht um Stalingrad seinen Regimentskommandeur rettete.

Der fünfjährige Sergei Aleschkin war ein Waisenkind. Seine Mutter und sein Bruder wurden von den Deutschen wegen ihrer Zusammenarbeit mit den Partisanen hingerichtet. Der sechsjährige Junge

irrte lange Zeit allein in den Wäldern umher, bis sowjetische Späher ihn entdeckten, unterernährt und hungrig. So wurde Serjoscha ein Sohn des 142. Garde-Schützenregiments. Der Kommandant beschloss, den Jungen zu adoptieren. Der jüngste „Sohn des Regiments“ in der Geschichte des Zweiten Weltkriegs wurde im November 1942 in Stalingrad für seine Tapferkeit ausgezeichnet. Während der Schlacht um Stalingrad rettete Aleschkow einen Regimentskommandeur, der während eines Artilleriebeschusses in einem Unterstand gefangen war. Der damals sechsjährige Junge holte Hilfe und beteiligte sich auch selbst am Ausgraben des Unterstandes und rettete so seinem Adoptivvater das Leben.

Für diese Leistung wurde er mit dem Militärverdienstorden ausgezeichnet. Der kleine Soldat war mehr als einmal dem Tode nahe, aber er überlebte sicher bis zum Ende des Krieges.

**Lesehilfe**

das Waisenkind – сирота  
hinrichten – казнить  
der Späher – разведчик  
der Schützenregiment – стрелковый полк  
die Schlacht – битва  
der Unterstand – блиндаж

**Hausaufgabe**

Äußern Sie Ihre Meinung zum Thema „Die Kriegskinder mussten schneller erwachsen werden“

**Übungen zum Text**

- I. Suchen Sie im Text die Wörter, die zum Thema „Der Zweite Weltkrieg“ gehören und unterstreichen sie.
- II. Antworten Sie auf die Fragen:
  - a. Welchen Beitrag haben die Kinder und Jugendlichen zum Sieg der Sowjetunion geleistet?
  - b. Welchen Eindruck hat Sergej's Heldentat auf Sie gemacht?
  - c. Wofür wurde er mit dem Militärverdienstorden ausgezeichnet?

## SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. EVACUATION HOSPITAL № 1506

(ХЛЕБНИКОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА АНДРЕЕВНА, КОХ НАТАЛИЯ АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МАОУ МАРИИНСКАЯ СОШ №3 Г. ТОМСКА (9 -11 КЛАССЫ))

Read the text and do the exercises after it



Tomsk made a great contribution to the victory over Nazi Germany. The citizens of the town worked hard helping Soviet soldiers by weapons, food and clothes and saving their lives in hospitals in the rear.

Evacuation Hospital № 1506

Walking through the streets of Tomsk, residents and visitors of our town can *encounter* the monuments and the memorial *plaques* dedicated to the work of evacuation hospitals and medical *personnel* during the Great Patriotic War.

Mariinskaya School №3 played a great role during the war. The Evacuation Hospital № 1506 hosted on the base of school from 1941 to 1943. The choice of the school building was justified, because the *accommodations* *allocated* for hospitals had to have certain characteristics. They had to be large, with the necessary plumbing and wide corridors so that nurses could freely roll beds with the seriously injured. School No. 3 had such characteristics.



Also the houses situated near the school were used to accommodate medical staff, school greenhouses were organized to plant and grow vegetables for soldiers. The hospital began operating on July 15, 1941, despite the fact that the building had not been completely converted into a hospital. The first head of the hospital was a military doctor of the second rank Anton Petrovich Shakhmatov.

It's known from the documents that Professor S.P. Khodkevich, who was a consultant of the evacuation hospital No. 1506, and then, from 1943, the chief surgeon of Tomsk hospitals, had developed a number of new surgical procedures, proposed a method for regenerating bandages, developed a method for producing ammonia in local conditions, etc.

*Approximately* 500 people were treated at hospital at the same time. There were a lot of seriously injured people, but there were *relatively* few deaths, and doctors did everything they could to prevent this.

The pupils and teachers of school № 3 regularly visited soldiers, they sang songs, read poems and made some plays trying to do all they could for our common victory.

In 1943 the Evacuation Hospital № 1506 was relocated to other cities (Tula, Smolensk, Torzhok, Polotsk) and continued its way in the city of Daugavpils, Latvia.

