

From 'Russian Full Circle' by Oliver and Furniss

Первый круг
Russian Full Circle
A First-Year Russian Textbook

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Introduction

Алфавіт (Alphabet)

The Russian alphabet contains 33 letters. Some of these letters resemble letters of the English alphabet in appearance and sound, while some resemble English letters in appearance, but represent a different sound or phoneme. Still others differ from English letters in appearance, but represent phonemes that are present in English. And then there are a few that both do not look like English letters and represent phonemes that are absent from the English language.

The following Russian letters look and sound similar to their English counterparts:

Аа	парк	pronounced <u>a</u> as in <u>f</u> ather
Ее	секр<u>е</u>т	pronounced <u>ye</u> as in <u>y</u> et
Кк	кон<u>ц</u>ерт	pronounced <u>k</u> as in <u>k</u> ite
Мм	Мо<u>с</u>к<u>в</u>а	pronounced <u>m</u> as in <u>m</u> other
Оо	сп<u>о</u>рт	pronounced <u>o</u> as in <u>m</u> ore
Тт	мо<u>т</u>ор	pronounced <u>t</u> as in <u>t</u> iger

The following Russian letters look like their English counterparts, but are pronounced differently:

Вв	су<u>в</u>енир	pronounced <u>v</u> as in <u>v</u> ery
Нн	клу<u>н</u>	pronounced <u>n</u> as in <u>n</u> est
Рр	Ро<u>с</u>сия	pronounced <u>r</u> as in the Spanish word <i>pero</i> ; the Russian р is a flapped r, meaning the r is rolled once
Сс	су<u>р</u>приз	pronounced <u>s</u> as in <u>s</u> un
Уу	фи<u>г</u>ура	pronounced <u>u</u> as in <u>r</u> oom

The following letters look unfamiliar, but make sounds similar to those used in English:

Бб	ба<u>с</u>кет<u>б</u>ол	pronounced <u>b</u> as in <u>b</u> all
Гг	ги<u>т</u>ара	pronounced <u>g</u> as in <u>g</u> irl; pronounced <u>v</u> in some words (noted in the text)
Дд	ди<u>р</u>ек<u>т</u>ор	pronounced <u>d</u> as in <u>d</u> og
Ёё	шо<u>ф</u>ёр	pronounced <u>yo</u> as in New <u>Y</u> ork ¹

¹The dots above the ё are omitted except in textbooks or dictionaries, or when the meaning is ambiguous. It is necessary to memorize if a word has ё as opposed to е.

Жж	журналист	pronounced <u>zh</u> as in <u>treasure</u>
Зз	роза	pronounced <u>z</u> as in <u>zoo</u>
Ии	рис	pronounced <u>ee</u> as in <u>meet</u>
Йй	хоккей	pronounced <u>y</u> as in <u>joy</u>
Лл	шоколад	pronounced <u>l</u> as in <u>log</u>
Пп	парад	pronounced <u>p</u> as in <u>spill</u>
Фф	фонетика	pronounced <u>f</u> as in <u>fast</u>
Цц	офицер	pronounced <u>ts</u> as in <u>rats</u>
Чч	чемпион	pronounced <u>ch</u> as in <u>chimp</u>
Шш	машина	pronounced <u>sh</u> as in <u>shell</u>
Ээ	эксперимент	pronounced <u>eh</u> as in <u>bet</u>
Юю	юмор	pronounced <u>yu</u> as in <u>Utah</u>
Яя	яхта	pronounced <u>ya</u> as in <u>yacht</u>

There are a few Russian letters that do not sound like any English letters or combination of letters:

Хх	архитектура	pronounced <u>kh</u> as in <u>loch</u>
Щщ	Хрущёв	pronounced <u>shch</u> as in <u>fresh cheese</u>
Ъъ	объект	твёрдый знак (hard sign); separates the preceding consonant and following vowel ¹
Ыы	мыло	pronounced <u>i</u> as in <u>bit</u> , but with the tongue positioned farther back in the mouth
Ьь	фильм	мягкий знак (soft sign); palatalizes the preceding consonant

¹ indicating that the following vowel should be pronounced with a strong y [as in yes] sound at the beginning

The table on the next page contains the letters of the Russian alphabet in order, as well as the italic and cursive forms of those letters, their approximate English sounds, and their names. As you can see, some of the letters can take different forms. Learn to recognize each of these forms to avoid confusion while reading Russian.

Letter	Italics	Cursive	English sound	Name
Аа	<i>Аа</i>	<i>А а</i>	a	а
Бб	<i>Бб</i>	<i>Б б</i>	b	бэ
Вв	<i>Вв</i>	<i>В в</i>	v	вэ
Гг	<i>Гг</i>	<i>Г г</i>	g	гэ
Дд	<i>Дд</i>	<i>Д д</i>	d	дэ
Ее	<i>Ее</i>	<i>Е е</i>	yeh	е
Ёё	<i>Ёё</i>	<i>Ё ё</i>	yoh	ё
Жж	<i>Жж</i>	<i>Ж ж</i>	zh	жэ
Зз	<i>Зз</i>	<i>З з</i>	z	зэ
Ии	<i>Ии</i>	<i>И и</i>	ee	и
Йй	<i>Йй</i>	<i>Й й</i>	y	и краткое
Кк	<i>Кк</i>	<i>К к</i>	k	ка
Лл	<i>Лл</i>	<i>Л л</i>	l	эль
Мм	<i>Мм</i>	<i>М м</i>	m	эм
Нн	<i>Нн</i>	<i>Н н</i>	n	эн
Оо	<i>Оо</i>	<i>О о</i>	oh	о
Пп	<i>Пп</i>	<i>П п</i>	p	пэ
Рр	<i>Рр</i>	<i>Р р</i>	r	эр
Сс	<i>Сс</i>	<i>С с</i>	s	эс
Тт	<i>Тт</i>	<i>Т т</i>	t	тэ
Уу	<i>Уу</i>	<i>У у</i>	oo	у
Фф	<i>Фф</i>	<i>Ф ф</i>	f	эф
Хх	<i>Хх</i>	<i>Х х</i>	kh	ха
Цц	<i>Цц</i>	<i>Ц ц</i>	ts	цэ
Чч	<i>Чч</i>	<i>Ч ч</i>	ch	че
Шш	<i>Шш</i>	<i>Ш ш</i>	sh	ша
Щщ	<i>Щщ</i>	<i>Щ щ</i>	shch	ща
Ъ	<i>Ъ</i>	<i>Ъ</i>	-	твёрдый знак
Ы	<i>Ы</i>	<i>Ы</i>	i	ы
Ь	<i>Ь</i>	<i>Ь</i>	-	мягкий знак
Ээ	<i>Ээ</i>	<i>Э э</i>	eh	э (э оборотное)
Юю	<i>Юю</i>	<i>Ю ю</i>	yoo	ю
Яя	<i>Яя</i>	<i>Я я</i>	yah	я

Фонэтика (Phonetics)

Гласные (Vowels)

Hardness and Softness

Hard	Soft
а	я
э	е
о	ё
у	ю
ы	и

Russian vowels occur in hard and soft pairs. The words *hard* and *soft* describe the consonants that precede the vowels, not the vowels themselves. Soft vowels cause the preceding consonant to be palatalized, or softened. A palatalized consonant is pronounced with the tongue raised toward the roof of the mouth. Consonants are also palatalized when they are followed by the soft sign **ь** (in transliteration, the soft sign is written as an apostrophe [']). Not all consonants have a soft, or palatalized, form. For example, a soft sign following **ж**, **ц**, and **ш** has no effect on the pronunciation. Soft vowels following **ж**, **ц**, and **ш** are pronounced as their hard counterparts.

