



Famous people of Kuzbass

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Учебное пособие «Famous people of Kuzbass» рассчитано на обучающихся 9-11 классов общеобразовательных средних школ, лицеев и гимназий, студентов первых курсов средних профессиональных образовательных учреждений и неязыковых вузов. Данное пособие включает в себя тексты о знаменитых людях Кемеровской области. Предлагаемое пособие можно использовать на уроках английского языка, при составлении проектных и творческих работ, для организации внеурочной деятельности, проведения элективных курсов и подготовке к ГИА по английскому языку.

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Famous people of Leninsk-Kuznetsky



I live in Leninsk-Kuznetsky. I'm proud of people who protected our land from enemies. 11 people from our town became the heroes of the Soviet Union. Here are their names: Abramtsev Sergei Pavlovich (1922-1944), Alekseev Sergey Konstantinovich (1922-1994), Bizyaev Dmitri Ivanovich (1919), Vostrikovs Timofey Ivanovich (1919-1943), Zvarygin Panteley Alexandrovich (1914-1944), Kurenkov Ivan Ivanovich (1918-1970), Musohranov Alexander Philippovich (1921-), Pogoreltsev Alexander Yegorovich (1917-1978), Tusnolobova-Marchenko Zinaida Mishailovna (1920-1980), Shakurin Pyotr Stepanovich (1918-1984), Shilin Athanasius Petrovich (1924-1982). When the war started, they were very young. They were strong, brave and courageous people. Many died in the war, many were injured. 4982 countrymen died during the War II. A.P. Shilin was twice Hero of the Soviet Union. In 1985, in the town of Leninsk-Kuznetsk Street Transportation was renamed in the street named after Athanasius Shilin. Bronze bust of Athanasius Petrovich Shilin installed in 1953 in Leninsk-Kuznetsky. We remember the heroes of our town and we want to be like them.

Answer the questions:

1. How many people of our town were the heroes of the Soviet Union?

2. How many countrymen were die during the War II?
3. Who was twice Hero of the Soviet Union in our town?
4. When did bronze bust of Athanasius Petrovich Shilin appear in the town?

Famous people of Kuzbass

Match the numbers 1-8 with the texts A-G

1. Heroes of labor.
2. The freeman of Kuzbass.
3. We are from Kuzbass.
4. People with a broad soul.
5. Kuzbass sports.
6. Those who were the first.
7. The first entrepreneur of Kuzbass.
8. A wealth of Kuzbass.

A. The Motherland, native land, native side, father's house - the most precious words for any person. Each of us needs to know the history of our region. Kuzbass is a rich region. Its subsoil, forests, fields are rich ... But the main wealth of Kuzbass is people. Talented, smart, enterprising people - poets and writers, artists and musicians, artists, researchers and, of course, athletes.

B. In 1721, the Cossack son Mikhailo Volkov discovered a «Burnt mountain» on the banks of the Tom River, becoming the discoverer of Kuznetsk coals, so in the 18th century the industrial development of the Kuznetsk land began. The first interest in the development of Kuznetsk coal was shown by the Ural industrialist A.N. Demidov. Currently, there are 8 entrepreneurs from Kuzbass on the Forbes list.

C. Our region can be proud of the achievements of Russian, and in the past Soviet athletes at the international competitions. They are well-known in our country and abroad. Our athletes are known in such sports as gymnastics, weightlifting, sport gymnastics, race walking, freestyle, bandy.

D. Kuzbass is the birthplace of the first man who went into deep space, who performed an operation underground. And also, a soldier, who is a symbol of the victory of the Soviet people in the Second World War.

E. Kuzbass is a region eventful coal, but also in creative people. There are a lot of people known throughout the country or even the world who were born or grew up in the region, and to this day they glorify it: Vladimir Mashkov, Andrey Panin, Viktor Loginov and others.

F. Dedicating his life to the coal industry, he defended his PhD and doctoral dissertations, was a professor at the Department of Underground Mining at The KuzSTU, and was also Deputy Director for Research at the Institute of Coal and Coal Chemistry of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Published more than 90 scientific works. The square of public events in the city of Leninsk-Kuznetsky is named after him.

G. Being unique each in their own way, at the same time, all together, writers form the basis of a common stream that unites individual streams into one powerful river called «literature». A complete picture of the modern original literary life of Kuzbass is introduced to us by I. Drugov., V. Baranov., E. Dubro and many others.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Drozd Grigory Anatolyevich



He is a Russian public figure and sports functionary, sports commentator, formerly a Russian professional boxer and taiboxer. World and European boxing and Thai boxing champion. WBC World Champion (2014-2016). Honored Master of Sports in Thai Boxing (2001). Member of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation. Grigory Drozd was born into a mining family in Prokopyevsk. In 1996 he entered and in 2001 graduated from the Kemerovo branch of the Siberian State Academy of Physical Culture. He started doing sports at the age of 12, joining the karate section, and devoted three years to this type of martial arts, but seeing no prospects, he moved to coach Vitaly Ilyin, under whose tutelage he became a world champion in kickboxing. At the age of 15, Drozd became the Russian kickboxing champion among young men in the light-contact section, then he took third place at the Asian Championship. In 1995, he won the CIS Thai boxing tournament. In 1997, at the age of 17, he took third place at the World Thai Boxing Championships, being the youngest athlete in the tournament. After that, he won the European Championships twice and received the title of Master of Sports of

international class. In 2001, the second trip to Bangkok took place, and Grigory won the gold medal of the World Thai Boxing Championship. In the period 2001-2016, throughout his boxing career, he trained under the guidance of Sergey Nikolaevich Vasiliev. On April 4, 2015, at the meeting of the Moscow Thai Boxing Federation, Grigory Drozd was elected president of the Federation. He made his professional debut in April 2001 in the first heavyweight category. In 2002 he won the title of champion of Siberia, in 2003 the title of champion of Russia. In March 2004, he knocked out an experienced Mexican boxer Saul Montana in the 9th round. In January 2006, he knocked out his undefeated compatriot Pavel Melkomyan (19-0). He was married twice. From the first marriage, a son and a daughter. He adopted a boy from his second marriage.

Read the text and fill in the gaps A–F with the parts of the sentences indicated by the numbers 1-7. One of the parts in the list 1-7 is superfluous.

