**Музейный урок - экскурсия «Наши великие земляки»**

**Our great countrymen.**

( Проводится в школьном историко - краеведческом музее «Истоки»

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1. **Обучающая цель:** развивать умения, говорить и аудировать на английском языке, совершенствовать произносительные навыки.
2. **Познавательная цель:** расширять знания учащихся о выдающихся земляках, об их вкладе в культуру, историю родного края, в могущество нашей Родины.
3. **Воспитательная цель:** воспитывать учащихся в духе патриотизма, в духе уважения к выдающимся землякам, которые своим самоотверженным и творческим трудом, ратными подвигами укрепляли славу России - нашей великой Родины.
4. **Развивающая цель:** развивать у учащихся память, внимание, способность сосредоточиться.

**Цель мероприятия:**

 • развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции, развитие коммуникативных умений в аудировании, говорении:

 - формирование умения представлять свою страну, историю своего края и людей, которые эту историю делали в условия межкультурного общения.

• развитие личности учащихся посредством реализации воспитательного потенциала иностранного языка:

 - формирование у учащихся потребности изучения английского языка и овладение им как средством общения и познания;

 - воспитание качеств гражданина, патриота;

 - стремление к лучшему осознанию истории своей малой Родины.

• готовность и способность к самостоятельной информационно – познавательной деятельности .

**Планируемые образовательные результаты:**

**Предметные:**  в коммуникативной сфере:

 - говорении: сообщать сведения о своей малой Родине;

 - аудировании: воспринимать на слух и полностью понимать речь учителя,одноклассников.

**Личностные:**

 - формирование мотивации изучения английского языка и стремление к самосовершенствованию собственной речевой культуры;

 - стремление к лучшему осознанию истории своего края и готовность содействовать ознакомлению с ней представителей других стран

**Метапредметные:**

 - развитие коммуникативной компетенции, включая умение взаимодействовать с окружающими;

 - умение ориентироваться в различных источниках информации ;

Dear guests!

Today we are going to tell you about our great countrymen:

1. Dmitry Petrovich Oznobishin – a poet, a polyglot;
2. Vasily Ivanovich Vasin – a Hero of the Soviet Union and a prototype of the Soviet Soldier Liberator in Treptov Park in Berlin;
3. Elizaveta Yakovlevna Vologodskata – a scout, a prototype of Olga in the film «Major Vikhr»;
4. Yuri Timofeevich Alasheev – a test – pilot, a Hero of the Soviet Union;
5. Serafim Mikhailovich Kulikov - a designer of nuclear - rocket systems, twice State Prize Winner and Lenin Prize Winner.

We would like you to listen to us and then to take part in «Our Great Countrymen» competition.

I think we should create a friendly atmosphere and give the floor to the pupils.

Память сердец людских.

Выцветает чернила, рассыпается прахом бумага,

Уходят люди, сменяются времена…

Есть имена, забыть которые бы – благо

Но есть совсем другие имена.

Не помнить собственную историю – дело ли?

И жить иванами, не помнящими родства?

Были люди, которые эту историю делали

И память об этих людях да будет жива.

На эту память не стоит жалеть металла,

Гранита и мрамора, скульпторского резца.

Но нет прочнее и благороднее материала,

Чем живые и трепетные человеческие сердца.

Они оживляют и металл, и камень,

Без них и вечное не существует вечно.

И пока в сердцах горячо пульсирует память,

Нашему прошлому будущее обеспечено.

И пусть выцветают чернила, бумага прахом рассеивается,

Сменяются поколения, меняются времена,

Если живой эстафетой от сердца к сердцу

Передаются легендою ставшие имена.

 Эдуард - Гелий Александрович.

 Dmitry Petrovich Oznobishin (1804 – 1877)

was a poet. He was born in 1804 in the village of Troitskoe near Inza. His parents died when he was a little boy. He got his education in Moscow. In 1828 he came back to his native place and began his literary work.

