

Методическая разработка урока английского языка "Faces of War" ("Лики войны"). 9-й класс

Пояснительная записка

Урок английского языка по теме «Лики войны» проводился в 9 классе общеобразовательной школы.

Актуальность данного урока обуславливается следующими факторами:

- учащиеся 9 класса на уроках английского языка изучают тему «Военные конфликты XX века»
- в 2024 г. празднуется 79-летие победы СССР в Великой Отечественной войне 1941 – 1945 гг.

Для реализации поставленных целей и задач урока учителем английского языка была проведена тщательная подготовка:

- разработана и представлена выставка «Лики войны» (к 79-летию победы в Великой Отечественной Войне 1941 – 1945 гг.) ("Faces of War" (commemorating the 79th Anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War)
- наработан лексический материал на английском языке (лексика по военной тематике, конфликтологии, страноведению);
- восстановление хронологии основных событий и решающих битв в ходе Второй мировой войны;
- обучение составлению краткого пересказа текста.

Ход урока построен по принципу конференции. Учащиеся делятся учителем на малые группы (3-4 человека), каждая из которых получает материалы для изучения информации по обозначенной тематике и представления её одноклассникам в виде кратких сообщений.

Цель урока: показать схожесть опыта советских людей и британцев во времена Второй Мировой войны; познакомить учащихся с историческими фактами о Великой Отечественной Войне 1941–1945 гг. и Второй мировой войне 1939-1945 гг. и её героями; содействовать духовно-нравственному развитию и воспитанию учащихся.

Задачи урока:

- *Социокультурный аспект:* знакомство учащихся с историческими фактами о Второй мировой и Великой Отечественной войне, знаменитыми участниками войны.
- *Развивающий аспект:* развитие способности к распределению и переключению внимания, к произвольному запоминанию при восприятии речи на слух, к сравнению и сопоставлению фактов, к формулированию выводов из прочитанного и услышанного на уроке; развитие способности к подбору выражений, адекватных ситуаций.
- *Воспитательный аспект:*
 - воспитание у учащихся качеств гражданина и патриота;
 - развитие у учащихся национального самосознания;
 - воспитание стремления к взаимопониманию между людьми разных сообществ, толерантного отношения к проявлениям иных культур;
- *Образовательный аспект:*
 - совершенствование навыков устной речи;
 - практика в восприятии речи на слух с опорой на наглядность;
 - ориентирование учащихся на самостоятельный поиск информации с умением выделить главное от второстепенного;
 - развитие способности конструирования и интерпретации текста

Иначе говоря, развитие у учащихся речевой (дискурсивной) компетенции, которая включает в себя рецептивную (чтение) и продуктивную (говорение).

Используемые методы:

- коммуникативный
- репродуктивный
- эвристический

Образовательные технологии:

- технология мультимедиа презентаций;
- технология личностно-ориентированного обучения (работа в малых группах: дифференциации сложности заданий в соответствии с уровнем языковой подготовки обучающихся).

Оборудование:

- компьютер
- фотопрезентация Microsoft PowerPoint (авторский продукт)
- английские журналы (раздаточный материал, [Приложение 1](#))
- Биолетова М. З., Бабушис Е. Е., Кларк О. И., Морозова А. Н., Соловьева И. Ю. Учебник «Английский язык» для 9 классов общеобразовательных учреждений. — Обнинск: Титул, 2013.240 с.

ХОД УРОКА:

1. Организационный момент (погружение в проблему)

Учитель сообщает цели и задачи урока, знакомит учащихся с эпиграфами на доске, в качестве которых служат слова великого советского полководца, Г. Н. Жукова, и премьер-министра Великобритании, Уинстона Черчилля.

...Где бы ни находился советский человек — на фронте, в тылу страны, в тылу врага, в фашистских лагерях, всюду и везде он делал всё от него зависящее, чтобы приблизить час победы.

Г. Н. Жуков

... Never was so much owed by so many to so few

Winston Churchill

What is the war? It's death, pain, losses and tears. Broken lives, which will never see the sun, will never hug the children, will never feel the mother's care; will never support their wives and husbands. This is the end, for them, for those who died. But not for us, for us this is a victory through tears. This is a victory day — a great day!

At the same time when we talk about the victory we should always remember the contribution made by other countries. I hope this lesson let us learn that the Soviet Union have much resemblance to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning harsh lessons during war times.

