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МАОУ
« Сетовская СОШ - Овсянниковская СОШ»



Р.Г. Латыпова

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

«Символы победы»

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
для дополнительного образования

Тобольск 2020

Данное учебно-методическое пособие содержит справочный материал, большое количество упражнений для совершенствования лексико-грамматических навыков. Пособие поможет учащимся подготовиться к единым государственным экзаменам. Ко всем заданиям даны ключи для самопроверки и оценки уровня усвоения. Пособие через подобранный материал об участии советского народа в войне против фашизма позволит учителям средних общеобразовательных школ на уроках английского языка реализовывать воспитательные цели на уроках английского языка. Учителя английского языка смогут использовать данное учебное пособие при организации внеклассной работы, посвященной празднованию Дня Победы в Великой Отечественной войне. Материал включает тексты, рассказы о героях и детях войны, об их посильном вкладе в Великую Победу. При подготовке учебного пособия использованы собранные лично исторические документы (копии писем с фронта, наградные листы солдат) и художественные тексты.

Рецензент: канд. ист. наук, доцент кафедры истории, философии и методик преподавания Тюменского государственного университета С.Р. Муратова

От автора:

Цель пособия – помочь учащимся усвоить грамматический материал по разделам «Словообразование», «Степени сравнения имен прилагательных», «Глагол», «Чтение» и оказать посильную помощь учителям английского языка в организации уроков, внеклассной работы, посвященных Великой Отечественной войне.

Раздел «СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ» включает справочный материал по данной теме, примеры и грамматические задания.

Задания 1-3 – задания на образование существительных **от прилагательных**.

Задания 2.1- 2.4 – задания на степени сравнения имен прилагательных

Задания 2.5 -2.9 – задания на виде-временные формы глагола

Задания 3.1- 3.2 – задания на чтение

Грамматические задания содержат лексику из текста, который будут обучающиеся читать.

В конце пособия даны ключи ко всем заданиям, что позволяет изучать данный материал самостоятельно и словарь.

Пособие поможет учителям организовать уроки и внеклассные мероприятия под названием «ПОМНИМ», посвященные вкладу советских солдат, женщин, детей в победу своей страны над фашизмом.

С уважением Латыпова РГ

- Letters from War Mark Schultz

She walked to the mailbox
On that bright summers day
Found a letter from her son
In a war, far away
He spoke of the weather
And good friends that he'd made
Said, " I'd been thinking 'about dad
And the life that he had that's why, I'm here today"
And then in the end he said, "You are what I'm fighting for"
It was the first of his letters from war
She started writing
You're good and you're brave
What a father that you'll be someday
Make it home, make it safe
She wrote every night as she prayed
Late in December
A day, she'll not forget
Oh, her tears stained the paper
With every word that she read
It said, "I was up on a hill, I was out there alone
When the shots all rang out and bombs were exploding
That's when I saw him, he came back for me
And though he was captured a man set me free
And that man was your son, he asked me to write to you
I told him, I would, Oh, I swore"
It was the last of the letters from war
And she prayed, he was living, kept on believing
And wrote every night just to say
You are good and you're brave
What a father that you'll be someday
Make it home, make it safe
Still she kept writing each day
Then two years later
Autumn leaves, all around
A car pulled in the driveway
And she fell to the ground
And out stepped a captain

Where her boy used to stand
He said, "Mom, I'm following' orders
From all of your letters and I've come home again"
He ran into hold her, dropped all his bags on the floor
Holding' all of her letters from war.
Bring him home. Bring him home. Bring him home.

<http://www.songlyrics.com/mark-schultz/letters-from-war-lyrics/>

UNIT I. MEMORY WATCH



To the memory of all who have fallen in war.
At the going down of the sun,
And in the morning ...we will remember them

Участники войны в воспоминаниях детей,
родственников и внуков и односельчан и друзей,
соседей....

Participants in the war in the memories of children,
relatives and grandchildren and fellow villagers and friends,
neighbors....

Герой из далекой сибирской деревни Савина Мельников Алексей Иванович

Hero from a distant Siberian village Savina Alexey Melnikov

Герой из башкирской деревни Ахметшин Каюм Хабибрахманович

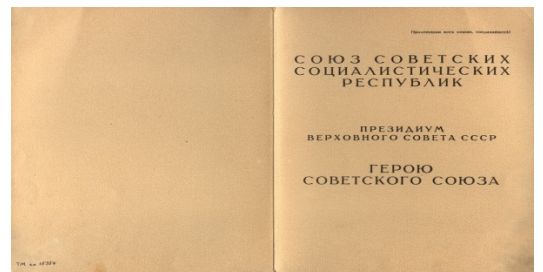
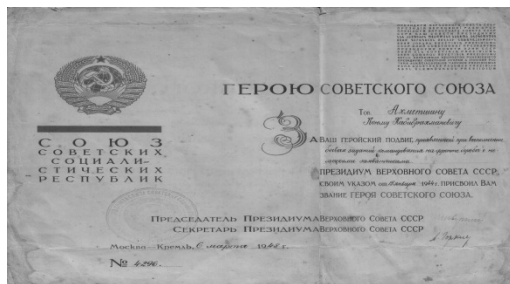
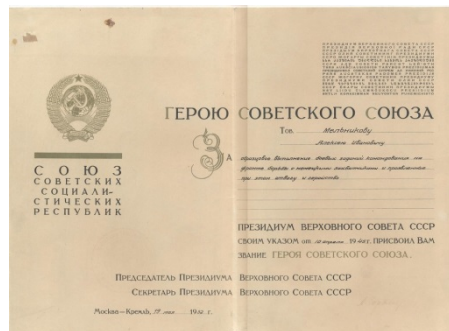
The hero of the Bashkir village Akhmetshin qayyum Habibrahmanova

Труженики деревень и городов в годы великой отечественной войны

Workers of villages and cities during the great Patriotic war

Дети в годы великой отечественной войны

Собаки в годы войны



**Существительные, образованные от прилагательных с
помощью суффиксов**

«-ity/ty» обозначают состояние, положение и качество.

Примеры

Admiral = адмирал + ty = admiralty = адмиралтейство;

Anxious = озабоченный+ty anxiety = беспокойство

Cruel= жестокий +ty = cruelty =жестокость

Safe= безопасный+ty= safety = безопасность, сохранность

Poor =бедный+ty=poverty бедность

Able= умелый +ty=ability = способность, ловкость, умение;

Active = активный+ty= activity= активность

Задания 1.1 -1.3

1.1. Прочитайте слова и обратите внимание на словообразование, определите, к какой части речи относится выделенное слово:

Uu [u:] blue, a glue, a rule, brutal [bru:tl]- to brutalize – brutality-
brutally

Uu [ʌ] but, bus, colour, courage ['kʌrɪdʒ]- to encourage - courageous -
courageously

Aa [ei] cake, demonstrate, to invade – an invader – invasive - invasion

Oo [u:] book, spoon, school, lose [lu:z]- a loser -lost

Qq [kw] square, a squirrel, to equalize – equality – equally-equal-
unequal

1.2. Правильно выберите слово, соответствующее предложению:

Глагол	Имя существительное	Имя прилагательное	Наречие	
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To brutalize	brutality	brutal	brutally	
To encourage	courage	courageous	courageously	
To invade	invasion	invasive	invasively	
To equal	equality	equal/unequal	equally	

To brutalize – brutality- brutal- brutally

1. It was ... of him to do that.
2. If I'm honest, I don't like her dress.
3. The fascist soldiers demonstrated towards the children during the war.
4. The war didn't ... the soviet soldiers.
5. It is some ... fact.

To encourage – courage- courageous - courageously

1. Suddenly he lost his
2. They don't forget to ... their children to read more.
3. She is a very ... woman.
4. Our soviet soldiers met the danger

To invade – an invader – invasive - invasion

1. The troops ... at drawn in 22 June.
2. It was heroic of our soldiers to oppose the
3. It was an ... war.
4. Both old and young people were ready to defend our country from fascist

To equalize – equality - equal/unequal – equally

1. It was so easy to ... the difference.
2. The teacher gives ... attention to everybody.
3. She told a lot about the ... of the pupils.
4. You have to divide it

1.3 Образуйте от слов однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста:

People were shocked by the animal ... of the German fascist soldiers.	brutal
My mother always ... me to be good at English.	courage
German our country many years ago.	invade

You know everything about the ... of men.	equal
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*II. Степени
сравнения имен
прилагательных*

Задания 2.1- 2.4

2.1 Сравните и определите разницу:

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
huge	huger	the hugest
equal	more equal	the most equal
courageous	more courageous	the most courageous
invasive	more invasive	the most invasive

2.2 Находим правильный перевод прилагательных

1.huge - huger- (самый огромный)

2.(одинаковый) - more equal- the most equal

3. courageous –(смелее)- the most courageous

4.invasive - more invasive- (самый агрессивный, захватнический)

a) the most invasive b) more courageous c) equal d)the hugest

2.3Находим правильный вариант

1.huge - ... - the hugest

2.equal - ...- the most equal

3.courageous – more courageous - ...