Grigory Anatolyevich Drozd is a Russian public figure and sports functionary, sports commentator, formerly a Russian _____A and taiboxer. World and European boxing and Thai boxing champion. WBC World Champion (2014-2016). _____B of Sports in Thai Boxing (2001). Member of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation. Grigory Drozd was born into a _____C in Prokopyevsk. In 1996 he entered and in 2001 graduated from the Kemerovo branch of _____D. He started doing sports at the age of 12, joining _____E section, and devoted three years to this type of martial arts, but seeing no prospects, he moved to coach Vitaly Ilyin, under whose tutelage he became a world champion in kickboxing. At the age of 15, Drozd became the Russian _____F champion among young men in the light-contact section, then he took third place at the Asian Championship.

1. the Siberian State Academy of Physical Culture
2. mining family
3. the karate

4. honored Master

5. professional boxer

He became a world champion in kickboxing, because

1. Drozd became the Russian kickboxing champion among young men in the light-contact section
2. he started doing sports at the age of 12, joining the karate section
3. he adopted a boy from his second marriage
4. he moved to coach Vitaly Ilyin

Filatova Maria Evgenievna



She was born on July 19th, 1961 - a retired Soviet gymnast who participated in the 1976 and 1980 Olympics.

Filatova began represent the USSR youth team in 1974. In 1976, she took fourth place in the USSR Championship and successfully participated in various international competitions.

Filatova was originally named as an alternative to the Soviet team for the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal. She shared the team gold medal and placed ninth overall after the team event. Because four of her teammates scored more than her and only three gymnasts from each team were allowed to compete in the all-around, she did not qualify for the AA finals despite her high placement.

After the Olympics and the retirement of several famous gymnasts, including Lyudmila Turishcheva and Olga Korbut, Filatova became one of the leaders of the Soviet team. She won the World Championship in 1977 and 1978, the USSR national team in 1977 and the Riga International Tournament in 1977 and 1979. At the 1980 Olympics, Filatova was the lead gymnast in several competitions and contributed to the team's gold medal.

British journalist David Hann called Filatova «fifteen in the tradition of Korbut» Like Korbut, Filatova was known for her enthusiastic, expressive floor routines and her complex acrobatic skills. She was one of the first gymnasts to successfully perform a double backflip on the floor in 1975.

After retiring in 1982, Filatova worked for the British Gymnastics Federation (in Belfast) for several years before moving to the United States. She now lives in Leninsk-Kuznetsky.

In what year did she begin to defend the honor of the USSR?

- 1) 1969
- 2) 1970
- 3) 1974
- 4) 1985

What medal did she share with her team?

- 1) silver
- 2) gold
- 3) bronze
- 4) neither

What competitions were in 1980?

- 1) World Championship
- 2) Olympics
- 3) International Tournament
- 4) British Gymnastics Championship

Where did M. Filatova work after her career?

- 1) British Gymnastics Federation
- 2) Riga Gymnastics Federation
- 3) American Gymnastics Federation
- 4) USSR Gymnastics Federation

What did a British journalist call Maria Filatova?

- 1) «British Gymnast»
- 2) «Olympic champion»
- 3) «fifteen in the tradition of Korbut»
- 4) «World champion»

In what year at the World Championships did she win the silver medal in the all-around?

- 1) 1983
- 2) 1981
- 3) 1980
- 4) 1985

Leonov Alexey Arkhipovich



Read the text and fill in the gaps A–F with the parts of the sentences indicated by the numbers 1-7. One of the parts in the list 1-7 is superfluous.

The life of this cosmonaut has made unexpected turns more than once, but he **A.** _____, showing resourcefulness and fearlessness. Alexey Arkhipovich Leonov was born on May 30, 1934 in a small village in the Kemerovo region. When the boy was 13, the **B.** _____ Kaliningrad. The future cosmonaut was the eighth of nine children - and this played a role in choosing a profession. After graduation, Alexey **C.** _____ between flying in the sky and ... painting landscapes.

In 1957, Alexey Arkhipovich became a pilot of the 113th aviation Fighter regiment and showed his best side. It was from such units that **D.** _____ into the First Cosmonaut Squad. Leonov was there together with Yuri Gagarin, Herman Titov and other pioneers. Together with them, he underwent complex training. The finest hour came in the spring of 1965.

The ship on which Leonov was to fly was called Voskhod-2 and was designed specifically for spacewalking. He had an airlock to protect the pilot from sudden pressure drops. **E.** _____ was made for the same purpose.

On March 18, 1965, a ship with two people on board launched from the Baikonur Cosmodrome. After flying around the planet once, the crew began to perform the main

task. The commander opened the hatch to the airlock. Leonov got there, after which the exit from the cabin closed again, and a window opened into the airless space. Leonov F. _____ for 12 minutes and 9 seconds. All this time, it was connected to the ship by a 5-meter-long halyard. After completing the task, the pilot tried to return back, but his spacesuit was too inflated. I had to reduce the oxygen pressure inside, which meant a serious risk to life. Leonov managed to get into the cockpit, after which the airlock was reset, and the ship went to land. The landing was successful, despite the G. _____ and the astronauts had to drive the device manually.

1. a special spacesuit
2. has never been lost
3. family moved to
4. stayed in outer space
5. pilots were recruited
6. fact that the autopilot failed
7. seriously thought about the choice
8. moved when he grew up

Leonov Aleksey

Read the text and change the words:

<p>Aleksey Leonov, in full Aleksey Arkhipovich Leonov was a famous Soviet cosmonaut and the _____ person in the world who spent some time in the open space. Aleksey Leonov was born on the 30th of May 1934 in the Tomsk region of the Soviet Union. In 1943 some parts of the former Tomsk region were reformed into the Kemerovo region also known as Kuzbass. That was why I consider Aleksey Leonov to be my regional countryman. Many people of the USSR and the Russian Federation respect cosmonauts _____ Aleksey Leonov for their professional skills. But I prefer respecting</p>	<p>ONE</p> <p>INCLUDE</p>
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<p>Aleksey Leonov for his personal standarts. It goes without saying that Aleksey Leonov was a top courageous person. He _____ a real chance to give his life before returning into the spaceship after 12 minutes in the outer space on the 18th of March 1965. He had enough courage to break the official instruction and pull himself into the spaceship in a “wrong” way. For nowadays people it could seem funny but in the Soviet Union any soldier, officer or general could be put under the Tribunal and sentenced to execution for breaking official _____ or military orders.</p> <p>Officially Aleksey Leonov had his personal number 11 among Soviet cosmonauts. But to tell the truth he had never had personal ambitions to become a cosmonaut. He was one of the Soviet Air force officers each of whom was ordered to become a cosmonaut. In other words, Aleksey Leonov _____ a modest person who had never had any intentions for gaining administrative or political power. Besides he graduated from the Air force engineering Academy named after N. E. Zhukovsky. Several years later Aleksey Leonov become a scientist and had 4 scientific inventions. On the other hand, Aleksey Leonov was talented in Art and had a longstanding dream to become an _____. He painted many pictures on both Space and Earth but in Soviet days few people had a chance to watch them. Unbelievably courageous Air force officer and cosmonaut, outstanding scientist and inventor, talented artist and humanist – _____ are all Aleksey Leonov.</p>	<p>HAVE</p> <p>INSTRUCTION</p> <p>BE</p> <p>ART</p> <p>THIS</p>
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Leonov Alexey -the first spacewalker