The nature of Troitskoe greatly influenced his poetry. The blue line of the river Syuksyumka, the blue mirror of the pond in his estate, green patches of the nature he described it in many of his poems.

Тоска по Отчизне.

….О,дайте ж зреть мне блеск родных небес!

Увижу ль вновь моё уединенье,

Плеск светлых волн, живую сень древес,

И свежее, как утро, вдохновенье!

Стансы.

Там, где Сура, где ясен свод небес,

Где от брегов прохладой сладко веет,

Где на горах шумит зелёный лес

И ярко день осенний вечереет,

Где весело обширный дом стоит,

Глядя на сад, природою развитый,

Туда меня моя мечта манит,

С тем краем все поэта думы слиты.

 Поэтическая Россия

 Ознобишин Д.П.

 Стихотворения.(Сост.,вступ.ст. и прим Т.М.Гольц.- М,Сов . Россия 1992г)

D.P. Oznobishin was a polyglot. He knew many languages: Persian, Arabic, Latin, Greec, French, German, Swedish, English, Spanish, Italian. He translated from these foreign languages into Russian.

 He took an active part in public activities.

In 1861 he opened a school in his estate.

Now it is the Inzenskaya secondary school №3.

 He often visited Simbirsk and meet other Simbirsk poets. On the 23-rd of August 1845 a moment to Karamzin was opened in Simbirsk. Oznobishin was present there and recited his poem.

 Памяти Карамзина.

Он здесь! Он вечно наш! Изображенье Клии

Отныне передаст в позднейши времена

И дар Царя и дань признательной России

К трудам Карамзина.

….Так русский юноша, теперь идущий мимо,

Взглянув на этот лик, сияющий в меди,

Любовь к Отечеству, - сей огнь неугасимый

Восчувствует в груди.

…Да, Волга, он твой сын! Когда иноплеменный

 Нас спросит : «Это кто?» Мы гордо скажем: «Тот,

Кому приветливо внимал Благословенный

Средь царственных забот!

Кто время Грозного, бесстрастный и свободный,

Деянья тёмные потомству передал;

Впервые нам раскрыл язык простонародный;

Русь – миру указал!

 Oznobishin collected Russian folk – songs, tatar, chuvash, mordvinian folklore

 (песня «По Дону гуляет…»)

 He died in Kislovodsk in 1877. There is a legend that his body was brought to his native place and Oznobishin was buried in a church.

 You can read about Oznobishin's life and work in the book «Brother's Heart» by T.M.Golts.

Vasily Ivanovich Vasin (1923-1949)

 Some streets of our town bear the names of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

 In Inza there is Vasin Street. Vasin is a Hero of the Soviet Union. He was born in 1923 in the village of Voronovka of the Inzensky district.

 During the forcing of the Dnieper he was the only officer who took across his company held a very important hill beating off enemy attacks. Four times the fascists attacked our positions. And four times their attacks were beaten off. The losses of Vasin's company were heavy but it continued to hold defence. In heavy battles against a strong and experienced enemy Vasin was wounded twice. But he didn't leave the battle field. He destroyed 90 enemy officers and soldiers. On the 29-th of October 1943 he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

 On the 6-th of November 1943 his company was the first to break into Kiev.

 They raised a red banner over the City Soviet in the centre of the Ukrainian capital.

 Vasin took part in the liberation of Hungary. And there he was seriously wounded in the head for the third time. He died in a military hospital from this wound in 1949.

Vasily Ivanovich Vasin (1923-1949)

I want to tell you about one of the deeds performed by Vasin in the battle for the Don.

 The hot summer of 1942. Vasin's company was fighting against the enemy infantry near a railway road. Suddenly everybody saw a little boy in a white shirt/ He stood crying near his killed mother. The shooting stopped. Silence fell over both front lines.

 What the soldiers saw next was almost unbelievable. Vasin took off his helmet and put his pistol aside. He rose to his full high and went towards the child. He reached the little boy, picked him up then went back. And still there was no shooting. That's how Vasin saved the child.

