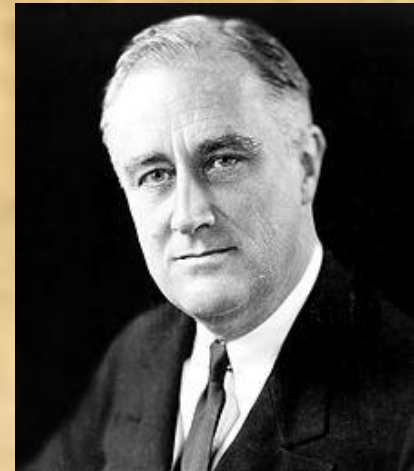
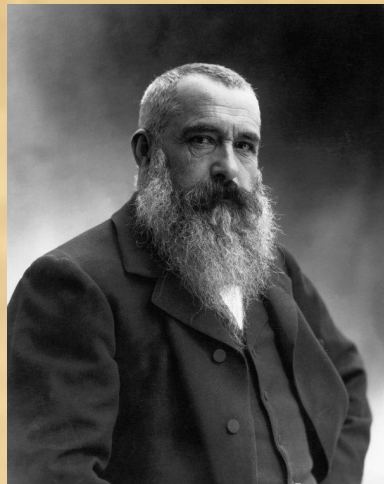


Презентация к уроку по теме «Talking about abilities» 6 класс

Презентацию подготовила
учитель английского языка
МБОУ Троицкая СОШ
Неклиновского района
Ростовской области
Васильева И.И.





Alexey Petrovich Maresyev

Maresyev was born in Kamyshin (May 20, 1916 – May 19, 2001) Before joining the army in 1937 Maresyev worked as a turner and then participated in the construction of Komsomolsk-on-Amur. In 1940 he graduated from Bataysk Military School of Aviation. He began his flights as a fighter pilot in August 1941. He had shot down four German aircraft by March 1942, but on 4 April 1942 his Polikarpov I was shot down near Staraya Russa. Despite being badly injured, Alexey managed to return to the Soviet-controlled territory. During his 18-day-long journey his injuries deteriorated so badly that both of his legs had to be amputated below the knee. Desperate to return to his fighter pilot career, he subjected himself to nearly a year of exercise to master the control of his prosthetic devices, and succeeded at that, returning to flying in June 1943.



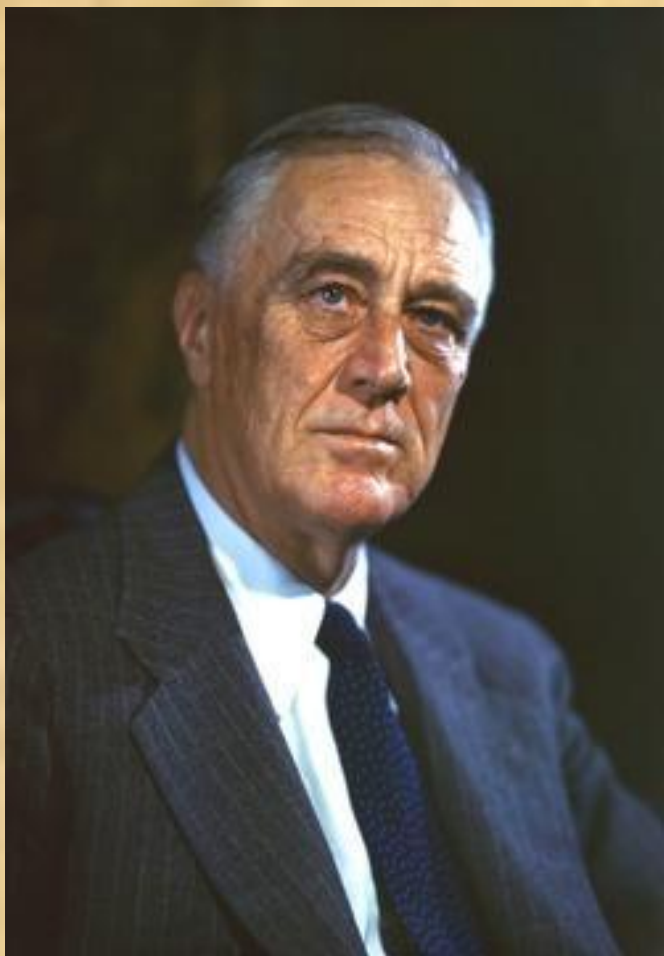
In total, he completed 86 combat flights and shot down 11 German warplanes. He was awarded the Golden Star of the Hero of the Soviet (24 August 1943), the highest military decoration of the USSR.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt

32nd President of the United States

March 4, 1933 – April 12, 1945



Franklin Delano Roosevelt (**January 30, 1882 to April 12, 1945**) was the **32nd** American president who led the United States through the Great Depression and World War II, greatly expanding the powers of the federal government through a series of programs and reforms known as the New Deal.

In 1921 at the age of 39, Franklin D. Roosevelt was diagnosed with polio while vacationing at Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada. For a time, Franklin Roosevelt was resigned to being a victim of polio, believing his political career to be over. But his wife Eleanor and political confidante Louis Howe encouraged him to continue on. Over the next several years, Roosevelt worked to improve his physical and political image. He taught himself to walk short distances in his braces. And he was careful not to be seen in public using his wheelchair.



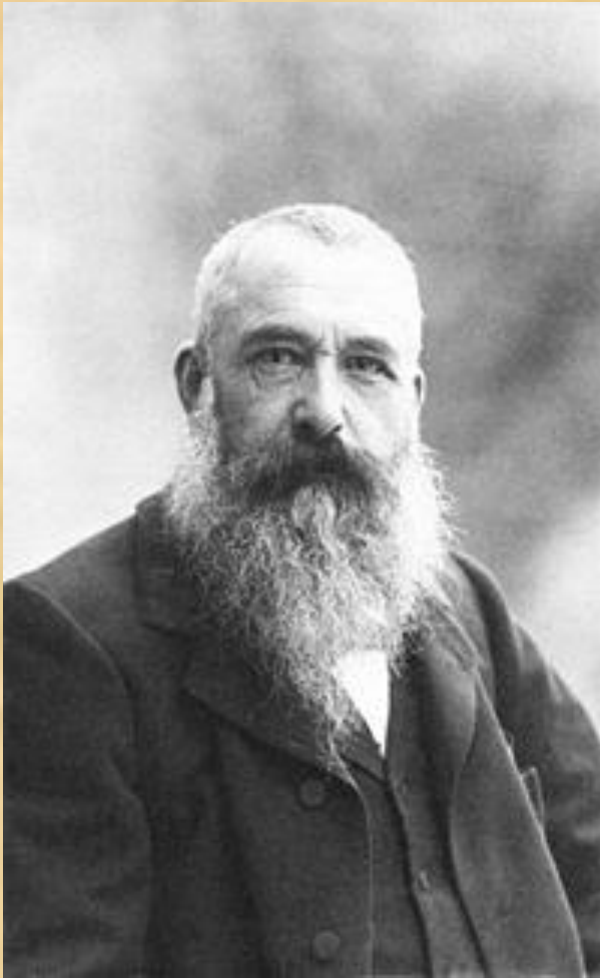
Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin at the Yalta Conference , February 1945



Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his family. January 1945

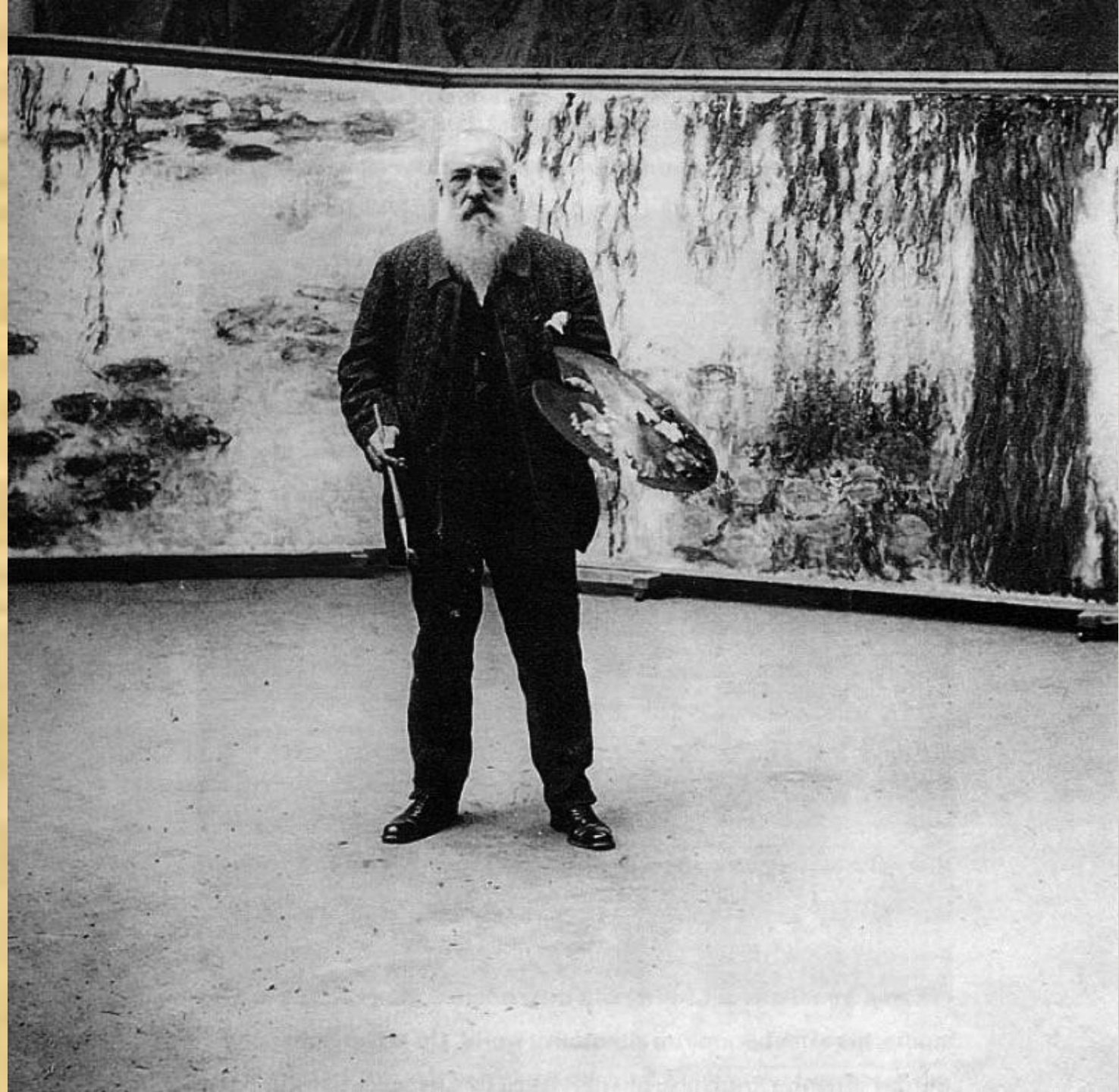
