

*Муниципальное бюджетное общеобразовательное учреждение
города Новосибирска "Средняя общеобразовательная школа № 4
с углублённым изучением предметов гуманитарного цикла -
образовательный центр"*

МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО КРАЕВЕДЕНИЮ

"Жди меня, и я вернусь..." "Wait for me and I will return ..."



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2025 год

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Современное образование в Российской Федерации, в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта, направлено не только на формирование предметных знаний и навыков, но и на воспитание личности, обладающей активной **гражданской позицией, чувством патриотизма, уважением к историческому прошлому и духовно-нравственным ценностям своего народа**. Особое внимание уделяется формированию **гражданско-патриотической компетенции обучающихся, развитию у них уважения к Отечеству, к памяти о событиях и героях Великой Отечественной войны, а также к историко-культурному наследию родного края — в частности, города Новосибирска**.

Развитие указанных качеств играет важную роль в становлении личности школьника. Осознание сопричастности к судьбе страны и своего региона, понимание значимости подвига предков формируют устойчивые нравственные ориентиры, способствуют воспитанию уважения к традициям, ответственности и чувства долга перед Родиной. Эти ценности необходимы подрастающему поколению для активного участия в жизни общества и осознанного выбора жизненного пути.

Методическое пособие по английскому языку «Жди меня, и я вернусь», посвящённое 80-летию Победы в Великой Отечественной войне, представляет собой актуальный образовательный ресурс, который направлен на интеграцию лингвистических и историко-культурных компонентов в учебный процесс. Посредством подбора тематического материала на английском языке — текстов, заданий, стихов и песен военной тематики — пособие способствует не только овладению иностранным языком как средством межкультурной коммуникации, но и глубокому осмыслению героической страницы истории родной страны и города.

Пособие в полной мере отвечает коммуникативной задаче обучения: оно ориентировано на развитие у учащихся умений и навыков понимания и интерпретации аутентичных текстов, формирования аргументированных устных и письменных высказываний на заданную тему, объективного восприятия и оценки информации, полученной на английском языке. Особую значимость пособие приобретает в процессе изучения истории родного края в контексте Великой Отечественной войны: оно позволяет связать изучение иностранного языка с формированием исторической памяти и патриотического сознания.

Сборник предназначен для использования на уроках английского языка в средних и старших классах и может быть интегрирован в учебные занятия, приуроченные ко Дню Победы и другим памятным датам. Включённые в пособие материалы позволяют организовать познавательные и эмоционально насыщенные занятия, способствующие не только развитию коммуникативных компетенций, но и формированию личностных смыслов и жизненных ориентиров учащихся.

Методическое пособие «Жди меня, и я вернусь» **актуально в условиях современного образовательного процесса**, поскольку способствует интеграции изучения английского языка с формированием гражданско-патриотических ценностей. Оно позволяет использовать иностранный язык как средство осмысления истории родного края в период Великой Отечественной войны, развивая у учащихся чувство сопричастности к героическому прошлому своей страны.

Таким образом, методическое пособие «Жди меня, и я вернусь» служит важным инструментом в реализации воспитательной и образовательной задач современной школы, позволяя средствами английского языка приобщать обучающихся к героической истории своей страны и малой родины.

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I. WHY DID NAZI GERMANY ATTACK THE USSR ON JUNE 22, 1941?



Read the text and answer the questions.



The start of the military campaign against the Soviet Union had to be postponed due to events in the Balkans.

In fact, the Third Reich planned to begin the invasion of the Soviet Union much earlier. According to the 'Operation Barbarossa' plan, all preparations for the military campaign were to be completed by May 15, 1941.

Up to five months were allocated for the defeat of the Red Army and the entry to the strategic Arkhangelsk-Astrakhan line, before the onset of the fall thaw in October. However, events in the Balkans upset all plans.

On March 25, 1941, Yugoslavia joined the German-led military-political bloc of the 'Axis' countries, which caused an explosion of discontent in the country. On the night of March 27, a coup d'état took place in Belgrade, Prince Regent Paul was overthrown and the pro-German government was arrested.

The Germans responded immediately. On April 6, the Wehrmacht invaded Yugoslavia. On April 7, Italian troops crossed the Yugoslav border and, on April 11, Hungarian troops did the same.

On April 6, the German invasion of Greece began, where the Italian army suffered constant setbacks. Both military campaigns were successful for the Nazis: On April 17, Yugoslavia capitulated and, by the end of April, the Greek troops were routed, with the British Expeditionary Force being hastily evacuated from the Peloponnese.

Despite the results being achieved so quickly, the military campaign against the USSR had to be postponed. Time was needed to establish an occupation regime in the Balkans and a number of units needed to be redeployed from the peninsula to the border with the Soviet Union.

On June 10, 1941, the order was issued by Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Ground Forces, setting a new date for the attack on the Soviet Union. It stated: "It is proposed to consider June 22 as Day 'D' of 'Operation Barbarossa'." [1]

1. Why was the start of the military campaign against the Soviet Union postponed?
2. What was the original planned date for the start of Operation Barbarossa?
3. What event took place in Yugoslavia on March 27, 1941?
4. Which countries participated in the invasion of Yugoslavia alongside Germany?
5. When was the new date for the attack on the Soviet Union officially set, and by whom?

II. HOW THE SOVIET UNION WON WORLD WAR II



*The Banner of Victory on the Reichstag building in Berlin, May 1, 1945.
Archive photo*

The USSR had to pay a high price for victory in the most horrendous conflict in human history. More than 27 million of its own citizens died in the war and vast territories, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, were literally reduced to scorched earth.

Nazi Germany managed to attract human and material resources from almost all of Europe to fight the Soviet Union. Italian, Romanian, Hungarian and Finnish troops, as well as military contingents from Spain, Slovakia and Croatia and volunteers from occupied France, Benelux and Scandinavian countries, fought alongside the Wehrmacht against the Red Army.

Several times during the war, the USSR found itself teetering on the brink of military disaster. In the Fall of 1941, the Germans stood at the gates of Moscow and, in the Summer of 1942, they were a step away from almost completely depriving the country of the "lifeblood of war" - oil.