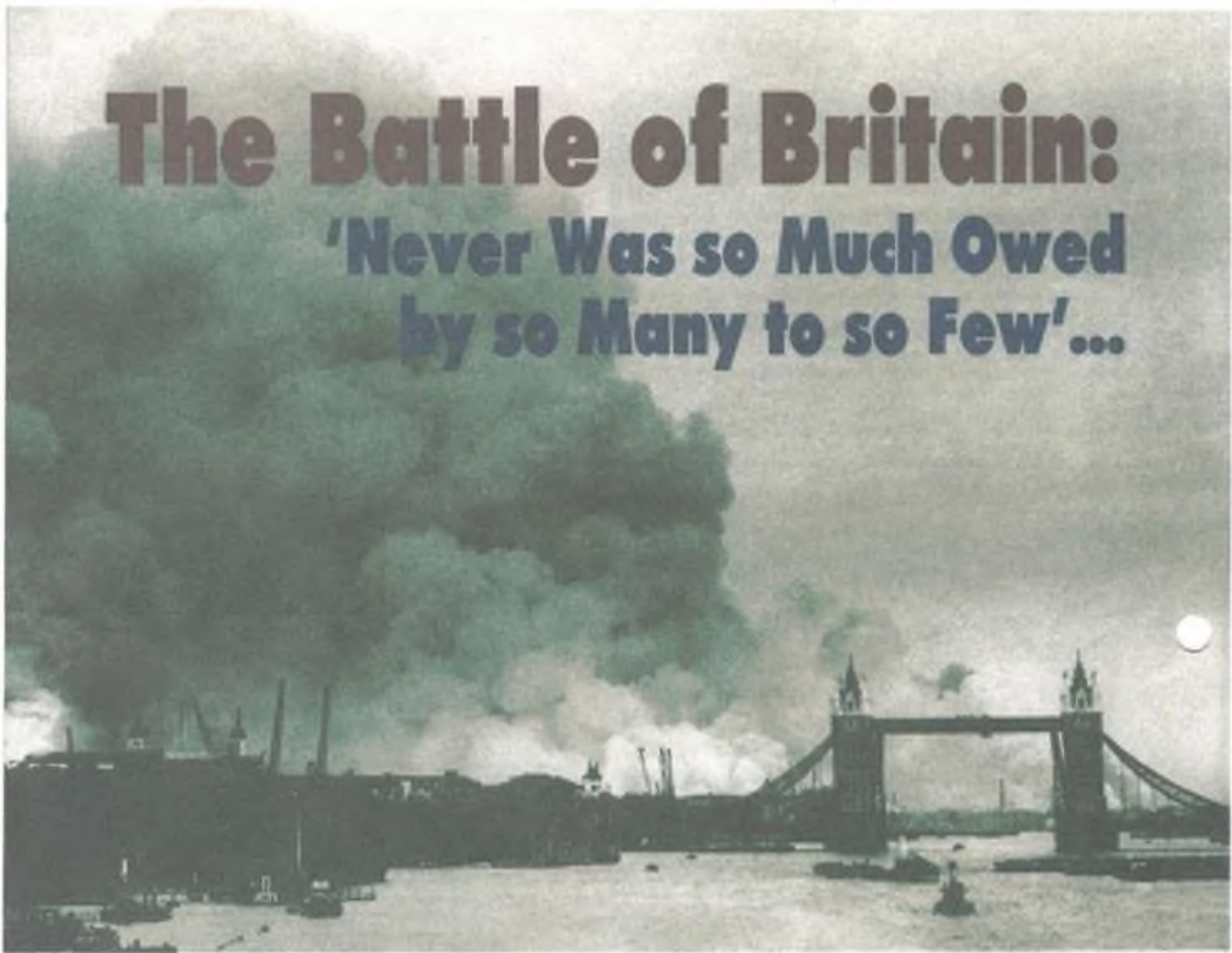
2. Основная часть

The teacher: “Now I am going to divide you into four groups. Each group will get pre-reading materials. Your task is to look through the articles and to make a summary report according to the theme in order to come up with it to your classmates. You will have twenty minutes and then we will listen to your reports. Speaking time for each group is 3-4 minutes”.

Pupils work on articles within 20 minutes and then present their reports to the rest of the pupils.

The Battle of Britain:

'Never Was so Much Owed by so Many to so Few'...



The Battle of France is over. The Battle of Britain is about to begin. The survival of Christian civilization depends upon this battle. Our British life, and the history of our institutions and our Empire depend upon it. The whole fury and might of the enemy will soon be turned on us. Hitler knows that he will have to break us in this Island or lose the war. If we can stand up to him, all Europe may be free and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit lands. But if we fail, then the whole world, including the United States, including all that we have known and cared for, will sink into the abyss of a new Dark Age. Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties, so that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say, "This was their finest hour."

*Winston Churchill
House of Commons, June 18th 1940*

to owe [əu] (to) быть в долгу перед кем-либо, быть обязанным кому-либо
survival [sə'vaɪvəl] выживание, з.д. само существование
Christian ['krɪstʃ(ə)n] христианской
civilization [ˌsɪvəlaɪz(ə)ʃən] цивилизация
institutions [ˌɪnstɪ'tjuːʃnz] устои, обычаи, порядки
empire ['empaɪə] империя
fury ['fjʊəri] ярость

might [maɪt] мощь
to lose the war проиграть войну
to stand up to смело встретить, противостоять
sunlit ['sʌnlɪt] залитый солнцем
to fall [fɔːl] терпеть неудачу
to care for любить
to sink into the abyss [ə'bɪs] кануть в бездну, погрузиться в хаос
Dark Ages средневековье
therefore ['ðeəfɔː] поэтому

to brace oneself to one's duty собрать себя в кулак и исполнить свой долг
Commonwealth ['kɒmənweɪlθ] Содружество (государственное объединение Великобритании и большинства ее бывших колоний)
in order to для того, чтобы
to invade [ɪn'veɪd] вторгаться, оккупировать
Luftwaffe ['lʊftwæfə] Люфтваффе (военно-воздушные силы Германии)



Because Britain was an island, Hitler needed control of the skies in order to invade. He ordered the Luftwaffe to destroy Britain's Royal Air Force in preparation for an invasion from the sea. Here is a brief description of the Battle of Britain, the first battle to be fought in the skies alone. The records kept of aircraft destroyed by either side were quite accurate. The numbers tell their own story very well.

The Opening Phase: July-August 1940. The Luftwaffe makes small raids on Britain and tries to sink ships in the Channel.

Total Aircraft Losses	BRITAIN	GERMANY
	73	157

The First Phase: August 1940. The Luftwaffe tries to destroy the British airfields. This was the correct tactic. Up to now the British secret weapon, radar, had allowed the Royal Air Force (RAF) to concentrate their defence against the higher numbers of German aircraft.

Total Aircraft Losses	BRITAIN	GERMANY
	175	332

The Second Phase: mid-August-September 1940. Soon the RAF was near to collapse. There were not enough pilots, never enough sleep and too many enemy planes. Then a German bomber dropped its bombs over London by mistake. Churchill ordered raids on German cities in revenge. This angered Hitler who ordered the Luftwaffe to change tactics and destroy London. This gave the British airfields the chance to recover.

Total Aircraft Losses	BRITAIN	GERMANY
	278	365

The Third Phase: September-October 1940.

Now the autumn had arrived, invasion was no longer a real possibility. Hitler was already planning his attack on Russia. The German pilots were not skilled and brave, but their commanders were not allowed to use effective tactics. The fighters had to protect the bombers, which meant things were easier for the British. September 15: the biggest raid on London. This day is called 'Battle of Britain Day'.

Total Aircraft Losses	BRITAIN	GERMANY
	271	503

The Final Phase: October-November 1940.

The Germans slowly realise that they are losing the fight statistically. By the end of the month the raids are much smaller and less determined. By the middle of the next year Hitler had invaded Russia. England had been saved, it would have been impossible for Germany to invade Britain while fighting in Russia too.

Total Aircraft Losses	BRITAIN	GERMANY
	133	266

All Phases – Total Aircraft Losses July 10th – October 31st.

Total Aircraft Losses	BRITAIN	GERMANY
	930	1623

Jeremy Morris



Winston Churchill

Royal Air Force Королевские ВВС
(военно-воздушные силы
Великобритании)
invasion [ɪn'veɪʒn] вторжение, налет
brief [brɪf] краткий
records ['rɛkɔ:dz] документы, отчеты
aircraft ['eɪkrɔ:ft] самолеты, авиация
to destroy [dɪ'strɔɪ] уничтожать
accurate [ə'kjʊrət] точный
phase [feɪz] этап (наступления)

raid [reɪd] воздушный налет
to sink ships топить корабли
the Channel [tʃænl] Ла-Манш
losses [lɒsɪz] потери
airfield ['eəfɪ:ld] аэродром
collapse [kə'leɪps] крах, крушение, провал
weapon ['weɪpən] оружие, боевое средство
radar ['reɪdɑ:] радар, радиолокационная установка
defence [dɪ'fens] защита, оборона
bomber ['bɒmə] бомбардировщик

bomb [bɒm] бомба
in revenge [ɪn'vendʒ] в отместку
to recover [rɪ'kʌvə] оправиться,
приходить в себя
skilled [skɪld] искусный, умелый, опытный
commander [kə'mændə] командир,
военачальник
effective [ɪ'fektɪv] действенный, эффе́ктивный
fighter ['faɪtə] истребитель
determined [dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd] решительный



Few battles on the Eastern front in World War Two are remembered by people in the West. Ask anyone about the battles around Kharkov, or the perfect breakthrough of Operation Bagration, and you're unlikely to get an answer. But mention Stalingrad, and most people will know that a titanic battle happened there, even if they couldn't tell you where it is.

Stalingrad is probably best remembered as the place where the Nazi expansion into Europe came up against Russian heroic defence. For Russian people, it is one of their proudest

episodes, one of their best military operations of the War.