Claude Monet

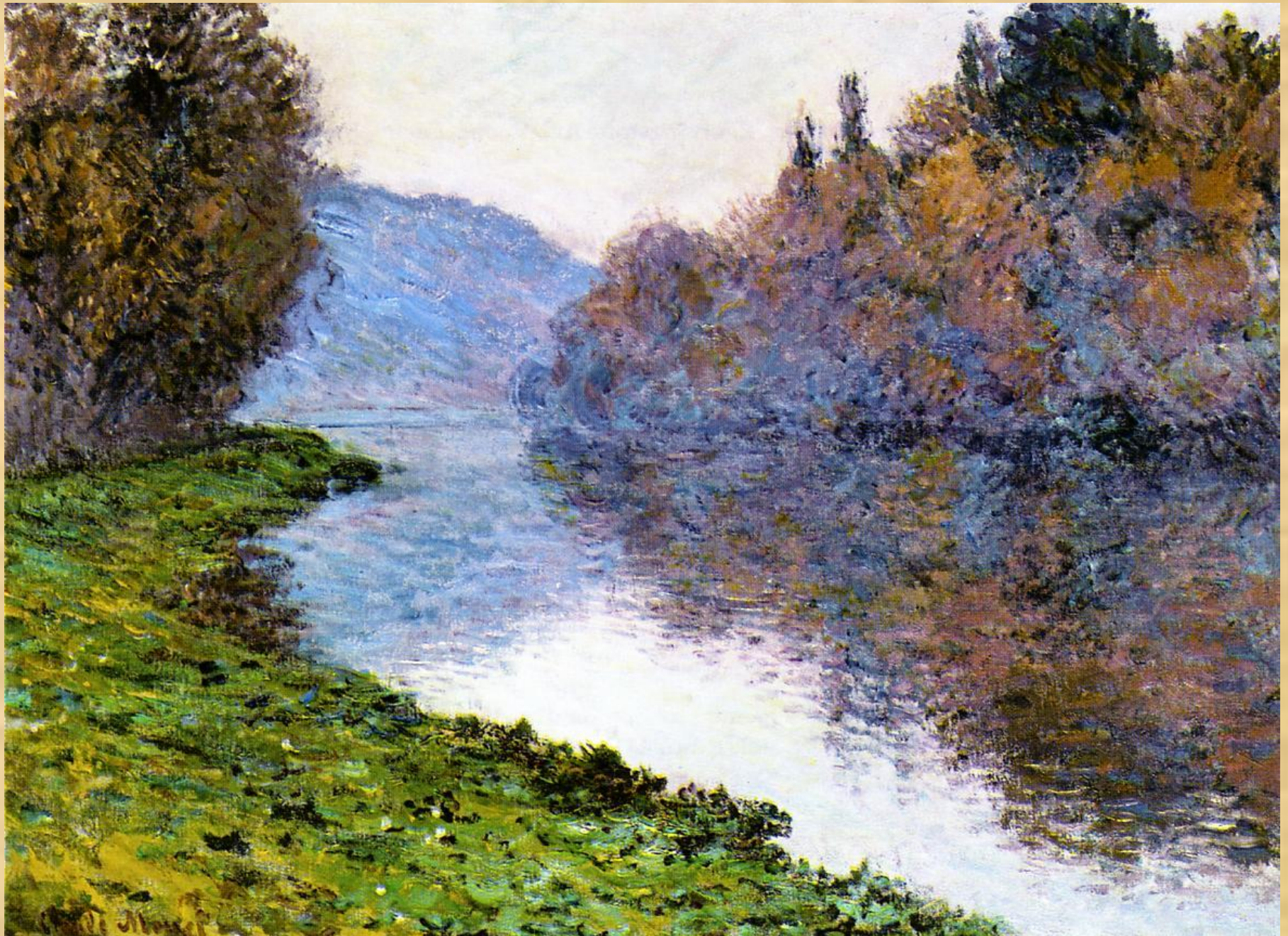
(14 November 1840 – 5 December 1926)