Alexey Leonov was born on May 30, in 1934 in the Kemerovo region in a miner's family. He was the eighth child in the family.

After finishing the Military Aviation School of pilots, he served in the aviation units of the USSR Air Force. In March 1960, he was enlisted in the First Detachment of Cosmonauts. On March

19, 1965, he flew into space as a second pilot on the spacecraft «Voskhod-2». During the flight, he performed the first spacewalk in the history of cosmonautics. For the successful implementation of the flight and the courage and heroism, he was awarded by the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal. For his professional career, Alexey Arkhipovich Leonov was awarded the Orders of Lenin and the Red Star many times. Besides this, he was repeatedly awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of Socialist Labor of Bulgaria and the Republic of Vietnam, and he became the owner of many other medals and orders from other countries.

Leonov with his wife lived and worked in Moscow. He had two daughters which were born in 1961 and in 1967. He died on October 11 in 2019.

I. True or false

1. Leonov flew into space as the first pilot.
2. He lived in Kemerovo.
3. He was awarded with only Russian awards.
4. Alexey was married.

II. Read the text again. Insert the words in the correct

He was the _____ child in the family.	EIGHT
For the _____ implementation of the flight and the courage and heroism, he was awarded.	SUCCESS
He was _____ in the First Detachment of Cosmonauts.	ENLIST
He also became the _____ of many other medals.	OWN
He was _____ awarded the title.	REPEAT

III. Write the sentences in the correct order

1. He was repeatedly awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
2. He flew into space as a second pilot on the spacecraft.
3. After finishing the Military Aviation School of pilots he served in the aviation units of the USSR Air Force.
4. Leonov with his wife lived and worked in Moscow.
5. He was enlisted in the First Detachment of Cosmonauts.

IV. Choose the correct answer

1. Alexey Leonov was born...
a. on May, 30 b. on May, 20 c. on June, 16
2. He became the owner of...
a. spacecraft b. of many medals c. big house
3. During the flight, he performed...
a. spacewalk b. dangerous trick c. flight to Mars
4. Alexey Leonov served in...
aviation units b. space division c. marine corp

Read the text and fill in the gaps A–F with the parts of the sentences indicated by the numbers 1-7. One of the parts in the list 1-7 is superfluous.

Yelena Vasilyevna Malysheva

Yelena Vasilyevna Malysheva is a well-known Russian physician, internist, cardiologist, teacher, and television host. Since October 1997 she has



been educating Russians on healthy lifestyles in such TV programs as Zdorovye and Zhit zdorovo **A**_____. She is currently a professor at the Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry.

Yelena Malysheva was born on 13 March 1961 in Kemerovo to a family of doctors. She graduated from high school No. 19 in Kemerovo with a gold medal. Then She was accepted to the Kemerovo Medical Institute, **B**_____. The following year she started a postgraduate course at the Academy of Medical Sciences in Moscow.

In 1987 she defended her dissertation on "Prevention and elimination of heart rhythm disorders by adapting to stress and activating gamma-aminobutyric acid". After working as a general practitioner for some time, **C**_____.

In 1992 she began producing the program Prescription on the Kuzbass Channel. A year later she became a writer and host of the program Lazaret, going on in 1994 to fill the same positions for the daily program Doktora vyzyvali?. In the same year, she completed a training course at the European Center for Health and the Environment in the United States, **D**_____. After the revival of the Zdorovye program on Channel One in 1997, Malysheva became its host, director and writer. The first episode aired on 3 October 1997.

In December 2000, she became one of the three co-founders of the annual national medical award "Prizvaniye", **E**_____. She holds the position of president in the award foundation.

In 2007 she defended her dissertation on the topic "Reprogramming of macrophage cellular responses: a new strategy for managing the inflammatory process" and got the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences. Since that year she has been a member of the Academy of Russian television. On 16 August 2010, she began hosting the program Zhit zdorovo on Channel One, **F**_____. Being broadcasted on state television, the show has been at the center of multiple mind-blowing scandals over the years.

Since 2012 Elena Malysheva has been engaged in the promotion of a commercial project Elena Malysheva's Diet. Since then medical centers named after Yelena Malysheva has been opened in Moscow, Saint Petersburg and Krasnodar. Her Weight Loss Clinics has been functioning in more than 10 Russian cities and their network has been constantly expanded.

Yelena Vasilyevna Malysheva is the author of more than 50 scientific publications in the field of medicine.

1. she became an assistant in the Department of Internal Diseases of the Second Medical Institute
2. where the most prominent health-related journalists in Europe were invited
3. which she helps oversee to this day along with Alexander Rosenbaum
4. where she lives and works
5. which air on Channel One
6. earning a red diploma in 1983
7. which is released on weekday mornings

A	B	C	D	E	F

Martemyanov Vladimir Davydovich



Kuzbass is a rich region. Its bowels, forests, fields are rich. But the main wealth of Kuzbass is people. People are talented, intelligent, and proactive - poets and writers, artists and musicians, artists, researchers, and, of course, athletes.

Martemyanov Vladimir Davydovich (1936-1970) was born on June 15, 1936 in Kemerovo in a worker's family. After graduating from secondary school No. 33, in 1954 he graduated from the Kemerovo Aero Club, department of pilots. During his studies at the aero club, he showed brilliant abilities and was left to work as a pilot instructor. In 1955-1957 he served in the ranks of the Soviet Army. In 1959, he passed the external exams for the full course of the TSOLTSH of Saransk.