By the winter of 1941, the Germans had been victorious in every theatre of war. They had taken Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland and France in a series of quick campaigns that stunned the world. Britain was next, but it was only bombed from the air. Next, the Nazis turned east, taking Yugoslavia and Greece, and parts of North Africa.

Hitler's main aim had always been to take Russia. The Germans began their war on Russia in June 1941. Initially, the invasion of Russia

breakthrough [ˈbreɪkθruː] прорыв
 unlikely [ʌnˈlaɪkli] вряд ли
 to mention [ˈmenʃn] упоминать, называть
 Nazi [ˈnɑːtsi] нацистский, фашистский
 expansion [ɪkˈspæʃn] экспансия, продвижение
 to come up against натолкнуться, столкнуться
 defence [dɪˈfens] оборона
 theatre of war фронт, театр военных действий
 to be victorious [vɪkˈtɔːriəs] одержать победу
 Denmark [ˈdenmɑːk] Дания

Norway [ˈnɔːweɪ] Норвегия
 Belgium [ˈbeɪldʒəm] Бельгия
 campaign [kæmˈpeɪn] кампания, поход, операция
 to stun [stʌn] потрясать, ошеломлять
 to bomb [bɒm] бомбить
 Yugoslavia [juːɡəʊˈslɑːviə] Югославия
 initially [ɪˈnɪʃli] сначала
 invasion [ɪnˈveɪʃn] вторжение, нападение, оккупация

defences [dɪˈfensɪz] укрепления
 to encircle [ɪnˈsɜːkl] окружать
 pocket «котел»
 unit часть, подразделение
 to squeeze [skwiːz] сжимать
 destruction [dɪˈstrʌkʃn] уничтожение
 to stall [stɔːl] застопориться
 counter-attack [ˈkaʊntəˌtæk] контратака
 to test smb to the limit устроить кому-либо настоящее испытание

went well for the Germans. Tanks drove deep into Russian defences, encircling great pockets of Russian units. These were then "squeezed" to destruction.

But the German plan stalled at the gates of Moscow and Leningrad as winter began. Russian counter-attacks during the winter tested the Germans to their limits.

The German plan for 1942 was to continue the push south-east to the rich oilfields of the Caucasus. The plan failed because of ideology. North-east of the Caucasus was the city of Stalingrad (now Volgograd). Militarily it was useful to take. It could be used to start attacks into the Siberian industrial heartland. But its main prize was that it had the name of Hitler's enemy: Josef Stalin, the leader of the Soviets.

The open plains of Russia were good country for the mobile German tanks supported by air-attacks: *Blitzkrieg*, literally, "lightning war". However, the block-by-block, house-by-house and room-by-room fighting that happened in the city of Stalingrad didn't suit the German method of war. Heroic Russian defence made the Germans pay for every yard of ground, and the Germans were shocked by the ferocity of Russian defence.

Summer turned to autumn, and the battle became a matter of survival. Losses on both sides were huge.

By the middle of September, Hitler had a whole army (about 250,000 men) in Stalingrad.

Soviet High Command — under Marshal Georgi Zhukov — had realised the opportunity. With Stalingrad as the bait, they planned to tempt a large German force into this giant trap.

On either side of the German forces in Stalingrad were Germany's allies: the Rumanians and Italians. Militarily weaker, these units had been left to defend hundreds of miles of "quieter" parts of the massive front.

Zhukov built up a big reserve facing these weaker units on the "flanks" of Stalingrad. He was



push продвижение
oilfield ['ɔɪlfi:ld] нефтяное месторождение
Caucasus ['kɔ:kəsəs] Кавказ
ideology [aɪdɪ'ɒlədʒi] идеология
militarily ['mɪlɪtəri] с военной точки зрения, в военном отношении
Siberian [saɪ'bɪəriən] сибирской
heartland ['hɜ:tlənd] центр, сердце страны
to seize [si:z] захватывать
plain [pleɪn] равнина

Blitzkrieg ['blɪtskrɪ:g] блицкриг
lightning war [ˈlaɪtnɪŋ 'wɔ:] «молниеносная война»
to suit [s(j)u:t] соответствовать, подходить
ferocity [fə'reɪsɪti] жестокость, свирепость
matter of survival [sə'vaɪvəl] вопрос жизни и смерти
losses потери
huge [hju:dʒ] огромный, колоссальный

Soviet High Command Верховное Командование СССР
opportunity [ɒpə'tju:nɪti] удобный случай, благоприятная возможность
bait [beɪt] приманка, наживка
to tempt [tempt] заманивать
trap [træp] ловушка, капкан
ally ['æli] союзник
Rumanian [ru:'meɪniən] румын
flank [flæŋk] фланг



They all defended Stalingrad.

waiting for the winter snow that would slow German tank movement, and leave German aircraft grounded, all to Russian advantage.

Finally, on the 21st of September the Russian counter-attack started. The Rumanian and Italian lines collapsed. Now it was the Germans' turn

to learn what it was like to be encircled.

Within days Stalingrad was isolated from the rest of the German Army. Like an expert boxer, Zhukov had timed his blows to perfection.

A breakout was still possible for the Germans trapped in Stalingrad, but Hitler's pride would not allow it.



General I. Liudnikov



The average lifespan of a soldier was 24 hours.



The Germans called them the "night witches"...
(There is an article about them on page 22)



"Russian soldiers are fanatics... some kind of iron creatures... They never get tired and are not afraid of fire..."
(from a diary of a German soldier)

to leave aircraft grounded эд. не дать самолетам взлететь
to smb's advantage [əd vʌ:ntɪdʒ] в чьих-либо интересах, к чьей-либо выгоде
tiny [ˈtaɪnɪ] маленький
to collapse [kə ˈlæps] потерпеть крах, поражение

within days в течение нескольких дней
lifespan [ˈlaɪfspan] продолжительность жизни
to be isolated [ˌaɪsəleɪtɪd] быть отрезанным
expert [ˈɛkspɜ:t] квалифицированный, опытный

to time one's blows to perfection безупречно выбрать момент для нанесения удара
breakout [ˈbreɪkaʊt] прорыв
to chase [tʃeɪs] гнать, преследовать противника
ammunition [ˌæmjuːnɪʃn] боеприпасы



They fought for every street, for every house ...

... for every stone ...

Russian troops now began to "squeeze" the German pocket, chasing the Nazis deeper into the city, and into a smaller area.

In the city, German ammunition, food and medicine were in short supply. Hitler ordered the Sixth Army to fight on, indifferent to the suffering of his men. On 31 January 1943 the German Sixth Army surrendered to the Russians. Almost 65,000 Germans were prisoners.

It was the first serious defeat the Germans had suffered in the war, and it was the start of Russian military ability to assert itself. They had outfought, outsmarted and defeated the German "super-man". Stalingrad was a ruin, but now people in the west understood the bravery and military power of Russia.

In 1943, the Germans were only able to make small attacks, not the big advances of 1940-1941. Meanwhile, the Russians were continuing to develop their arms, and in 1944-45 would crush the Germans. By April 1945, the Russians were in Berlin, knocking on the door of Hitler's bunker, and raising the flag of the hammer and sickle, where the swastika had been.