4.invasive - ... - the most invasive

huger more invasive the most courageous more equal

2.4 Заполните пропуски в предложениях, вставляя один из трех прилагательных:

huge - huger - the hugest

1. I saw some tiger under the tree. 2. The white tiger was ... than other tigers. 3. I don't think it is the ... animal in this forest.

courageous – more courageous – the most courageous

1. This man is very ... 2. But this soldier is ... than that man. 3. What he did was the...!

invasive – more invasive - the most invasive

1. You are ... 2. Her task was than his. 3. They had the ... attack then.

2.5 Выполняем задание

1. The last capture was .. than the capture many centuries ago. a) invasive b) more invasive c) the most invasive

2. She is the ... woman. a) courageous b) more courageous c) the most courageous

3. The mushroom was verya) huge b) huger c) the hugest

III.Видо-временные формы глагола

Задания 2.5 -2.9

2.5 Сравните и определите разницу:

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
The Soviet of the People's Commissars decide to organize a new army called the "Workers' and Peasants Red Army," based on the	The Soviet of the People's Commissars decided to organize a new army called the "Workers' and Peasants Red Army," based on the

following principles:	following principles:
1) The Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army is created from the most conscious and organized elements of the working classes.	1) The Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army was created from the most conscious and organized elements of the working classes.
2) Access to its ranks is open to all citizens of the Russian Republic not younger than 18 years.	2) Access to its ranks was open to all citizens of the Russian Republic not younger than 18 years.
The workers 'and peasants' Red Army is created on February 23, 1918.	The workers 'and peasants' Red Army was created on February 23, 1918.
Everyone who is ready to give his strength, his life to protect the conquered October Revolution, and the power of Soviets and socialism, enters the Red Army.	Everyone who was ready to give his strength, his life to protect the conquered October Revolution, and the power of Soviets and socialism, entered the Red Army.

2.6 Выучите:

will	would
can	could
sit	sat
say	said
think	thought

2.7 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Present Indefinite):

If you ... that school (to visit) you will see the old wooden desk. It ... a school desk(to be), at which Alexey sat when he was a school boy. It ...right in the corridor of the school(to be). Everyone ... stop near that desk one day (can) and ... about the man who died for the happiest

and free life of the other people, of his or her life (to think). And the pictures of the best pupils ... usually taken at that desk too(to be).

Many years ago the museum was founded by one of the teachers of that school. The pupils helped her with great enthusiasm then. Today Valentina Pavlovna Subareva, the founder of the local history school Museum in their excursions with pleasure ... the children about his life, about the war, about the other heroes too (to tell). Every time she to the visitors (to say): "Safe the country from the war."

In the museum you ... find so many different exciting things (can). In the center of the school Museum there ... a portrait of the hero (to be). A special place is given to his personal belongings.

2.8 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Past Indefinite):

If you ... that school (to visit) you will see the old wooden desk. It ... a school desk (to be), at which Alexey sat when he was a school boy. It ...right in the corridor of the school (to be). Everyone ... stop near that desk one day (can) and ... about the man who died for the happiest and free life of the other people, of his or her life (to think). And the pictures of the best pupils ... usually taken at that desk too(to be).

Many years ago the museum was founded by one of the teachers of that school. The pupils helped her with great enthusiasm then. Today Valentina Pavlovna Subareva, the founder of the local history school Museum in their excursions with pleasure ... the children about his life, about the war, about the other heroes too (to tell). Every time she to the visitors (to say): "Safe the country from the war."

In the museum you ... find so many different exciting things (can). In the center of the school Museum there ... a portrait of the hero (to be). A special place is given to his personal belongings.

2.9.Преобразуйте слова так, чтобы соответствовали и грамматически и лексически тексту:

On June 22, 1941, at 4 a.m., German troops attacked ... country, attacked ... borders, and bombed ... cities.	we*
The red Army.... met the enemy.	courage
But the forces were	equal
The enemy was	brutal
Our troops suffered huge	loose
All our people rose up to fight the German-fascist	invade

we* –our –ours -us

IV. ЧТЕНИЕ

Задания 3.1- 3.2

3.1. Прочитайте текст, обратите внимание на вопросительные предложения, определите их тип и ответьте на вопросы:

Chronicle of the Great Victory is a common memory that unites the past, the present and our future.

«We must open previously unknown events and facts of our military history; return the names of the country, the fate of its heroes, continuity.

We must do everything to make today's children, teenagers, young people, and all our citizens proud that they are the heirs, grandchildren,

and great — grandchildren of the winners. So that everyone understands that this is a part of our own life, » Vladimir Putin said.

And for many years the school starts a memorial watch in Ovsyannikov school in honor of the Hero of the Soviet Union Alexey Ivanovich Melnikov, a native of the village Savina Tobolsk district. In all classes there are lessons and hours of courage, telling about the life and heroism of soldiers who gave their lives for Victory, for a happy life, for the future of their country.

Alexey was born on October 14, 1918. He was the youngest in the family. When his father died of typhus, Alyosha was only four years old. Since an early age, he helped his mother in the household. He went to school, worked on a collective farm, and then got a job as a stoker on a steamer. Alexey always tried to protect small children, girls, and help women. He was responsible from childhood. He kindly communicated with fellow villagers, despite his early age, tried to help others. Alexey was distinguished with a great sense of humor, liked to have fun in his spare time from work, he was always welcome in the company.

Alexey was successful wherever it was necessary to do responsible and accurate work. And in the autumn of 1939, his life as a soldier began.

1. The school starts a memorial watch, don't it?
2. Are there in all classes the lessons and hours of courage?
3. Did Alexey always try to protect small children, girls, and help women?
4. When did his life as a soldier begin?

3.2 Определите предложения, которые соответствуют, не соответствуют или не сказано в тексте.(True. False. Not stated).

1. In all classes there are lessons and hours of courage.
2. Alexey was born in October 14, 1918.
3. **Since** an early age, he helped his mother in the household
4. He was not responsible from childhood.
5. He was always welcome in the company.

Unit II

Alexey from Ovsyannikovo

Копия
Все графы заполнить полностью

НАГРАДНОЙ ЛИСТ

1. Фамилия, имя и отчество М Е Л Ъ Н И К О В Алексей Иванович
2. Звание рядовой
3. Должность, часть ст. разведчик-наблюдатель
управления 4 дивизиона 98 Тяжелой гаубичной артиллерийской Ясской бригады
разрушения I Гв. артиллерийской Глуховской краснознаменной орд. Суворова и
Богдана Хмельницкого дивизии прорыва РГК.
- Представляется к присвоению звания - ГЕРОЙ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА.
4. Год рождения 1919г.
5. Национальность русский
6. Партийность б/п
7. Участие в гражданской войне, последующих боевых действиях по защите СССР и отечественной
с 4.1 по 6.10.1944г. - 2 Украинский фронт, с 26 ноября 1944г.
войне (где, когда) - I-й Украинский фронт
8. Имеет ли ранения и контузии в отечественной войне Легко ранен 26.1.45г. на р. Одер.
9. С какого времени в Красной Армии с 1939года сентября м-ца. Каким РВК призван
Тобольским РВК, Омской области.
10. Чем ранее награжден (за какие отличия) Не награждался.
11. Постоянный домашний адрес представляемого к награждению и адрес его семьи
Омская область, Тобольский р-н, Савинский с/с, дер. Савино.
Сестра - Мельникова Анна Ивановна.

I. Краткое, конкретное изложение личного боевого подвига или заслуг

Работая старшим разведчиком-наблюдателем всегда находится в передовом подвижном НП. Обнаружил 2 батареи противника, 2 НП.
Во время наступательных действий первым форсировал р. Одер вместе с передовым батальоном пехоты и корректировал огонь дивизиона.
При налете авиации был ранен, но продвигался вперед, не ушел с поля боя. В рукопашной схватке в дер. Клев заколол одного офицера и убил 3-х солдат противника. При выполнении боевого задания 3.02.45г. тяжело ранен.

