

Worksheet 1. *Memory of the generations: the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory*

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

Task 1. Match the names of the Hero Cities to the monuments.

1. Moscow



2. Murmansk



3. Brest Hero Fortress



4. Stalingrad (Volgograd)



5. Kerch



6. Leningrad (St.
Petersburg)



Task 2. Find the pairs. Match the words and phrases (1-16) with their Russian equivalent (A-P).

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---|
| 1. to declare war | _____ | A. внезапное вторжение |
| 2. to capture | _____ | B. военный трибунал |
| 3. to retreat | _____ | C. крупномасштабная наступательная операция |
| 4. to resist | _____ | D. ожесточённая битва |
| 5. to defeat | _____ | E. ночной таран |
| 6. to defend | _____ | F. начать наступление |
| 7. to sacrifice | _____ | G. защищать |
| 8. night ram | _____ | H. военная тактика |
| 9. sudden invasion | _____ | I. сопротивляться |
| 10. to launch the offensive | _____ | J. наносить поражение |
| 11. large-scale offensive operation | _____ | K. отважный подвиг |
| 12. military tactic | _____ | L. захватывать |
| 13. posthumously awarded | _____ | M. жертвовать |
| 14. fierce battle | _____ | N. объявлять войну |
| 15. courageous feat | _____ | O. награждён посмертно |
| 16. military tribunal | _____ | P. отступать |

Task 3. Unscramble the words (1-10) that refer to the historic events of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945 (A-J).

- A) the country that declared war on the Soviet Union in 1941
- B) the lake well-known as "The Road of Life"
- C) the river where Soviet and American troops met on April 25, 1945
- D) the name of the well-known type of rocket artillery and song
- E) the code name of the Red Army operation for breaking the Leningrad Siege in January 1943
- F) the code name of the operation for the Axis invasion of the USSR
- G) the city hosted a series of military tribunals against representatives of the defeated Nazi Germany after WWII
- H) the code name of the German offensive operation in July 1943 against the Soviet forces in Kursk
- I) a military tactic called 'Lightning War'
- J) the code name of the large-scale Soviet offensive operation against Nazi Germany from June 23 to August 19, 1944 on the Eastern Front

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. rnmagye | _____ | 6. asrobsabrra | _____ |
| 2. dgaola | _____ | 7. erbenmgur | _____ |
| 3. lbee | _____ | 8. teadcli | _____ |
| 4. yhuskata | _____ | 9. zekrbiligt | _____ |
| 5. krasi | _____ | 10. rotibanag | _____ |

Task 4. Do the quiz "The Battle of Moscow". Choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) answering the questions (1-10).

1. Who does this well-known quote belong to? "Russia is vast, but there is no place to retreat. Moscow is behind us!"
- A. Nikita Mitchenko
 - B. Grigory Shemiakin
 - C. Ivan Moskalenko
 - D. Vasily Klochkov

2. When did Hitler launch the offensive towards Moscow?

- A. 22 June, 1941
- B. 30 September, 1941
- C. 31 October, 1941
- D. 5 December, 1941

3. What was the code name of the German strategic offensive operation to capture Moscow?

- A. Typhoon
- B. Tsunami
- C. Barbarossa
- D. Citadel

4. "The Nazis didn't expect Soviet resistance to be so strong. The deeper they moved into our territory, the fiercer it became. When the enemy approached Moscow, we were battling till the end." Who said it?

- A. Marshal Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Vasilevsky
- B. Marshal Konstantin Konstantinovich Rokossovsky
- C. Marshal Rodion Yakovlevich Malinovsky
- D. Marshal Georgy Konstantinovich Zhukov

5. When did the legendary military parade take place on Red Square during the Great Patriotic War?

- A. 30 September, 1941
- B. 25 October, 1941
- C. 7 November, 1941
- D. 5 December, 1941

6. How many people were awarded the medal "For the Defence of Moscow"?

- A. 52,540
- B. 759,560
- C. 1,028,600
- D. 1,470,000

7. She was a Soviet partisan and the first woman to be posthumously awarded the title “The Hero of the Soviet Union”. Who was she?

- A. Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya
- B. Zinaida Portnova
- C. Lyubov Shevtsova
- D. Yelizaveta Chaikina

8. What was the name of the Moscow air defence pilot, the Hero of the Soviet Union, who carried out one of the first night rams on 7 August 1941?