Sergeant Pavlov defended this house with a handful of defenders from constant

German attacks. They were surrounded and held out for 59 days until help arrived! They say that more German soldiers died outside PAVLOV'S HOUSE than during the invasion of Paris. The building was left the way it was as a memorial site and a symbol of Russian soldiers' endurance, determination and courage. It can be still visited today.

Mark Concannon

to be in short supply [sɔː'plaɪ] истощаться
to fight on продолжать борьбу
indifferent [ɪn dɪfrənt] безразличный, равнодушный
to surrender [sə'rendə] капитулировать, сдаваться
defeat [dɪ'fi:t] поражение

to assert [ə'sɜ:t] oneself самоутвердиться, приобретать уверенность в собственных силах
to outfought [aʊt'faɪt] перебороть, победить
to outsmart [aʊt'smɑ:t] переиграть
advance [əd'vɑ:ns] наступление, продвижение
meanwhile ['mi:nwaɪl] тем временем
hammer and sickle ['sɪkl] серп и молот

swastika ['swɒstɪkə] свастика
sergeant ['sɜ:dʒənt] сержант
handful ['hændfʊl] горстка
to hold out стойко держаться
endurance [ɪn'dʒʊərəns] стойкость
determination [dɪ'tɜ:mɪneɪʃn] решительность, стойкость
courage [ˈkʌrɪdʒ] мужество

THE HEROES WITH NO LEGS

What do Briton Douglas Bader and Russian Aleksel Maresyev have in common?
The answer is simple: both were Second World War heroes who fought... without legs.



Douglas Bader

Douglas Bader is one of the best known war heroes in Britain. Douglas was born in England in 1910. His father was a major in the British Army in the First World War. In 1922, when Douglas was only 12, his father died. Traditionally, British Army officers were from the upper middle class families and educated their children in public schools. However, public schools are expensive and with the loss of his father's income, private education became impossible for Douglas. He 'saved' the day by winning a sports scholarship to St Edward's School in Oxford. When Douglas was 18, he won a cadetship to Cranwell Air Force Academy. The young man fell in love with flying almost immediately and started flying solo after only six and a half hours of training. He quickly became one of the best young pilots in the Academy.

By 1931, Bader's career as a pilot was going extremely well. Then the tragedy struck. Douglas crashed while performing a complex aerobatic display. Although he was lucky to

survive, he lost both legs. It seemed that his flying career was over. But Douglas insisted: 'They'll have to call me up.'

Douglas was right. When Britain declared war on Germany in 1939, the country quickly became short of fighter pilots (the lifespan of a pilot in the Second World War was very short). Bader was given a second chance. He learnt to fly with prosthetic legs. By 1941, he had shot down 23 German planes — the fifth highest hit record in the Royal Air Force at the time.

But fate tried Bader once again. In 1941, he was shot down and captured by the Nazis. He was sent from prison to prison before ending up in the Colditz prison in Germany. Douglas made several attempts to escape and in the end the Nazis had to take his tin legs away to stop him from escaping. So Bader had to wait until the end of the war to return to Britain.

After the war, Douglas dedicated his life to helping charities for the disabled. In 1976, he was knighted for his heroism and outstanding charity work.

Douglas Bader died in 1982, a British national hero. But his story lives on. As well as Bader's own autobiography, a number of books and a film have been produced in his honour.



major ['meɪdʒə] майор
upper middle class крупная буржуазия,
верхушка среднего класса
public school частная школа
loss потеря, лишение
income ['ɪŋkʌm] доход, заработок
to save the day спасти положение
sports scholarship ['skɒləʃɪp] стипендия
за успехи в спорте
cadetship ['kædɪtʃɪp] прохождение службы
в качестве курсанта

Air Force Academy военно-воздушная
академия
solo ['səʊləʊ] самостоятельно
career ['kæriə] карьера
to crash [kræʃ] потерпеть крушение,
разбиться
to perform [pə'fɔ:m] выполнять,
исполнять
complex ['kɒmpleks] сложный
aerobatic display [æərə'bi:tɪk dɪ'spleɪ]
фигура высшего пилотажа
to call up призвать на военную службу

to declare [dɪ'kleɪə] war объявить войну
to become short of smth испытывать
недостаток, нахватку в чем-либо
lifespan ['laɪfspeɪn] продолжительность
жизни
prosthetic [prɒs'tetɪk] legs
протезы ног
the fifth highest hit record эд. пятый
результат в таблице рекордов
fate [feɪt] судьба, рок
to capture ['kæptʃə] взять в плен
Nazi ['nɑ:zɪ] нацист, фашист



Aleksei Maresyev

Aleksei Petrovich Maresyev was born in Russia in 1916. Although his three elder brothers were strong healthy boys, Aleksei's own health was not so good. He particularly suffered from pain in his joints. The nearest school was four kilometres away and sometimes Aleksei's brothers almost had to carry him back. Aleksei always wanted to become a pilot but with health problems like these, there was no chance.

Aleksei became an active Komsomol member and after finishing school he was sent to the Far East to build Komsomolsk-upon-Amur. Although Aleksei didn't particularly want to go so far away, he didn't have very much choice.

However, it all turned out for the best. Much to Aleksei's own surprise, after a few months of being in the Far East his health started to improve. Eventually, Maresyev joined an air club. After serving in the army in the Russian Air Force, Maresyev went on to study at a professional college for military pilots. He finished the college just in time to put his newly learnt skills into practice.

When the Nazis invaded Russia in 1941, Maresyev was sent to the front to serve as a fighter pilot. By April 1942, Maresyev had shot down 4 German planes. However, on the 4th of April Maresyev's luck ran out. He was shot down and had to make an emergency landing. He tried to land on a frozen lake but lost con-

trol of the plane and crashed over a forest. Badly injured, he crawled on his hands for eighteen days and nights to reach the Russian frontlines. By that time, his legs had become badly frostbitten and had to be amputated.

But Maresyev refused to give up. After a long and painful struggle he learnt how to fly with prosthetic legs. In 1943, he became a squadron leader. During one mission Maresyev shot down 3 enemy planes.

In August 1943, Aleksei Maresyev was awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union medal, the highest military award in the Soviet Union. When 'The Story of a Real Man' by Boris Polevoy came out after the war, Maresyev became a national hero. After the book, there was a film and an opera. For many years to come every generation of Soviet school children read Aleksei Maresyev's epic story.

But Maresyev didn't like the title of a living legend. "I'm a man, not a legend," he said. "There is nothing special in what I did."

Aleksei Petrovich died in 2001, just 2 days before his 85th

birthday. In one of his last interviews he said: "I think young people can learn a lesson or two from what I went through in my life. First of all, never be scared, go for it and hold out whatever happens."