In 1962, he participated in competitions in Siberia and the Far East, as a result of which he received an invitation to the national team of the Soviet Union. Subsequently, becoming famous, he coached Kemerovo athletes from the aero club: the main members of the Russian aerobatics team were Kemerovo residents. As part of the sports delegation, he traveled abroad to Spain, Poland, Hungary, the GDR, Austria.

In 1966, he became the absolute champion of the Soviet Union in aeronautical sports and won this title four more times. In addition, in 1966, he was the first Soviet athlete to win the World Aerobatics Championship in Moscow. He

was the permanent captain of the USSR national team. He has 24 gold and 5 silver medals on his account, is an Honored Master of Sports of the USSR, in August 1967 he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

His life tragically ended on April 13, 1970 in Essentuki. He died while training aerial acrobats in preparation for the World Cup. Vladimir Martemyanov was buried at home, in Kemerovo. In 2003, he was posthumously awarded the title of "Honorary Citizen of the city of Kemerovo". A copper monument to Vladimir Martemyanov appeared on the Pritomskaya Embankment in 2009.

Choose the right item

1. During his studies at the aero club, he showed brilliant abilities and was left to work as a
 - a) mechanic
 - b) machine operator
 - c) pilot instructor
2. In 1962, he participated in competitions in
 - a) Moscow and Kazan
 - b) Rostov and the Crimea
 - c) Siberia and the Far East
3. In 1966 he became the absolute champion of the Soviet Union in aeronautical sports and won this title
 - a) four more times
 - b) two more times
 - c) six more times
4. In August 1967 he was awarded
 - a) the Order of Lenin
 - b) the Order of the Red Banner of Labor
 - c) the Order of the Red Star
5. He died while training aerial acrobats in preparation for
 - a) gliding championship
 - b) acrobatics championship
 - c) the World Cup

Read the text and say True, False, Not Stated

1. The main wealth of Kuzbass is people.

- a) True b) False c) Not Stated
2. He passed the entrance exams for the full course of the TSOLTSH of Saransk.
- a) True b) False c) Not Stated
3. Martemyanov coached Kemerovo gymnasts.
- a) True b) False c) Not Stated
4. In 1966 he became the absolute champion of the Soviet Union in gliding.
- a) True b) False c) Not Stated
5. Martemyanov flew into space.
- a) True b) False c) Not State

Mashkov Vladimir



He is a Soviet and Russian actor and director of cinema, known not only in our country but to Western audiences for his work in the 2001 film *Behind Enemy Lines* and 2011 film *Mission*. In fact, Vladimir Mashkov was born in Tula, but he was moved in Kuzbass when he was a child and spent all his young years in Novokuznetsk.

Vladimir Lvovich Mashkov was born on 27 November 1963 in an acting and directing family. His father Lev Mashkov served as an actor in the Novokuznetsk puppet theater. His mother Natalya Nikiforova was a brilliantly educated person who had three diplomas of higher education - acting, directing and theater studies. She fluently spoke several foreign languages. Natalia's life was completely devoted to puppetry, she held the position of director in the Novokuznetsk puppet theater, and became the author of scientific work in this field of art.

Vladimir had an older brother, Vitaly Nikiforov, from his mother's first husband. He died in 2018 from a heart attack. He had been living in Novokuznetsk all his life. Vladimir was a late child, when he was born, dad stepped over his fortieth birthday, and mum was thirty-nine.

Volodya grew up independent and freedom-loving. It is said that his extraordinary appearance and restless character went to Vladimir from his grandmother, an Italian from Switzerland. At one time she ended up in Moscow, and there she met her fate. It was Nikifor Ivanov. They had a very stormy and passionate romance, for the sake of which the Italian forgot about her homeland, and settled forever in the Russian capital. Soon the couple had a daughter, Natalya, who later became Vladimir's mother.

Either it was the Italian grandmother, who passed on her genes to him, or Mother Siberia with its vast expanses had such an effect on the boy, but he did not want to study at all, he spent almost all his time in the yard, with boys like him. According to his behavior, he was constantly given “failures”, and this did not surprise anyone. The only subjects that were respected by Vladimir were music and biology. The guy grew his hair, mastered playing the guitar, his idols were

Paul McCartney and Suzi Quatro. At one time, he dreamed of connecting his life with biology, and dragged into the house all the living creatures that came across in the yard. A crow, a turtle and countless rodents lived in his house.

Vladimir made his debut on stage as a child, when he took part in the productions of a school theater group. Then he performed with his parents in the Novokuznetsk Puppet Theater, where the boy spent almost all his childhood. Every day he was behind the scenes of the puppet theater, watching from behind the scenes how his parents work. Closer to the graduation classes, he became seriously interested in the theater, and soon already participated in its productions, he drove puppets himself in some episodes.

In the late 1970s, Mashkov entered the biological faculty of Novosibirsk State University, but studied there for only a year, after which he entered the Novosibirsk Theater School, from which in 1984 he was expelled because of improper behavior.

In 1986, Vladimir Mashkov learned that Oleg Tabakov, who had already completed two courses at GITIS by that time, was gaining his workshop at the Moscow Art Theater School, and wanted to get to him. At the audition, the actor said two or three phrases, Tabakov said: “That's it, thanks!” — and took him to his workshop.

Oleg Tabakov was the only one who believed in Mashkov, the other members of the commission were categorically against his restoration, some even called him a murderer, and did not want to see him in the ranks of students. So, with the light hand of Tabakov, everyone soon realized that Mashkov was really a talented actor. After receiving his diploma, Vladimir ended up at the Tabakov Theater, and got a role in the production of Sailor's Silence. He played Abram Schwartz, and managed to prove that he has incredible talent and mastery of reincarnation.

At present Vladimir Mashkov has a lot of memorable characters who literally went to the people. The pictures in which Vladimir Mashkov starred have become real masterpieces, they are loved, remembered, quoted.

Nowadays, Vladimir Mashkov occupies his special place in Russian cinema, not only as an actor, but also as a talented director. In addition to compatriots, foreign viewers admired his game, because he is one of all the artists who is actively and constantly invited to shoot in Hollywood. In his creative biography there was even a nomination for the famous Oscar.