- A. Ivan Kozhedub
- B. Alexander Pokryshkin
- C. Pyotr Yermeyev
- D. Viktor Talalikhin

9. Which field was a place of the fierce battles in 1812 and 1941?

- A. Kulikovo
- B. Borodino
- C. Prokhorovka
- D. Waterloo

10. Who was “the March of the Defenders of Moscow” created by?

- A. verses: Alexey Surkov music: Boris Mokrousov
- B. verses: Rasul Gamzatov music: Yan Frenkel
- C. verses: Mikhail Isakovsky music: Matvey Blanter
- D. verses: Vasily Lebedev-Kumach music: Alexander Alexandrov

Task 5 (a). Read the text about Abram Pinkenzon and fill in the gaps with the proper grammatical form of the capitalised words.

Abram (Musya) Pinkenzon was born in a Jewish family on December 5, 1930. From an early age, Abram _____ a taste for music. (HAVE)

At the age of five, he played the violin so _____ that the entire town’s media _____ about him. (BRILLIANT)

In the summer of 1942, the German troops captured the town of Ust-Labinsk. Soon afterwards, the _____ family was arrested and sentenced to death. (BOY)

In November 1942, they _____ to the bank of the Kuban River to be executed. (TAKE)

Holding a violin, Abram began to play "The Internationale," the Communist anthem that was also the Soviet Union anthem at the time. The 11-year-old boy kept _____ until the bullets cut him down. (PLAY)

Abram Pinkenzon _____ a single enemy, and he was never a partisan. (NOT SHOOT)

His battle against Nazism lasted only a few minutes, and his weapons _____ the violin and incredible courage. (BE)

After World War II, Abram Pinkenzon _____ widely known due to articles in the Soviet press, describing his courageous deed and heroic death. (BECOME)

The obelisk in _____ honour was erected in the place where the young violinist was killed. (HE)

In the late 1970s, a concrete monument _____ to replace it. (BUILD)

Task 5 (b). Read the text about Abram Pinkenzon again and choose the best title. Explain your choice.

Which title fits best?

- A. A Talented Violin Player
- B. A Final Performance
- C. The Life of Abram Pinkenzon

Task 6 (a). Read the text about Valentin Kotik and fill in the gaps, transforming the capitalised words.

Valentin Kotik was a Soviet pioneer, a partisan scout, and the youngest hero of the Soviet Union. Valentin Kotyk was born on 11 February 1930 in the village of Khmelivka, Ukraine. In 1937, Valentin's family moved to Shepetovka. In Shepetovka, Valentin joined the Pioneer _____ . (ORGANISE)

The book "How the Steel Was Tempered" by Nikolai Ostrovsky had a profound impact on the young boy. He looked up to his hero, Pavel Korchagin, a patriot and member of Komsomol. He was eleven years old when the Great Patriotic War broke out. The German troops reached Shepetovka in July 1941, just two weeks after the war had begun. Although Valya continued studying at school in the rear of the enemy's position, he joined a _____ movement against the fascists. (RESIST)

In the autumn of 1941, he committed a subversive act. He set up an ambush near a road and used a grenade to blow up a car carrying Nazis, killing several soldiers as well as the squad _____ of the field gendarmerie. (COMMAND)

Since 1942, he had been participating in the partisan movement in Ukraine. He provided the partisans with _____ such as the exact positions of German posts, the order of changing guards, and the distribution of guns and ammunition. (INFORM)

He derailed trains, blew up warehouses, and performed many _____ deeds. (HERO) He died in 1944, at the age of fourteen, in the battle for the city of Izyaslav. In 1957, the film "Orlyonok", dedicated to Valentin Kotik, was shot.

Task 6 (b). Read the text about Valentin Kotik again and choose the best title. Explain your choice.

Which title fits best?

- A. A Partisans' Helper
- B. A Partisan Scout
- C. A Great Feat of a Small Man

Task 7. Read the text "War and Russian Orthodox Church 1941-1945" and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the box, which is below the text.

The Russian Orthodox Church made a significant contribution to the _____ of Hitler's Germany. Sergius, the Patriarch of Moscow and Kolomna and a real Russian _____, called upon all religious believers to unite in their _____ against Nazi Germany. Inspired by his words, people raised more than 300 million roubles, and the Dmitry Donskoy tank _____ was formed using money donated by the Church. Apart from money, religious believers _____ warm clothes for soldiers. In the occupied territories, priests helped the _____; they sheltered people from the oppression of the Nazi _____, and in their sermons expressed their strong belief in the eventual _____ of the Soviet Army. In 1944, several deans of Moscow churches were awarded the _____ of Moscow medal.