 A moment later the air was filled with gun-fire and the fighting resumed with renewed ferocity.

 And do you know that this Vasin's heroic deed could well serve for Vuchetich as a prototype of the Soviet Soldier Liberator monument built in Treptov Park.

 The sculptor Vuchetich who was thinking over his now famous memorial learned about this episode and decided that his monument would reflect the heroism and humanism of the Soviet Army.

 Two Soviet soldiers performed similar heroic exploits in Berlin in 1945: Trifon Lukyanovich and Nikolai Masalov. They saved German girls in the battles in Berlin.

 The sculptor sought out Masalov and spent some time talking with him.

 You can read about Vasin in these newspaper articles.

Elizaveta Vologodskaya

Among the heroes of the Great Patriotic War was our countrywoman Elizaveta Vologodskaya.

Вы спасли далёкий польский город –

Краков обречён был умереть,

Не объял тот город смерти холод –

Как легенде, «Ольге» не стареть…

Хрупкая разведчица смекалкой

Ненавистных ворогов крушит

Инза помнит дочку со скакалкой ,

Девушку – бойца, что Суд вершит.

Инза Вас встречает хлебом – солью,

Отчий дом – весь город до конца,

Вы хозяйка мирного раздолья,

И в придачу – земляков сердца.

From the very first days of the great fascist aggression Elizaveta Vologodskaya was at the front as a scout and displayed strong will, personal courage and heroism. She helped to save Krakov from destruction by the fascists. There are books and a film «Major Vikhr» about her heroic deeds.

 In our local newspaper «Вперёд» we can read «Letters from Lvov». These articles are about our famous countrywoman.

Yuri Timofeyevich Alasheyev (1923-1959)

 Our country is called the Mother Country of Aviation.

Here the first flying machines were made and tested. The best airplanes have the names of their constructors: Tupolev, Ilyushin, Yakovlev, Sukhoi and others.

 We are going to describe a famous person from our town who was connected with aviation.

 Listen carefully. Try to name him.

The boy was born in Inza in 1923 in the family of a locomotive driver. His father's name was Timofei Yakovlevich. He was awarded the Order of Lenin for his work. His mother's name was Anna Vasilievna.

 Their house was in Krasnykh Boitsov Street. There were 9 children in the family: seven sons and two daughters.

 He went to school №1 in Inza. He was an excellent pupil. Math and literature were his favorite subjects at school. He could play the piano and the accordion. He took great interest in flight and after finishing a secondary school he entered a flying school. He learned German at school and here he began learning English because he had to read many scientific books and magazines in English and he had to fly to London.

 He became a test – pilot. He tasted many planes by Tupolev. He established 15 world records on jet planes. At the age of 36 he was lost trying to save a new supersonic plane. He was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

What is his name?

 We know many examples of the heroism of our people in the Great Patriotic War and peace - time.

All those heroes have shown the beauty of their character by their actions. War and labor awards are given for the most wonderful thing done by a person in the name of his people. Sometimes he does such a thing at the risk of his life. So did Yuri Alasheyev. Our countryman sacrificed his life in the name of power of our Motherland.

 In the book «Trace on the earth» by Vera Benderova we can read: «Удар был так силён, что обломки самолёта на шесть метров ушли в мёрзлый грунт. Останки подполковника Алашеева нашли в искорёженной кабине. Оторванные сгоревшие кисти рук сжимали штурвал. До последнего мгновения пилот пытался выровнять падающую машину…»

Yuri Timofeevich Alasheyev

was a test pilot. Every time it was the flight into unknown. He had to answer all the questions that could not be answered by electronic computers, laboratory studies and experiments.

 In his letter to the pupils of school №1 A.N. Tupolev wrote:

«ТУ – 104 строится серийными заводами нашей страны. Этот самолёт известен всему миру как первый пассажирский самолёт с реактивными двигателями. Новый тип двигателей твёрдо вошёл в жизнь гражданского воздушного флота.

