

9th of May



**Look at the picture. Describe what you see in it.
What do you think is the meaning of the picture?**

Remembrance day

Lest we forget



**Explain the collocations you see.
Translate the collocations you see.**

Remembrance day

Lest we forget



Mark the countries that played a key role in achieving victory

1. Italy
2. Slovakia
3. Romania
4. Japan
5. Soviet Union
6. France
7. the UK
8. the USA
9. Greece



Match the words to their definitions

to surrender	the fact of losing against someone in a fight or competition
victory	the alliance that opposed Nazi Germany and its union states
defeat	the power to have an effect on people or things
to sign	to stop fighting and admit defeat
to liberate	to remember officially and give respect to a great person or event
influence	an occasion when you win a game, competition, election, war, etc.
Allied Forces	to write your name, usually on a written or printed document, to show that you agree with its contents
to commemorate	to help someone or something to be free

Fill in the gaps with the given words:

liberating * Allied Forces * victory * surrendered * defeat * commemorate

- There were _____ fighting against Nazi Germany in World War II. They included Soviet Union, the UK, the USA, China and other countries.
- On the 8th of May Leaders of Nazi Germany had to sign documents admitting an absolute _____ for the Axis powers.
- The _____ was so admired and demanded that everybody was singing, crying and dancing.
- To _____ people we lost in those horrendous events there are a lot of memorials and monuments all over the country.
- Nazi Germany _____ to Allied Forces and the war was finished at last.
- A lot of Soviet soldiers sacrificed their lives for _____ European people.

Read the text.

On 9 May, many countries commemorate the end of World War II in Europe. In Russia, it is known as Victory Day (Den Pobedy) and is a public holiday. On this day in 1945, the German army surrendered to the Soviet Union and the allied forces, marking the defeat of Nazi Germany and the end of the war in Europe. The road to victory was long and brutal. The Soviet Union suffered heavy casualties, with estimates ranging from 26 to 42 million people killed or wounded. The war had a profound influence on the country and its people, and Victory Day is an important event that honors the sacrifices made during the conflict. The celebrations begin on the evening of 8 May with a concert in Moscow's Red Square. The following morning, a military parade takes place, showcasing the country's armed forces and equipment. The highlight of the parade is the march of the Immortal Regiment, where people carry photographs of their relatives who fought in the war. This act serves as a reminder of the personal stories behind the statistics and helps keep the memory of the war alive. In addition to the official events, there are various other activities throughout the day. People gather in parks and squares for picnics, concerts, and fireworks displays. Many wear St. George ribbons, which symbolize bravery and honor and are associated with the war. Some visit war memorials and graves to pay their respects to those who lost their lives.

Answer the questions

- 1. What is Victory Day and why is it significant in Russia?
- 2. How did the Soviet Union contribute to the end of World War II in Europe?
- 3. Why is Victory Day considered an important event in Russia?
- 4. Describe the celebrations that take place on Victory Day in Moscow.
- 5. What is the Immortal Regiment march and why is it significant?
- 6. Besides the military parade, what other activities occur on Victory Day?
- 7. What do St. George ribbons symbolize and why are they worn on Victory Day?



Listen to the news TV program from India and mark the topic mentioned in it. (00:00 – 00:51)

- place where Nazi Germany signed the document about the defeat,
- events in Moscow to commemorate the Victory Day,
- the cities where important battles were held,
- the monument dedicated to soldiers who died in the War.



https://vk.com/video556210500_456239032

Listen again and mark the statements as “True”, “False” or “Not Stated”.

- Nazis surrendered to Allied Forces with the signing of the instrument of surrender in Reichstag in Berlin.
- Nazi Germany accepted defeat at the hands of the Soviet Union.
- There are a lot of red flags, Saint George's ribbons and other Second World War related symbols in Moscow to commemorate the Victory Day.
- There is extra security for the President because of the Parade.
- Unlike usual celebration of the Victory Day, the parade is held only in Moscow that year.
- The parade is usually started with the President's speech.



https://vk.com/video556210500_456239032

Listen to a professor from Norway and fill in the gaps. (6:45 – 07:03)

but it's also worth
1. _____ that the Soviet
Union lost about 2. _____
million people to defeat
Nazi Germany and 3.
_____ Europe, so
every Russian family
was devastated and it has a
huge 4. _____ on
identity of the Russians
much like the Holocaust
would have a huge influence
on Jewish identity...



https://vk.com/video556210500_456239032



Answer the questions.

Use useful language

- commemorate
 - remember
 - surrender
 - fight for
 - horrendous
 - devastated
 - must never forget
 - lose
 - destroy / destroyed
- Do you have your family stories dedicated to the Great Patriotic War?
 - Why do you think there are a lot of monuments in our country dedicated to the War?
 - Why did Nazi Germany start the War? What ideology was it based on? Do you think those ideas disappeared?
 - How did the War influence our country and the World?
 - Why do you think we talk about Victory Day every year? Why is it important? Do we need to remember and commemorate it in 20 / 50 years?
 - What lessons should we learn from this War?
 - Are you going to do anything to commemorate the soldiers who sacrificed their lives for our freedom and peace?



9th of May