It was only after the triumph of the 'Battle of Stalingrad' that the Soviet Union could breathe more easily. Nevertheless, it still had to endure another two and a half years of bloody warfare.

In our articles, you can read how the Red Army went about achieving its brilliant victory, what bitter lessons it had to learn along the way, what momentous battles unfolded on the territory of the USSR and Eastern, Southern and Central Europe and how these battles were perceived by the top brass and ordinary soldiers on the warring sides.

1941: Disaster for Soviet troops and collapse of the German blitzkrieg



*German troops near Moscow.
Getty Images*

At 4 a.m. on June 22, 1941, Nazi Germany forces breached the borders of the Soviet Union in 'Operation Barbarossa' and advanced in the direction of the country's three main cities: Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. The enemy offensive managed to achieve almost complete operational and tactical surprise.

Catastrophic problems with the availability of radio communications among the troops, poor organization of the work of military staff and of troop command and control, feeble coordination among sub-units and their lack of combat experience and mistakes by the Soviet military command led to heavy defeats for the Red Army.



*Woman weeping on the ruins of her native village burnt by the Nazis.
Oleg Knorring/Sputnik*

As a result of a sudden large-scale counteroffensive by Soviet troops outside Moscow, the stunned enemy were pushed several hundred kilometers back from the city. The country's political leadership decided that the moment had come to seize the initiative in the war. As subsequent events showed, however, it was too early to write the Germans off.

In Winter-Spring 1942, the Red Army attempted to go on the offensive along the whole front line, but, in spreading its forces thinly, it achieved only limited success. Despite the fact that the Germans were partially forced to abandon their positions, they retained an important bridgehead in the Rzhev area from which the Wehrmacht could continue posing a threat to Moscow, they repelled attempts to lift the siege of Leningrad and they held on to a large part of the Crimean Peninsula.



German troops in Stalingrad. Getty Images

A May offensive in the Kharkov area ended in complete disaster for the USSR - about 200,000 Soviet soldiers found themselves trapped in a "cauldron". It was largely because of this defeat that the German blitzkrieg in the south of the country gained a new lease of life.

1943: The great turning of the tide



*Katyusha rocket launchers firing at the enemy during the battle of Stalingrad.
Georgy Zelma/Sputnik*

In the 'Battle of Stalingrad', the Red Army managed to turn imminent defeat into brilliant victory. It not only destroyed a large German grouping, but also inflicted a crushing defeat on the Italian,

Romanian and Hungarian allies of the Nazis.

Pressed by Soviet troops, the Germans withdrew from the banks of the Volga and from the Caucasus (waving goodbye forever to their dream of Soviet oil) and abandoned the Rzhev Salient, thus, conclusively lifting the threat to Moscow. In addition, the Red Army took advantage of the situation and finally broke the Siege of Leningrad.

After the Soviet-German front stabilized in the spring, the sides started to ready themselves for a decisive confrontation in the area of the Kursk Salient. The offensive known as 'Operation Citadel' undertaken there in the summer was Hitler's last attempt to regain the initiative in the war on the Eastern Front.

1944: Blitzkrieg, Soviet-style



Soviet offensive in Donbass.

Yakov Ryumkin/Sputnik

After the triumph at Kursk, the Soviet troops were unstoppable. In early 1944, they conclusively raised the siege of Leningrad and, by spring, they had completed the liberation of Crimea and almost the whole of Right-Bank Ukraine (west of the River Dnieper). On March 26, the Red Army reached the USSR's state border with Romania.

In Summer 1944, the Red Army demonstrated to the Wehrmacht that it had taken on board the bitter lessons of 1941 and was now capable of making effective use of the strategy of blitzkrieg. On June 23, almost exactly three years after the start of the German invasion of the USSR, the Byelorussian Offensive, also known as 'Operation Bagration', was launched.

In just two months, the Red Army executed a rapid push 550-600 km westwards, destroying 17 German divisions and liberating the whole of the territory of Byelorussia and a significant part of eastern Poland. Overall, German losses were estimated at around half a million.

1945: 'In the lair of the Fascist beast'

The Red Army saw in the start of the final year of World War II conducting heavy urban fighting in Budapest and preparing for the liberation of Warsaw and for an offensive in East Prussia. The enemy, severely battle-scarred in the course of 1944, still retained a fairly high operational

capability. Despite the loss of important industrial regions and almost all their key allies, the Germans were ready to fight to the finish.



*Captive German soldiers passing by the Brandenburg Gate.
Oleg Knorring/Sputnik*

In the Vistula-Oder Offensive in early February, the troops of Marshal Georgy Zhukov's 1st Byelorussian Front reached the distant approaches to Berlin - just 70 km lay between them and the capital of the Third Reich. While preparations were being put in place for a decisive assault on the city, the Germans mounted their final large-scale offensive of the war.

Around 400,000 German and Hungarian troops took part in 'Operation Spring Awakening' in the area of lakes Balaton and Velence in March 1945, but they only managed to drive a wedge several dozen kilometers deep into the Soviet defenses. After the collapse of the German offensive, the road to Vienna was open to the Red Army.[2]

1. How many Soviet citizens died during World War II?
2. Which countries sent troops or volunteers to fight alongside Nazi Germany on the Eastern Front?
3. What major cities did the Germans initially aim for during Operation Barbarossa?
4. What were some of the reasons for the early Soviet defeats in 1941?
5. What happened during the Battle of Stalingrad?
6. Why was the Siege of Leningrad important, and when was it finally lifted?
7. What was Operation Citadel, and why was it significant?
8. What was the result of Operation Bagration in 1944?
9. How far did the Red Army advance during the Vistula-Oder Offensive?
10. What was the outcome of Germany's final offensive, Operation Spring Awakening?



Pair work. Interview your partner.