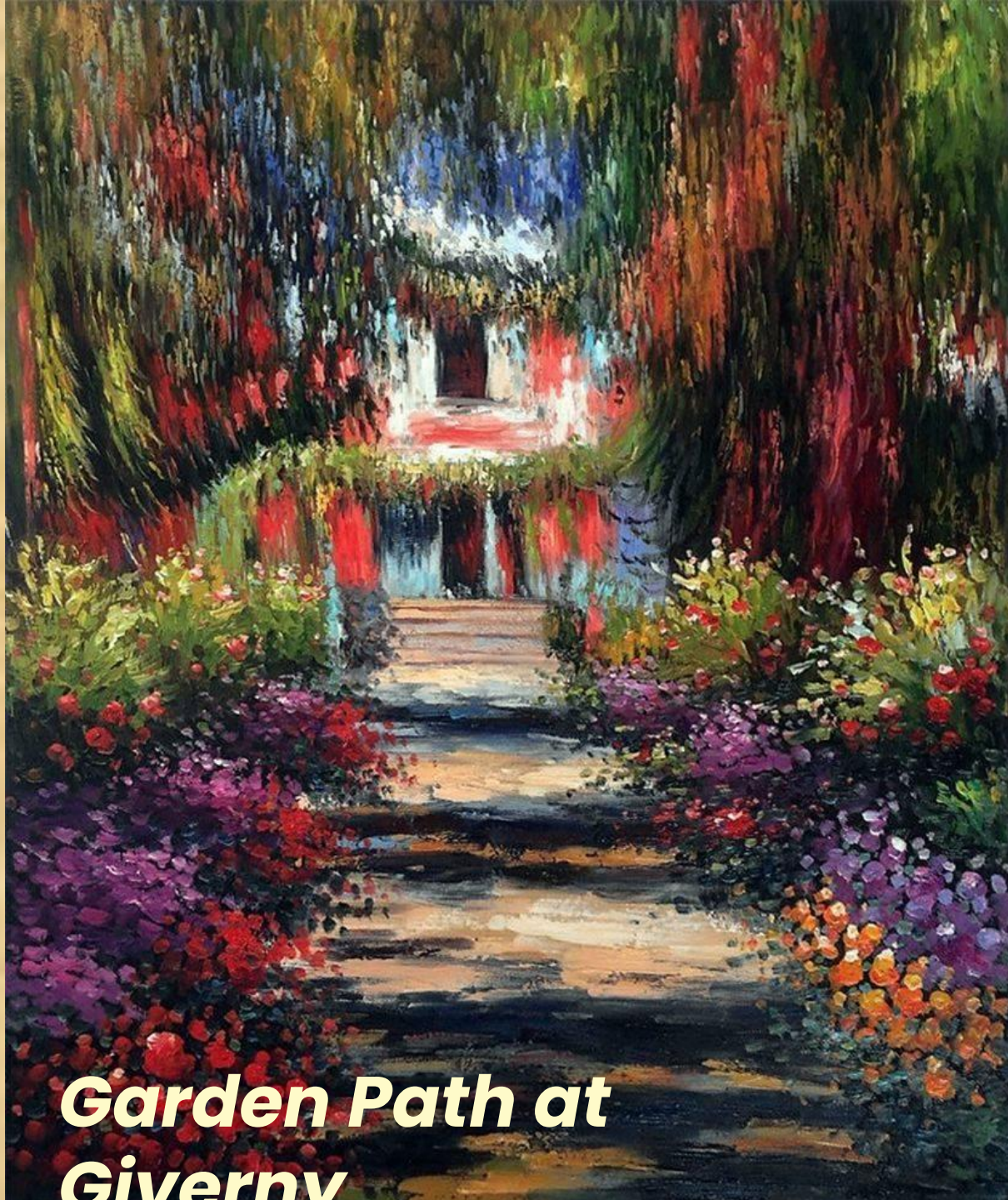


Claude Monet was a famous French painter whose work gave a name to the art movement Impressionism, which was concerned with capturing light and natural forms.

- In 1923, he underwent two operations to remove his cataracts. The paintings done while the cataracts affected his vision have a general reddish tone, which is characteristic of the vision of cataract victims. It may also be that after surgery he was able to see certain ultraviolet wavelengths of light that are normally excluded by the lens of the eye; this may have had an effect on the colours he perceived. After his operations he even repainted some of these paintings, with bluer water lilies than before.







***Garden Path at
Giverny***



Tulip fields in Holland



Water Lilies

Claude Monet 1906



Granville Richard Seymour Redmond

(March 9, 1871 – May 24, 1935)

was an American landscape painter and exponent of Tonalism and California Impressionism. Redmond was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 9, 1871. He contracted Scarlet Fever at around 2½ to the age of 3; when he recovered, he was found to be deaf. This may have prompted his family's decision to move from the East Coast to San Jose, California: the possibility for his education at the Berkeley School for the Deaf. Granville attended the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley from 1879 to 1890 where his artistic talents were recognized and encouraged. There his teacher Theophilus d'Estrella taught him painting, drawing and pantomime.

When he graduated from CSD, Redmond enrolled at another CSD: the California School of Design in San Francisco, where he worked for three years with teachers such as Arthur Frank Mathews and Amedee Joullin. He famously won the W. E. Brown Medal of Excellence. In 1893 Redmond won a scholarship from the California School of the Deaf which made it possible for him to study in Paris at the Academie Julian under teachers Jean-Paul Laurens and Jean-Joseph Benjamin Constant. In 1898, he returned to California and settled in Los Angeles.

He was married in 1899 to Carrie Ann Jean, a former student of the Illinois School for the Deaf. Together they had three children. While living in Los Angeles, he became friends with Charles Chaplin, who admired the natural expressiveness of a deaf person using American Sign Language.

By 1905 Redmond was receiving considerable recognition as a leading landscape painter and bold colorist.