M. Garibyan



Colditz ['kəʊldɪts] Конциг (замок в Германии, где размещался лагерь военнопленных. Здесь немцы держали самых несгибаемых, «неисправимых» пленных.)
to escape [ɪs'keɪp] совершить побег
to dedicate ['dedɪkeɪt] посвящать
charity ['tʃærɪti] благотворительное общество
the disabled [dɪs'æbld] инвалиды
to be knighted ['naɪtɪd] получить звание рыцаря
autobiography [ɔ:'tɒbi'ɒɡrəfi] автобиография

particularly [pə'tɪkjʊləli] особенно
joint [dʒɔɪnt] сустав
Far East [fɑ:ɪ 'ɪst] Дальний Восток
it all turned out for the best Все оказалось к лучшему.
eventually [ɪ'ventʃʊəli] в конце концов
to join an air club вступить в аэроклуб
to put into practice применить на практике
fighter pilot ['faɪtə 'raɪəʊt] летчик-истребитель
to shoot down сбить (самолет)
emergency [ɪ'mɛ:dʒənsɪ] вынужденная посадка

badly injured ['ɪndʒəd] тяжело раненый
to crawl [krɔ:l] ползти
frontline ['frʌntlɪn] линия фронта
frostbitten ['frɒst,bɪtɪn] обмороженный
to amputate ['æmpjuteɪt] ампутировать
to give up сдаваться
squadron leader ['skwɒdrən 'li:də] командир эскадрильи
mission ['mɪʃn] боевой вылет
to learn a lesson or two кое-чему научиться
to go for it стараться, добиваться цели
to hold out держаться до конца

THE 'NIGHT WITCHES':

Soviet women pilots



Marina Raskova

The Second World War was the largest military conflict in history. The rise of Hitler and Nazi Germany in the late 1930s brought unimaginable suffering to millions of people. Hitler was defeated in 1945 but, without

doubt, Russia and the whole of the Soviet Union paid the highest price for the victory. Developments in military technology, like the world-famous Katyusha rocket launcher and Shturmovik bomber, were important. But without the extraordinary courage, determination and endurance of Soviet people, the victory would hardly have been possible.

The Soviet Union was the only country in the world where women not only took care of fields and factories but also fought shoulder to shoulder with men as front line soldiers. It was also the only country where women could become fighter pilots. In 1941, when Germany invaded



Natalya Meklin



Lilya Litvyak, Katya Budanova, Mariya Kuznetsova

the Soviet Union, Major Marina Raskova, a famous Soviet pilot, went to Stalin to convince him to set up three women's fighter and bomber regiments. Stalin agreed and a special training centre for women was set up in Engels, a small town not far from Stalingrad.

All the girls were volunteers and most of them were about 20 years old. Some of them, like Marina Raskova, had been pilots before the war, but many had to learn from scratch. However, in a few months, the women were taught what it takes most men four years to learn.

The girls often flew old Po-2 planes known as 'kukuruzniks' and men pilots often laughed at them.

"Our planes were the slowest in the air force. They often came back riddled with bullets, but

rise [raɪz] вз. приход к власти
Nazi ['nɑ:tsɪ] нацистский
to defeat [dɪ'fi:t] разбить, одержать победу
rocket launcher ['rɒkɪt 'lɔ:ntʃə] ракетно-пусковая установка
extraordinary [ɪk'strɔ:dnəri] необычайный, удивительный
determination [dɪ'tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃn] решительность, решимость
endurance [ɪn'dʒʊərəns] стойкость, выносливость

to invade [ɪn'veɪd] вторгаться, нападать, оккупировать
major ['meɪdʒə] майор
to convince [kən'vɪns] убеждать
to set up организовать, открывать
bomber ['bɒmə] бомбардировщик
regiment ['redʒɪmənt] полк
volunteer [vɒlən'tiə] доброволец
from scratch [skrætʃ] с самого начала, с нуля
riddled with bullets ['rɪdlɪd wɪθ 'bʊlɪts]

изрешеченный пулями
to recall [rɪ'kɔ:l] вспоминать
tough [tʌʃ] трудный, тяжелый
to rip off сдирать
to take off взлетать
to land приземлиться
aircraft ['eɪkrɔ:ft] авиация, самолеты
experienced [ɪk'spɪəriənsɪd] опытный
mission ['mɪʃn] боевой вылет
complicated ['kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd] трудный, сложный



Katya Ryabova and
Nadya Popova

they kept flying," recalled one of the girls.

The girls' regiments fought at Stalingrad in the winter of 1942-43 and in every battle including the Battle for Berlin in 1945.

Being a fighter pilot was a tough job. Ground temperatures ranged from 40°C in summer and -50°C in winter. Some parts of the aircraft were so cold that they ripped the skin off if you touched them. All the women were excellent skiers and many learnt to take off and land their aircraft on ice and snow.

As the women pilots became more experienced, their missions became more complicated. It was the women's regiments that learnt to fly at night with their engines switched off and attack the enemy unexpectedly. The Germans feared them and called them the 'night witches'.

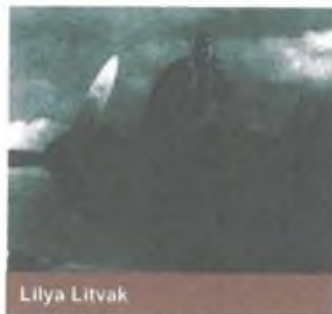
Maria Smirnova, one of the 'night witches' of the 588th Bomber Regiment, flew 3,260 missions – that is about two missions for every day of the war! One day in 1944, her squadron, led by 19-year-old Nadya Popova, flew 18 missions. But the girls didn't think of themselves as heroes or as something special, they were just doing what they felt was needed to bring victory a bit closer.

Years after the war, Nadya Popova said, "At night sometimes, I look up into the dark sky, close my eyes and picture myself as a girl at the controls of my bomber and I think, 'Nadya, how on earth did you do it?'"

However, the death rate for pilots was very high. Serafima Tamsova-Teranenko, a former fighter pilot, recollected:

"To fly a combat mission is not a trip under the moon. Every attack, every bombing is a dance with death."

The regiments' highest-scoring ace, Lilya Litvak was awarded a Gold Star of a Hero of the Soviet Union and nicknamed the White Rose of Stalingrad for her courage and skills as a fighter pilot. She once shot down an experienced Knight's Cross German ace (20 kills). When the German pilot realised that he had been hit by what he thought was a 'schoolgirl', he tore off his decorations and threw them out of the cockpit. Lilya was only 21 but she had already shot down 10 enemy planes. She was so short that she couldn't reach the pedals in her plane when she first started flying. Her mechanic, also a woman, had to adjust them for her. Nobody knows exactly how she died but, according to witnesses, Lilya was last seen being chased by eight (!) enemy aircraft.



Lilya Litvak

After the war, the three women's regiments were broken up. Some of the former 'night witches' carried on flying civilian aircraft for airlines such as Aeroflot, while others went back to more ordinary professions. Every year there are fewer and fewer of them left to tell their story. People say that without the past, there can't be any future, so it is important to remember and appreciate what those amazing women did for us.

engine ['endʒɪn] двигатель
switched off выключенный
squadron ['skwɒdrən] эскадрилья
How on earth did you do it? Как же тебе это удавалось?
death rate смертность
to recollect [ˌrekoʊlekt] вспоминать
combat mission [kəmˈbæt ˈmɪʃn] боевой вылет
highest-scoring результативный
ace [eis] ас

to nickname ['nɪkneɪm] давать прозвище, называть
to shoot (shot) down сбивать (самолет)
Knight's Cross [ˌnaɪts ˈkrɒs] кавалер Ордена Железного Креста
kill сбивать самолет
decorations ʒд. ордене и медали
cockpit ['kɒkprɪt] открытая кабина, кокпит
mechanic [mɪˈkæni:k] механик
to adjust [əˈdʒʌst] приспособлять, прилаживать

witness ['wɪtnɪs] свидетель, очевидец
to chase [tʃeɪs] гнаться, преследовать
to break up распускать, расформировать
civilian [sɪˈvɪliən] гражданский
to appreciate [əˈpri:ʃieɪt] быть признательным, благодарным, ценить

Partly due to their efforts during the war British women finally were allowed to vote in elections after 1918. They had helped defeat Germany and saved Britain. What would their role be in the next World War?