живо́т (pronounced **жыво́т**),
це́нтр (pronounced **цэ́нтр**),
шесть (pronounced **шэ́сть**).

In addition, there are two consonants that remain palatalized even when followed by a hard vowel: **ч** and **щ**.

Ударэние (Stress)

Russian words receive one stress. Stress is largely unpredictable, as in English, and is normally not indicated in Russian texts, so one must memorize where the stress falls in Russian words. The letter **ё** is always stressed, so stress is not indicated in words containing that letter. The vowel receiving stress in a word is pronounced according to the previous charts; some vowels, however, are pronounced differently when not under stress. While there are many such exceptions, this section will cover only some of the more commonly encountered ones.

1. When **о** and **а** are unstressed and located at the beginning of a word, or in the syllable immediately preceding the stressed syllable, they are pronounced as a reduced, or less distinct, **а**.

At the beginning of a word: **Аме́рика, олига́рх**

In the syllable immediately preceding the stressed syllable: **Мо́сква, журна́лист**

2. When **о** and **а** are unstressed and located in any other position in a word, they are pronounced **а́**.

мо́локо, самова́р

3. When **я** and **е** are unstressed and immediately follow a soft consonant, they are pronounced like a short **и**.

пятьдеся́т, телефо́н

4. When **я** and **е** are unstressed and located at the beginning of a word, they are pronounced **я́** as in **я́ир**.

я́зык, еда́

5. When **я** and **е** are unstressed and occur in a noun ending, they are pronounced **я́**.

мо́ре, биоло́гия

Согласные (Consonants)

Russian consonants are separated into two groups: voiced and voiceless. Voiced consonants are pronounced with the vibration of the vocal cords; voiceless consonants are pronounced without. Some of the voiced consonants correspond to voiceless counterparts.

Voiced	Voiceless
б	п
в	ф
г	к
д	т
ж	ш
з	с

The remaining consonants do not occur in pairs:

Voiced: **л, м, н, р**

Voiceless: **х, ц, ч, щ**

1. Voiced consonants are pronounced like their voiceless counterparts when they are located at the end of a word.

зуб [зуб]

плов [плов]

долг [долг]

год [год]

муж [муж]

2. If a voiceless consonant occurs immediately after a voiced consonant, both consonants are pronounced as voiceless.

лодка [лотка]

вчера [фчера]

в пятницу [ф пятницу]

3. Similarly, if a voiced consonant occurs immediately after a voiceless consonant, both consonants are pronounced as voiced.

футбол [фудбол]

как дела [каг дела]

4. A preposition and the word following it are pronounced as one word with one stress. The previous rules regarding voiced and voiceless consonants, therefore, apply there.

с Димой [з Димой]

без Петра [бес Петра]

5. Sometimes one of the consonants in a consonant cluster is not pronounced.

здравствуй [здрáствуйте]

Интонация (Intonation)

In English when we want to ask a question and we're not using a question word (who, what, when, where, etc.), we invert the subject and verb:

This is a map. Is this a map?
He is working. Is he working?

In Russian, the word order stays the same; it is only through our intonation (or by a question mark in writing) that we convey the interrogative:

Это карта. Это карта?
Он работает. Он работает?

Intonation is a natural by-product of good listening and imitation, and does not need to have a lot of special attention given to it. Just keep in mind that you are speaking another language, trying to communicate ideas in the way that native speakers communicate them, and this does not simply involve substituting the right words. The manner in which something is said—the pronunciation, accent, and intonation—is just as important as the words themselves. Don't be afraid to exaggerate when speaking: you're speaking Russian, so why shouldn't you have a Russian accent?

Capitalization

The rules of capitalization are rather different in Russian than in English. As in English, proper nouns are capitalized, as is the first word of a sentence. However, there are some instances where we would use capitalization in English, but not in Russian.

1. The first person singular pronoun **я** is not capitalized unless it is the first word of a sentence.
2. Nouns and adjectives denoting nationalities are not capitalized.

америкáнец, ру́сский

3. Words following the first word of a title, the name of a holiday or an organization are not capitalized.

Война́ и мир, Но́вый год, Комите́т госуда́рственной безопа́сности (КГБ)

4. Days of the week and months are also not capitalized.

янва́рь, понеде́льник

Упражнение 1: Write the following words out three times each, in cursive.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. где <i>где</i> | 19. ко́смос <i>космос</i> |
| 2. мел <i>мел</i> | 20. о́пера <i>опера</i> |
| 3. как <i>как</i> | 21. а́дрес <i>адрес</i> |
| 4. мой <i>мой</i> | 22. пикни́к <i>пикник</i> |
| 5. май <i>май</i> | 23. гара́ж <i>гараж</i> |
| 6. дом <i>дом</i> | 24. кни́га <i>книга</i> |
| 7. окно́ <i>окно</i> | 25. соба́ка <i>собака</i> |
| 8. парк <i>парк</i> | 26. пингви́н <i>пингвин</i> |
| 9. ёжик <i>ёжик</i> | 27. Москва́ <i>Москва</i> |
| 10. жена́ <i>жена</i> | 28. Аме́рика <i>Америка</i> |
| 11. вино́ <i>вино</i> | 29. Ленингра́д <i>Ленинград</i> |
| 12. бана́н <i>банан</i> | 30. Кана́да <i>Канада</i> |
| 13. во́дка <i>водка</i> | 31. инже́нер <i>инженер</i> |
| 14. ви́ски <i>виски</i> | 32. ребёнок <i>ребёнок</i> |
| 15. ла́мпа <i>лампа</i> | 33. испа́нский <i>испанский</i> |
| 16. дра́ма <i>драма</i> | 34. англи́йский <i>английский</i> |
| 17. бага́ж <i>багаж</i> | 35. колле́га <i>коллега</i> |
| 18. ра́дио <i>радио</i> | 36. ко́лледж <i>колледж</i> |