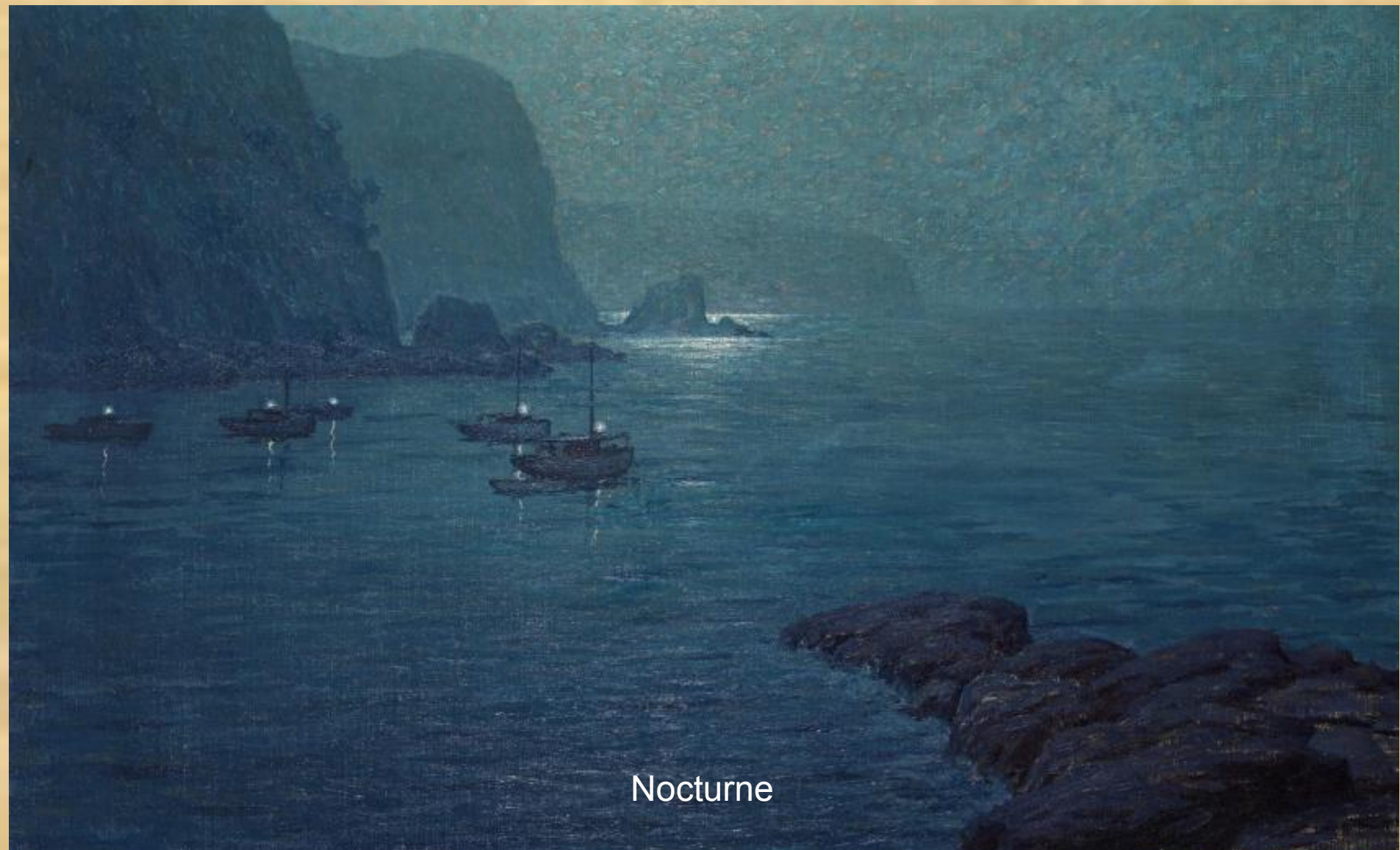




A Field of California Poppies



Morning at San Mateo, California



Nocturne

Thank for your attention!

Использованные ресурсы:

- <https://www.biography.com/people/franklin-d-roosevelt-9463381>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin D. Roosevelt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_D._Roosevelt)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claude Monet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claude_Monet)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexey Maresyev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexey_Maresyev)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Granville Redmond](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Granville_Redmond)
- <http://www.granvilleredmondgallery.com/movieyears.html>