STUDENT A

1. What do you think was the most difficult moment for the Soviet Union during the war? Why?
2. In your opinion, which battle described in the text was the turning point of the war?
3. How would you describe the Red Army's strategy change from 1941 to 1944?
4. Why do you think the German blitzkrieg failed in the Soviet Union?
5. How do you imagine the feelings of Soviet soldiers during the early defeats?
6. Would you say the Red Army learned from its early mistakes? Give examples.
7. What role did oil and resources play in the war on the Eastern Front?
8. If you could ask a World War II soldier one question, what would it be?

STUDENT B

1. Why do you think so many countries joined Germany in attacking the Soviet Union?
2. Was the Soviet victory more about numbers or strategy? What do you think?
3. Can we compare Operation Bagration to the original German blitzkrieg?
4. What emotions do you think Soviet citizens felt when they saw German troops retreat?
5. Do you think the outcome of the war would have been different without the Battle of Stalingrad?
6. Is it possible to forgive the horrors of such a war? Why or why not?
7. How does this history influence the way people see Russia and Germany today?
8. What lessons can young people today learn from this period of history?



Put the paragraphs of the text in the correct order.

- A. Despite irreversible attrition, German forces maintained defensive operations until unconditional surrender.
- B. The USSR suffered over 27 million fatalities, with catastrophic infrastructural and territorial devastation.

- C. Operation Bagration (Summer 1944): Soviet forces eradicated 17 German divisions, advancing 550–600km into Belarus.
- D. Stalingrad’s outcome annihilated the German 6th Army and critically demoralized Axis allies.
- E. The Moscow counteroffensive (Winter 1941) repelled German forces, but subsequent Soviet winter-spring 1942 offensives collapsed.
- F. The Soviet victory at Stalingrad (1942–1943) marked the war’s strategic turning point.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | |



Match the date with the event

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1941 | Decisive Soviet operations (Bagration/Berlin) |
| 1942 | Kursk secures Soviet initiative |
| 1943 | German advance to Moscow; Soviet command failures |
| 1944–1945 | Stalingrad turning point; failed Soviet offensives |



Take the card with a question, then answer

● Easy (Начальный уровень)

(Простые факты, запоминание)

- How many Soviet citizens died during World War II?
- Which countries sent troops to fight alongside Nazi Germany against the USSR?
- In which year did German troops reach the outskirts of Moscow?
- What battle turned the tide of the war in favor of the Soviet Union?
- After which battle did the USSR take the initiative in the war?

🟡 Medium (Средний уровень)

(Понимание, логика, причинно-следственные связи)

1. What were the main reasons for the Soviet defeats in 1941?
2. What was the result of the failed Soviet offensive near Kharkov in 1942?
3. What was Operation Bagration and what did it achieve?
4. How did the Battle of Stalingrad affect Germany's allies in the war?
5. What happened after the German Operation Spring Awakening failed?

🔴 Hard (Продвинутый уровень)

(Анализ, обобщение, обсуждение)

1. Why did the Soviet winter-spring offensives of 1942 fail, even after some success near Moscow?
2. What factors allowed Germany to continue fighting until 1945, despite huge losses and setbacks?
3. How did the victories at Stalingrad and later Kursk change the strategic balance of power on the Eastern Front?
4. How did the Red Army's tactics in 1944–1945 differ from their earlier approaches in 1941–1942?

III. VICTORY DAY



Read the text, then translate it

Victory Day is a holiday that commemorates the victory of the Soviet Union over Nazi Germany in 1945. It was first inaugurated in the 15 republics of the Soviet Union following the signing of the German Instrument of Surrender late in the evening on 8 May 1945 (9 May Moscow Time). The Soviet government announced the victory early on 9 May after the signing ceremony in Berlin. Although the official inauguration occurred in 1945, the holiday became a non-labor day only in 1965.

In East Germany, 8 May was observed as Liberation Day from 1950 to 1966, and was celebrated again on the 40th anniversary in 1985. In 1967, a Soviet-style "Victory Day" was celebrated on 8 May. Since 2002, the German state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern has observed a commemoration day known as the Day of