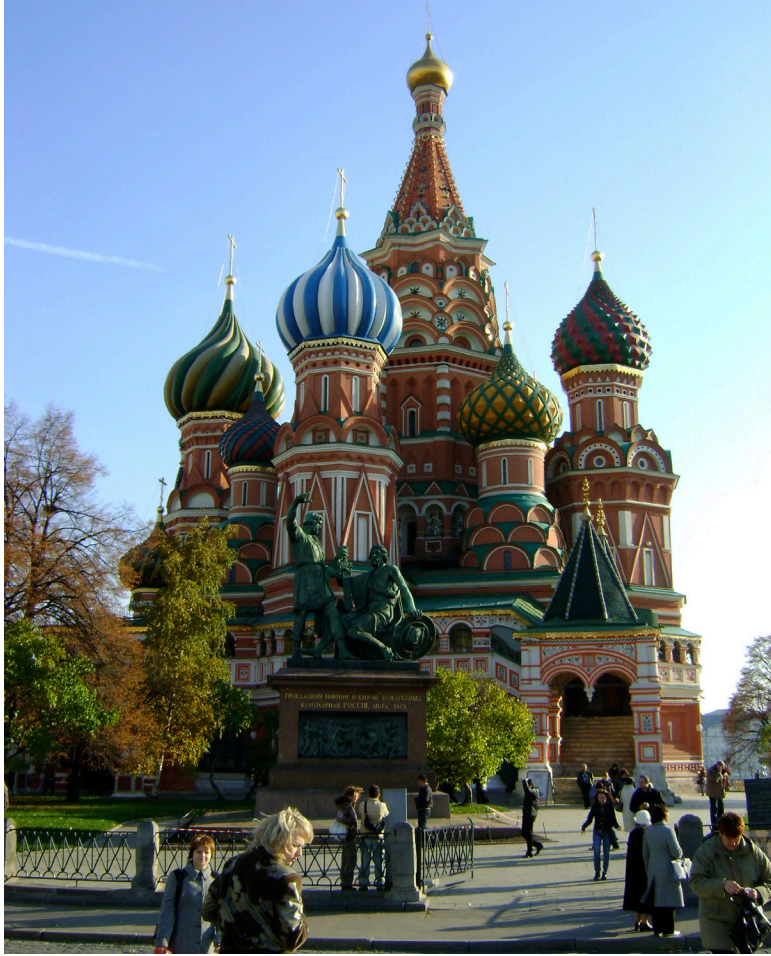
Упражнение 2: Write the following words out three times each, in cursive.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. моя <i>моя</i> | 21. художник <i>художник</i> |
| 2. это <i>это</i> | 22. дверь <i>дверь</i> |
| 3. врач <i>врач</i> | 23. профессор <i>профессор</i> |
| 4. буква <i>буква</i> | 24. плохой <i>плохой</i> |
| 5. бумага <i>бумага</i> | 25. красивый <i>красивый</i> |
| 6. что <i>что</i> | 26. царь <i>царь</i> |
| 7. газета <i>газета</i> | 27. чёрный <i>чёрный</i> |
| 8. ручка <i>ручка</i> | 28. большой <i>большой</i> |
| 9. карта <i>карта</i> | 29. физик <i>физик</i> |
| 10. письмо <i>письмо</i> | 30. кровь <i>кровь</i> |
| 11. стол <i>стол</i> | 31. журнал <i>журнал</i> |
| 12. борщ <i>борщ</i> | 32. щедрый <i>щедрый</i> |
| 13. фрукты <i>фрукты</i> | 33. известный <i>известный</i> |
| 14. карандаш <i>карандаш</i> | 34. хорошо <i>хорошо</i> |
| 15. товарищ <i>товарищ</i> | 35. преподаватель <i>преподаватель</i> |
| 16. плюс <i>плюс</i> | 36. аудитория <i>аудитория</i> |
| 17. кольцо <i>кольцо</i> | 37. муха <i>муха</i> |
| 18. поэт <i>поэт</i> | 38. студентка <i>студентка</i> |
| 19. рюкзак <i>рюкзак</i> | 39. американский <i>американский</i> |
| 20. учебник <i>учебник</i> | 40. компьютер <i>компьютер</i> |

Abbreviations

acc.: accusative
dat.: dative
f.: feminine
fam.: familiar
gen.: genitive
imperf.: imperfective
indec.: indeclinable
instr.: instrumental
irreg.: irregular
m.: masculine
nom.: nominative
perf.: perfective
pl.: plural
prep.: prepositional
sing.: singular

Пёрвый урóк (Lesson 1)



Communicative content

In this lesson, you will learn how to:

- greet people, ask their name, and give them your name
- ask and answer the question “How are you?”
- ask for information about and describe people and objects
- use a variety of polite phrases and expressions in everyday conversation
- understand Russian first names and patronymics and how they are formed

Grammatical content

In this lesson, you will learn how to:

- determine the gender of nouns
- form the plural of nouns
- combine adjectives, possessive pronouns, and nouns so that they agree in gender and number in the nominative case

Словáрь (Vocabulary)

Существительные (Nouns)

аpтист: performer, entertainer (m.)
аpтистка: performer, entertainer (f.)
бизнесмэн: businessman
врач: doctor
инженёр: engineer
писáтель: writer
поэт: poet
президент: president

аудитория: classroom
бúква: letter
бумага: paper
газéта: newspaper
дверь (f.): door
дом: house
доска: (chalk)board
журна́л: magazine
кабинéт: office
карандаш: pencil
ка́рта: map
карти́на: picture
кни́га: book
кольцо́: ring
ко́мната: room
компью́тер: computer

американец: American (m.)

преподава́тель: college teacher, instructor
профэссор: professor
спортсмэн: athlete (m.)
спортсмéнка: athlete (f.)
студéнт: student (m.)
студéнтка: student (f.)
худóжник: artist
юри́ст: lawyer

ла́мпа: lamp, light
мел: chalk
мóре: sea
окно́: window
письмо́: letter
плака́т: poster
ру́чка: pen
рюкза́к: backpack
словáрь: dictionary
сло́во: word
стена́: wall
стол: table
стул: chair
тетра́дь (f.): notebook
уче́бник: textbook

американка: American (f.)

Прилагательные (Adjectives)

американский: American
ру́сский: Russian

бе́лый: white
че́рный: black
красный: red
си́ний: dark blue

большо́й: big, large
ма́ленький: little, small

хоро́ший: good, fine
плохо́й: bad, poor

но́вый: new
ста́рый: old
молодо́й: young

интересный: interesting
известный: famous

красивый: beautiful
некрасивый: ugly
симпатичный: nice, cute

такой: such, so
какой: what kind of? what a...!

Наречия (Adverbs)

да: yes
нет: no
не: not

где: where
вот: here is
здесь: here
тут: here
там: there

Союзы (Conjunctions)

и¹: and
а²: and

но: but
или: or

¹**и** is used to unite things

²**а** is used as a mild *but*; it separates rather than unites

Личные местоимения (Personal pronouns)

я: I
ты: you
он: he
она: she
оно: it

мы: we
вы: you
они: they

Притяжательные местоимения (Possessive pronouns)

мой: my (m.)	моя: my (f.)	моё: my (n.)	мои: my (pl.)
твой: your (m.)	твоя: your (f.)	твоё: your (n.)	твои: your (pl.)
наш: our (m.)	наша: our (f.)	наше: our (n.)	наши: our (pl.)
ваш¹: your (m.)	ваша: your (f.)	ваше: your (n.)	ваши: your (pl.)