The fame came to the actor after filming in the films "Limit", "The Thief", "Kandahar" and "Liquidation". In 1989-1990 he was an actor of the Moscow Art Theater named after A.P. Chekhov. Since 1990 he joined the troupe of the Oleg Tabakov Theater. He starred in the productions The Sailor's Silence (Abram Schwartz), The Inspector General (The Governor), The Myth of Don Juan (Don Juan), The Mechanical Piano (Platonov), Anecdotes (Ivanovich, Ugarov).

Since 1992, Mashkov has also become one of the directors of the Tabakov Theater. He staged performances there of Star Time on Local Time (1992), Passion for Bumbarash (1992) and Death Room (1994).¹

In 1997, Vladimir Mashkov made his debut as a filmmaker with the New Year's romantic comedy The Orphan of Kazan. In 2004 he appeared in the role of director, screenwriter and producer of the film Daddy based on Alexander Galich's play The Sailor's Silence, in which he also starred Abram Schwartz.

In the early 2000s, Vladimir Mashkov starred in several Hollywood films: Dancing at the Blue Iguana (2000), 15 Minutes (2001), An American Rhapsody (2001) and Behind Enemy Lines (2001).

For his brilliant roles he was awarded by such prizes as The Best Actor Award, The Blue Sail Award, The International Jury Prize for Limita (1994); The Best Actor Award for The Thief (1997); The Silver St. George Best Actor Award for The Quickie (2001); The Audience Award for Papa (2004) and others.

In 2018 he was appointed as artistic director of the Oleg Tabakov Theatre. At that time Vladimir Mashkov said: "I am sure that we have an interesting life ahead of

us. I have nowhere to retreat. I made my circle, I saw a lot of interesting things in the life of a free actor. Now I have a new responsibility. As my teacher bequeathed, the deed must be done. Therefore, we will continue his work, which lived in the traditions of our Russian realistic school of experience.” He continues to work there to this time.

Answer the questions:

1. Who was Mashkov Vladimir ?
2. When did Vladimir Mashkov make his debut as a filmmaker?
3. When did Vladimir Mashkov star in several Hollywood films?
4. After filming in what films did the fame come to the actor?
5. For what roles was he awarded by such prizes as The Best Actor Award?

Mazikin Valentin Petrovich



He was born on December 17, 1945 in the Industrial urban-type settlement. His father, Pyotr Mazikin, was a former front-line soldier, a knight of the Order of the Red Star, an accountant. He was a poet, published several collections of poems.

The library in the village **A**___after him. His mother was a kindergarten teacher, later a seamstress in a hospital. In 1970 he **B**_____from the mining faculty of the Kuzbass Polytechnic Institute, got a job as a mining foreman at the Zhurinka mine, and later was appointed director of the Komsomolets mine. In 1990, Valentin Mazikin was appointed Technical Director of Leninskugol. When Leninskugol Management Company was formed in 1993, Mazikin was elected a General director of the company. During his tenure, reconstructions **C**_____at coal enterprises. In 1998, Valentin Mazikin was appointed a deputy governor of the Kemerovo region for the fuel and energy complex, and then - the first deputy governor. Thanks to Valentin Mazikin , the Kuzbass coal industry **D**_____a new level. In 2016, Valnetin Mazikin left the post of deputy governor of the region. Having devoted his life to the coal industry, Valentin Mazikin **E**_____his doctoral dissertations, was a professor at the Department of Underground Mining of Mineral Deposits. He published more than 90 scientific papers. Vlentim Mazikin died on January 21, 2022.

1. graduated
2. were carried out
- 3.is named
4. has reached
5. defended
6. started

A	B	C	D	E

Valentin Mazikin

He was born on December 17, 1945 in the Industrial___(**A**). His father is Pyotr Mazikin, a former front-line soldier, a knight of the Order of the Red Star, an

accountant. He was a poet, __**(B)** collections of poems. The library in the village is named after him. Mother is a kindergarten teacher, later a seamstress in a hospital. In 1970 he graduated from the mining faculty of the Kuzbass Polytechnic Institute, got a job as a __ **(C)** at «the Zhurinka» mine, and later was appointed director of «the Komsomolets» mine. In 1990, Valentin Mazikin was appointed Technical Director of Leninskugol. When Leninskugol Management Company was formed in 1993, Mazikin were elected CEO of the company. During his tenure, __ **(D)** were carried out at coal enterprises.

Having devoted his life to the __**(E)**, Valentin Mazikin defended his PhD and doctoral dissertations, was a professor at the Department of Underground Mining of Mineral Deposits of KuzSTU, and was also deputy director for Scientific Work of the Institute of Coal and Coal Chemistry of the Siberian Branch of the Russian __**(F)**. He has published more than 90 scientific papers. On January 21, 2022, Vlentín Mazikin died.

- 1) published several
- 2) Academy of Sciences
- 3) reconstructions
- 4) citizenship
- 5) urban-type settlement
- 6) coal industry
- 7) mining foreman

A	B	C	D	E	F

Shilin Afanasy Petrovich

Afanasy Petrovich Shilin was an artillery officer who was twice awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for actions in the Battle of the Dnieper and the Vistula-Oder Offensive.

He was born on 1 September in 1924 in a working-class family. After graduating from high school he worked at a mine in Leninsk-Kuznetsky.



When Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941 he requested to join the military, but was initially rejected for being too young.

Upon being drafted into the Red Army in 1942, he attended the 2nd Tomsk Artillery School, which he graduated from in 1943 at the age of 19.

Upon arrival at the Southwestern front in June 1943 as a lieutenant and platoon commander in the 132nd Guards Artillery Regiment of the 60th Guards Rifle Division he participated in battles to expel the axis from Soviet territories. He crossed the Dnieper on the night of 27 October in 1943 to establish a bridgehead on Khortytsia, killing seven enemy soldiers in a trench with hands grenades and machine-gun fire. When the counterattack began at dawn he was put under heavy artillery fire that eventually took out his radio, but he made a trip across the river to fetch a new one. Over the course of a day the position was attacked by enemy bombers and attacked 13 times, and Shilin took fire on himself, but they were able to hold the bridgehead until reinforcements arrived. For his role in the Battle of the Dnieper he was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union on 22 February 1944.

Later he was promoted to the position of intelligence chief in the regiment; in that position, he was recognized for his bravery in the Vistula-Oder Offensive. He was withdrawn from combat during the battle for the Magnushevskom bridgehead after he was badly wounded in the chest after throwing grenades into an embrasure 15 January 1945. For the remainder of the war he was hospitalized, but he was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union again on 24 March 1945.