Достоин присвоения звания "ГЕРОЙ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА".
п/п КОМАНДИР 98 ТГАЯВР
Подполковник - /ПУРИН/
5 февраля 1945 года.

Достоин присвоения звания "ГЕРОЙ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА"
п/п КОМАНДУЮЩИЙ АРТИЛЛЕРИЕЙ I УФ
Генерал-полковник - /ВАРЕНЦОВ/
21 марта 1945 г. Артиллерии

В е р н о: СТ. ОФИЦЕР ОТДЕЛА ПО НАГРАЖДЕНИЯМ
И УЧЕТУ НАГРАЖДЕННЫХ ГУК МО СССР
ПОДПОЛКОВНИК *Соколов*
СОКОЛОВ.

" 30 " апреля 1958 года.

Командир (начальник) _____ (подпись)

194 г.

1. СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Существительные, образованные от производных прилагательных. Тогда в конце слова можно увидеть два или три суффикса.

Foolish - глупый, безрассудный + ness = foolishness = глупость, безрассудство;

Sleep- sleepless- бессонный, бодрствующий + ness = sleeplessness = бессонница;

Thank –thankful - благодарный + ness = thankfulness = благодарность;

Use-useful = полезный, пригодный + ness = usefulness = пригодность;

Forget-forgetful = забывчивый + ness = forgetfulness = забывчивость;

Care – careful - careless = небрежный, неосторожный, легкомысленный +ness = carelessness = небрежность, неосторожность, легкомысленность;

Tact- tactful - tactless = бестактный, нетактичный + ness = tactlessness = бестактность; tactlessly

Hope- hopeful-hopeless = надеющийся, подающий надежды + ness = hopefulness = оптимизм, надежда; hopelessness = безнадежность, безысходность; hopefully

Act – active = активный, живой, энергичность + ness = activeness = активность, живость, энергичность; actively

Will - willing = готовый что-либо сделать, добровольный +ness = willingness = готовность, добровольность; willingly

same = одинаковый, однообразный +ness = sameness = одинаковость, сходство, однообразие;

one = единственный, единый, одинаковый + ness = oneness = единство, исключительность;

Задания 1.1 -1.3

1.1. Прочитайте слова и обратите внимание на словообразование, определите, к какой части речи относится выделенное слово:

Uu [u:] blue, a glue, a rule, brutal [bru:tl]- to brutalize – brutality- brutally

Uu [ʌ] but, bus, colour, courage ['kʌrɪdʒ]- to encourage - courageous - courageously

Aa [ei] cake, demonstrate, to invade – an invader – invasive - invasion

Oo [u:] book, spoon, school, lose [lu:z]- a loser -lost

Qq [kw] square, a squirrel, to equalize – equality – equally-equal- unequal

1.2. Правильно выберите слово, соответствующее предложению:

Глагол	Имя существительное	Имя прилагательное	Наречие	
To brutalize	brutality	brutal	brutally	
To encourage	courage	courageous	courageously	
To invade	invasion	invasive	invasively	
To equal	equality	equal/unequal	equally	

To brutalize – brutality- brutal- brutally

1. It was ... of him to do that. 2. If I'm honest, I don't like her dress. 3. The fascist soldiers demonstrated towards the children during the war. 4. The war didn't ... the soviet soldiers. 5. It is some ... fact.

To encourage – courage- courageous - courageously

1. Suddenly he lost his ... 2. They don't forget to ... their children to read more. 3. She is a very ... woman. 4. Our soviet soldiers met the danger ...

To invade – an invader – invasive - invasion

1. The troops ... at drawn in 22 June. 2. It was heroic of our soldiers to oppose the ... 3. It was an ... war. 4. Both old and young people were ready to defend our country from fascist ...

To equalize – equality - equal/unequal – equally

1. It was so easy to ... the difference. 2. The teacher gives ... attention to everybody. 3. She told a lot about the ... of the pupils. 4. You have to divide it ...

1.3 Образуйте от слов однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста:

People were shocked by the animal ... of the German fascist soldiers.	brutal
My mother always ... me to be good at English.	courage
German our country many years ago.	invade
You know everything about the ... of men.	equal

*II. Степени
сравнения имен
прилагательных*

Задания 2.1- 2.4

2.1 Сравните и определите разницу:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная степень
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степень	степень	
huge	huger	the hugest
equal	more equal	the most equal
courageous	more courageous	the most courageous
invasive	more invasive	the most invasive

2.2 Находим правильный перевод прилагательных

1.huge - huger- (самый огромный)

2.(одинаковый) - more equal- the most equal

3. courageous –(смелее)- the most courageous

4.invasive - more invasive- (самый агрессивный, захватнический)

a) the most invasive b) more courageous c) equal d)the hugest

2.3Находим правильный вариант

1.huge - ... - the hugest

2.equal - ...- the most equal

3.courageous – more courageous - ...

4.invasive - ... - the most invasive

huger
more invasive
the most courageous
more equal

2.4 Заполните пропуски в предложениях, вставляя один из трех прилагательных:

huge - huger - the hugest

1. I saw some tiger under the tree. 2. The white tiger was ... than other tigers. 3. I don't think it is the ... animal in this forest.

courageous – more courageous – the most courageous

1. This man is very ... 2. But this soldier is ... than that man. 3. What he did was the...!

invasive – more invasive - the most invasive

1. You are ... 2. Her task was than his. 3. They had the ... attack then.

2.5 Выполните задание

1. The last capture was .. than the capture many centuries ago. a) invasive b) more invasive c) the most invasive
2. She is the ... woman. a) courageous b) more courageous c) the most courageous
3. The mushroom was very ... a) huge b) huger c) the hugest

III. Видо-временные формы глагола

Задания 2.5 -2.9

2.5 Сравните и определите разницу:

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
The Soviet of the People Commissars decide to organize a new army called the "Workers' and Peasants Red Army," based on the following principles:	The Soviet of the People Commissars decided to organize a new army called the "Workers' and Peasants Red Army," based on the following principles:
1) The Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army is created from the most conscious and organized elements of the working classes.	1) The Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army was created from the most conscious and organized elements of the working classes.
2) Access to its ranks is open to all citizens of the Russian Republic not younger than 18 years.	2) Access to its ranks was open to all citizens of the Russian Republic not younger than 18 years.
The workers 'and peasants' Red Army is created on February 23, 1918.	The workers 'and peasants' Red Army was created on February 23, 1918.

Everyone who is ready to give his strength, his life to protect the conquered October Revolution, and the power of Soviets and socialism, enters the Red Army.	Everyone who was ready to give his strength, his life to protect the conquered October Revolution, and the power of Soviets and socialism, entered the Red Army.
--	--

2.6 Выучите:

will	would
can	could
sit	sat
say	said
think	thought

2.7 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Present Indefinite):

Everyone(to work) during the war. Both adults and children(work). The children(to take) the cattle to water and(to feed) them. In the fall, while studying, children still(to continue) working, being at school in the mornings at the first call they ... (to leave) to work. Most of the children ...(to work) in the fields: digging potatoes, picking rye spikelets, they ...(to help) in the farm gardens.

As soon as the bread(to be) removed, it ...(to snow). The children(to go) to the forest. They ...(to help) the adults in the forest,. The(to cut) off the branches. The children and their adults(to bring) the wood together. The children ...(to need) to help their mothers. It ...(to be) difficult years.

But the children ... (to understand) they ...(to be able) to make haste the day of victory.

2.8 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Past Indefinite):

Everyone(to work) during the war. Both adults and children(work). The children(to take) the cattle to water and(to feed) them. In the fall, while studying, children still(to continue) working, being at school in the mornings at the first call they ... (to leave) to work. Most of the children ...(to work) in the fields: digging potatoes, picking rye spikelets, they ...(to help) in the farm gardens.

As soon as the bread(to be) removed, it ...(to snow). The children(to go) to the forest. They ...(to help) the adults in the forest,. The(to cut) off the branches. The children and their adults(to bring) the wood together. The children ...(to need) to help their mothers. It ...(to be) difficult years.

But the children ... (to understand) they ...(to be able) to make haste the day of victory.