 А всё ли сделано на этом самолёте, чтобы он был самый надёжный, самый скоростнойи самый высотный?

 Всё ли сделано после окончания испытаний по самой сложной и опасной для лётчика программе? Вот вопросы, которые ,очевидно, не выходили из головы этого лётчика – испытателя ,несущего ответственность за свой детище до последнего дня эксплуатации его на трассах гражданского флота.

 The test pilot Alasheyev had more than strong muscles, will – power, self – control and courage. He had to observe, hear, sense, understand and remember everything and report all this back to earth. And he analysed the situation quickly , reported it clearly, made suggestions and drew conclusions.

 On the 21-st of December, 1959 he was killed in an air crash during his test flight.

 With that we lost a man of remarkable courage and spiritual beauty. He was only 36. It is impossible to say what man's life would have been like if he had remained alive.

Alasheyev had talent. He put his whole soul, all his strength and temperament into his work.

 For his exploit Yuri Alasheyev was posthumously awarded the order of Lenin and the Gold Star of Hero of the Soviet Union, the country's highest award.

 His name will remain in the history of aviation, in the history of our town Inza.

 On the 30-th of October 1961 the most powerful atom bomb in the world was tested. Our countryman Serafim Mikhailovich Kulikov took part in this test.

 Serafim Mikhailovich devoted more than 50 years of his life to creation of nuclear shield of our Motherland. He took part in more than 100 nuclear tests beginning with the very first on the 29-th of August 1949.

 Serafim Mikhailovich Kulikov twice State Prize Winner and Lenin Prize Winner worked with Igor Vasilyevich Kurchatov who directed the Soviet atom bomb project and Yuli Borisovich Khariton building up the military strength of our country.

 Kurchatov and Khariton were the greatest scientists of our country.

Three times they were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour.

 Kulikov's contribution to our science was also great and the Government awarded him 2 orders of Lenin, 3 orders of red star, the Order of October Revolutions, the Order of the Patriotic War, the order of Courage and many medals.

 He educated many young scientists and engineers in the new field of science and engineering - nuclear weapons.

 His scientific ability and personal charm deeply impressed Kurchatov, Tupolev, Khariton and all who came in contact with him.

 Serafim Mikhailovich was not only a scientist and a designer of nuclear - rocket system.

 He was also a good sportsman and painter.

He was a very good story - teller. He liked reading and had a rich library at home.

He was fond of photography.

He was active, industrious ,clever and just.

Serafim Michailovich's life is simple, like thousands of others.

 He was born on the 19-th of January 1921. His father was a locomotive driver awarded for his labour achievements the Order of Lenin. His mother was a housewife. She had to look after her 6 children: 5 boys and one girl.

 Serafim went to school №3, then he went to school №1 in Inza.

Now there is a modest memorial plaque on the building of school №3, reading:

**Serafim Michailovich Kulikov**

**Lenin and State Prizes Winner**

**studied at that school.**

 The young man took his studies very seriously as he wanted to learn as much as possible.

After finishing school he entered the Leningrad Air – Force Engineering Academy. He graduated from it in 1941 and became a designer of nuclear – rocket systems. He worked in different places of our country: in Kiev, Khrakov, Kerch.

Since 1966 he lived and worked in Moscow.

 In his book «Aviation and nuclear tests» he wrote about his work and the people who created the powerful weapons to defend our Motherland. In June 1998 he visited the USA. He took part in the scientific conference on the history of nuclear Weapons and nuclear tests in Washington D.C. and made several reports: «First Atmospheric Nuclear Tests in the USSR», «Damaged NW Handing Procedures» You can read about Kulikov in his own book and in some other newspapers, magazines, books and birthday greetings.

 You can visit the museum of school №1,№3 in Inza, Ulyanovsk regional scientific library named after Vladimir Ilych Lenin and some interesting materials about him there.

 Now you can also find some materials in our school museum.