After the war he remained in the military, graduating from the Higher School of Artillery Officers in 1946, the Dzershinsky Academy in 1952, and the Military Academy of General Staff in 1966. He was promoted to the rank lieutenant-general in 1975. During his career he commanded a missile brigade, the 10th Guards Missile Division, was deputy commander of the 27th Guards Missile Army, and became the deputy chairman of the central committee of the DOSAAF in 1976.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal to Afanasy Petrovich Shilin was awarded on February 22, 1944 for bravery and courage shown during the crossing of the Dnieper, the capture and retention of a bridgehead on the right bank of the river. In the battle for the bridgehead on the Dnieper, he personally destroyed 2 German machine-gun crews, 11 soldiers, 2 enemy officers. And when the fascists surrounded his observation post, he called fire on himself. Thanks to this, the fascists were pushed back and our troops were able to gain a foothold on the bridgehead.

For the second time, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal, A. P. Shilin was awarded on March 24, 1945, as the head of the artillery division intelligence, for the reconnaissance of firepower and their destruction during the breakthrough of the enemy's deeply echeloned defense on the Magnushevsky bridgehead and selfless bravery during the assault of enemy strongholds. During the breakthrough of the enemy's deeply echeloned defense at the Magnushevsky bridgehead, during the winter (January 1945) offensive, he conducted reconnaissance of firepower and ensured their destruction, showed personal courage in storming enemy strongholds. The head of the intelligence of the artillery division A. P. Shilin in January 1945 on the territory

of Poland in a heavy battle, being wounded, silenced the fascist pillbox with a bunch of grenades, opening the way for our soldiers.

The bronze bust of Afanasy Petrovich Shilin was installed in 1953 in the city of Leninsk-Kuznetsky, Kemerovo region.

In 1985, in the city of Leninsk-Kuznetsky, Transportnaya Street was renamed to the street named after him — A. Shilin Street. A memorial plaque was installed on the administrative building of the November 7 mine (Leninsk-Kuznetsky) in 1985.

The name of A. P. Shilin is on the veteran's list of Equality for Victory. On May 6, 2011, school No. 7 of the city of Leninsk-Kuznetsky, where Shilin studied, was marked with a memorial plaque. Shilin died on 22 May 1982 and was buried in the Kuntsevo cemetery.

Read the text and change the words:

1. They.....to hold the bridgehead until reinforcements TO BE ABLE arrived.
2. For the..... time, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union TWO with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal, A. P. Shilin was awarded on March 24, 1945
3. He..... the Dnieper on the night of 27 October in 1943 CROSS to establish a bridgehead on Khortytsia.
4. When the counterattack began at dawn he..... under PUT heavy artillery fire that eventually took out his radio.
5. Over the course of a day the position was attacked by HE enemy bombers and attacked 13 times, and Shilin took fire on
6. For his role in the Battle of the Dnieper he..... the title AWARD Hero of the Soviet Union on 22 February 1944.
7. The bronze bust of Afanasy Petrovich Shilin..... in 1953 INSTALL in the city of Leninsk-Kuznetsky, Kemerovo region.

8. He was twice awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for..... in the Battle of the Dnieper and the Vistula-Oder Offensive. ACTION
9.he was promoted to the position of intelligence chief in the regiment; in that position, he was recognized for his bravery in the Vistula-Oder Offensive. LATE
10. Thanks to this, the fascists.....back and our troops were able to gain a foothold on the bridgehead. PUSH
11. In the battle for the bridgehead on the Dnieper, he destroyed 2 German machine-gun crews, 11 soldiers, 2 enemy officers. PERSONAL
12. Upon.....at the Southwestern front in June 1943 he participated in battles to expel the axis from Soviet territories. ARRIVE
13. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal to Afanasy Petrovich Shilin was awarded on February 22, 1944 for..... BRAVE
14. A memorial plaque was installed on the administrative of the November 7 mine (Leninsk-Kuznetsky) in 1985. BUILD
15. When Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941 he requested to join the military, but was rejected for being too young. INITIAL

Takmenev Vadim Anatolyevich



He is a Russian television journalist, TV presenter, deputy general producer of JSC NTV Television Company, editor-in-chief of the main editorial office of information and entertainment programs of the Directorate of Information Broadcasting of NTV. He took part in the television programs "Profession - reporter" (2004-2008), "The Main Character" (2007-2009) and "Central Television" (since 2010). Winner of the TEFI Award in 2005, 2014 and 2016. Born on November 14, 1974 in Anzhero-Sudzhensk, Kemerovo region. He studied at secondary school No. 3. He started working in the media as a sixth grader - in the Angero-Sudzhenskaya newspaper "Our City". In 1996 he graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of Kemerovo State University[6]. Television Since 1993, while studying at the university, he worked as a presenter of the Pulse program at the Kuzbass State TV and Radio Station. He started working for NTV in 1996 - in the Siberian bureau of the TV company. Since 1997, Takmenev has headed the South Russian Bureau of the NTV television Company in Rostov-on-Don. Then, in August 2000 (simultaneously with Ilya Zimin) was transferred to work in Moscow. He worked for the TV programs "Today" and "Results". After the purchase of NTV by Gazprom Corporation on April 14, 2001, he moved with many other