2.9.Преобразуйте слова так, чтобы соответствовали и грамматически и лексически тексту:

On June 22, 1941, at 4 a.m., German troops attacked ... country, attacked ... borders, and bombed ... cities.	we*
The red Army.... met the enemy.	courage
But the forces were	equal
The enemy was	brutal
Our troops suffered huge	loose
All our people rose up to fight the German-fascist	invade

we* –our –ours -us

IV. ЧТЕНИЕ

Задания 3.1- 3.2

3.1. Прочитайте текст, обратите внимание на вопросительные предложения, определите их тип и ответьте на вопросы

Alexey Melnikov was called up to serve in the workers 'and peasants'

Red Army. Since January 1944 he fought against the fascists together with the other soldiers on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. He didn't he changed and didn't harden. He was very responsible. He was proud to protect his Motherland. Alexey was friendly with the other soldiers and industrious.

A year later, in January 1945, Red Army soldier Alexey Melnikov was appointed as a senior scout-observer (старший разведчик-наблюдатель) of the 98th heavy howitzer artillery brigade of the 1st guards artillery division on the 1st Ukrainian front.

A year later, in January 1945 Alexey took part together with his division in the fierce battles for the liberation of Poland.

in January 25, 1945, Melnikov was one of the first to cross the Oder in the area of Scinava. He corrected the fire of one of the brigade's divisions on German troops.

His responsibility and his courage helped the division to cross the river. It helped to the successful capture of the West Bank of the river.

In hand-to-hand combat, he personally destroyed four German soldiers. In those battles, he was wounded, but continued to fight until he was wounded again but this time severely. He died of his injuries in a hospital in February 6, 1945.

Alexey Melnikov was buried in the Polish city Żmigród.



Alexey Melnikov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. He was also awarded the order of Lenin..

One of the streets of Tobolsk is named after Alexey Melnikov, a simple village boy who became a hero at the age of 27. An exhibition in the local history Museum of the Ovsyannikov school is dedicated to his short heroic life.

1. When did he fight against the German fascists?
2. Was Alexey proud to protect his Motherland?
3. Did Alexey take part in the battles for the liberation of Poland?
4. One of the streets of Tobolsk is named after Alexey Melnikov, isn't it?

3.2 Определите предложения, которые соответствуют, не соответствуют или не сказано в тексте.(True. False. Not stated).

1. He was proud to protect his Motherland.
2. Alexey wasn't friendly with the other soldiers and industrious.
3. Soldier Alexey Melnikov was appointed as a senior scout-observer.
4. He shot very well.
5. One of the cities is named after Alexey Melnikov

Unit III Bottles

I. ЛЕКСИКА

1.1. Прочитайте слова и обратите внимание на словообразование, определите, к какой части речи относится выделенное слово:

Сс [k] a clock, a cock, to close – close – closeness - closely

Оu[au] a blouse, our, loud – loudly – loudness

Х x[ks] an exercise, to excite – an excitement – exciting - excitingly

У y [i] a boy, a toy, to empty – empty - emptiness

1.2. Правильно выберите слово, соответствующее предложению:

Глагол	Имя существительное	Имя прилагательное	Наречие	
to close	closeness	close	closely	
	loudness	loud	loudly	
to empty	emptiness	empty		
to excite	excitement	exciting	excitingly	

To close – closeness – close – closer

1. ... reading can help you to find your mistakes. 2. The cinema is ... than the theatre. 3. Can you ... the window, please? 4. I get tired from the ... of the room.

To empty – emptiness – empty

1. He will collect ten bottles. 2. ... can shock me very much. 3. The boys ... excitingly the bottles and carry them to the garden.

To excite – excitement – exciting – excitingly

1. This news ... me. 2. The story is very 3. He cries out in ...

Loudness – loud – loudly

1. The boy can sing 2. They have to change the ... of the music. 3. Usually she hears some ... music.

1.3 Образуйте от слов однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста:

She is looking ... at the picture.	close
The girls sing their songs	loud
The film is very.	excite
We feel	empty

II. ГРАММАТИКА

2.1 Сравните и определите разницу:

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
loud	louder	the loudest
close	closer	the closest
empty	emptier	the emptiest
happy	happier	the happiest

2.2 Находим правильный вариант

Loud - - the loudest

Close - - the closest

Empty – emptier – the

Happy - happier - the ...

louder
emptiest
closer
happiest

2.3 Заполните пропуски в предложениях, вставляя один из трех:

Close – closer – the closest - closely

1. The booming is getting ... to my house. 2. This café is ... than that one. 3. It is the ... cinema.

Loud – louder – the loudest

1. Her voice is very 2. She reads ... than my sister. 3. This is the music I have ever heard.

Empty-emptier – the emptiest

1. The room is 2. The bus is ... than that one. 3. This is the ... beach.

Happy-happier – the happiest

1. He is a boy. 2. He is than the other students. 3. The child has a family. 4. He is a really ... child.

2.4 Выполняем задание

1. That village is .. than that one a) close b) closer c) the closest

2. She is the ... friend. a) close b) closer c) the closest

3. The head of the doll is very a) empty b) emptier c) the emptiest

2.5 Сравните и определите разницу:

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Children play hide and seek.	Children played hide and seek.
Children of war play the games too.	Children of war played the games.
They make the toys themselves.	They made the toys themselves.
He rides the bicycle.	He rode the bicycle yesterday.

2.6 Выучите:

to make	made
to give	gave
to ride	rode
to write	wrote
to be	was/were

2.7 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Present Indefinite):

1) I ... in the village. (to live) 2) There ... no toys to buy. (to be) 3) I and my friends ... the toys ourselves. (to make) 4) We ... papers, wrappers and different rags, wood to make the toys. (to use) 5) The girls ... the dolls. (to make) 6) They ... the dolls using white canvas. (to sew) 7) They ... the doll's head with sawdust. (to stuff) 8) They ... the doll's face with the chemical pencils. (to paint) 9) The hair ... made from the yellow tow. (to be)

2.8 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Past Indefinite):

1) I ... in the village. (to live) 2) There ... no toys to buy. (to be) 3) I and my friends ... the toys ourselves. (to make) 4) We ... papers, wrappers and different rags, wood to make the toys. (to use) 5) The girls ... the dolls. (to make) 6) They ... the dolls using white canvas. (to sew) 7) They ... the doll's head with sawdust. (to stuff) 8) They ... the doll's face with the chemical pencils. (to paint) 9) The hair ... made from the yellow tow. (to be)

2.9 Преобразуйте слова так, чтобы соответствовали и грамматически и лексически тексту:

Children of different ages helped ... parents.	they*
But they ... games too.	play
... played hide and seek and tag.	child
Their favorite game ... playing lapta.	to be
The boys played football ...	excite
They climbed the sheds with the ... pleasure.	great
Father of one ... made a bicycle.	boy
Other boys and girls ... that bicycle.	ride

III. ЧТЕНИЕ

3.1. Прочитайте текст, обратите внимание на вопросительные предложения, определите их тип и ответьте на вопросы:

It was in 1941. It was in autumn. Somewhere the war was booming. But every day the booming was getting closer to my

house. The dull peals were heard not only during the day but at night.

My two brothers went to school. They were the schoolchildren. One day my elder brother Zhorik by name came home earlier than the other days. He was a pupil of the fourth grade. Then my next brother quickly entered the room. They were very excited and happy.

Zhorik said loudly: "Hurray! The school is over. Today our director and a military commander have entered our classroom. The commander has told that the front needs our help. Every pupil should try to collect 10 empty bottles and bring them to the draft board."

Then my brothers were going to collect the bottles. They were emptying their schoolbags excitedly. I was crying: I will go with you! I want to gather the bottles too! I want to help our army too! I know where to look for the bottles."

But my brothers didn't listen to me. They said: "Stay at home. This is a task for the grown-ups and the schoolchildren. And you're still a small one."

They left the house without me to look for the bottles.

I was hurt to tears. "Aren't I small? I'm almost as old as the fingers on one hand," thought I.

I ran to my friend. Vovka was my best friend. We decided to go to the shed nearby and to examine it.. We remembered there was a basement under the shed. One day we saw there some bottles. We hurried there and we were happy to find the empty bottles. We loaded our bag with those empty bottles, grabbed it with our little hands on both sides and dragged it to the military commissariat.

There was already a queue. A lot of women and children were queuing there in front of the military commissariat. Two soldiers were taking the bottles and putting them into the box.