THE SECOND WORLD WAR



women were called upon to work in all areas of the so-called 'Home Front'. Because Britain was an island surrounded by German troops and ships there

In 1939 Britain declared war on Fascist Germany after Hitler had invaded Poland. Soon Britain stood alone in Europe against the Nazis. Women once again were needed to save Britain. As in the First World War



was a real risk of blockade and starvation. Many women worked hard as 'Land Girls' doing heavy physical work in agriculture.



Vera Atkins

One new area of female activity in war was in espionage. The Special Operations Executive used many women as secret agents. One of these women was Vera Atkins. Her job was to create 'cover-stories' for the spies sent into occupied Europe. She sent 39 women spies into

enemy territory and also spent a year interrogating German officers after the war.

Many women special agents worked as radio operators in France, decoding messages sent by the British to help the French Resistance movement. This was very dangerous work indeed as the chances of being caught were very high. They parachuted into the country at night, quickly moving from place to place to avoid detection. They transported messages around the country and helped supply the Resistance with weapons and ammunition, which was being dropped by the Royal Air Force.



Nancy Wake

One woman, Nancy Wake, from New Zealand, even led a raid on the German Secret Police. One of her male comrades said: "She is the most feminine woman I know, until the fighting starts. Then she is like five men."

Another woman spy, Christine Granville, who was born in Poland, collected information on troop movements and helped Churchill cor-

to declare [dɪ'kleɪə] war (on) объявить войну
to invade [ɪn'veɪd] захватывать, оккупировать
Nazi [na:tsɪ] нацистский, фашистский
to call upon [kɔ:l ə'pɒn] обращаться к, призывать
blockade [blɔ:k'eɪd] блокада
starvation [stɑ:'veɪʃn] голод, голодная смерть
agriculture [ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃə] сельское хозяйство
female ['fi:meɪ] женской
espionage [ɪ'spi:ɒnɪʒ] шпионаж

Special Operations Executive [ɪg'zɛkju:tɪv] Служба секретных операций («секретная армия Черчилля»)
secret agent [si:kri:t 'eɪdʒənt] секретный агент
cover-story легенда (у разведчиков)
spy [spaɪ] шпион, разведчик, тайный агент
to interrogate [ɪn'terə'geɪt] допрашивать
to decode [dɪ'kəʊd] расшифровывать
Resistance [rɪ'zɪstəns] Сопротивление, движение Сопротивления

to parachute ['pærəʃu:t] спускаться с парашютом
to avoid detection [ə'vɔɪd dɪ'tekʃn] избежать обнаружения, разоблачения
to supply [sə'plaɪ] with снабжать, поставлять
ammunition [æmju'nɪʃn] боеприпасы
Royal Air Force Королевские военно-воздушные силы (ВВС Великобритании)
male [meɪl] мужчина, мужского пола
feminine [femɪnɪn] женственный



Christine Granville

rectly predict the invasion of the Soviet Union by Germany.

Noor Inayat Khan was born in Moscow in 1915. During the war she worked as a British spy in France, staying in the country even when she knew that the Germans would eventually arrest her. When she was arrested she gave no information to the

Germans. However they were able to break the code in the book she was carrying. After this they could understand the messages London was sending to France and more British spies were caught. Like many women spies, the Germans murdered her. In 1949 she was posthumously awarded the George Cross for bravery.



Noor Inayat Khan

Women made many other contributions to the British war effort, in fire fighting, journalism, and operating anti-aircraft guns. They also led the way in criticising the way the war was being fought: some women journalists argued that the mass destruction of German cities by bombers was morally wrong.

WOMEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES SINCE THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Recently women have been able to join the army, navy and air force. Unlike in America though, they are still not allowed to fight alongside men. A government report in 2002 said that if women were allowed to fight then the 'combat effectiveness' of the army would be less.

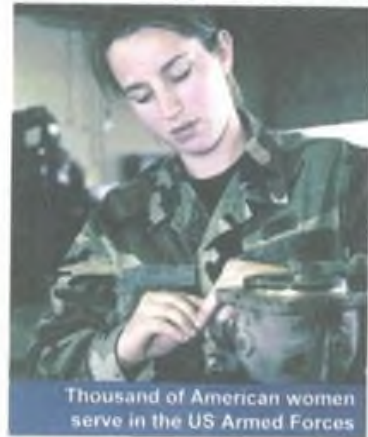
No one really understands what this means. Some people think that if women fought along-



British women in the army

side men, then the men would worry too much about the women, and so put themselves in danger. The report gave lots of reasons why women should not fight. Many of the reasons were about physical and psychological differences between men and women.

What is interesting is that women in America have fought for years next to men on the front line. In Iraq and Panama they showed everyone that they were very brave and often better at fighting than the men.



Thousand of American women serve in the US Armed Forces

However, the British army is different from the American army in an important way. British soldiers are still trained to kill the enemy with hand-to-hand weapons. This means face-to-face, with 'cold steel'. Many people still believe that this kind of fighting would be very difficult for women.