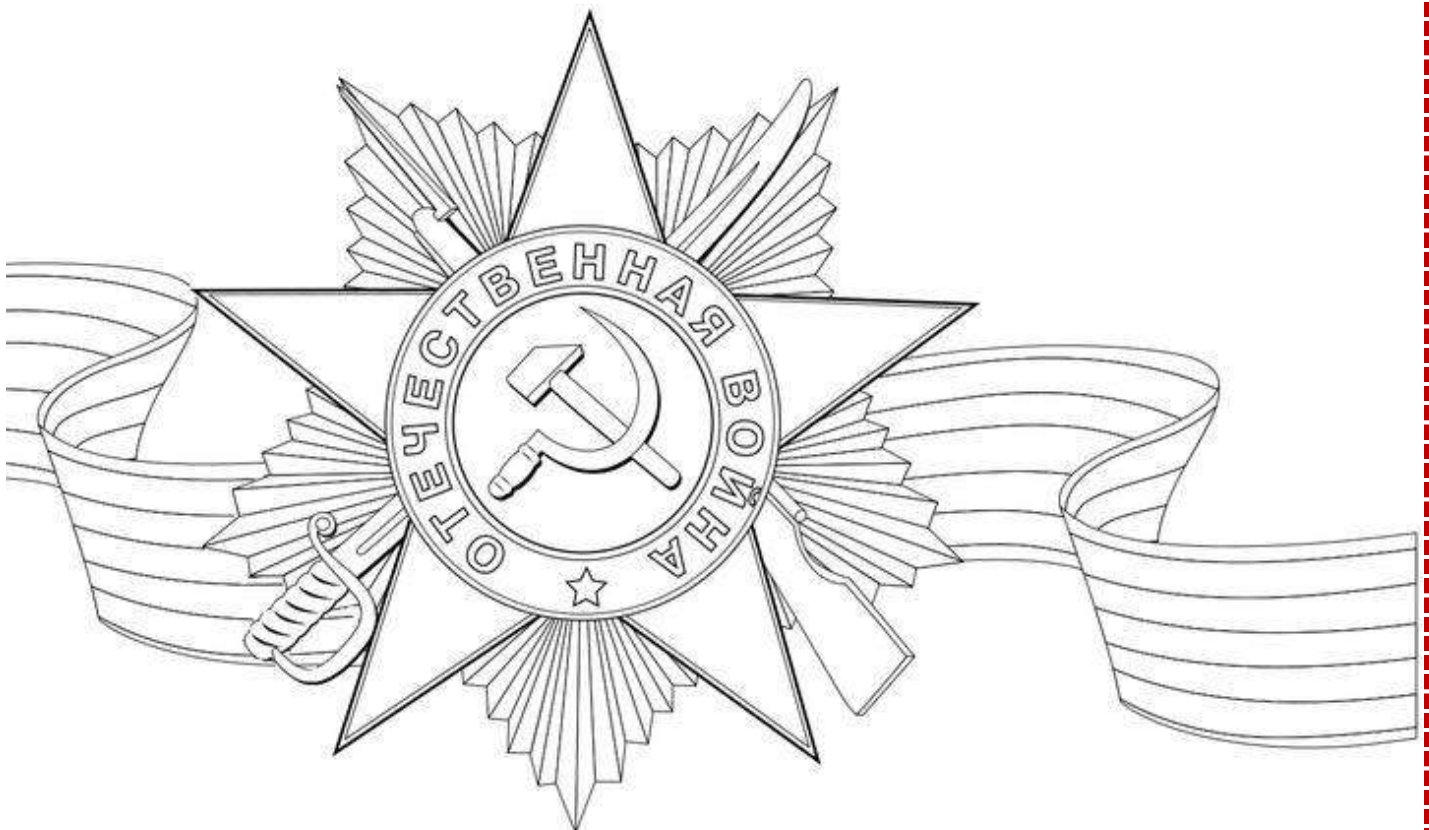


Liberation from National Socialism, and the End of the Second World War.

The Russian Federation has officially recognized 9 May since its formation in 1991 and considers it a non-working holiday even if it falls on a weekend (in which case any following Monday will be a non-working holiday). The holiday was similarly celebrated while the country was part of the Soviet Union. Most other countries in Europe observe Victory in Europe Day (often abbreviated to VE Day, or V-E Day) on 8 May, and Europe Day[b] on 9 May as national remembrance or victory days.[3]



Color this picture according to the example





Find 16 words connected with the Victory Day.

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

Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden ↑, ↓, →, ←, and ↘.

COUNTEROFFENSIVE
COLLABORATIONISM
DEMILITARIZATION
COMMEMORATION
ENCIRCLEMENT
BREAKTHROUGH

REPARATIONS
OCCUPATION
EVACUATION
OFFENSIVE
LOGISTICS
PARTISANS

ARTILLERY
GARRISON
SALIENT
SIEGE

● Hard (Продвинутый уровень)



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

Find the following words in the puzzle.

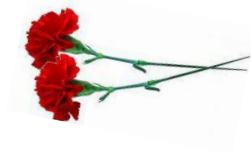
Words are hidden ↑, ↓, →, ←, and ↘.

MEMORIAL
REMEMBER
SOLDIER
VICTORY
UNIFORM
BATTLE
CANNON

DEFEND
MEDAL
ENEMY
PEACE
PILOT
BRAVE
NURSE

MARCH
TANK
HERO
FLAG
BOMB
WAR

● Easy (Начальный уровень)



Match the words with the picture

Flag

Fireworks

Parade

Medal

Monument

Flowers

Eternal Flame

Soldier



Veteran



March

Song

St. George's Ribbon



IV. POKRYSHKIN ALEXANDER IVANOVICH THREE TIMES HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

Read the text

Born on March 6, 1913 in Novosibirsk. After graduating from aviation school in 1939, he joined the 55th Fighter Aviation Regiment.



From the first day of WWII, he fought as a fighter pilot, eventually commanding a squadron, regiment, and division. He developed innovative air combat tactics and his radio call sign "I am a Falcon" terrified German pilots.

Pokryshkin became the first three-time Hero of the Soviet Union (1943, 1943, 1944) for his 650+ combat missions and 59 confirmed aerial victories. His famous combat formula was: "Altitude, speed, maneuver, fire."

After the war, he rose to Marshal of Aviation (1972) and headed DOSAAF. He authored several books about air combat. Pokryshkin died in 1985 and is buried in Moscow.

Numerous monuments, museums, streets and even a minor planet bear his name, honoring one of history's greatest fighter pilots.[4]

Find 10 words related to Alexander Pokryshkin



pilot m n n regiment ners squadron a hero victory
battles born memory speed skill Force experience
smart

Fill in the appropriate words.



(history fighter combat missions planes battles born hero memory speed skill Force experience smart)

Alexander Pokryshkin was _____ on March 6, 1913, in Novosibirsk. He became one of the best _____ pilots of World War II. During the war, he flew more than 650 _____ and shot down 59 enemy _____. He was the first pilot to become three times _____ of the Soviet Union. His combat motto was: "Altitude, _____, maneuver, fire." Pokryshkin was not only a great pilot but also a _____ commander. He created new air _____ tactics that helped Soviet pilots win _____.

German pilots feared him because of his _____ and his radio call sign: "I am a Falcon." After the war, he continued serving in the Soviet Air _____ and became a Marshal of Aviation in 1972. He also wrote books about his combat _____. Today, many streets, museums, and monuments honor his _____. Even a minor planet is named after him. Alexander Pokryshkin remains one of the greatest fighter pilots in _____.

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

pilot, hero, flowers, banner, order, plane, flag, salute, chassis, glasses, helmet



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

1. Pokryshkin was born in 1913 in Novosibirsk. ____ (True)
2. Pokryshkin started his career as a ballet dancer. ____ (False - he was a roofer and mechanic)
3. He never flew the P-39 Airacobra fighter plane. ____ (False - he mastered this aircraft)
4. Pokryshkin fought mainly in Africa during WWII. ____ (False - he fought on Eastern Front)
5. He shot down 59 enemy aircraft during WWII. ____ (True)

6. He received all his Hero medals on the same day. ____ (False - awards were in 1943, 1943, 1944)
7. His radio call sign was "I am a Falcon." ____ (True)
8. He became the first three-time Hero of the Soviet Union. ____ (True)
9. Pokryshkin became a naval admiral after the war. ____ (False - he became Marshal of Aviation)
10. After the war, he wrote books about air combat. ____ (True)



Write a letter to your pen-friend about Pokryshkin

Writing Task: A Letter About Alexander Pokryshkin

Task: Write a letter to your pen-friend about Alexander Pokryshkin, a famous Soviet WWII pilot. Include the following information in your letter:

1. Introduction (1-2 sentences)

- Start with a friendly greeting and explain why you're writing about Pokryshkin.
- Example: "I recently learned about an incredible pilot, and I thought you'd find his story interesting!"