его²: his **её:** her **их:** their

¹plural or formal

²pronounced **евó**

Вопросительные местоимения (Interrogative pronouns)

что¹: what
кто: who

чей, чья, чьё, чьи: whose

¹pronounced **што**

Выражения (Expressions)

Это...

Как вас/тебя зовут?

Меня зовут...

А вас/тебя?

Очень приятно.

Кто вы/ты?

Я...

This is..., these are...

What's your name?

My name is...

And you?

Pleased to meet you.

Who are you (by profession)?

I am a...

Что значит [слово]...?

Как это по-русски?

Как по-русски... ?

Как это по-английски?

Как по-английски... ?

Что это [такое]?

Кто это [такой/такая]?

What does [the word]... mean?

What is this in Russian?

What is... in Russian?

What is this in English?

What is... in English?

What is that?

Who is that?

Я не знаю.

I don't know.

Здравствуй(те)

Привёт

Доброе утро

Добрый день

Добрый вечер

Hello

Hi

Good morning

Good day

Good evening

Как у вас/тебя дела?

А у вас/тебя?

Хорошо

Неплохо

Нормально

Ничего¹

Плохо

How are you doing?

And you?

Good

Not bad

OK

All right

Bad

До свидания

Пока

Good-bye

Bye

Спасибо	Thank you
Пожалуйста	Please / You're welcome
Скажите, пожалуйста...	Tell me, please...
Что-что?	What's that [you said]?
Повторите, пожалуйста.	Repeat, please.
Молодец!	Well done!
ну...	well...
понятно	[it's] understood

¹pronounced **ничевó**

Notes about new vocabulary

- Note the distinction between the words **арти́ст/арти́стка** and **худóжник**. **Арти́ст/арти́стка** refers to performing artists: actors and actresses, dancers, singers, etc., while **худóжник** refers to fine artists such as painters.
- The word for *whose* in Russian is declinable and reflects gender and number.

Чей это журнал?	Whose magazine is this?
Чья это тетрадь?	Whose notebook is this?
Чьё это письмо?	Whose letter is this?
Чьи это бумаги?	Whose papers are these?

- The adjective **ру́сский** can be used to designate nationality as well:

Он ру́сский?	Is he Russian?
Нина ру́сская.	Nina is Russian.
Но́вые студéнты ру́ские.	The new students are Russian.

The adjective **американский** can be used only to modify a noun:

Это известный американский спортсмен.
This is a famous American athlete.

To express that a person is an American, you must use the nouns **американец/американка**:

Наш преподаватель американец.
Our teacher is American.

Эмили не русская. Она американка.
Emily isn't Russian. She's American.

Note that the plural for **американец** is **американцы**. The omission of the **е** in the ending is explained in the next lesson.

Падежи (Cases)

Learning Russian correctly means learning grammar, and that means English grammar as well as Russian grammar. You might want to begin by reviewing grammar terms and their usage. Russian differs from English in many ways, but there are two ways that must be noted at the beginning. First, Russian in most situations has no present tense form of the verb *to be*. Second, Russian does not use definite or indefinite articles, that is, no *the*, no *a*. If you want to say, for example, *I am a student*, you simply say **Я студент** (literally, *I student*). Learn to appreciate these small gifts of simplicity. Most of the grammar is significantly more complex and involves a tremendous amount of memorization. At the same time, Russian is for the most part an extremely logical language; it is both challenging and fun.

Russian is an inflected language, which means that the basic form of a word will change according to the role it plays in the sentence. In English, which is not a highly inflected language, we see this kind of change occurring mainly in personal and interrogative pronouns.

He saw *me*. I saw *him*.
Whom did you see?
With *whom* were you speaking?

I becomes *me* and *he* becomes *him* when they follow the verb, that is, when they function as the direct object. Similarly, *who* becomes *whom* when it functions as the direct object or as the object of the preposition *with*.

Russian is a highly inflected language, which means that changes of this type in the basic form of the word are going to occur quite frequently, and not just in these types of pronouns, but in nouns, adjectives, and possessive pronouns as well. To make matters even more complicated, Russian is a gendered language, which means that all nouns have gender, regardless of whether they are animate or inanimate. In English, women are *she* and men are *he*, and except for family pets and an occasional sailing vessel, just about everything else is *it*. In Russian, every noun, both concrete and abstract, has its own gender, which is determined, for the most part, by the final letter in its basic form. Adjectives and possessive pronouns used with nouns will then change form to reflect the gender of the noun. If you take a *possessive pronoun + adjective + noun phrase* (e.g., *my new teacher*) and place it after the verb or after a preposition or in any spot where it functions as something other than the subject, that phrase will then play a different role in the sentence and the form of each word within it must now reflect that new role. Changes will also occur if a noun is plural instead

of singular. Modifiers will no longer reflect gender, but they will now reflect the plural number. Plural forms will also change according to their function within the sentence.

One of the results of these changes is that word order is not as important in determining meaning; instead, it is the ending placed on each word that tells you what function that word has in the sentence. For example, in the English sentence *The boy saw the man*, word order tells us who saw whom. If we switch the two nouns, the meaning of the sentence changes: *The man saw the boy*. In Russian, the meaning of this sentence is essentially the same, regardless of the placement of the nouns.



**Мальчик уви́дел челове́ка.
Челове́ка уви́дел ма́льчик.**

The only way we can tell the subject from the direct object in the Russian sentences is by the **a** ending placed on the word for *man*, **челове́к**. There are some basic patterns for word order having to do with emphasis and the introduction of new material (we'll be looking at them later), but the grammatical meaning of the sentence stays the same (that is, who saw whom).

The place a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase occupies within a sentence is defined by cases, and Russian has six cases: nominative (**имени́тельный паде́ж**), genitive (**роди́тельный паде́ж**), dative (**да́тельный паде́ж**), accusative (**вини́тельный паде́ж**), instrumental (**твори́тельный паде́ж**), and prepositional (**предло́жный паде́ж**). The basic form of a word is in the nominative case. Noun, pronoun, and adjective entries in a dictionary will appear in this case. This is the case that expresses the subject of a sentence, the thing or person performing the action of the verb. It is also used when a noun or pronoun is the object of the word **это́**, *this is/is this?*, or when it is the object of the absent present tense verb *to be*.

Именительный падеж (Nominative case)



Я студентка.
I am a student.



Это Никола́й Ива́нович. Он инженер.
This is Nikolai Ivanovich. He is an engineer.



Наде́жда Петро́вна врач.
Nadezhda Petrovna is a doctor.

Существительные (Nouns)

Единственное число (Singular)

It is from the nominative form of nouns that we can determine gender. Russian has three possible genders — masculine, feminine, neuter — and within each of these there are two types of endings: hard and soft. The following chart illustrates noun endings in the nominative case.

Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft
zero	-й, -ь	-а	-я, -ь	-о	-е, -ё

Feminine nouns ending in **-ь** have their own special endings that must be memorized. The gender of nouns ending in **-ь** will be marked in your vocabulary lists only if they are feminine. Otherwise, you can assume that they are masculine.

Множественное число (Plural)

Plurals of nouns are formed in Russian by changing the endings. In the nominative case, masculine and feminine nouns take the same endings. Neuter nouns form their plurals differently. Since masculine hard nouns have a *zero* ending, the plural is formed by adding the ending (**-ы/-и**). For all other noun types (masculine soft, feminine, and neuter), you must first remove the singular ending before adding the plural ending.

Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft
-Ы	-И	-Ы	-И	-А	-Я

кабинéт → **кабинéты**
студéнт → **студéнты**
инженéр → **инженéры**
кóмната → **кóмнаты**
аудитóрия → **аудитóрии**
преподавáтель → **преподавáтели**



Two-syllable neuter nouns undergo a stress shift in the plural. If the stress falls on the second syllable in the singular, it will fall on the first syllable in the plural. If it falls on the first syllable in the singular, it will fall on the second syllable in the plural.

окнó → **óкна**
письмó → **пíсьма**
слóво → **слóва**
мóре → **моря́**
кольцó → **кóльца**

Исключéния (Exceptions)

Like most languages, Russian has some irregular plural forms. Some of these plurals are formed from completely different words; others just add a different type of plural ending. We have a few nouns in this lesson that have irregular plural forms. We will be noting any irregular forms as we continue to build our vocabulary, and you would be wise to learn them as we go along.

1. There are a few nouns that form the plural by adding **-ья**. **Стул** is one of those words.

стул → **стúлья**

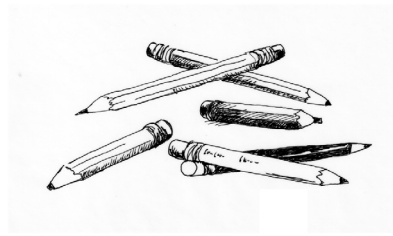
2. There are several masculine nouns that form the plural by adding a stressed **-а/-я** (**-а** to hard nouns, **-я** to soft nouns). We know two of these nouns: **дом**, **профéссор**. Note the formation of their plurals.

дом → **домá**
профéссор → **профéссорá**

3. In some masculine nouns a stress shift occurs whenever those nouns undergo a case or

number change. That means any time you put an ending on them, that ending is going to take the stress. We have six such masculine nouns: **каранда́ш, словарь, стол, врач, рюкза́к**. Note the shift in stress in their plural forms.

каранда́ш → **карандаши́**
словарь → **словари́**
стол → **сто́лы**
врач → **врачи́**
рюкзак → **рюкзаки́**



We have two feminine nouns that undergo a similar stress shift in the plural, but in the opposite direction.

доска́ → **до́ски**
стена́ → **сте́ны**

Личные местоимения (Personal pronouns)

Singular		Plural	
I	я	we	мы
you ^a	ты	you ^b	вы
he	он	they	они́
she	она́		
it	оно́		

^asingular/familiar

^bplural/formal

When using a personal pronoun to substitute for a noun, you must use the one that corresponds to the noun's gender, regardless of whether it is animate or inanimate. For example, **ручка** (*pen*) is a feminine noun. Therefore, when using a pronoun to refer to the pen, you would use **она́**. **Стол** is masculine; therefore, you would use **он**. **Письмо́** is neuter; therefore, you would use **оно́**. For plural nouns, gender no longer matters; the plural personal pronoun is the same for all nouns: **они́**.

Где ручка? Вот она́.

Where is the pen? Here it is.

Где стул? Он там.

Where is the chair? It is there.

Где окно́? Оно́ здесь.

Where is the window? It is here.

Где Ольга и Борис? Они там.

Where are Olga and Boris? They are there.

Note the difference between **вот** and **здесь/тут**. **Вот** means *here* in the sense of presenting something to someone or pointing something out.

Где ручка? Вот она́.

Where is the pen? *Here* it is.

Здесь and **тут** refer to the location of something. They are essentially interchangeable, though **тут** is more colloquial.

Где ручка? Она́ здесь.

Where's the pen? It's *here*.

Где Миша? Он тут.

Where is Misha? He's *here*.

Притяжательные местоимения (Possessive pronouns)

Like personal pronouns and adjectives, most possessive pronouns will have different endings corresponding to case, gender, and number. Possessive pronouns in the third person have only one form, regardless of the gender, case, or number of the noun. Learn to appreciate them: that means only one form to memorize!

his: **его**¹

her: **её**

their: **их**

¹In some instances, for the most part predictable, **г** is pronounced **в**. This is the case with the word for *his*: **его** is pronounced **ево**. This word is so common that you will very quickly be pronouncing it correctly without even thinking about it.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
my	мой	моя́	моё	мои́
your ^a	твой	твоя́	твоё	твои́
our	наш	на́ша	на́ше	на́ши
your ^b	ваш	ва́ша	ва́ше	ва́ши

^afamiliar

^bplural or formal

The ending of the possessive pronoun will then reflect the gender or number of the noun it goes with, not the gender or number of the owner.

мой словарь	my dictionary
моё письмо	my letter
моя книга	my book
мои карты	my maps

Прилагательные (Adjectives)

Agreement in case, number, and gender will be reflected in adjective endings as well. Adjectives can be either hard or soft (this should not be confused with the hardness or softness of nouns—adjectives themselves can be soft and will then always take a soft ending, regardless of whether or not the noun they modify is hard or soft). This also requires memorization of which is which, but, fortunately, very few adjectives are soft. So far, you have only one soft adjective: **синий** (*dark blue*); all the rest are hard.

The dictionary form of an adjective will be masculine. The last two letters (usually either **-ый** or **-ой**) function as the ending. They will then be removed and replaced by other endings if the adjective modifies a feminine, neuter, or plural noun. Like possessive pronouns, they will also change when the noun is in a different case, but we don't have to worry about that right now. Below is a chart of adjective endings in the nominative case.

Masculine		Feminine		Neuter		Plural	
Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft
-ый, -ой^a	-ий	-ая	-яя	-ое	-ее	-ые	-ие

^aNote that the masculine ending is **-ой** for adjectives that take stress on the ending. The feminine, neuter, and plural endings remain the same regardless of where stress falls.

An adjective modifying a masculine noun will have a masculine ending, but when the same adjective modifies a feminine noun, it will have a feminine ending, and so on.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ! (Remember!)

Everything must agree in case, gender, and number!

новый дом	new house
новая карта	new map
новое окно	new window
новые комнаты	new rooms

си́ний карандаш	blue pencil
си́няя ручка	blue pen
си́нее мо́ре	blue sea
си́ние ко́льца	blue rings

Adding possessive pronouns to these phrases follows the same procedure.