colleagues to TV-6, later TVS. From May 2001 to June 2003 - correspondent in the TV-6 and TVC information programs "Now", "News" and "Results". Covered the course about the rise of the K-141 Kursk SUBMARINE. From 2002 to 2003, he was TVC's own correspondent in Germany. After the closure of the TV station in June 2003, Vadim Takmenev returned to NTV at the invitation of Leonid Parfenov , where he continued to work as a correspondent in information programs. From 2003 to 2004, he worked as a correspondent in Leonid Parfenov's program "The Other Day", sometimes in the programs "Today" and "Country and World". Simultaneously with his work in news programs, he was a regular author of the documentary series "Modern History" (NTV). Since September 2004 - author and presenter of reports in the program "Profession - reporter" on NTV - together with Andrey Loshak, Alexander Zinenko and Ilya Zimin . Such works of Takmenev from this cycle as "Electroshock" (May 2005, about the accident in the Moscow power grids) deserve special attention, "Black September" (September 2005, about the terrorist act in Beslan), as well as a film about the families of those killed in March 2007 years of miners from Ulyanovsk. He maintained friendly relations with Ilya Zimin, together with him he made two documentaries: the first - about the Maidan of 2004, Yushchenko and Yanukovych, the second, in April 2005 - "The Secret Life of the Pope", about Pope John Paul II . The author and presenter of the documentary released a few days after the death of the first President of Russia Boris Yeltsin - "Boris Yeltsin: I'm leaving" (April 2007). Since February 2007, he appeared in the program "The Main Character" (NTV) as the author of the column "Big Musical Adventure" . Since October 2007, he has been the author of mini-films about stars , which preceded musical numbers in the program "You are a Superstar" on NTV . In 2011, he was the host of the music documentary program "NTV Concert Hall". He also hosted a special program "Direct Line, or communication with the people of Alla Pugacheva and Maxim Galkin", which took place on NTV on April 15, 2012 . From August 29 , 2010 to the present - inpresenter of the information and analytical program "Central Television" (NTV) He interviewed Russian President Vladimir Putin (the work on

which formed Takmenev's attitude to this politician) and Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev for the Central Television program in October 2012 and May 2013, respectively; was a participant in the traditional conversation of journalists of several central TV channels with Medvedev in December 2013 and 2014. During a meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin, October 12, 2018 Author and presenter of documentaries "Modern History: USSR Theater" (2003), "The Life and Death of Zhenya Belousov" (2010), "Country 1520" (2013), "Eurasian Transit" (2014), "The Great Journey" (2015). From September 2014 to June 2018, he was the author and head of the NTV information program "Anatomy of the Day", published since January 2016 under the title "Results of the Day". From September to December 2015 - also the author and producer of the Saturday talk show "50 shades. Belova". From February 2017 years old - host of the international children's vocal competition "You are super!" (NTV). From October 23 to December 13, 2017 - host of the daily talk show "Special Edition" (NTV). He took part in the show "Mask" in the image of a Chameleon and was exposed in the first issue (from March 1, 2020). Since November 22, 2020 - host of the show "Superstar! Return" (together with Lolita). Vadim Takmenev is married with two daughters.

Read the text and fill in the gaps A–F with the parts of the sentences indicated by the numbers 1-7. One of the parts in the list 1-7 is superfluous. Enter the numbers indicating the corresponding parts of the sentences in the table.

Vadim Anatolyevich Takmenev (November 14, 1974, _____A, Kemerovo Region, RSFSR, USSR) is a Russian television journalist, TV presenter, deputy general producer of JSC NTV Television Company, editor-in-chief of the main editorial office of information and entertainment programs of the Directorate of Information Broadcasting of NTV. He took part in the television programs _____B (2004-2008), "The Main Character" (2007-2009) and "Central Television" (since 2010). Winner of _____C Award in 2005, 2014 and 2016. Born on _____D, 1974 in Anzhero-Sudzhensk, Kemerovo region. He studied at

secondary school No. __E. He started working in the media as a _____ F grader - in the Angero-Sudzhenskaya newspaper "Our City".

1. "Profession - reporter"

2. sixth

3.3

4. Anzhero-Sudzhensk

5. the TEF

Tuleev Amen Gumirovich



Amen Gumirovich Tuleev is a Russian politician. Amangeldy Moldagasyevich Tuleev was born on May 13, 1944 in Krasnovodsk, Turkmen SSR. He grew up

and was raised **A**_____ - Innokentiy Ivanovich Vlasov . In 1966, Tuleyev was **B**_____ the army. He served as a lieutenant in the engineering and sapper troops of the Trans-Baikal Military District. In 1969, on his return to Mundybash, he **C**_____ head of the station. Simultaneously, he studied at the Novosibirsk Institute of Railway Engineers. In 1973 he **D**_____ the Novosibirsk Institute of Railway Engineers. He was a Governor of the Kemerovo Region from 1997 to 2018. He **E**_____ governor more than 20 years. **F**_____ he is a rector of the Kuzbass Regional Institute of the Development of Vocational Education since September 17, 2018

1. when he graduated from
2. by his stepfather
3. drafted into
4. was appointed
5. graduated from
6. held the post of
7. At present time

A	B	C	D	E	F

Tsivilev Sergey Yevgenyevich



Tsivilev Sergey Yevgenyevich a Russian statesman and politician. Governor of the Kemerovo Region since September 17, 2018 (Acting Governor of the Kemerovo Region from April 1 to September 17, 2018). Member of the Bureau of the Supreme Council of the United Russia Political Party. Sergey Evgenievich Tsivilev was born on September 21, 1961 in Zhdanov, Stalin region. Immediately after the birth of Sergei, the Tsivilev family A_____ in the city of Kotlas, Arkhangelsk region, 10 years later in 1971 they moved to Chuguev, Kharkiv region. His father, Evgeny Semenovich, was a deputy for production at a furniture factory. Mom, Dina Vasilyevna, worked as a store manager in the same city. Until 1994, he served in the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Russian Federation in the Northern Fleet, has the military rank of captain of the third rank. In 1995-1996, Head of the security service at the St. Petersburg branch of Aeroflot Bank. In 1997-2012 he headed the law firm "Northek" in St. Petersburg. In 2007, he co-founded the Lenexpoinvest company, which was supposed to build a new Lenexpo complex — in particular, the St. Petersburg Economic Forum is held there every year. Another co—founder of Lenexpoinvest was Viktor Khmarin, a classmate of Vladimir Putin, who studied martial arts with him, and the husband of Putin's

cousin. In those years, Khmarin's companies were among the largest suppliers of equipment for Gazprom. Another co-founder of Lenexpoinvest was the former head of the Leningrad City Executive Committee, Vladimir Khodyrev. Since 2010, he has been engaged in investments in the mining sector. On September 9, 2018, he was elected Governor of the Kemerovo Region for 5 years. He took office on September 17. On December 8, 2018, based on the decision taken by the delegates of the XVIII Congress of the United Russia political party, he **B**_____ to the Supreme Council of the party. On April 29, 2019, at a staff meeting, he threatened the nurses of the Angero-Sudzhenskaya city hospital who had staged a hunger strike against the mass reduction of medical staff. Declaring the inadmissibility of holding "rallies and strikes" in the region, he **C**_____ to the prosecutor's office and the police with a request to take tough measures against the participants of the hunger strike. At the end of 2019, the Kemerovo Region Administration Board **D**_____ into the Kemerovo Region Government. The governor simultaneously became the chairman of the government. Since December 21, 2020 - Member of the Presidium of the State Council of the Russian Federation. Since 2021, the government of the Kemerovo region- Kuzbass **E**_____ by the First Deputy Governor.