2. Early Life (2-3 sentences)

- Where and when he was born.
- What he did before becoming a pilot.
- **Example:** "Pokryshkin was born in 1913 in Novosibirsk. Before joining the army, he worked as a mechanic."

3. War Achievements (3-4 sentences)

- How many missions he flew and how many enemy planes he shot down.
- His famous call sign or tactics.
- Example:** "During WWII, he flew over 650 missions and destroyed 59 enemy aircraft! His radio call sign was 'I am a Falcon,' and he created new air combat strategies."

4. Post-War Life (2-3 sentences)

- What he did after the war (e.g., becoming a marshal, writing books).

- Example: "After the war, he became a Marshal of Aviation and wrote books about his experiences."

5. Legacy (1-2 sentences)

- How he is remembered today (monuments, streets named after him).

Example: "Today, many museums and streets honor him, and even a minor planet bears his name!"

6. Closing (1-2 sentences)

- Ask your friend a question or share a thought.

Example: "Do you have any famous war heroes in your country? I'd love to hear about them!"

Tips:

- Use simple past tense (e.g., "He was born," "He flew").
- Keep sentences short and clear.
- Add a personal touch (e.g., "I admire his courage because...").

Word Bank:

- **Pilot** – лётчик
- **Hero** – герой
- **Mission** – боевой вылет
- **Tactics** – тактика
- **Marshal of Aviation** – маршал авиации
- **Legacy** – наследие

Example Letter Starter:

Dear [Name],

How are you? Today, I want to tell you about Alexander Pokryshkin, one of the greatest pilots in history! He...

Goal: Write a 120–150-word letter using the structure above.

V. YUDIN VLADIMIR GEORGIEVICH

Read the text

Date of birth: October 17, 1925

Place of birth: Novy settlement, now Kochkovsky district, Novosibirsk region



Date of death: December 19, 1943

Burial place: Buried in a mass grave in the village of Nedayvoda, Kryvyi Rih district, Dnipropetrovsk region, Ukraine

Read more: Born on October 17, 1925 in the village of Novy, now Kochkovsky district, Novosibirsk region, in the family of a peasant. Russian. He lived and studied in Sosnovka village, Novokuznetsk district, now Kemerovo region. He graduated from 7 classes. Before the war, he worked as a tractor driver in the Kuznetsk MTS. On February 9, 1943, he was drafted into the Red Army on mobilization. He was a cadet of the Vileysky Infantry School. He participated in combat operations at the front from August to December 1943. As a scout, he performed a number of feats.

Private rifleman of the 3rd rifle battalion of the 280th

Guards Rifle Regiment of the 92nd Guards Rifle Division V. G. Yudin was among the first to cross the Dnieper River on September 30, 1943, near the village of Deriyevka (Onufriyevsky district of the Kirovograd region), where his heroism and bravery ensured the successful crossing of his company. On October 17, 1943, in the battles for the village of Likhovka (Pyatikhatsky district of the Dnipropetrovsk region), he shot down a staff car and captured an enemy machine gun, shot down over 20 enemy soldiers and officers at point-blank range, shot down 2 motorcycles, 3 cars, and captured 2 heavy machine guns. On December 19, 1943, Vladimir Yudin died a brave death in battle. By Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated February 21, 1944, Vladimir Yudin was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union (posthumously) for his clear performance of command tasks and heroism shown in this process. Awarded the Order of Lenin. He was buried in the village of Nedayvoda, Kryvyi Rih district, Dnipropetrovsk region. In honor of Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Georgievich Yudin, a street and school No. 3 in Mezhdurechensk and a secondary school in the village of Sosnovka in the Novokuznetsk district of the Kemerovo region are named. In Novosibirsk, his name is immortalized on the Alley of Heroes at the Monument of Glory [179,240, 426, 663, 669, 908, 1144].[5]



Hero's Diary – Write from First-Person

Task:

Imagine you are Vladimir Yudin. Write a short diary entry (100–150 words) from the night of October 17, 1943, after the battle in the village of Likhovka. Describe your emotions, thoughts, and what you saw.

Focus: first-person narration, use of descriptive language, emotional vocabulary.

Interview with a Hero – Script Writing

Task:



Write a short script of a fictional TV interview with Vladimir Yudin (2–3 questions and answers). The journalist asks about his childhood, military service, and feelings during combat.

Focus: dialogue writing, combining historical facts with imagination.

Letter Home – Emotional Reflection

Task:

Write a letter that Vladimir could have written to his family in Sosnovka during a quiet moment between battles. Reflect on what he might want to tell them about life, fears, hope, or memories.



Focus: personal tone, informal structure, empathy.



How to Fold a Letter into a “Frontline Triangle” (Step-by-Step)

You will need:

- One sheet of A4 paper (or similar size)
- A written letter on one side of the sheet
- A flat surface

Instructions for Folding a Frontline Letter:

1. Prepare the Sheet:

Take a rectangular sheet of paper and place it flat on the surface.

2. First Fold:

Fold the sheet diagonally from top right to bottom left to form a triangle.

3. Second Fold:

Then fold the remaining part of the sheet from left to right, aligning it with the triangle to create a compact shape.

4. Final Step:

Fold the remaining narrow strip of paper inward, tucking it into the triangle to form a secure flap.

5. Labeling:

On the outer side of the triangle, write the recipient's address and the sender's return address.

