**Приложение 1**

**The Main Steps of the Great Patriotic War**

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| --- | --- |
| **The Event** | **Date** |
| Beginning of the war | 22.06.1941 |
| Defense of the Brest fortress | 20 June-20 July 1941 |
| Battle of Smolensk | 10 June – 10 September 1941 |
| Stalingrad battle | July – February, 1942 – 1943 |
| Battle at the Arc of Kursk | July – August, 1943 |
| Liberation of Leningrad, Odessa, Kerch, the Crimea | 1944 |
| The End of the GPW | 9 May 1945 |
| Victory Parade in Moscow | 24 June 1945 |
| The signing of the surrender of Germany | 8 May 1945 |
|  |  |

**Приложение 2**

1Georgy Zhukov

# 2 Konstantin Rokossovsky

# 3 Ivan Konev

# 4 Joseph Stalin

# 5 Aleksey Maresyev

# 6 Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya

**A**  He was a notable Soviet military commander during World War II who played a vital role in the defeat of Axis Powers. Impressed by his leadership, Stalin appointed him the chief of the army general staff before the German forces invaded Soviet Union in the World War II. Subsequently, he directed the defense of the city of Moscow and organized a counter-attack against the Germans that drove them back from central Russia. After being appointed deputy commander-in-chief of the Red Army, he took charge of the defense of Stalingrad where he supervised the encirclement and surrender of the German Sixth Army.

**B** He was a [Soviet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) and [Polish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poland) [officer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Officer_%28armed_forces%29) who became [Marshal of the Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshal_of_the_Soviet_Union), [Marshal of Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshal_of_Poland), and served as [Poland's Defence Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_National_Defence_%28Poland%29) from 1949 until his removal in 1956 during the [Polish October](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_October). He was among the most prominent [Red Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Army) commanders of [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II).

**C** He was a Soviet general and [Marshal of the Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshal_of_the_Soviet_Union) who led [Red Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Army) forces on the [Eastern Front](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Front_%28World_War_II%29) during [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II), responsible for retaking much of Eastern Europe from occupation by the [Axis Powers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axis_Powers). Following the [German invasion of the Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Barbarossa) in 1941, He took part in a series of major campaigns, including the battles of [Moscow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Moscow) and [Rzhev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Rzhev%2C_Summer_1942%22%20%5Co%20%22Battle%20of%20Rzhev%2C%20Summer%201942). After the war, he replaced Zhukov as commander of Soviet ground forces. In 1956, he was appointed [commander of the Warsaw Pact armed forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Commander_of_the_Unified_Armed_Forces_of_the_Warsaw_Treaty_Organization), and led the violent suppression of the [Hungarian Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungarian_Revolution_of_1956).

**D** He was a [Georgian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgians) revolutionary and [Soviet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_people) politician who led the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) from the mid–1920s until 1953 as [General Secretary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Secretary_of_the_Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union) of the [Communist Party of the Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union) (1922–1952) and [Premier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Premier_of_the_Soviet_Union) (1941–1953). Despite initially governing the Soviet Union as part of a [collective leadership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collective_leadership_in_the_Soviet_Union), he eventually consolidated power to become the country’s *de facto* [dictator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dictator) by the 1930s.

**E** He was a Russian military pilot who became a [Soviet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USSR) [fighter ace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fighter_ace) during [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) despite becoming a double amputee.

F She was a [Soviet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) [partisan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_partisans),and recipient of the [Hero of the Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hero_of_the_Soviet_Union) .She was one of the most revered [heroines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hero) of the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union). Her portrait became a part of ceremonial procedures of commemoration performed by pioneers, and was used as a symbol of highest distinction awarded to the best class in school.

**Приложение 3**

**Katyusha**

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

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

Oh, my song, song of a maiden’s true love,
To my dear one travel with the sun.
To the one who Katyusha loves so,
Bring my greetings to him, one by one.

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

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