наш но́вый дом	our new house
наше но́вое окно́	our new window
наша но́вая ка́рта	our new map
наши но́вые газе́ты	our new newspapers

Spelling rules

Certain vowels will undergo a change when they follow certain consonants. These are common, predictable occurrences (and we can see them reflected in many of the words we've already learned). Memorize these rules now and you will avoid making a lot of spelling mistakes.

Rule 1

After **г, ж, к, х, ш, щ, and ч**, you cannot write **ы**; instead, write **и**. We will frequently need to add **ы** to words when making nouns plural or when adding masculine or plural adjective endings. Note, for example, how this spelling rule is illustrated in the plural form of the following words.

кни́га → кни́ги **ру́чка → руч́ки**

These are hard nouns, so you would expect to add the hard ending **ы**, but the spelling rule necessitates the change to “**и**.”

Similar changes occur in some adjectives:

ма́ленький, ма́ленькая, ма́ленькое, ма́ленькие

The feminine and neuter forms of this adjective are not affected by the spelling rule and therefore take their regular endings. Because the stem of the adjective ends in **к**, the **ы** which would normally be added becomes **и** instead.

***Remember, so far we have only one soft adjective: **си́ний**. Adjectives like **ма́ленький, хоро́ший, and ру́сский** are not soft; they are simply affected by the spelling rule.

Rule 2

After **г, ж, к, х, ц, ч, ш,** and **щ**, you cannot write **я** or **ю**. When a grammatical situation arises in which you would need to add these vowels to these consonants (usually in verb conjugation), you would use **а** or **у** instead, respectively. We'll see examples of this type of spelling change later.

Rule 3

After **ж, ч, ш, щ,** and **ц**, you cannot have an unstressed **о**. If a grammatical situation demands that an unstressed **о** be placed after one of these letters (usually when declining nouns and adjectives), you must use **е** instead.

For example, the adjective **хоро́ший** is a hard adjective. The masculine and plural endings are affected by the first spelling rule and therefore are spelled **-ий** and **-ие** instead of **-ый** and **-ые**. Since the stress in this word falls on the second syllable, the neuter ending will be affected by the third spelling rule: the **-ое** which would normally be added must be replaced with **-ее**.

хоро́шее письмо́ a good letter

Note again that this affects only situations where the **о** doesn't fall under stress. If it takes the stress, as in the adjective **большо́й**, for example, it's not a problem:

Это наш большо́й ру́сский сло́варь.

This is our big Russian dictionary.

Russian names

Russians are born with their middle names; they're not something chosen by the parents. A Russian's middle name is called a *patronymic*. It comes from the father's first name and has either a masculine or feminine suffix meaning *son of* or *daughter of*, respectively. It is common in Russian to address someone you don't know well, or someone who is in a position of authority, by both the first name and patronymic. This is far more common than addressing a person by his or her last name. The masculine patronymic suffix is **-ович** (**-евич** if the proper noun has a soft ending).

Ива́н → Ива́нович

For example, Nikolai's father is Ivan, so he is Nikolai, son of Ivan:

Никола́й Ива́нович

Similarly, Ivan's father is Andrei:

Ива́н Андре́евич

The feminine patronymic suffix is **-овна** (**-евна** if the proper noun has a soft ending).

Ива́н → Ива́новна **Андре́й → Андре́евна**

Nikolai's sister is Anna, so she is:

А́нна Ива́новна

Ivan's sister is Olga, so she is:

О́льга Андре́евна

Since using a patronymic implies respect and a certain distancing between the speakers, the polite form of you (**вы**) and your (**ваш**) would normally be used.

Э́то ва́ша кни́га, Фёдор Па́влович?

Is this your book, Fyodor Pavlovich?

Last names will also reflect gender and number. The feminine ending for a last name is **-а**; the plural ending is **-ы** (just like other nouns — remember, names are a type of noun).

Алексе́й Каре́нин

А́нна Каре́нина

Алексе́й и А́нна Каре́нины

Thus, **Пётр**, whose father is **Анто́н** and whose last name is **Ивано́в**, would be **Пётр Анто́нович Ивано́в**. His sister **Ири́на** would be **Ири́на Анто́новна Ивано́ва**. Together they would be **Ивано́вы**.



Э́то Ивано́вы — Пётр и Ири́на.

These are the Ivanovs — Pyotr and Irina.

Russian names can also form all sorts of affectionate diminutives. This occurs in English (Robert can be Bob or Rob or Bobby or Robby), but not quite as frequently or with such variety. Here are some common diminutives (there are more in the appendix in the back of the book).

Masculine	Feminine
Алекса́ндр → Са́ша	Алекса́ндра → Са́ша
Алексе́й → Алёша	А́нна → А́ня
Бори́с → Бо́ря	Екатери́на → Ка́тя
Ива́н → Ва́ня	Ири́на → И́ра
Никола́й → Ко́ля	Мари́я → Ма́ша
Пе́тр → Пе́тя	Ната́лья → Ната́ша
Серге́й → Серге́жа	О́льга → О́ля

Even diminutives can have diminutives: **Ма́ша** can be **Ма́шенька**, **Та́ня** can be **Та́нечка**, and so on.

Diminutives will be used most frequently for children and among people who are close — family members and close friends. For this reason, the use of a diminutive will also usually be accompanied by the familiar form of *you* (**ты**).

Э́то твои́ бума́ги, Ма́ша? Алёша, где тво́я ка́рта?
Are these your papers, Masha? Alyosha, where is your map?

Expressing *and*

In this lesson we're given two words that are translated as *and*: **а** and **и**. What's the difference?

А is used as a mild *but*; it separates rather than unites.

Э́то каранда́ш, а э́то ру́чка.
This is a pencil, and [but] that is a pen.

И is used to unite things.

Э́то каранда́ш и ру́чка.
These are a pencil and pen.

Note how the **а** separates, while the **и** unites in the following expressions.

Где тетради и карандаши?

Where are the notebooks and pencils?

Нина и Катя русские студентки.

Nina and Katya are Russian students.

Как дела? Хорошо, а у вас/тебя?

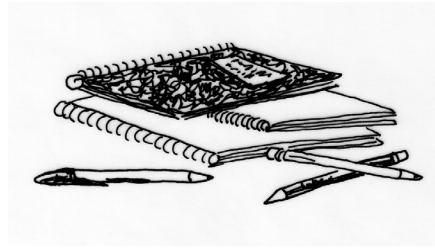
How are you? Good, and you?

Как тебя зовут? Меня зовут Катя, а тебя?

What's your name? My name is Katya, and yours?

Наш дом белый, а их дом синий.

Our house is white, and [but] their house is dark blue.



Культура (Culture)

Пословицы и идиомы (Proverbs and idioms)

1. Знает кошка, чье мясо съела.
2. Старость — не радость.
3. Я — последняя буква алфавита.
4. Язык мой — враг мой.

кошка: cat
 знает: knows
 мясо: meat
 съела: ate
 старость: old age
 радость: joy
 последняя: last
 язык: tongue
 враг: enemy

Скороговорки (Tongue twisters)

Шла Саша по шоссе и сосала сушку.