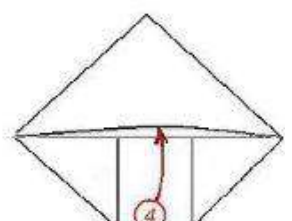
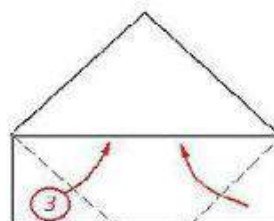
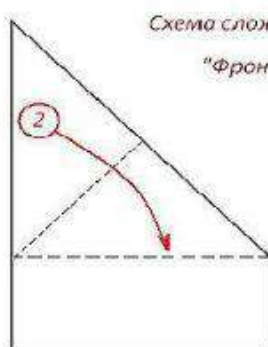
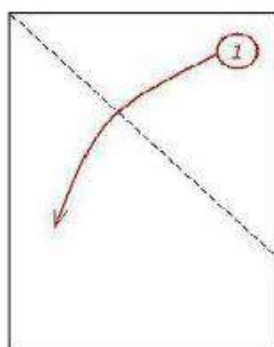


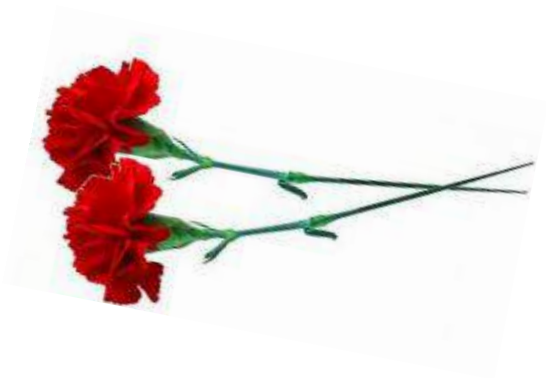
Схема сложения письма треугольником
"Фронтовые треугольники"

Monument Message – Epitaph Creation

Task:

Write an original epitaph (2–4 lines) that could be placed under Vladimir Yudin’s name on a memorial. It should reflect his bravery, sacrifice, and legacy.

Focus: poetic language, conciseness, metaphor.



Hero's Obituary – Newspaper Writing

Task:

Write a short newspaper obituary (100–120 words) for Vladimir Yudin that might have appeared in a Soviet newspaper in 1944. Include achievements, character traits, and his legacy.

Focus: formal tone, informative style, third-person narrative.



России



Семен Павлович Тутученко



Участник партизанской борьбы на Украине и в Польше, начальник штаба отдельного кавалерийского дивизиона партизанской дивизии, Герой Советского Союза.

Родился 2 февраля 1913 года в селе Решеты Кочковского района Новосибирской области в бедной крестьянской семье. Украине.

С 1929 года — рабочий завода в городе Джозе. В 1931 году переехал в Москву и работал электромонтером на заводе из резины. В 1934 году С. П. Тутученко поступил в Московский архитектурный институт и в 1940 году успешно его окончил. Работал архитектором в Москве до января 1941 года.

Когда началась Великая Отечественная война, принял участие в боях под Смоленском. В сентябре 1941 года близ села Водониколово на Сумщине был тяжело ранен.

После выздоровления установил связи с партизанами, начал искать партизан. Когда в начале 1942 года на хуторе Говорунов появились партизаны-командыры — Тутученко и его товарищи сразу же влились в их отряд.

В конце 1943 года соединение партизанских отрядов Сумской области было реорганизовано в Первую Украинскую партизанскую дивизию. С. П. Тутученко был назначен начальником штаба кавалерийского дивизиона под командованием Александра Николаевича Леонкина. В середине июня 1944 года С. П. Тутученко был ранен и отправлен на лечение.

После Великой Отечественной войны Семен Тутученко работал архитектором. Член ВКП(б) с 1949 года. Был секретарем Союза архитекторов СССР, руководителем сектора теории архитектуры Киевского научно-исследовательского института теории, истории и перспективных проблем архитектуры. Кандидат наук, автор более 80 научных работ. По его проектам построено более 100 сооружений, 17 монументов партизанской славы. В их числе — дом правительства в городе Кишиневе; памятник «Героям Сумщине» в Сумах; памятник «Партизанам-командырам» в городе Яремче; памятник С. А. Ковпаку в городе Путивле; жилые дома в городах-героях Киеве и Севастополе и другие.

Жил в Киеве. Умер 4 января 1994 года.

Семен Александрович Черновский



Родился 10 января 1918 г. в селе Черновка Кочковского района Новосибирской области в семье крестьянина. Русский. Член КПСС с 1943 г. Окончил 7 классов и школу ФЗО в городе Новокузнецке Кемеровской области, работал электрослесарем на металлургическом комбинате,

окончил аэроклуб.

В Советской Армии с 1938 г. В 1940 г. окончил Новосибирскую военно-авиационную школу пилотов.

На фронтах Великой Отечественной войны с августа 1941. Командир эскадрильи 22-го бомбардировочного дивизиона полка гвардии капитан Черновский к апрелю 1945 г. совершил 183 боевых вылета на бомбардировку войск и укреплений противника.

29 июня 1945 г. С. А. Черновскому присвоено звание Героя Советского Союза.

После войны продолжал службу в ВВС. С 1957 г. полковник Черновский — в запасе. Жил в Воронеже.

Награжден орденом Ленина, двумя орденами Красного Знамени, орденом Александра Невского, Красной Звезды, медалями.

Умер 8 мая 1983 г.

Афанасий Гаврилович Чумов



Родился 15 июля 1901 г. в с. Черновка Кочковского р-на Новосибирской обл. в семье крестьянина.

Русский. Член КПСС с 1943 г.

Работал в колхозе, затем в специализированной охране в г. Киселевске Кемеровской обл. Участник гражданской войны. На фронтах Великой

Отечественной войны с сентября 1941 г.

Павлович отряда артиллерийского дивизиона 44-й мотострелковой бригады (1-й танковой корпус, 2-я гвардейская дивизия, 1-й Прибалтийский фронт) района Чумов при отражении контратаки противника 19 августа 1944 г. у деревни Куржый (Шаульбургский р-н Литовской ССР) подбил 4 танка, 2 БТР, 2 автомашины с пехотой, уничтожил 4 пулемета.