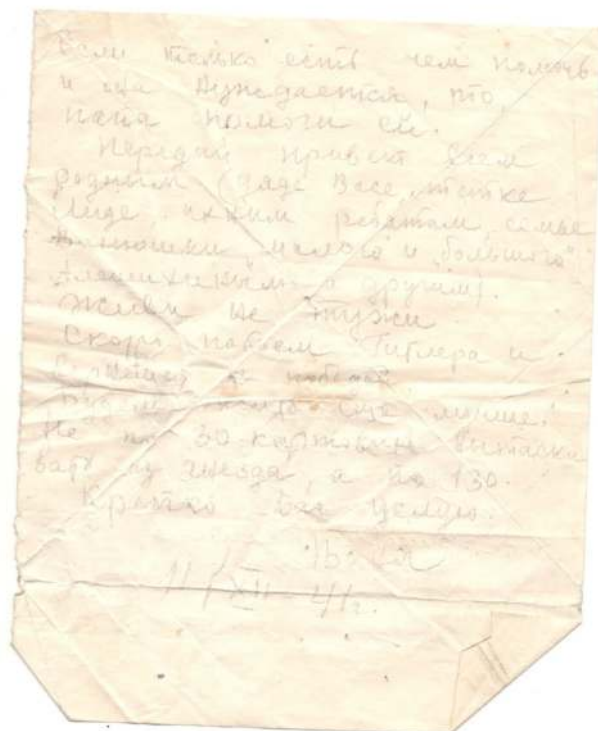
When we came up to the soldiers, one of them exclaimed: "Well, hold on, Fritz, if such young boys help us!"

Vovka and I were simply bursting with pride.

1. Somewhere the war was booming, wasn't it? But every day the booming was getting closer to my house, wasn't it?
2. The boy's brothers went to school, didn't they? But one day they came home earlier than the other days, didn't they?
3. Why were they so exciting and happy? Why were they in a hurry?
4. Why didn't they let their brother go with them?
5. Where did their younger brother go?
6. Who helped him to collect the bottles?
7. Why were the boys happy?

3.2. Определите предложения, которые соответствуют, не соответствуют или не сказано в тексте. (True. False. Not stated).

1. It was in autumn in 1941.
2. The dull peals were heard everywhere.
3. My brothers were very sad and unhappy.
4. My brothers left the house without me to look for the bottles.
5. Nobody brought the bottles.



If there's something you can do, do it! Dad, help her, please. Say Hello to the family, neighbors, everyone. Live and do not grieve. Soon we will beat Hitler and come back with the Victory. Our life will be even better. Not only 30 potatoes we will dig out, but 130.

Kiss them all,

Vanya 11/ XII – 1941

UNIT IV. BAG OF OATMEAL

I. ЛЕКСИКА

1.1. Прочитайте слова и обратите внимание на словообразование, определите, к какой части речи относится выделенное слово:

Aw [ɔ:] water, saw, was, awe- awesome – awful-awfully

Uu [ʌ] under, a bucket, to hurry, muddy, a lump, to fun- fun-funny

Oo [əʊ] oatmeal, to olden – an old/oldster – old

Ea [e] ready, read, heavy – heaviness – heavily

1.2. Правильно выберите слово, соответствующее предложению:

Глагол	Имя существительное	Имя прилагательное	Наречие	
to awe	an awe	awful	awfully	
to fun	fun	funny		
to olden	an old/oldster	old /oldish		
	heaviness	heavy	heavily	
to simplify	simplicity	simple	simply	
to familiarize	familiarity	familiar/unfamiliar	familiarly	

To awe - an awe – awful –awfully

1. His parents ... him into swimming. 2. The child stands in ... of a dog. 3. The film is 4. The team plays

To fun- fun- funny

1. Children like to 2. She is so 3. We have a lot of ... there.

Olden – an old/ oldster – old

1. People didn't travel a lot in ... years. 2. The pot is very 3. That man is an

Heavy – heaviness- heavily

1. rain holds us at home. 2. I feel some in my head. 3. He is punished

To simplify – simplicity – simple – simply

1. He eats some ... food. 2. They live 3. I like the of the instruction. 4. This gadget will our life.

1.3 Образуйте от слов однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста:

I am afraid of an story.	awe
That monkey is so	fun
He is an	old
Our supper passes	heavy
The man is dressed	simple

II. ГРАММАТИКА

2.1 Сравните и определите разницу:

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
old	elder	the eldest
old	older	the oldest
funny	funnier	the funniest
awful	more awful	the most awful
heavy	heavier	the heaviest
simple	simpler	the simplest

2.2 Находим правильный вариант

awful – more ... – the most awful
fun - funnier – the
old – - the oldest
simple - ... - the simplest

funniest
older
awful
simpler

2.3 Заполните пропуски в предложениях, вставляя один из трех:

Old – older – the oldest

1. That house is ... than this house. 2. Her dress is really 3. This is the ... village.

Old – elder – the eldest

1. This soldier is 2. But that soldier is ... than others. He is the ... in our family.

Funny – funnier – the funniest

1. Our dog is 2. You can find the story there. 3. She is the girl.

Awful – more awful – the most awful

1. The wind is 2. It is the day today. 3. The rain is ... than the wind.

Heavy – heavier – the heaviest

1. The bag is really 2. That bag is than this gun.

2.4 Выполняем задание

1. His jacket is ... than his friend's one. a) simple b) simpler c) the simplest
 2. She is the ... girl. a) funny b) funnier c) the funniest
 3. The rain is verya) heavy b) heavier c) the heaviest
 4. His voice is a) awful b) more awful c) the most awful
-

2.5 Сравните и определите разницу:

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
It often rains in autumn.	It often rained last autumn.
He can see a green bag.	He could see a green bag.
The roads are muddy.	The roads were muddy then.
The cook makes only some soup.	The cook made only some soup.

2.6 Выучите:

to do	did
to put	put

to begin	began
can	could

2.7 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Present Indefinite):

It... a war (to be). But people everything to celebrate New Year holiday (to do). People ... the green Fir Tree in their houses, clubs (to put).

Grown-ups and children ... toys themselves (to make). Making the toys and the decoration of the new tree ... peaceful life and gave strength and hope of a speedy victory (to remind). Theyit with the homemade toys made of paper, cotton wool, wood (to decorate). There ... no electric lights, so candles ... used instead.(to be)

2.8 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Past Indefinite):

It... a war (to be). But people everything to celebrate New Year holiday (to do). People ... the green Fir Tree in their houses, clubs (to put).

Grown-ups and children ... toys themselves (to make). Making the toys and the decoration of the new tree ... peaceful life and gave strength and hope of a speedy victory (to remind). Theyit with the homemade toys made of paper, cotton wool, wood (to decorate). There ... no electric lights, so candles ... used instead.(to be)

2.9 Преобразуйте слова так, чтобы соответствовали и грамматически и лексически тексту:

It was an ... war.	awe
But boys and girls made different toys from	thing
The boys made ... guns and pistols from the boards.	they
They made balls from the ... rags.	old
In summer they made huts to play their games in	they
... made donkeys, goats, and cows from straw.	a child
The girls had the ... dolls.	funny
Dolls were sewn from ragged rags, stuffed with straw, ... face with coals.	paint
They loved to play with dishes.	break

III. ЧТЕНИЕ

3.1. Прочитайте текст, обратите внимание на вопросительные предложения, определите их тип и ответьте на вопросы:

It was in autumn. It often rained heavily. The ground was soaked with water, the roads were muddy. The delivery of food was very bad. In the soldiers ' kitchen the cook made only some soup with breadcrumbs every day. He put the crumbs into the hot water and seasoned with salt.

On such hungry days soldier Lukashuk found a bag of oatmeal. A lump of damp sand had collapsed, and he could see a green bag in the hole. The soldier pulled the bag out and opened it. The bag was full of oatmeal.

What a find! The soldiers were happy. Someone ran with a bucket for water, others began to look for firewood, and many soldiers had already prepared spoons.

But suddenly some unfamiliar soldier jumped into the trench. He

was thin and red-haired. Eyebrows over blue eyes were red too. Overcoat was worn out, short.