Word-Definition Matching:

Encounter	a meeting or experience with someone or something, often unexpectedly.
Plaque	a flat piece of metal or wood that has writing on it, usually to commemorate an event or person.
Personnel	in comparison to something else; when considering how one thing relates to another.
Accommodation	a place where you stay, such as a hotel or room, while travelling or living somewhere temporarily.
Allocate	the people who work for an organisation or company.
Approximately	nearly but not exactly; used to give an estimated amount or time.
Relatively	to distribute resources or tasks to different people or groups according to a plan.

Word list

Encounter	[ɪnˈkaʊntə]	-
столкнуться		
Plaque	[plæk]	- доска
Personnel	[pɜːsəˈnel]	- персонал
Accommodation		
[ækəməˈdeɪʃn]		- жильё, место
Allocate	[ˈæləkeɪt]	- отводить
Approximately	[əˈprɒksɪmətli]	- приблизительно
Relatively	[ˈrelatɪvli]	- относительно

# Make up your own sentences with new words

**Did you know?**  
During WWII  
there were more  
than 30 Evacuation  
Hospitals in Tomsk





## PATRIOTISM AS A WAY OF LIFE FOR SIBERIAN YOUNG MAN

(ОГАНИСЯН МИЛЕНА АРМЕНАКОВНА, МАОУ СОШ № 2 Г. ТОМСКА (7-9 КЛАСС))

*One can't be happy when his motherland is in great trouble*

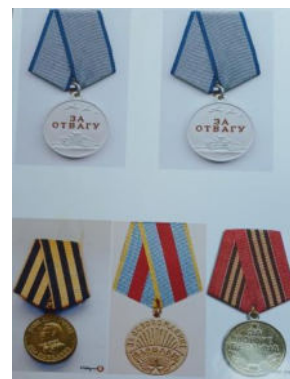
Penkov Philipp Anufrievich (1917-1989), junior sergeant, artilleryman.

Penkov P. A. was born in 1917 in Altai Krai. He went to school only for two years. Then he worked as a woodcutter in the forest. He got married to a wonderful girl Olga. And they lived happily with their son, enjoying every single day of their life. But after June 22, 1941, when the Great Patriotic War started, life was never the same. In 1943 Philipp, dweller of Tomsk, was mobilized for the war, as millions of Soviet people. His home, village, his country was in danger, he stood for his homeland being ready to sacrifice his life.



He served in the Soviet 1<sup>st</sup> Belorussian front, 350 Howitzer artillery regiment. He fought from 1943 to 1945 as a real hero, a brave soldier despite all difficulties (sorrow of dead friends, cold, hunger, tiredness). He and his military men did their best and even more to defeat the enemy. On April 17, 1945, in Gelsdorf he knocked out enemy's machine gun, which was preventing our infantry from advancing.

On 25, 1945 in Berlin Philipp destroyed one more machine gun and five submachine gunners. He fought bravely and even captured two enemy soldiers.



Philipp's bravery during the war earned him prestigious medals «Of Honor», «For the Liberation of Warsaw», «For the capture of Berlin».



After war it was a period of peaceful time. Philipp returned to his homeland, where his beloved wife and son were waiting for him. He went on working as a hardworking woodcutter. They refound the happiness they used to have, and moreover they had three more children after war. Philipp died in 1989 surrounded by his children and grandchildren. To his children and grandchildren he is a role model. Today we have our wonderful homeland due to the courageous warriors like Philipp. They fought for us showing heroism and self devotion ( as a right behaviour for future generations).



**Vocabulary**

artilleryman - артиллерист

sacrifice – жертвовать

artillery regiment – артиллерийский полк

sorrow – горе

knocked out- уничтожить, вывести из строя

machine gun – станковый пулемет

prevent – препятствовать

infantry – пехота

capture – взятие, захватить, взять в плен

**Activities**

Answer the questions:

- 1) When was Philipp born?
- 2) Did he get married before or after the Great Patriotic War?
- 3) When was Philipp mobilized for the war?
- 4) Where did Philipp knock out enemy`s machine gun?
- 5) How many children did Philipp and Olga have?
- 6) When did he die?