Звание Героя Советского Союза присвоено 24 марта 1945 г.

После войны демобилизован. Вернулся на родину. Работал в специализированной охране треста «Киселевскуголь».

Награжден орденами Ленина, Красной Звезды, Славы III степени, медалями.

Умер 15 июня 1984 г.

Владимир Георгиевич Юдин



Стрелка 280-го гвардейского стрелкового полка 92-й гвардейской Красноармейской Краснознаменной стрелковой дивизии 57-го стрелкового корпуса 37-й армии Степного фронта, гвардии.

Владимир Георгиевич Юдин родился в поселке Новый Кочковского района Новосибирской области. Русский. Там рос и учился, а в 1939 году после смерти отца мать переехала с детьми в село Сосновка Новокузнецкого района Кемеровской области. В 1940 году закончил среднюю школу-семилетку в Сосновке и курсы механизаторов. Работал трихористом в Кузнецкой МТС.

В феврале 1943 года призван Новокузнецким районом военкоматом на срочную службу в Красную Армию. 17 октября 1943 года в бою за освобождение населенного пункта Зихов-

ко Пятихатского района Днепровской области родной Владимир Юдин подбил штабную машину, уничтожил более десятка вражеских солдат и офицеров, захватил пулемет. Затем во время боя под танком противника он уничтожил еще два мотоцикла и три автомашины. За эти подвиги он был представлен к высшей награде Родины.

За мужество и героизм, проявленные на фронте борьбы с немецко-фашистскими захватчиками, Указом Президиума Верховного Совета СССР от 22 февраля 1944 года гвардии красноармейцу Юдину Владимиру Георгиевичу присвоено звание Героя Советского Союза. Но к моменту подвиги этого указа его уже не было в живых. Он погиб со многими боевыми товарищами во время лобовой танковой атаки противника 19 декабря 1943 года на высоте 138,5 в районе села Недайлода Красноармейского района Днепровской области Украинской ССР. Похоронен в этом селе. Имя Героя носит средняя школа № 3 города Междуреченска Кемеровской области и Сосновская средняя школа в Новокузнецком районе Кемеровской области. Также его именем названы улицы в Новокузнецке и Междуреченске. В Новокузнецке в память Героя в 2009 году установлена мемориальная доска.

ПОИСК

Потери войны

Чем ближе к ним 70-летие победы советского народа в Великой Отечественной войне, тем активнее действуют общественные организации, простые люди по восстановлению исторической правды событий тех лет. Причем патристическое движение охватывает не только Россию, а все страны, повсеместно ищут и той войне. Недавно к нам поступило сообщение из администрации Кировского района города Новосибирска. Вот что пишут общественники организации «Эхо».

Ветеранскими организациями республики Беларусь ведется большая работа по поиску и увековечиванию памяти воинов, погибших в боях за освобождение республик, умерших в концлагерях, захороненных на территории Беларуси и Германии.

Установлены места захоронения 1400 бойцов Красной Армии, погибших только в боях за Городковский район Витебской области. Среди выживших и вписанных в паспорт воинских захоронений есть и жители нашей области.

Материалы о местах захоронения наших земляков, умерших в лагерях смерти, белорусская сторона передает общественным организациям «Эхо». Роственников погибших земляков может узнать, где захоронены их близкие, увидеть могили их, увидеть захороненных, обратившись в Кировское отделение НООО «Эхо».

Контактная информация: Матвеева Галина Павловна, телефоны: служебный - 8-953-884-06-34, домашний - 315-22-14.

Списки плененных и погибших

Кочковский район

КОРЕШКОВ Петр Дмитриевич, родился 22.06.1919 г., проживал: ПСО, Кочковский район, с. Черновка. Плен 10.09.1941 г., г. Черногом, умер 15.02.1943 г., лагерь К-3.

ШАШКОВ Иван Алексеевич, родился в 1921 г., проживал: Кочковский район, д. Кочмы, жена — Шашкова Мария. Пленен: 12.07.1941 г., с. Колушки, умер 01.11.1944 г., лагерь К-1.

ШМАКОВ Григорий Гаврилович, родился 30.10.1908 г., проживал: Кочковский район, с. Покровка. Умер 26.12.1942 г., лагерь К-3 206 СП.

Принимая фашизм, не поинтересовались оккупационные власти в сторону. Поисковики со своими родственниками, старались восстановить историю, обратились к родственникам, выяснили, где германские пленники. Для примера привели несколько имен, имена земляков. Оправданный в «Эхо», не можете опровергнуть слова своих родственников родственники, удачи, ой, ой, ой.

Наши братья — пленники. Простите, через родственников. Плененных наших братьев невест. Мы будем всегда в дискуссии о них. Безжалостных мыслей не должно быть.

Николай НИКОЛАЕВ

Quote of Courage – Create and Explain

Task:

Invent a quote that Vladimir Yudin might have said before going into battle. Then write a paragraph explaining what the quote means and why it fits his personality.

Focus: creative phrasing, analysis, connection with historical facts.



Complete a postcard to congratulate veterans on Victory



Use these words: *fascism, everything, day, forgotten*

VI. KARPENKO VILIIY IVANOVICH



Read the text and choose the best option.

Date of birth: August 19, 1924

Place of birth: Usvyaty village, Usvyatsky district, Pskov region

Date of death: May 02, 1995

Place of burial: Buried in Mytishchi

Read more: Born on August 19, 1924 in the village of Usvyaty, Usvyatsky district, Pskov region, in the family of a worker. Russian. After graduating from the 7th grade and the Federal Law School, he worked as a turner at a factory in Novosibirsk. He was drafted into the Red Army by the Kirov RVC of Novosibirsk in the summer of 1942. In the battles of the Great Patriotic War since April 1943.

