

## Reading Comprehension

### 1. Stalin's purges

- a) improved the Soviet Union's readiness for military actions.
- b) weakened the Red Army.
- c) gave the USSR time to prepare for the war.

### 2. To strengthen its borders the USSR

- a) occupied the territories of several countries.
- b) built the Mannerheim Line.
- c) increased the output of weapons and war materials.

### 3. The result of the Winter War was that Finland

- a) became part of the USSR.
- b) won a victory.
- c) was defeated.

### 4. Operation Barbarossa

- a) was a full success.
- b) made the Soviet troops retreat.
- c) was over as a real blitzkrieg.

### 5. Central Asia became the place

- a) from which the USA supplied the USSR under the Lend Lease Act.
- b) to which the Ural plants sent produced war materials.
- c) in which evacuated factories and people worked for the front.

### 6. The Seat of the Soviet government was moved

- a) to the Urals.
- b) to Central Asia.
- c) to the city on the Volga.

### 7. Guerilla detachments were operating

- a) in the Nazi rear.
- b) in the enemy's lines.
- c) in Germany.

### 8. Hitler's plan for blitzkrieg failed

- a) in Stalingrad.
- b) in Moscow.
- c) in Leningrad.

### 9. Hitler concentrated in Stalingrad area because:

- a) he wanted to use the Volga for transporting military materials for further offensive.
- b) he wanted to destroy the city by bombing, shelling and heavy street fighting.
- c) he wanted to prevent the Soviet troops from using the rich oil fields of the Caucasus.

10. The outcome of the Great Patriotic War was determined by the hard battles for

- a) Stalingrad.
- b) Moscow.
- c) Kursk and Orel.

11. The Siege of Leningrad came to an end

- a) in 1944.
- b) in 1945.
- c) in 1943.

12. The Nazis

- a) tolerated oppression of the occupied countries.
- b) exterminated and terrorized the population of the occupied areas.
- c) were intended by nature itself to be “master race”.

13. Resistance Movement

- a) sustained one defeat after another.
- b) made Nazis detach great forces from the front.
- c) was kept in a permanent state of tension by fascists.

14. On the Teheran Conference the Allies’ leaders agreed

- a) that the second front would be opened with the invasion of France.
- b) that the USA would furnish Lend Lease supplies to the coalition members.
- c) that the USSR would declare war on Japan before the Act of Unconditional Surrender of Germany.

15. The Cold War caused

- a) the Soviet territorial ambitions.
- b) the USSR’s heaviest human losses of any of the combatant countries.
- c) the political tension between the countries of the former anti-Hitler coalition.