**Тексты для компетентностно-ориентированного задания**

**Текст 1**

**Karbyshev Dmitry Mikhailovich (1880-1945)**

Soviet military engineer, scientist, general-lieutenant of engineer military force (1940), professor (1938), Doctor of Military Science (1941), Hero of the Soviet Union (posthumously, 16.8.1946).

He was born in a family of a military official in Omsk.

He was a member of C.P.S.U. and served in the Soviet Army since 1940. He graduated from the Siberian Cadet military school in 1898, Nikolayevsky military engineer school in 1900 and Nikolayevsky Military Engineer Academy in 1911, got the rights of the graduate of Military Academy of General Staff in 1938.

Karbyshev took part in the Russian-Japanese War of 1904-1905 and built the forts of the Brest fortress from 1911 to 1914.

During the World War I he was at the head of the engineer work at the south-west front (1914-1917), his last rank was lieutenant-colonel. Since the first days of the Soviet Power he gave all his strength, knowledge and experience to a new-born Soviet Army. During the Civil War he organized engineer support of the strategic operations against Kolchak and Vrangel. Since January 1920 he was in charge of the Board of military field construction. He supervised the work of restoring the railway bridge over the Irtysh in Omsk.

Karbyshev was the author of over 100 scientific works in different fields of military engineer art and military history.

Karbyshev took a creative approach in working out the problems of military engineer theory and practice, training and educating regulars. He deeply understood the bases of the military art, had a rich military experience, kept in touch with the troops and made a considerable contribution to the development of the engineer skills.

At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, being at the front (West Belorussia), he was confused hard and was taken prisoner. He refused to begin working on the side of the fascists. As a prisoner of the fascist concentration camps (Zaksenhauzen, Maidanek, Osventsim and others) he conducted an active antifascist secret work among the war prisoners.

In 1945 at the camp of Mauthauzen (Austria) he was put to the torture ended with an excruciating death. The story of turning Karbyshev into an ace figure to intimidate the other is a legend.

He was awarded the Order of Lenin (posthumously), the Order of the Red Star, the Order of the Red Banner and the medal “XX years of RCCA”.

The monuments to Karbyshev were erected in Mauthauzen, Omsk and Tallinn.

**Текст 2**

**Kuznetsov Nikolai Vasiliyevich (1921-1945)**

Nikolai Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov was born in 1921 in the village of Yurga of Yurginsky district of Tyumen region. Soon his family moved to Omsk where he went to school first, then to the air-club and after graduating from it in 1939 he became a student of the Military pilot school. He entered the war in March of 1942 at the North-West front in the ranks of the assault aircraft regiment as a commander of aircraft squadron. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner, the order of the Red Star, the Medal “For Gallantry”. On the 26th of October 1944 he was conferred a high rank of the Hero of the Soviet Union. He was killed in the battle of Berlin on 14th April 1945. One of the streets in Omsk and the school where the hero had studied were named after him.

He made acquaintance with his front friend Nikolai Tsypluchin on the first day of his arrival at his air unit. Since that day on they had a friendly argument with each other about the place which was better. Kuznetsov told about the spaciousness of Siberia, beautiful forests and the beauty Irtysh where his childhood had passed and calm and well-balanced Kolya Tsypluchin boasted of his stream Shyryayevka, contending that the most delicious cherries grew in Tambovshchina where he had been from. Under the wings of their “Il” airplanes the pines, which looked like Tambov pine forests and Siberian “urmans”, were making a noise, cherry-trees were turning purple like in Tambov, oaks were roaring majestically like cedars roar in Siberia. It was painful to see the enemy walking about the long-standing Russian places. After coming back from the flights they didn’t argue but would tell each other about their native lands for hours.

By the august of 1944 the first lieutenant of the Guards Nikolai Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov took 90 fighting flights, carried out 26 air battles. He destroyed 6 tanks, 8 airplanes of the enemy, 38 cars, 8 petrol tankers, an engine, 8 wagons, 12 guns, 8 pillboxes, brought down a fighter, set fire to 28 objectives and exploded 19 stores with ammunition and fuel.

There were fights for Berlin on 14th April of 1945. After 4 planes in charge of Kuznetsov, maneuvering in the zone of thick fire of hostile anti-aircraft guns, had collected important information for his headquarters, Kuznetsov’s plane was damaged. Rallying his flagging strength, the hero directed his burning assault-plane to the enemy’s battery.

Not far from the Reihstag of Berlin you can see the monument to the lost Soviet soldiers. On one of the memorial tables there is a name of our fellow-townsman – the Hero of the Soviet Union Nikolai Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov, written in golden letters.