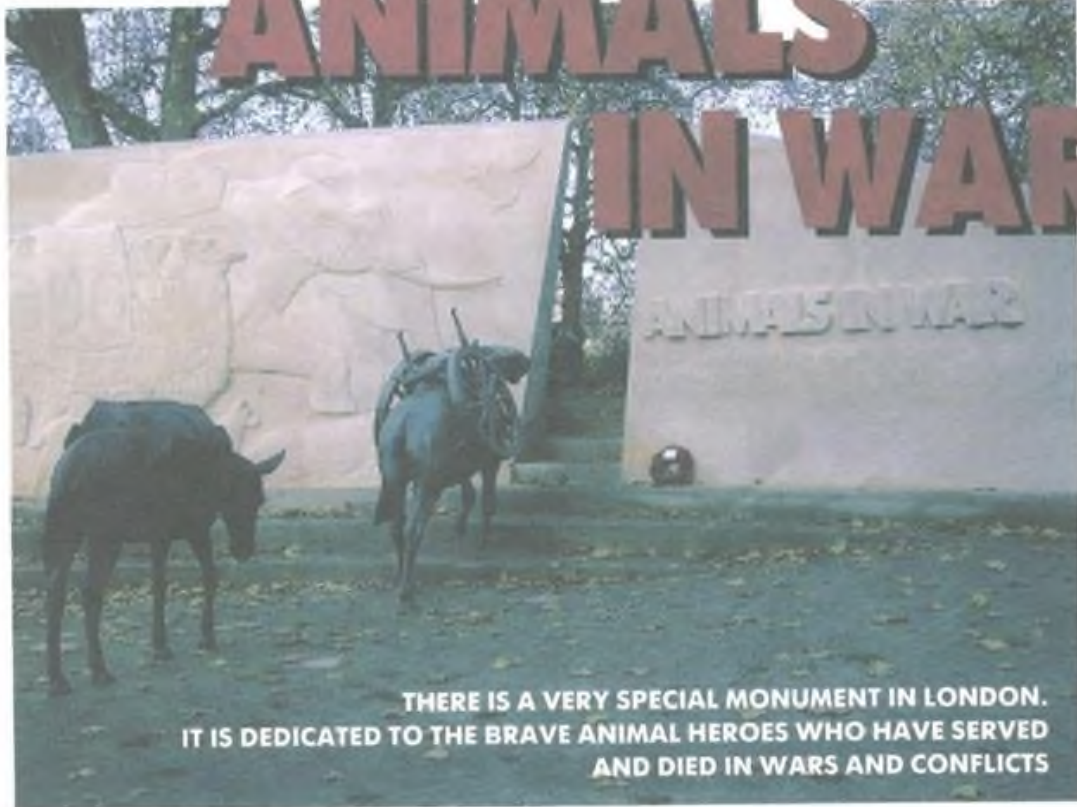
Jeremy Moor

troop movement передвижение войск
to predict [prɪ dɪkt] предсказывать, прогнозировать
eventually [ɪ'ventʃuəli] в конце концов
to break the code разгадать шифр
posthumously [pɒst'ju:məsli] посмертно
George Cross Георгиевский крест
(военный орден, которым награждаются гражданские лица, совершившие подвиги во время войны)
contribution [kɒn'trɪbjʊʃn] вклад

fire fighting тушение пожаров
anti-aircraft [æntɪ'eɪkrɔ:ft] gun зенитное орудие
to lead the way идти впереди, показывать пример
to argue ['ɑ:gju:] спорить, утверждать, доказывать
mass destruction [mæs dɪ'strʌkʃn] массовое уничтожение
bomber [bɒmbə] бомбардировщик
navy [neɪvɪ] военно-морской флот

effectiveness [ɪ'fektɪvnis] эффективность, результативность, производительность
alongside [ə'lɔ:gsaɪd] бок о бок, вместе с
psychological [saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl] психологический
hand-to-hand рукопашный
cold steel холодное оружие

ANIMALS IN WAR



THERE IS A VERY SPECIAL MONUMENT IN LONDON. IT IS DEDICATED TO THE BRAVE ANIMAL HEROES WHO HAVE SERVED AND DIED IN WARS AND CONFLICTS

Millions of people have died in the the two World Wars – but millions of animals have too.

More than eight million horses died in the First World War alone. They carried men to war, delivered ammunition and equipment.

Designed by British sculptor David Backhouse, the Animals in War Memorial shows two mules, a horse and a dog, and remembers other animals – dolphins, pigeons, elephants... and even glow worms (WWI soldiers used them to read maps and letters in the dark trenches).



memorial [mɪ'mɔːriəl] мемориал, памятник
to dedicate ['dedɪkeɪt] посвящать
to deliver [dɪ'lɪvə] доставлять
ammunition [ˌæmjuːnɪʃn] боеприпасы
equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] оборудование
sculptor ['skʌlptə] скульптор
mule [mjʊ:l] мул
carrier ['kærɪə] курьер, посыльный
message ['mesɪdʒ] донесение, письмо, послание
countless ['kaʊntlɪs] бесчисленный, многочисленный
impenetrable [ɪm'penetərəbl] непроходимый
Burmese [bɜː'miːz] бирманский
wire [waɪə] провод

to sniff out вынюхивать, находить по запаху
mine мина
bomb victim ['bɒm vɪktɪm] жертва бомбежки
parachute jump [ˌpærəʃuːt dʒʌmp] прыжок с парашютом
blitz [blɪts] блиц, массированная бомбардировка
shelter ['ʃeltə] убежище
siren ['saɪərən] сирена, сигнал воздушной тревоги
glow worm [gləʊ wɔːm] жук-светляк
trench [trentʃ] окоп
to pay tribute [ˌpeɪ'trɪbjuːt] (to) отдавать дань (уважения, восхищения) кому-л.
to award [ə'wɔːd] награждать



This dog is laying a telegraph wire

Mules were used for transport in the impenetrable Burmese jungle.

Dogs served in both World Wars. They carried secret messages, laid telegraph wires, sniffed out mines, dug out bomb victims and even made parachute jumps! During the Blitz, dogs used to wake up their owners and take them to the shelters when they heard the sirens.

Now these brave animals have a memorial.



Glow worms helped soldiers to read maps and letters in the dark

Thousands of pigeons were used as carriers during the First and Second World Wars. They delivered important messages and also worked as 'photographers.' Flying at a mile a minute, these brave birds saved countless lives.



The Animals in War Memorial pays special tribute to the 60 animals awarded the Dickin Medal, a special animal medal.

Among these heroes were:

Rob the para-dog

He was an ordinary farm dog but became a real hero during the Second World War. Rob served with the Special Air Service on top-secret missions in Africa and Italy. During his wartime career, he made more than 20 parachute jumps!



para-dog [ˈpærədɒɡ] собака-парашютист
ordinary [ˈɔːdnəri] обыкновенный
top-secret mission [ˈmɪʃn] сверхсекретная миссия, задание



Rob enjoyed his parachute jumps and couldn't wait to get on with his duties.

ANIMALS IN WAR



Zhuchka the mine-detector

Dogs were very good at mine-detecting. Russian dog Zhuchka, for example, found 2,000 mines in 18 days. Dogs were much more effective than a metal detector, as they could sniff out mines made of metal, plastic, wood and glass. They could also detect when soil had recently been dug up. Mine dogs were trained to sniff out a mine and then sit down while their masters cleared it.

to detect [dɪ'tekt] обнаруживать, выявлять
soil [soɪl] земля, почва
to clear a mine обезвредить мину

Judy the pointer

Judy served on a war ship in the Far East. When her ship was torpedoed, she saved her crew from thirst by finding fresh water. When they were captured, Judy spent two years as a prisoner of war in Sumatra. Judy saved the lives of several men by threatening Japanese guards when they tried to beat prisoners. She survived several attempts by the Japanese to shoot her and was liberated in 1945.

pointer ['pɔɪntə] pointer
Far East Дальний Восток
to torpedo [tə:'pɔ:deɪ] подрезать торпедой
crew [kru:] команда
thirst [θɜ:st] жажда
to capture ['kæptʃə] брать в плен
prisoner of war военнопленный

Sumatra [sʌ'mɑ:tɹə] о-в Суматра
to threaten ['θreɪn] грозить, угрожать
to survive [sə'vaɪv] остаться в живых, уцелеть
attempt [ə'tempt] попытка
to liberate ['lɪbəreɪt] освободить

Sheepdog Sheila

The only 'civilian' animal to be awarded a medal, Sheila, was a working dog. In December 1944, an American plane crashed in a snowstorm. Sheila found the survivors.

civilian [sɪ'vɪljən] штатский
to crash [kræʃ] потерпеть крушение, разбиться



Beauty the terrier

Five search and rescue dogs were awarded the Dickin Medal for helping to find people trapped in ruined buildings. One dog got the medal for rescuing other animals. This was Beauty, a wire-haired terrier belonging to Bill Barnet, who led an animal rescue squad in London. By the war's end Beauty had found 63 animals! Without Beauty they would have probably died, trapped in bombed buildings.

terrier ['terɪə] терьер
search [sɜ:tʃ] поиск, поисковый
rescue ['reskjʊ:] спасение, спасательный
to be trapped [træpt] попасть в ловушку, быть погребённым
squad [skwɒd] отряд, команда



Simon the cat

The only cat to get a medal was Simon, ship's cat on HMS Amethyst. In April 1949, the ship was held captive on the Yangtse River. For

100 days Simon the cat comforted the terrified young crew and entertained them with his amazing rat-catching skills.