Commander of the reconnaissance platoon of the 389th Separate Sapper Battalion (222nd Rifle Division, 33rd Army, 3rd Belorussian Front) Sergeant Karpenko on the night of June 22, 1944, on the right bank of the Pronya River, with platoon members, made passages in enemy minefields and wire entanglements, ensuring the crossing of the river by rifle units south of the town of Gorki (Mogilev region). Scouts participated in the battle to capture and hold the bridgehead. On July 3, 1944, he established a ford on the Berezina River near the village of Zhukovets (Berezinsky district, Minsk region). The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was awarded to Viliy Ivanovich Karpenko on March 24, 1945. After the war, he continued to serve in the army. In 1945 he graduated from the Moscow Military Engineering School, in 1947-Advanced courses for officers of the engineering troops. In 1970, he entered the reserve with the rank of lieutenant Colonel. He lived in the city of Mytishchi, Moscow region. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st and 2nd degrees, two Orders of the Red Star, the Order of Glory of the 3rd degree, and medals. Viliy Ivanovich Karpenko died in 1995.[178, 240, 481, 877, 954, 1231].[6]



1. When was Viliy Ivanovich Karpenko born?

- A) August 19, 1925
- B) August 19, 1924
- C) July 3, 1944
- D) May 2, 1995

2. Where was he born?

- A) Mytishchi
- B) Novosibirsk

C) Usvyaty village, Pskov region

D) Minsk

3. What was his occupation before the war?

A) Farmer

B) Soldier

C) Factory turner

D) Miner

4. When did he join the Red Army?

A) In 1945

B) Summer of 1942

C) April 1943

D) March 24, 1945

5. What was his rank during the war?

A) Lieutenant Colonel

B) Commander

C) Sergeant

D) Private

6. What important action did he perform on June 22, 1944?

A) Crossed the Berezina River

B) Defused a bomb

C) Cleared passages through minefields

D) Flew a plane behind enemy lines

7. Where did he establish a ford on July 3, 1944?

A) The Pronya River

B) The Volga River

C) The Berezina River

D) The Dnieper River

8. What high title was awarded to him?

A) Marshal of the Soviet Union

- B) Hero of Socialist Labor
- C) Hero of the Soviet Union
- D) People's Hero

9. What year did he retire from military service?

- A) 1945
- B) 1970
- C) 1950
- D) 1995

10. Where is he buried?

- A) Usvyaty
- B) Gorki
- C) Mytishchi
- D) Zhukovets



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

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Viliy Ivanovich Karpenko was born in the city of Moscow in 1924.

He joined the Red Army in 1945, after the end of the war.

Karpenko received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union in June 1944.

He was a pilot in the Soviet Air Force during the Great Patriotic War.

After the war, he worked as a school teacher in the village of Usvyaty.

VII. THE MONUMENT OF GLORY IN NOVOSIBIRSK

The Monument of Glory is a memorial complex located in Novosibirsk, Russia. It was built to honor the soldiers from the Novosibirsk region who died in the Great Patriotic War (1941–1945). The monument was opened in 1967 and has since become one of the most important historical sites in the city.

The central part of the complex includes an eternal flame and a tall obelisk, which symbolizes the courage and sacrifice of Soviet soldiers. Along the alley, there are granite steles with the names of heroes and soldiers who died in the war.

One of the most significant parts of the complex is the Alley of Heroes, where the names of local Heroes of the Soviet Union are engraved.

Every year on Victory Day, thousands of people come to the monument to lay flowers and remember the fallen. It is a place of memory, pride, and deep respect. Schoolchildren, veterans, and city residents visit the monument to learn about history and to honor those who gave their lives for peace.



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Answer the questions:

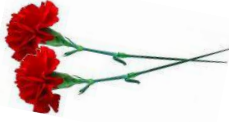
- a) What does the Monument of Glory commemorate?
- b) When was it opened?
- c) What is located in the central part of the complex?
- d) What can you find on the Alley of Heroes?
- e) Who visits the monument every year on Victory Day?



True or False:

- a) The Monument of Glory is located in Moscow.
- b) The eternal flame is part of the monument.

- c) The monument was opened after the war in 1945.
- d) The Alley of Heroes includes the names of local Soviet heroes.
- e) People come to the monument every day to go shopping.



Fill in the blanks with the correct verb forms (Past Simple or Present Simple):

- a) The monument _____ (build) in 1967.
- b) People _____ (come) to the monument every year on Victory Day.
- c) I _____ (visit) the Monument of Glory last May.
- d) The obelisk _____ (symbolize) courage and sacrifice.
- e) Schoolchildren often _____ (learn) about this place during history lessons.



Use the correct prepositions:

- a) The monument is located _____ Novosibirsk.
- b) It was built _____ honor of fallen soldiers.
- c) Many people gather _____ Victory Day.
- d) The names of heroes are engraved _____ granite steles.
- e) Visitors walk _____ the Alley of Heroes.



Discuss with a partner or prepare a short speech (2–3 minutes):

Why is it important to remember the heroes of the past?

Use these prompts:

- What does the Monument of Glory represent?
- What emotions do you feel when you see such memorials?
- Do you have a similar place in your city or region?



Describe a photo of a war memorial (real or imaginary):

Use these structures:

- "In the photo, I can see..."
- "It looks like..."
- "This place probably..."
- "It reminds me of..."



Let's sing

Victory Day for many of us is primarily associated with military songs. This is how the beloved "Katyusha" (M. Blanter - M. Isakovsky, the translation of Boris Anisimov).

As the morning mist over the river
Fills the blooming orchards far and wide
And the trees with a morning chill still quiver,
Catherine walks out to the riverside.

She comes singing songs about an eagle
Soaring proudly in the sky above
And the one in the service of his people
Whom young Catherine genuinely loves.

May her songs fly over the valley
Rising high to ring out loud and clear.

May they follow her letters she can't tally
To that soldier on the far frontier.

He will see her standing by the water.
He will hear her songs from up above.
As he keeps vigil to protect our borders,
His sweet Catherine will preserve their love.

As the morning mist over the river
Fills the blooming orchards far and wide
And the trees with a morning chill still quiver,
Catherine walks out to the riverside.



Learn by heart

Konstantin Simonov

Wait for me, and I'll come back!..

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.[7]

Translated by Mike Munford

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