Defeat	Patriot	Fight	Division
Collected	Partisans	Invaders	Victory
Defence			

Task 8. Let's discuss! Present the arguments to your classmates.

1. How important is it for children to learn about history and the sacrifices made by others?
2. Have you ever looked up to someone as a hero? Who were they and why did you admire them?
3. In your opinion, what qualities make someone a hero?
4. How can stories of bravery during difficult times inspire future generations?
5. How do you feel when you hear about acts of courage from young people in history?
6. How can films and books help us understand historical events better?

Task 9. Group Project

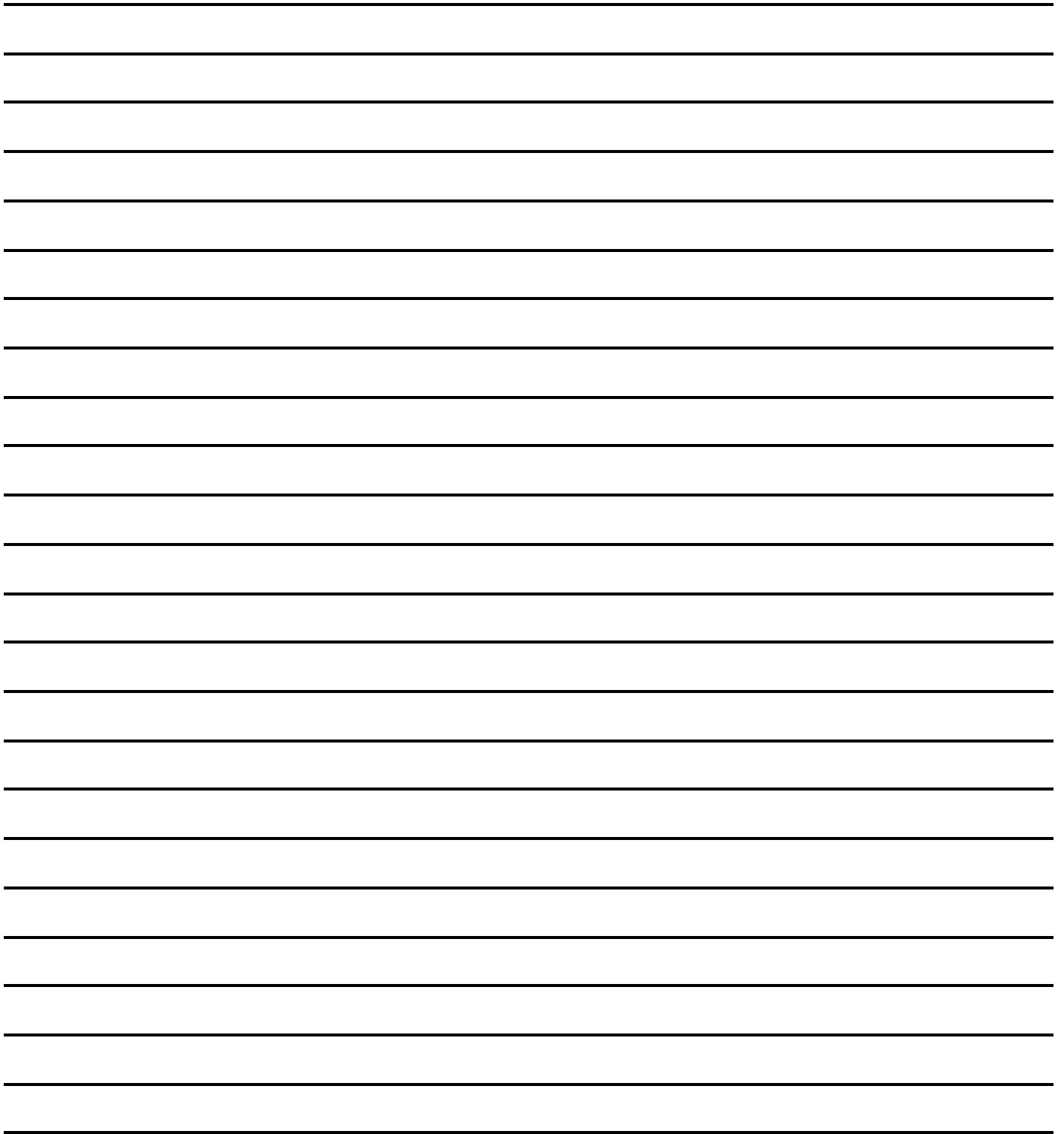
Work in groups (3-4 people). Research one or more child heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Prepare a small presentation (5 minutes). Use reliable sources, such as history textbooks or library resources, to gather the information.