Стихи (Poetry)

The Russian poet **Александр Сергеевич Пушкин** (1799-1837) is perhaps the most beloved literary figure in Russia and is widely considered the father of Russian literature. Almost every Russian can quote lines from his poetry. Here's an early work of his, written when he was in his teens.

Золото и булат

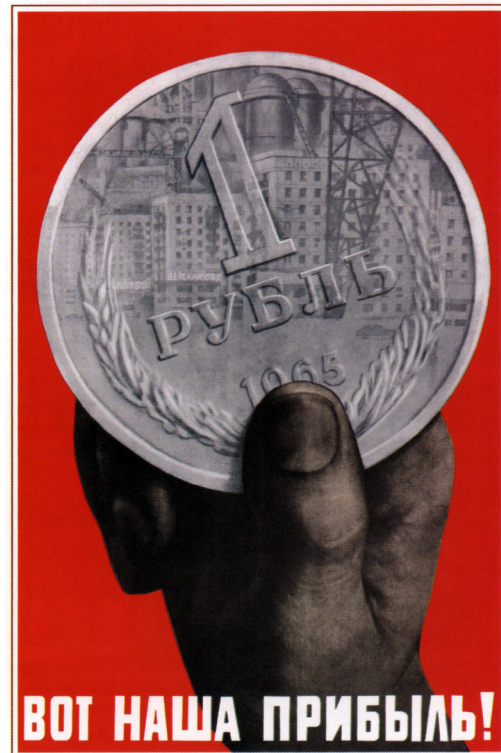
«Всё моё», — сказа́ло зла́то;
 «Всё моё», — сказа́л була́т.
 «Всё куплю́», — сказа́ло зла́то;
 «Всё возьму́», — сказа́л була́т.

1814

зо́лото: gold
була́т: damask steel
 sword
всё: everything
сказа́л/о: said
куплю́: I will buy
возьму́: I will take

Советская пропаганда (Soviet propaganda)

Propaganda posters from the Soviet era had both social and political messages. They also serve as a rich and interesting source for learning and practicing Russian. The first one here should give you no problem; use a dictionary to figure out the second.



Разговóрная прáктика (Conversation practice)

Разговóрные выражéния (Conversational expressions)

Greeting and taking leave of someone:

**Здрáвствуйте. Здрáвствуй. Привéт.
Дóброе úтро. Дóбрый день. Дóбрый вéчер.
Как делá? А у вас? А у тебя?
Хорóшó. Плóхо. Неплóхо. Ничегó. Нормáльно.
До свидáния. Поká.**

Getting acquainted:

**Как вас зовúт? Как тебя зовúт?
Меня зовúт...
А вас? А тебя?
Очень приятно.**

Requesting information:

**Как по-ру́ски...? Как по-англи́йски...?
Как э́то по-ру́ски? Как э́то по-англи́йски?
Скажи́те, пожа́луйста...**

If you didn't hear or understand something:

**Что-что?
Повтори́те, пожа́луйста.**

Ми́ни-диало́ги (Mini-dialogues)

1. —Привéт, как делá?
—Нормáльно. У тебя как?
—Да ничегó.
2. —Тебя как зовúт?
—Что-что?
—Как тебя зовúт?
—А, меня зовúт А́нна.

3. —Как тебя зовут?
—Гália.
—Очень приятно. А меня Михаил.
—Очень приятно.
—А кто ты такая?
—Я студéнтка.
—Понятно.
4. —Скажите, как вас зовут?
—Алексéй Ива́нович.
—Алексéй Ива́нович, о́чень приятно.
—А вас как зовут?
—Меня Елéна Серге́евна.
—О́чень приятно.
5. —Как по-ру́сски “notebook”?
—Что-что?
—Как по-ру́сски “notebook”?
—Я не зна́ю.
6. *In a store*
—Здра́вствуйте.
—Дóбрый день.
—Скажите, пожа́луйста, что э́то такое?
—Вот э́то? Э́то плака́т.
—Понятно. Спаси́бо.
—Пожа́луйста.
—До свидáния.
—До свидáния.



Пра́ктика (Practice)

Задáние 1: Identify the following items in your classroom.

Образéц: Там журна́л. Карти́на тут.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. стол | 5. стул | 9. дверь |
| 2. ка́рта | 6. окно́ | 10. карти́на |
| 3. уче́бник | 7. доска́ | 11. ла́мпа |
| 4. плака́т | 8. кни́га | 12. ру́чка |

Задание 2: Act out the following dialogue with classmates. Substitute different names and professions in this pattern. Remember to change the modifiers to reflect gender or number.

- Кто это такой?
 —Это мой преподаватель, Сергей Николаевич.
 —Да? Он красивый. А кто это такая?
 —Это Анна Викторовна. Она известная артистка.
 —Она русская?
 —Да, она русская артистка.
 —Понятно.

Задание 3: Act out the following dialogue with classmates. Substitute different nouns in this pattern. Remember to change the modifiers to reflect gender or number.

- Скажите, пожалуйста, это ваш карандаш?
 —Нет, не мой. Мой карандаш там.
 —А это ваша тетрадь?
 —Да, моя.

Задание 4: Introduce yourself to your classmates using greetings, farewells, and conversation patterns introduced in this lesson.

Задание 5: Replace the underlined words in the examples with the words below. Answer the question using personal pronouns instead of nouns.

Образец: —Где ручка? —Вот она. Она там/здесь/тут.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. стул | 7. стол | 13. дверь |
| 2. книга | 8. рюкзак | 14. картина |
| 3. окно | 9. студентка | 15. плакат |
| 4. студент | 10. газета | 16. преподаватель |
| 5. карта | 11. доска | 17. письмо |
| 6. карандаш | 12. кольцо | 18. компьютер |

Упражнения (Exercises)

Упражнение 1: Determine the gender of the following nouns.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. музей | 6. фамилия | 11. Москва́ | 16. мост |
| 2. врач | 7. здание | 12. слово́ | 17. Чика́го |
| 3. машина́ | 8. рубашка | 13. кольцо́ | 18. муж |
| 4. герой | 9. галерея́ | 14. город | 19. солнце́ |
| 5. магази́н | 10. море́ | 15. песня́ | 20. пробле́ма |

Упражнение 2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of **чей, чья, чьё, чьи**.

1. _____ это книга?
2. _____ это бумаги?
3. _____ это тетрадь?
4. _____ это газета?
5. _____ это журналы?
6. _____ это кольцо?
7. _____ это кабинет?
8. _____ это аудитория?
9. _____ это письмо?
10. _____ это карандаши?

Упражнение 3: Form the plural of the following nouns. Mark stress.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. музей | 6. здание | 11. рубашка |
| 2. машина́ | 7. упражнение | 12. песня́ |
| 3. герой | 8. море́ | 13. кольцо́ |
| 4. магази́н | 9. де́ло | 14. студэ́нтка |
| 5. каранда́ш | 10. сло́во | 15. кни́га |

Упражнение 4: Replace the following nouns with pronouns in the blanks (watch out for plurals!).