When the crew returned home, Simon became a celebrity, but never fully recovered from his wounds and sadly died a few months later.

HMS корабль on Her Majesty Ship корабль ее величества
Amethyst [ˈæmɪθɪst] Амethyst
to hold captive [ˈkæptɪv] держать в плену
Yangtze River [ˌjɑŋtʃɪˈliːvə] р. Янцзы
to comfort [ˈkʌmfət] успокаивать, утешать
to entertain [ˌentəˈteɪn] развлекать
skills умения, сноровка, мастерство
celebrity [ˈsɛləbrɪti] знаменитость



to recover [rɪˈkʌvə] выздороветь, оправляться
wound [wu:nd] рана



IN MEMORY OF
"SIMON"
SERVED IN H.M.S. AMETHYST
MAY 1948 - SEPTEMBER 1949
AWARDED DICKIN MEDAL
AUGUST 1949
DIED 28TH NOVEMBER 1949.
THROUGHOUT THE YANGTZE
INCIDENT
HIS BEHAVIOUR WAS OF THE
HIGHEST ORDER



Olga, Upstart and Regal

As bombs rained down on London during the Blitz, these three police horses did their duty.

to do one's duty исполнить свой долг

NEW HEROES

The world is still a troubled place and animals continue to help us in times of conflict.

On September 11th 2001, just before the Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre collapsed two guide dogs saved their owners' lives. Riva and Salty made their way down from the 71st floor. They guided their blind owners through crowded, smoke-filled stairs. After the tragedy more than 300 search and rescue dogs worked on the site.

The most recent award of the Dickin Medal was made in December 2003. Buster, a six-year-old springer spaniel, discovered a stash of explosives in Iraq.

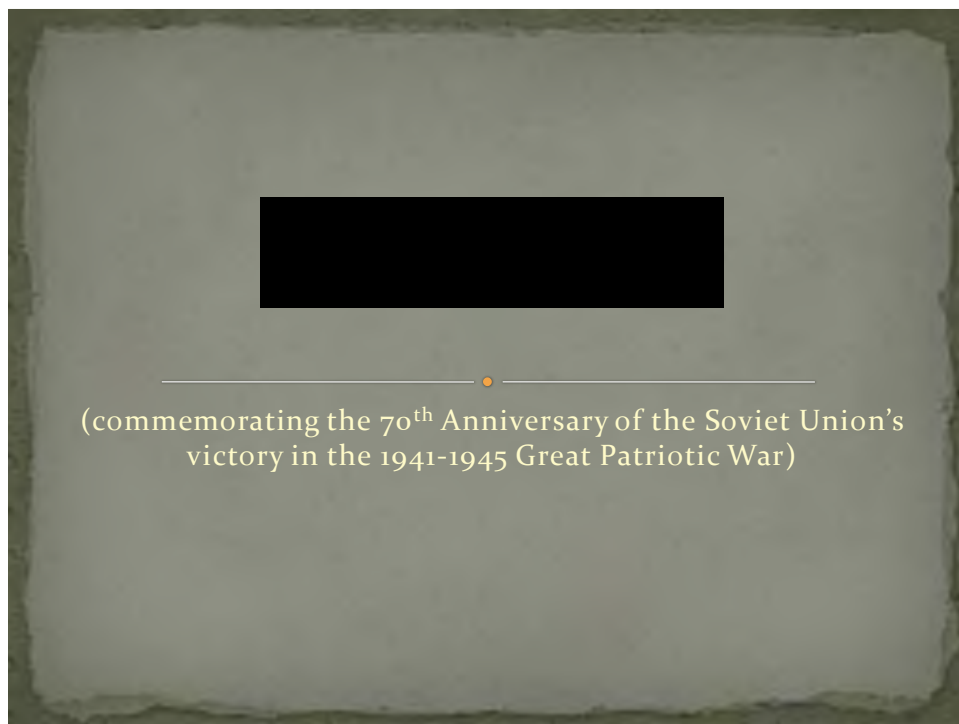


to collapse [kəˈlæps] разрушаться, обваливаться, падать
guide dog [ˈɡaɪd dɒɡ] собака-поводырь
blind [blaɪnd] слепой
smoke-filled [ˈsməʊk ˈfɪld] задымленный
springer spaniel [ˈsprɪŋə ˈspæniəl] спрингер-спаниель
stash [stæʃ] тайник, скрытые запасы
explosive [ɪkˈsplɔːsɪv] взрывчатое вещество, взрывчатка

Group 3: "British Women at war", "Night Witches"

Group 4: "Animals at War"

Pupils' reports are come along with photo presentation ([Приложение 2](#)).



The Battle of Britain July 10th – October 31st 1940

Total Aircraft Lossess	BRITAIN	GERMANY
	930	1623

A black and white portrait of Winston Churchill is centered on the slide. The slide is surrounded by large black redaction boxes.

They fought for every street, for every house, for every stone...

The average lifespan of a soldier was 24 hours

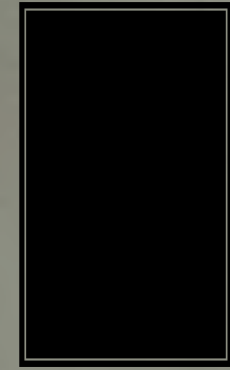
The "Night Witches"
(Soviet women pilots)

British Women
("Home Front")

[Redacted]

Aleksei Maresyev

Douglas Bader



May 20, 1916 – May 19, 2001



February 21, 1910 – September 5, 1982



Total Losses

Forces and equipment	The Soviet Union	Germany
Stuff (people, ths.)	1134.8	1011.5
Armor	1560	675
Subartillery	14934	10290
Aircrafts	1916	1219

3. Завершение урока, рефлексия

Teacher: "Taking all the aforesaid into consideration we may say that the Second World War was arguably the most significant period of the 20th century. The most destructive war in all of history, its exact cost in human lives is unknown, but casualties in World War II may have totaled 50 million people killed. Nations suffered the highest losses, military and civilian".

Questions to pupils:

- What have you discovered while you were listening to your classmates' reports?
- What facts were the most astonishing for you?

Teacher: "To sum up we may conclude that we should never forget about those gallant soldiers who contested the victory with the Nazi aggressors".

As for your home task I want you either to write a composition or to prepare a Power Point presentation. The essay question is the following: "What should we do to hold the memory of those who participated and won in the World War II and the Great patriotic War (1941 – 1945)?" Please note that you are free to choose any question, you should write no less than 90 – 100 words).

The presentation topic is the following:

"The monuments of the World War II" (please choose 5-6 monuments of any kind, give their history briefly: What? Where? When? Why?)

Thank you for your work!