Focus on

- 1) **Background:** Who were they, and how did they live before the war?
- 2) **Key actions:** What were their most significant contributions during the war?
- 3) **Challenges:** What difficulties did they face, and how did they overcome them?
- 4) **Impact:** Did they receive recognition for their contributions, and what impact does their story have on understanding the lives of children in wartime?

Each member of the group should be responsible for an aspect of the presentation. Use visual support (slides, posters or infographics) to highlight key points.

Task 10. Write an essay on the topic "The war child hero. The name that will never be forgotten." Write 150-200 words.



ANSWER KEY

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Task 1. Match the names of the Hero Cities to the monuments.

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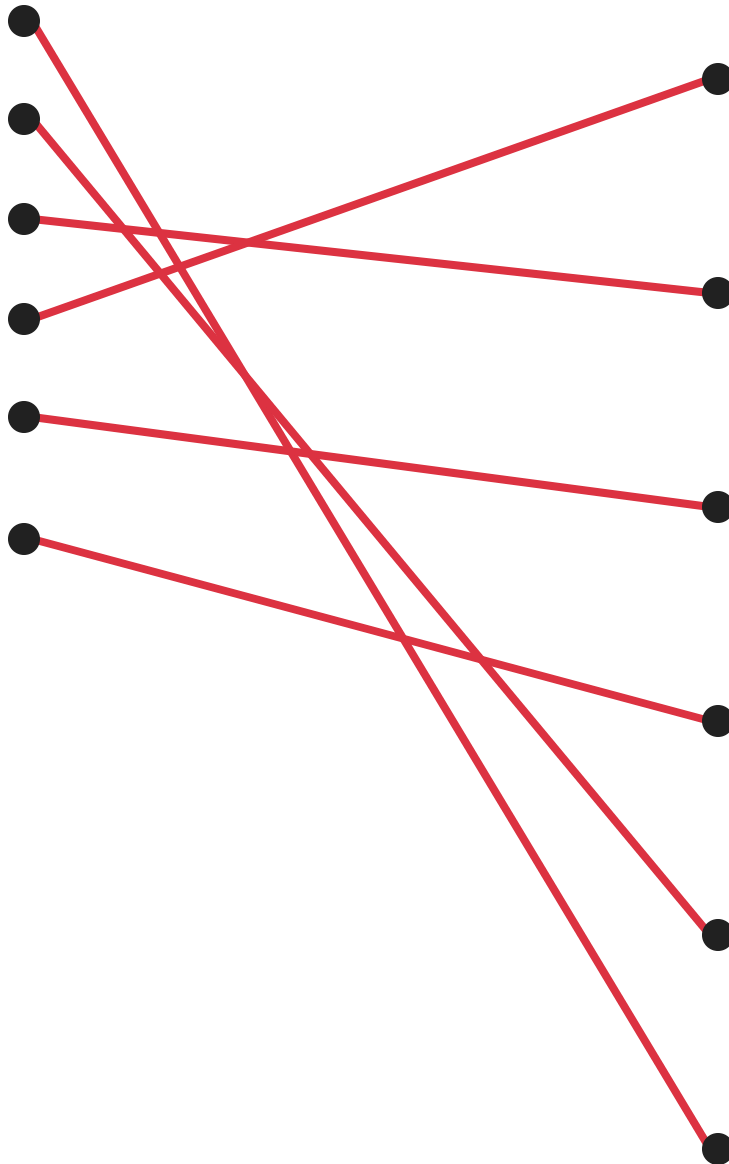
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Task 2. Find the pairs. Match the words and phrases (1-16) with their Russian equivalent (A-P).

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- 7. erbenmgur NUREMBERG
- 8. teadcli CITADEL
- 9. zekrbiligt BLITZKRIEG
- 10. rotibanag BAGRATION

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