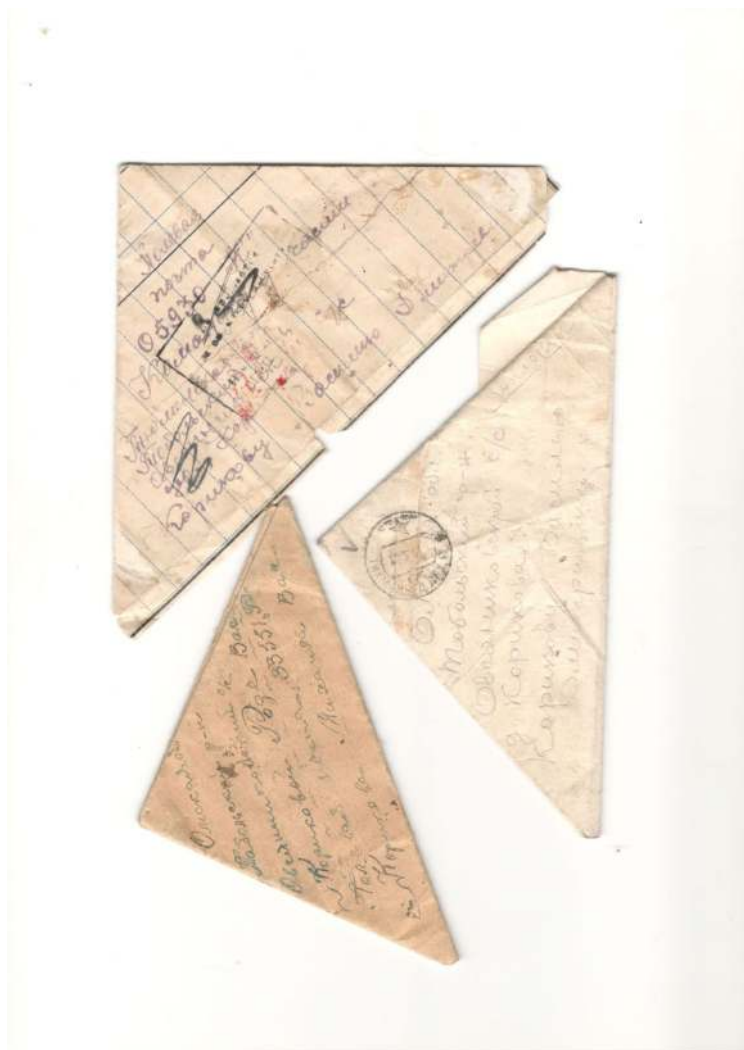
“ Hey, guys! Come on!” he shouted in a hoarse, cold voice. «Give me the bag back! Do not take if you have not put.”

He simply stunned everyone with his appearance, and the bag was given to him back at once.

1. The ground was soaked with water, wasn't it? The roads were muddy, weren't they? The delivery of food was very bad, wasn't it?
2. What did Lukashuk find? Where did Lukashuk find the bag? What did he find in the bag? Were the soldiers happy to find that bag? What did the soldiers decide to do with the oat?
4. Who came suddenly? Who took away the bag with the oatmeal?

3.2 Определите предложения, которые соответствуют, не соответствуют или не сказано в тексте.(True. False. Not stated).

1. It often rained heavily.
2. On such hungry days soldier Lukashuk found two bags of oatmeal.
3. This soldier took away the bag with the oatmeal.
4. Some unfamiliar soldier took the bag back.
5. That unfamiliar soldier ate the porridge himself.



24/III-46г. Привет из

Лигница.

Большое спасибо, что вы меня не забываете в далекой Германии. Вы мне написали мои братьовья погибли. Они погибли за родину, отечество. Я часто вспоминаю, как жили, как росли. Они остались в сырой чужой стороне. И я готов умереть за родину, за отца Сталина.

Полевая почта 33551,,Р"

от Корикова Михаила Васильевича

Thank you so much for not forgetting me. You wrote me, that my brothers are dead. They died protecting our Motherland. I often remember how we lived, how we grew up. They are left in a damp foreign land. And I am ready to die for the Motherland, for our father Stalin.

1.1. Прочитайте слова и обратите внимание на словообразование, определите, к какой части речи относится выделенное слово:

li[ai] light, night, to brighten - brightness - bright - brightly

Ci[] social, consciousness – conscious- consciously

Cc[k] a cat, a cup, to cool – cool – coolness - coolly

Ee[e] a trench, a chest, to remember – remembrance - remembrancer

1.2. Правильно выберите слово, соответствующее предложению:

Глагол	Имя существительное	Имя прилагательное	Наречие	
	consciousness	conscious	consciously	
to brighten	brightness	bright	brightly	
to cool	coolness	cool	coolly	
to remember	remembrance			

Consciousness – conscious- consciously

1. She suddenly lost her 2. I became of cold. 3. My friend ... didn't invite me.

To cool – cool – coolness - coolly

1. She decided ... her tea. 2. ...of the morning was unpleasant for her. 3. The boys met each other

To brighten - brightness - bright - brightly

1. These flowers the room. 2. The ... of the sky make us happier. 3. Her dress was very... . 4. She smiled

To remember – remembrance - remembrancer

1. He has taken that book of 2. They everything. 3. It is a ... about summer days spent together.

1.3 Образуйте от слов однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста:

Give him	remember
The sun's rays shined in the room	bright
She looked at them ...	cool
She has recovered ...	conscious
His about his childhood was sad.	remember

II. ГРАММАТИКА

2.1 Сравните и определите разницу:

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
early	earlier	the earliest
dark	darker	the darkest

heavy	heavier	the heaviest
thin	thinner	the thinnest

2.2 Находим правильный вариант

dark - the darkest

early - - the earliest

heavy – heavier – the

thin - thinner - the ...

heaviest
earlier
darker
thinnest

2.3 Заполните пропуски в предложениях, вставляя один из трех:

Dark-darker – the darkest

1. It is getting ... outside. 2. This is the ... place here. 3. The colour of his car is

Early- earlier –the earliest

1. He is an ... guest. 2. You can come 3. The bus is at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Heavy – heavier – the heaviest

1. Their bags are very 2. Her box is ... than my box. 3. This is the ... bench.

Thin - thinner - the thinnest

1. The cover of the book is 2. The cover of the book is
.than the cover of the notebook. 3. The ice on the river is here.

2.4 Выполняем задание

1. That room is .. than this one. a) dark b)darker c) the darkest

2. She is the ... bird. a) early b) earlier c) the earliest

3. The dog was verya) heavy – heavier – the heaviest

4. The woman was ... than her daughter. a) thin - thinner - the thinnest

2.5 Сравните и определите разницу:

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
It is still dark.	It was still dark.
The sky begins to brighten.	The sky began to brighten.
He sees a medical orderly.	He saw a medical orderly.
He cannot do it.	He could not do it.
He remembers where he has seen him.	He remembered where he had seen him.

2.6 Выучите:

to light	lit
to take	took
to hear	heard
to fall	fell
to see	saw

2.7 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Present Indefinite):

Someday, the soldiers ...(to be) let go to the city, and visit the children in the preschool underground garden. The soldiers ...(can) celebrate New Year eve together with the children near the Christmas tree.

In the centre of the room ...(to be) put a pine tree. It ...(to be) slender, fluffy. It ...(to be) decorated with the balls, garlands, colorful lanterns. It ...(to be) a pine tree, not a fur tree.

In those latitudes ...(to grow) only pine trees. In order to get a pine tree the soldiers ...(to have) to get to the rear of the Nazis. But also in Sevastopol Christmas trees ...(to have) been lit for the children.

2.8 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Past Indefinite):

The next day, the soldiers ...(to be) let go to the city, and visit the children in the preschool underground garden. The soldiers ...(can) celebrate New Year eve together with the children near the Christmas tree.

In the centre of the room ...(to be) put a pine tree. It ...(to be) slender, fluffy. It ...(to be) decorated with the balls, garlands, colorful lanterns. It ...(to be) a pine tree, not a fur tree.

In those latitudes ...(to grow) only pine trees. In order to get a pine tree the soldiers ...(to have) had to get to the rear of the Nazis.

But also in Sevastopol Christmas trees ...(to have) been lit in that difficult year for children.

2.9 Преобразуйте слова так, чтобы соответствовали и грамматически и лексически тексту:

The children liked to listen to their	remember
Yesterday the rooms very brightly.	light
It is decorated with the balls, garlands,.... lanterns.	color
They can celebrate New Year eve together	child

with ..	
It was the year.	difficult
But it was the year of	I*

I – my- mine- me

III. ЧТЕНИЕ

3.1. Прочитайте текст, обратите внимание на вопросительные предложения, определите их тип и ответьте на вопросы:

Lukashuk and his comrades were preparing for the attack in the early autumn day. It was still dark when the weapons opened the fire. The sky began to brighten and the planes droned loudly. The bombs fell down. Then heavy tanks rumbled. Lukashuk and his comrades ran and fired.

Lukashuk wanted to throw a grenade into the German trench, but he could not do it: the bullet hit him into his chest, he fell down.

When Lukashuk regained consciousness, he saw a medical orderly. He wanted to remember where he had seen this red-haired and thin orderly.