## ARTISTIC EYES OF WAR

(ЧИЧЕВСКАЯ НАДЕЖДА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 Г. АСИНО ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (7-9 КЛАСС))

**Symbols of Victory**  
**1941-1945**



**Remember! Through the centuries, through the years – remember!**

## Artistic Eyes of War

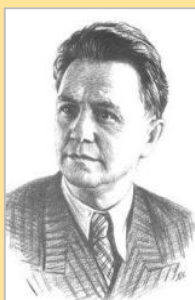


The Great Patriotic War is a part of the World War II, a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945. It was the most terrible and cruel war in the history of our country. Many great battles brought the glory to our officers and soldiers.

**The SOVIET-JAPANESE WAR OF 1945**, the military actions of the USSR against Japan in order to eliminate the last hotbed of World War II, to assist the Allies in liberation of the countries occupied by Japan.



**Georgy Mokeyevich Markov (1911-1991)** is a well-known Siberian writer.



He was also a participant and witness of the Great Patriotic War. G. Mokeyevich described heroic events of the Soviet - Japanese War (August of 1945) in his books. In July 1941 he joined the Red Army but got the command to defend our Motherland in the East.

Throughout the war, he was a special correspondent of "On fighting duty" of the Trans-Baikal Military District and took part in the defeat of the Kwantung Army. He wrote some books about the war: "The Eagles of the Hingans" (1948), "My War Period" (1979).



"My War Period" (1979) is an autobiographical story. In this story G.M. Markov tells us about the severe and uneasy tests of the soviet soldiers in the Far East. They built fortifications in frost and hot. The enemy was too strong and cunning that our defenders had to be well-prepared to the fight. And they did all the best. "My War Period" is a documentary story. It is written in a form of diary notes. The writer shows us true pictures of soldiers' difficult life. He writes about uneasy days and nights of army life. There was a very difficult task – not to respond to the provocation of the enemy. Everybody had a high feeling of responsibility for the fate of his Motherland. On the pages of his stories we can see the life and artistic true of the war situation in the Far East during the Soviet - Japanese War.



**Discussions.** 1. Have you heard about the Soviet - Japanese war? 2. What is G. Markov famous for? 3. Why is it important to read books about the war?



**Activities.** 1. Find the meanings of the highlighted words and discuss them in class. 2. Do you know anything about the other battles of the Great patriotic war?

## DEDICATED TO MY GRANDFATHER DYOMIN KONSTANTIN ZINOVYEVICH

(ШЕНКАРЕНКО СВЕТЛАНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МАОУ «ПОДГОРНСКАЯ СОШ» (7-9 КЛАССЫ))

Symbols of Victory.  
Soldier.Dedicated to my grandfather Dyomin Konstantin Zinovyevich (for the 7-9<sup>th</sup> form)

Шенкаренко Светлана Викторовна, учитель английского языка МАОУ «Подгорнская СОШ» село Подгорное, Чаинский район

We won. This phrase sounds as a hymn to the courage, fortitude and indomitable spirit of our ancestors. This text tells about simple soldier and his contribution to Victory.

I am a teacher of English and I'd like to tell you some words about my grandfather. Thanks for him I can live, work and teach children in peace.



Dyomin Konstantin Zinovyevich



Letter from Konstantin from Königsberg



Awards

Dyomin Konstantin Zinovyevich was born on the 4<sup>th</sup> of May in 1916 in difficult time when the world was on the stage of changing. His fate, as the fates of other million people, was connected with the history of our country.

On July in 1941 when the Great Patriotic War started, he was called to the front. He stayed the peaceful life and took a very hard **burden** of a soldier.

Konstantin Zinovyevich fought as **a mortar platoon commander**, he showed himself as a real leader and a strategist. He went through all the horrors of war, saw blood and death, but did not break. In one of the battle he got a very seriously injured. **Fortitude** and courage helped him to survive and continued to fight for Motherland.

Konstantin Zinovyevich was awarded by many awards that were a **testament** to his courage and dedication. They are: Order of the Red Star, Medal "for Bravery" and also medals for the capture of Königsberg and Berlin. These awards are not simple pieces of metal, they are the symbols of his Feat (подвиг), his contribution to the overall Victory.

People of that time went through the hell of war so that we could live under a peaceful sky. That's why we should remember our great ancestors!

## Vocabulary

burden-ноша  
a mortar platoon commander-командир  
миномётного взвода  
fortitude-стойкость  
testament-свидетельство

## Answer the questions:

1. When K.Z. Dyomin was born?
2. What was Konstantin do during the War?
3. Is it true that he was awarded with Order of the Red Star?
4. Why should we remember our