1. began to live
2. was appointed
3. appealed
4. was transformed
5. has been headed

Voloshina Vera Danilovna

Vera Voloshina is a Soviet partisan, intelligence officer and saboteur. Like her friend Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, she was captured and executed by the Nazis.

For many years little was remembered about Zoya's friend and associate, the Kosmodemyanskaya partisan Vera Voloshina, and her feat could have remained an inconspicuous page in the history of the Great Patriotic War. Thanks to activist researchers, this injustice was corrected, and people all over the world learned about the heroism of the Soviet intelligence officer who did not spare her own life in the name of saving the Motherland.



The future partisan was born on September 30, 1919 in the Siberian city of Shcheglovsk (now Kemerovo). Soon after Vera was born, her father died, and after a while her mother remarried.

Voloshina was a very active child: she was engaged in creativity and sports, focusing on athletics and gymnastics. Studying was easy for the girl, she did not cease to please her parents with good grades. The schoolgirl's favorite subject was literature: she often read poems in front of classmates, sometimes of her own composition.

After graduating from the tenth grade the girl decided to go to the capital, where she wanted to become a student of the State Institute of Physical Education.

The student's sports biography did not work out. One day Vera caught a bad cold during a skiing trip, and after the illness there were serious complications. Problems with her legs forced her to leave the physical education institute, but the girl decided not to despair. She applied to the trade institute and at the same time enrolled in the Moscow aero club. Here she studied flying skills and skydiving, as if she knew that soon she would have to apply these skills to protect the capital.

Together with other girls at the beginning of the war Voloshina was sent to dig trenches for soldiers. But this state of affairs did not suit the brave activist: from the very first days she sought to be sent to the front line. When Vera was finally allowed to join the Red Army, she joined a detachment of a reconnaissance and sabotage group on the Western Front.

In 1941, a young scout successfully completed the first task, after which she was thrown into the enemy's rear six more times. Vera found an approach to a new fellow soldier, who initially kept herself apart.

With the onset of cold weather the friends were given another task – to destroy the settlements where the fascists settled. A group of scouts came under enemy fire, and the fighters had to split up.

Voloshina's squad did not have a map of the area, however, the guys managed to arrange several diversions in the locations of the enemy. However, soon the Germans set up an ambush, and Vera, who was in front, came under heavy fire.

Fellow soldiers went in search of the heroine and soon came across a bloody trail and a tread print of the car. In the detachment Voloshina was considered dead, although there was no evidence of that. For many years the heroic partisan was listed as missing.

Gaps in the biography of the Soviet intelligence officer were eliminated thanks to the research of the writer Georgy Frolov. He managed to find out the circumstances under which Vera Voloshina actually died. It turned out that at the time of the shelling, the girl was not killed, but wounded, after which she was captured.

Having fallen into the hands of the fascists, the saboteur was tortured for several days. Having failed to obtain the desired information from the prisoner, on November 29, 1941, the Germans arranged her execution. Many believe that Voloshina was hanged without witnesses, and a local resident secretly watched what was happening. An elderly woman stayed in Golovkovo because of her pregnant daughter, while the rest of the villagers were expelled by the invaders.

Official documents record that the partisan was hanged from a tree, but some believe that her body hung on the road for some time at the entrance to Golovkovo. Later, the executed woman was hung on a tree, as she interfered with the movement of German cars.

Anyway, historians are united in one thing - before the death of Voloshina behaved heroically. In the face of the fascists, she spoke words about their imminent defeat, and to top it off, she performed the "Internationale". After that, the girl was executed.

As soon as the fascists left the village, the remaining residents buried the heroic scout with all honors. Several years passed, and Vera's remains were transported to Kemerovo, where one of the mass graves is located. In the village of Golovkovo, a monument was erected in honor of the partisan.

Before the war Vera had a fiance – Yuri Dvuzhilny, with whom she had known since school. The young people were going to have a wedding – the girl even managed to buy a dress. However, fate decreed that the lovers never found happiness in their personal lives. Voloshina died in 1941, while in Nazi captivity, and her chosen one - in 1944, fighting near Mogilev.

In their native Kemerovo, years later, a sculpture depicting young heroes whirling in a dance was installed.

A museum in memory of the Soviet intelligence officer was opened in Kemerovo. Voloshina's personal belongings and her few photographs are stored there.

In 2021, work began on the film "So I want to Live", based on the book by Georgy Frolov.

Read the texts and transform the words:

1. The girl ... up with her stepfather.

GROW

2. Friends ... of Vera as a kind, positive and sociable person.

SPEAK

3. She even asked to join the Spanish Civil War, but she ... into
the ranks of the army.

ACCEPT

4. By this time Voloshina... excellent results in sports shooting.

SHOW

5. When a replenishment arrived at Voloshina's unit, among the young
fighters was the same Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, whose feat... in
Soviet history textbooks.

INCLUDE

6. Zoya and Vera ... to meet again.

NOT/DESTINE

7. Some sources say that Vera was executed in public, but there ...
another opinion.

BE

8. Only after the collapse of the USSR, Boris Yeltsin... a decree
awarding her the title of Hero of the Russian Federation.

ISSUE

9. Two streets intersecting with each other ...also ... in honor of

Vera _____ and _____ Yura.
NAME

10. The film ... by Sergey Basalaev and Alexander Romanov.
DIRECT

2. Say if sentences are true, false or not stated.

A. Like her friend Ulyana Gromova, she was captured and executed by the Nazis.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

B. The future partisan was born on September 30, 1919 in the Siberian city of Stalinsk (now Novokuznetsk).

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

C. Voloshina was a very active child: she was engaged in creativity and sports, focusing on athletics and gymnastics.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

D. When mass arrests of underground workers began in the city, Vera tried to contact the Young Guard prisoners, developed plans for their escape.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

E. Official documents record that the partisan was hanged from a tree, but some believe that her body hung on the road for some time at the entrance to Bakeevo.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

F. Vera Voloshina became a hero of the Soviet Union.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A	B	C	D	E	F

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