Образец: Где рюкзак? Вот он.

1. Где мел? _____ здесь.
2. Где студэ́нтка? _____ там.
3. Где пре́зидент? Вот _____.
4. Где мо́ре? _____ там.
5. Где стул? _____ здесь.

6. Где ручки? Вот _____.
7. Где наша комната? Вот _____.
8. Где Белый дом? _____ там.
9. Где дверь? Вот _____.
10. Где письмо? Вот _____.
11. Где карта? _____ там.
12. Где окна? _____ там.

Упражнение 5: Supply the correct form of the possessive pronouns in the following phrases.

1. _____ [my] книга
2. _____ [his] дом
3. _____ [your pl.] комната
4. _____ [my] стол
5. _____ [our] комната
6. _____ [my] письмо
7. _____ [your sing.] слово
8. _____ [her] ручка
9. _____ [our] врач
10. _____ [our] окно

Упражнение 6: Supply the correct form of the possessive pronouns in the following phrases.

1. _____ [your sing.] журналы
2. _____ [their] тетради
3. _____ [my] учебники
4. _____ [her] кольца
5. _____ [our] карандаши
6. _____ [your pl.] стулья
7. _____ [our] окна
8. _____ [their] письма
9. _____ [your pl.] дома
10. _____ [his] слова

Упражнение 7: Answer the following questions according to the model.

Образец: Где ваш дом? Наш дом там. Он там.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Где ваш кабинет? | 6. Где Маша и Ирина? |
| 2. Где моя лампа? | 7. Где твой стул? |
| 3. Где твоя студентка? | 8. Где наше письмо? |
| 4. Где наши юристы? | 9. Где твой плакат? |
| 5. Где Иван? | 10. Где твоя ручка? |

Упражнение 8: Supply the correct ending of the possessive pronouns in the following phrases. If no ending is needed, leave blank.

Образец: Это моё письмо, а это ваше письмо.

1. Это тво__ компьютер, а это наш__ компьютер.
2. Это наш__ аудитория, а это ваш__ аудитория.
3. Это мо__ ручки, а это тво__ ручки.
4. Это мо__ тетрадь, а это тво__ тетрадь.
5. Это ваш__ стол, а это мо__ стол.
6. Это тво__ учебник, а это мо__ учебник.
7. Это ваш__ бумаги, а это наш__ бумаги.
8. Это мо__ дверь, а это тво__ дверь.

Упражнение 9: Decline the following adjectives to correspond to the nouns given.

1. beautiful
 - a. _____ дом
 - b. _____ картина
 - c. _____ слово
 - d. _____ студенты

2. white
 - a. _____ стол
 - b. _____ дверь
 - c. _____ море
 - d. _____ комнаты

3. bad
 - a. _____ художник
 - b. _____ артистка
 - c. _____ письмо
 - d. _____ аудитории

4. dark blue
- _____ словарь
 - _____ лампа
 - _____ кольцо
 - _____ плакаты
5. interesting
- _____ инженер
 - _____ спортсменка
 - _____ слово
 - _____ студенты
6. small
- _____ рюкзак
 - _____ доска
 - _____ окно
 - _____ картины

Упражнение 10: Supply the correct ending of the possessive pronouns and adjectives in the following phrases.

- Вот мо__ стар__ книги.
- Это тво__ чёрн__ ручка?
- Как__ красив__ картина!
- Где мо__ бел__ мел?
- Это некрасив__ лампа. Это ваш__?
- Вот наш__ хорош__ письмо.

Упражнение 11: Change the following phrases from singular to plural. Mark stress.

Образец: красивый врач → красивые врачи

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. молодой преподаватель | 6. русская буква |
| 2. интересная книга | 7. английское слово |
| 3. плохой артист | 8. симпатичный студент |
| 4. большой словарь | 9. старая дверь |
| 5. маленькое окно | 10. новый карандаш |

Упражнение 12: Change the following sentences from singular to plural. Mark stress.

Образец: Это моя новая ручка. → Это мои новые ручки.

1. Это наш симпатичный врач.
2. Это твой красный рюкзак?
3. Где моё интересное письмо?
4. Вот ваша синяя книга.
5. Это наша большая аудитория.
6. Где его чёрный словарь?
7. Твоё окно маленькое.
8. Это моя старая карта.

Упражнение 13: Write three variations for each sentence, filling in the blank with a different adjective and/or noun for each variation. Make sure you choose words that agree in number or gender.

1. Какой _____ дом!
2. Какое _____ письмо!
3. Где моя _____ ручка?
4. Какая красивая _____ !
5. Он такой _____ .
6. Какое это _____ ?
7. Где наши _____ ?
8. Это ваша _____ ?
9. Это твой _____ ?

Упражнение 14: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Где _____ [Red] море? Вот _____ [it].
2. _____ [What] старые книги!
3. Его письма _____ [old]. _____ [They] там.
4. Это _____ [big] квартира? Я не знаю. Она не _____ [mine].
5. Где _____ [White] дом? _____ [It] тут.
6. _____ [What a] большая комната! Это _____ [yours pl.]?
7. Мой карандаш _____ [black]. Вот _____ [it].
8. Это _____ [interesting] книги? Я не знаю.
9. Где _____ [dark blue] бумага? _____ [It] там?
10. Кто это? Это _____ [new] инженеры.
11. Это _____ [ugly] поэт. Где _____ [he]?

Упражнение 15: Compose 10 sentences using a word from each column. Remember that each word must agree in number and gender.

вот	мой	красивый	рюкзак
это	твой	белый	тетрадь
где	его	плохой	словарь
здесь	её	старый	картина
тут	их	русский	кольцо
там	наш	синий	учебники
	ваш	хороший	компьютер
		большой	окно
		интересный	карандаш
		новый	лампа

Упражнение 16: Translate the following sentences. Remember that each word must agree in number and gender.

1. This is my nice new teacher.
2. Where is your beautiful white house?
3. I don't know where my new blue pen is.
4. Your big red books are there.
5. Here is his interesting picture.
6. What are these? These are my ugly old tables.
7. What a beautiful blue sea!

Упражнение 17: See how well you can negotiate the following situations. Write or act them out; use as much new vocabulary as you can.

1. You're in your room in the dormitory. It's parents weekend and you want to show your parents everything in your room while practicing Russian at the same time (and they miraculously understand you!). Remember to use adjectives and possessive pronouns to describe the nouns you use.



2. Draw a plan of your Russian classroom and show others what's where.
3. You meet a Russian exchange student in the hall outside your classroom. Get acquainted and practice your Russian.

4. You're a professor of Russian. Conduct your first class.
5. You've just arrived in Russia after finishing Lesson 1 and you want to know what everything in your dorm is. Ask as many questions as you can using new words.
6. You're a famous American artist using your broken Russian to introduce yourself and your work to your Russian audience. Tell them who you are and describe your picture.