"Hold on, brother!" he heard the orderly's words. Lying on a stretcher, Lukashuk saw three dogs. Those dogs were tied to the sledges. They lay in the snow. Their muzzles were covered with frost, and their eyes were half-closed.

An orderly came up to the dogs. He brought a helmet full of oatmeal. It was steaming. The orderly stuck his helmet into the

snow to cool the oatmeal. And Lukashuk remembered where he had seen him. It was he who had jumped into the trench and taken the sack of oatmeal away. Lukashuk understood that oatmeal was for the dogs.

The orderly smiled, and patted the nearest dog: "They ate the oatmeal. But they got you on time."

1. Lukashuk and his comrades were preparing for the attack in the early autumn day, weren't they?
2. Were the soldiers and Lukashuk frightened? What happened then with Lukashuk?
3. What did he remember when he regained consciousness about?
4. Did the soldiers take care about the dogs?
5. Could the dogs help the soldiers during the war?

3.2 Определите предложения, которые соответствуют, не соответствуют или не сказано в тексте.(True. False. Not stated).

1. The soldiers comrades were preparing for the attack in the late autumn day, weren't they?
2. Lukashuk could throw a grenade into the German trench.
3. When Lukashuk regained consciousness, he saw his friends.
4. An orderly was very sad.
5. That oatmeal was for the dogs.

UNIT VII. Just an ordinary boy

I. ЛЕКСИКА

1.1. Прочитайте слова и обратите внимание на словообразование, определите, к какой части речи относится выделенное слово:

li[i] his, different, difficult-difficulty

Oo [ɒ] a doll, a pot, modest – modesty - modestly

Uu [ju] to use, music, new, popular – popularity - popularly

Y y [aɪ] a fly, a sky, to rely- reliance - reliable

1.2. Правильно выберите слово, соответствующее предложению:

Глагол	Имя существительное	Имя прилагательное	Наречие	
to rely	reliance	reliable	reliably	
	difficulty	difficult		
	modesty	modest	modestly	
	popularity	popular		

To rely- reliance - reliable

1. It means the man who bears this name would be2. He looked at him 3. I was shocked by his

Difficult – difficulty

1. Father helped them in situations. 2. He give them education despite any 3. It was ... to live.

Modest – modesty - modestly

1. Pearls in olden times were a symbol of 2. She smiled 3. I think she is one of the ... girls.

Popular – popularity - popularly

1. The name Marzia has become very among all peoples. 2. Her ... was becoming wider and wider. 3. They could ... explain everything.

1.3 Образуйте от слов однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста:

The of the name was known.	popular
The girl was distinguished by her	modest
Kayum was very	rely
Father gave them education despite any	difficult

II. ГРАММАТИКА

2.1 Сравните и определите разницу

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
hardworking	more hardworking	the most hardworking
proud	prouder	the proudest

sociable	more sociable	the most sociable
young	younger	the youngest

2.2 Находим правильный вариант

hardworking – more hardworking -

Sociable - ... - the most sociable

Proud - ... - the proudest

Young – younger -

the most
hardworking
the youngest
prouder
more sociable

2.3 Заполните пропуски в предложениях, вставляя один из трех:

Hardworking – more hardworking – the most hardworking

1. My friend is 2. His father is ... than him. 3. That pupil is one of the pupils.

Sociable - more sociable - the most sociable

1. She is very 2. I have never met the man who is ... than others. 3. They think he is the ... man in the office.

Proud - prouder - the proudest

1. we are so 2. The family is ... than somebody else. 3. I am the ... one today.

Young – younger – the youngest

1. They are so 2. I think they are ... than their classmates. 3. He is the ... soldier here.

2.4 Выполняем задание

1. The man is a) hardworking b) more hardworking c) the most hardworking

2. She is one of the ... women. a) sociable b) more sociable c) the most sociable
3. The boy was very ... a) proud b) prouder c) the proudest
4. She is ... in our family. a) young b) younger c) the youngest
-

2.5 Сравните и определите разницу

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
He comes home and helps his family.	He came home and helped his family.
Kayum differs from his comrades.	Kayum differed from his comrades.
He likes to swim in an icy river.	He liked to swim in an icy river.
He knows the habits of the animals.	He knew the habits of the animals.

2.6 Выучите

to meet	met
to mean	meant
to come	came
to give	gave
To bear	bore
to find	found

1. Заполните пропуски, используя правильно видо - временную форму глагола (Present Indefinite):

Kayum ...(to be) the first child in a young family. Father .. (to be) very proud. His mother ..(to be) very happy. They ..(to give) him the name Kayum. It .. (to be) an Arabic name. It ... (to mean) "very good, the very first. " It ... (to mean) the man who ...(to bear) this name ...(will) be eternal, reliable.

Fathers' name ...(to be) Habibrahman. He ...(to be) a sociable man. He ...(to make) friends with his neighbors and ...(to help) them in difficult situations. He ...(to be) very hardworking and always (to achieve) his goals. He ...(to want) his children to be educated despite any difficulties.. All his children ...(to be) educated. Father ...(to teach) his children to respect other people and their work.

2. Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Past Indefinite):

In July 7, 1909 ...(to be) born a boy. Kayum ...(to be) the first child in a young family. Father .. (to be) very proud. His mother ..(to be) very happy. They ..(to give) him the name Kayum. It .. (to be) an Arabic name. It ... (to mean) "very good, the very first. " It ... (to mean) the man who ...(to bear) this name ...(will) be eternal, reliable.

Fathers' name ...(to be) Habibrahman. He ...(to be) a sociable man. He ...(to make) friends with his neighbors and ...(to help) them in difficult situations. He ...(to be) very hardworking and always (to achieve) his goals. He ...(to want) his children to be educated despite any difficulties.. All his children ...(to be) educated. Father ...(to teach) his children to respect other people and their work.

3. Преобразуйте слова так, чтобы соответствовали и грамматически и лексически тексту:

He had no ... with Mathematics.	difficult
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He was so	rely
The years have brought great changes in the ... of these youths.	life
He wolves many years ago.	hunt

III. ЧТЕНИЕ

3.1. Прочитайте текст, обратите внимание на вопросительные предложения, определите их тип и ответьте на вопросы:

There were born 9 children in the Akhmetshin's family.
 There were born three sons and six daughters in the family.
 Kayum was the eldest son in the family.

"In Kara-Kusyuk, Kayum was one of the smart, sharp, disciplined children. Both adults and children loved him. In summer Kayum with his friends liked to fish and bathe in an icy mountain river.

A school he was one of the best pupils. He was good at school subjects. He differed from the others with his willingness to help others.

Since childhood Kayum loved nature, knew the habits of the animals. He liked to stay in the forest or the steppe, lying in the grass Kayum could watch the cranes or the black eagles flying in the height for hours. He and his father often hunted wolves, foxes, hares together.

His sisters told that their brother Kayum was handsome, slender and strong. He was a man of few words. He liked to listen to the songs his mother sang. Kayum respected his sisters and always helped them. It was one of the happiest, friendliest families.

But in 22 June, 1941 was the war announced. Fascist Germany attacked the country. The Great Patriotic War began. The Great Patriotic war for the honor and independence of our country began. Soviet people wanted to protect their country, their families, and their land.

In December 1941 Kayum was called to serve in the Red Army. He was very proud he could defend his motherland, his family. He was one of the bravest soldiers. He did everything to help his comrades and to crush the enemy.

Akhmetshin K. H. died the death of the brave in the battle in November 10, 1943.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union to Kayum Khabibrakhmanovich Akhmetshin was awarded posthumously on January 15, 1944.

1. Why did the sisters love Kayum?
2. Why did the classmates respect him?
3. Did Kayum think to become a hero?
4. What do you think about his family?

3.2 Определите предложения, которые соответствуют, не соответствуют или не сказано в тексте.(True. False. Not stated).

1. There were born 7 children in the Akhmetshin's family.
2. Kayum wasn't one of the smart, sharp, disciplined children.
3. He always troubled his parents.
4. He was good at school subjects and the teachers respected him.
5. He and his father rare hunted wolves, foxes, hares together.
6. In December 1940 Kayum was called to serve in the Red Army.

НАГРАДНОЙ ЛИСТ

1. Фамилия, имя и отчество АХМЕТИШИН Коюм (имя так в док-те) Хабибрахманович
 2. Воинское звание гвардии старшина 3. Должность, часть помощник командира сабельного взвода 58 гвардейского кавалерийского полка 16 гвардейской кавалерийской дивизии 7 гвардейского кавалерийского корпуса

Представляется к званию ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА

4. Год рождения 1909 5. Национальность башкир 6. Политичность чл. ВКП/б/
 7. Участие в гражданской войне, последующих боевых действиях по защите СССР и отечественной войне (где, когда) в Отечественной войне с февраля 1942 г.

8. Имеет ли ранения и контузии в отечественной войне не имеет

9. С какого времени в Красной Армии с декабря 1941 г. 10. Каким РВК призван Хайбуллинским, БАССР

11. Чем раньше награжден (за какие отличия) наград не имеет

12. Постоянный домашний адрес представляемого к награждению и адрес семьи Баш. АССР, Хайбуллинский район, Абишевский с/совет.

Краткое конкретное изложение личного боевого подвига или заслуг

Тов. АХМЕТИШИН в прошлых зимних боях и в боях с 18.9.43 г. сражающийся всегда в первых рядах наступающего подразделения заслуженно в полку прозван бесстрашным.

Форсируя со своим взводом реку Днепр, одно отделение его взвода переправляясь на рыбацкой лодке попало под обстрел артиллерии противника. Осколком снаряда была пробита лодка, которая быстро заполнялась водой.

Тов. АХМЕТИШИН следовавший недалеко от лодки на плоту, увидав неминуемую гибель своего отделения, на ходу перескочил в лодку, снял с себя нижнюю рубашку, заткнул пробоину и благополучно переправил лодку на правый берег. На западном берегу Днепра, командуя взводом и ведя бой, его взвод попал в окружение немцев. Разгорелся жаркий бой, немцы сжимали кольцо окружения. Кончились боеприпасы, тов. АХМЕТИШИН во что бы ни стало решил прорваться к своим. Уничтожив ст. пулемет противника, поднял свой взвод в атаку. Завязался рукопашный бой. Действуя штыками

(см. об.)

UNIT VIII. Fearless Kayum

I. ЛЕКСИКА

1.1. Прочитайте слова и обратите внимание на словообразование, определите, к какой части речи относится выделенное слово:

li[i] his, vivid, to divide - division - divisible - divisibly

Ea[i:] each, tea, to reason - reason - reasonable - reasonably

Qu[kw] question, square, to quicken - quickness – quick – quickly

1.2. Правильно выберите слово, соответствующее предложению:

Глагол	Имя существительное	Имя прилагательное	Наречие	
to divide	division	divisible	divisibly	
To reason	reason	reasonable	reasonably	
	braveness	brave	bravely	
to quicken	quickness	quick	quickly	

to divide - division - divisible - divisibly

1. They are ready to ... the house. 2. I didn't think I would work in this 3. This number is

to reason - reason - reasonable - reasonably

1. It is the main ... why I am here. 2. Nobody knows the ... why we are going there. 3. He is very ... today. 4. It is important to visit them today. 5. It is so difficult to ... with her.

brave - braveness – bravely

1. He is very 2. They were shocked by his 3. He died
to quicken - quickness – quick – quickly

1. We need to ... our pace. 2. We work on our 3. She did it ...
.

1.3 Образуйте от слов однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста:

It was difficult to ... last piece of bread, but they did it.	divide
His helped him many times.	brave
She lookedat them and left the room.	quick
It is ... to do swimming now.	reason

II. ГРАММАТИКА

2.1 Сравните и определите разницу:

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
divisible	more divisible	the most divisible
brave	braver	the bravest
reasonable	more reasonable	the most reasonable

quick	quicker	the quickest
-------	---------	--------------

2.2 Находим правильный вариант

divisible ... - the most divisible

brave -.... braver - the ...

reasonable – more reasonable – the ...

quick - ... - the quickest

more divisible
bravest
most reasonable
quicker

2.3 Заполните пропуски в предложениях, вставляя один из трех:

divisible - more divisible - the most divisible

1. This part is than that part. 2. The proceeds from any businesses can be the 3. An even number is ... by two without leaving a remainder.

brave -.... braver – the bravest

1. This boy is very... . 2. She ...came into the room. 3. We think she is one of the sportswomen.

reasonable – more reasonable – the most reasonable

1. I think he is the person. 2. This gesture was really 3. Her deed is ... than his.

quick - quicker - the quickest

1. The bike is ... to ride. 2. She runs ... than her teammates. 3. I don't think it is the ... way of travelling.

2.4 Выполняем задание

1. That part is .. than this one. a) divisible b) more divisible c) the most divisible

2. He is the ... runner. a) quick b) quicker c) the quickest

3. It is ...to stay here. a) reasonable b) more reasonable c) the most reasonable

4. These soldiers are the ... soldiers in the world. a) brave b) braver c) the bravest

2.5 Сравните и определите разницу:

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
The boys drive the hay, look after the horses during the war.	The boys drove the hay, looked after the horses.
No one leaves the field until the hay is not removed from the field.	No one left the field until the hay was not removed from the field.
The children feed the cattle.	The children fed the cattle.
They dig potatoes on the field and gather them.	They dug potatoes on the field and gathered them.

2.6 Выучите:

to drive	drove
to dig	dug
to feed	fed
to leave	left

2.7 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Present Indefinite):

Despite of the hunger and cold, as well as such a hard life, people in different villages ... to celebrate the holidays (to try). On

holidays people ... songs(to sing), ...(to dance), ...(to play)
different games,... (to jump) bravely on the board, ...(to prepare)
a swing.

Children and old people ...(to have) fun at the festival. Often
during the holidays everyone ...(to be) invited to visit the other's
place.

2.8 Заполните пропуски, используя правильно виде - временную форму глагола (Past Indefinite):

Despite of the hunger and cold, as well as such a hard life, people
in different villages ... to celebrate the holidays (to try). On
holidays people ... songs(to sing), ...(to dance), ...(to play)
different games,... (to jump) bravely on the board, ...(to prepare)
a swing.

Children and old people ...(to have) fun at the festival. Often
during the holidays everyone ...(to be) invited to visit the other's
place.

2.9 Преобразуйте слова так, чтобы соответствовали и грамматически и лексически тексту:

The children liked to listen to their	remember
Yesterday the rooms very brightly.	light
It is decorated with the balls, garlands,.... lanterns.	color
They can celebrate New Year eve together with ..	child
It was the year.	difficult

III. ЧТЕНИЕ

3.1. Прочитайте текст, обратите внимание на вопросительные предложения, определите их тип и ответьте на вопросы:

Achmetshin Kayum Khabibrakhmanovich 1909, fought in the legendary 112 Bashkir guards cavalry division, commanded by General M. M..Shaimuratov.

Kayum Akhmetshin was reasonably nicknamed "Fearless Kayum" in the division. Kayum was very brave and was ready to give a helping hand to everybody who needed it.

Once Kayum particularly distinguished himself in the battle in September 1943, when the division had to cross the river Dnieper.

The soldiers boarded the boats and some rafts to cross to other side of the river. When the rafts and boats reached the middle of the river, the Nazis intensified artillery and mortar fire. One of the boats was holed, and the boat quickly began to be filled with water.

Akhmetshin following on the raft close to the boat, saw it and quickly jumped into that boat, took off his undershirt, plugged the hole and the boat with the other soldiers successfully sailed to the bank.

The platform on the western Bank of the Dnieper was surrounded by the German soldiers. Our soldiers had to destroy the enemy's weapons, break the resistance and help the division to cross the river successfully and continue to liberate the country from the Nazis further.

After destroying the enemy's weapons, the soldiers and their commander began to fight with fascist soldiers hand-to-hand.

Our brave soldier and their faithful commandeer could do it. They won again.

Akhmetshin K. H. died the death of the braveness in the battle in November 10, 1943.

On October 10, 1943, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the gold star medal and the order of Lenin was assigned him, Kayum Akhmetshin.

1. Why was Kayum Akhmetshin nicknamed "Fearless Kayum" in the division?
2. Was Kayum responsible for the other soldiers?
3. Why could they win the battle?

3.2 Определите предложения, которые соответствуют, не соответствуют или не сказано в тексте.(True. False. Not stated).

1. Kayum fought in the legendary 112 Bashkir guards cavalry division.
2. Kayum was nicknamed "Fearless Kayum".
3. Kayum was not ready to give a helping hand to everyone.
4. The division had to cross the river Volga.
5. The boat with the other soldiers couldn't sail to the bank.
6. Akhmetshin K. H. died the death of the braveness in the battle in November 10, 1943.



Биркин В.В Бутылки
Митяев А.В Мешок овсянки
Алексеев Сергей Особое задание

Латыпова Роза Гиззатовна