Первый круг
Russian Full Circle
A First-Year Russian Textbook

Donna Oliver
Beloit College

with Edie Furniss
The Pennsylvania State University

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Introduction

Алфави́т (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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Аа</td>
<td>парк</td>
<td>a as in father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ее</td>
<td>секрет</td>
<td>ye as in yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кк</td>
<td>концерт</td>
<td>k as in kite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мм</td>
<td>Москва́</td>
<td>m as in mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Оо</td>
<td>спорт</td>
<td>o as in more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Тт</td>
<td>мотёр</td>
<td>t as in tiger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Вв</td>
<td>сувени́р</td>
<td>y as in very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Нн</td>
<td>клобу́н</td>
<td>n as in nest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Рр</td>
<td>Россия́</td>
<td>r as in the Spanish word <em>pero</em>; the Russian p is a flapped r, meaning the r is rolled once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Сс</td>
<td>сюрпри́з</td>
<td>s as in sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Уу</td>
<td>фигу́ра</td>
<td>u as in room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Бб</td>
<td>баскетбо́л</td>
<td>b as in ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гг</td>
<td>гита́ра</td>
<td>g as in girl; pronounced y in some words (noted in the text)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Дд</td>
<td>дире́ктор</td>
<td>d as in dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ёё</td>
<td>шофёр</td>
<td>yo as in New York¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Approximate English Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Жж</td>
<td>журналіст</td>
<td>pronounced zh as in treasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Зз</td>
<td>ро́за</td>
<td>pronounced z as in zoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ии</td>
<td>рис</td>
<td>pronounced ee as in meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Йй</td>
<td>хоккéй</td>
<td>pronounced y as in joy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Лл</td>
<td>шокодáд</td>
<td>pronounced l as in log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Пп</td>
<td>дара́д</td>
<td>pronounced p as in spill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Фф</td>
<td>фо́нётика</td>
<td>pronounced f as in fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Цц</td>
<td>офицéр</td>
<td>pronounced ts as in rats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чч</td>
<td>чемпиóн</td>
<td>pronounced ch as in chimp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Шш</td>
<td>машина</td>
<td>pronounced sh as in shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ээ</td>
<td>эксперимéнт</td>
<td>pronounced eh as in bet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Юю</td>
<td>юмор</td>
<td>pronounced yu as in Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Яя</td>
<td>ÿхта</td>
<td>pronounced ya as in yacht</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Хх</td>
<td>архитектура</td>
<td>pronounced kh as in loch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Щщ</td>
<td>Хрущёв</td>
<td>pronounced shch as in fresh cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ЪЪ</td>
<td>объéкт</td>
<td>твёрдый знак (hard sign); separates the preceding consonant and following vowel¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>БЫ</td>
<td>мы́ло</td>
<td>pronounced i as in bit, but with the tongue positioned farther back in the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>БЬ</td>
<td>филмь</td>
<td>мягкий знак (soft sign); palatalizes the preceding consonant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Italics</th>
<th>Cursive</th>
<th>English sound</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Аа</td>
<td>Аа</td>
<td>Аа</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бб</td>
<td>Бб</td>
<td>Бб</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>бэ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Вв</td>
<td>Вв</td>
<td>Вв</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>вэ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гг</td>
<td>Гг</td>
<td>Гг</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>гэ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Дд</td>
<td>Дд</td>
<td>Дд</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>дэ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ее</td>
<td>Ее</td>
<td>Ее</td>
<td>yeh</td>
<td>е</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ёё</td>
<td>Ёё</td>
<td>Ёё</td>
<td>yoh</td>
<td>ё</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Жж</td>
<td>Жж</td>
<td>Жж</td>
<td>zh</td>
<td>жэ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Зз</td>
<td>Зз</td>
<td>Зз</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>зэ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ии</td>
<td>Ии</td>
<td>Ии</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>и</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Йй</td>
<td>Йй</td>
<td>Йй</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>и кр́́ткое</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кк</td>
<td>Кк</td>
<td>Кк</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>ка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Лл</td>
<td>Лл</td>
<td>Лл</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>эль</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мм</td>
<td>Мм</td>
<td>Мм</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>эм</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Нн</td>
<td>Нн</td>
<td>Нн</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>эн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Оо</td>
<td>Оо</td>
<td>Оо</td>
<td>oh</td>
<td>о</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Пп</td>
<td>Пп</td>
<td>Пп</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>пэ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Рр</td>
<td>Рр</td>
<td>Рр</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>эр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Сс</td>
<td>Сс</td>
<td>Сс</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>эс</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Тт</td>
<td>Тт</td>
<td>Тт</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>тэ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Уу</td>
<td>Уу</td>
<td>Уу</td>
<td>oo</td>
<td>у</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Фф</td>
<td>Фф</td>
<td>Фф</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>эф</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хх</td>
<td>Хх</td>
<td>Хх</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>ха</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Цц</td>
<td>Цц</td>
<td>Цц</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>цэ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чч</td>
<td>Чч</td>
<td>Чч</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>че</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Шш</td>
<td>Шш</td>
<td>Шш</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>ша</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Щщ</td>
<td>Щщ</td>
<td>Щщ</td>
<td>shch</td>
<td>ща</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ть</td>
<td>ть</td>
<td>ть</td>
<td></td>
<td>твёрдый знак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ты</td>
<td>ты</td>
<td>ты</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ты</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>вь</td>
<td>вь</td>
<td>вь</td>
<td></td>
<td>мя́гкий знак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ээ</td>
<td>Ээ</td>
<td>Ээ</td>
<td>eh</td>
<td>з (э оборотное)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Юю</td>
<td>Юю</td>
<td>Юю</td>
<td>yoo</td>
<td>ю</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Яя</td>
<td>Яя</td>
<td>Яя</td>
<td>yah</td>
<td>я</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

жидов (pronounced жидов),
центр (pronounced центр),
швесть (pronounced швесть).

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

Ударение (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 е 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: Америка, oligарх
   In the syllable immediately preceding the stressed syllable: Москва, журналист

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

   молоко, самовар

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

   пятьдесят, телефон

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

   язык, еда

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

   море, биология

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voiced</th>
<th>Voiceless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>б</td>
<td>п</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>в</td>
<td>ф</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>г</td>
<td>к</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>д</td>
<td>т</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ж</td>
<td>ш</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>з</td>
<td>с</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 [зуц]  плов [плоф]
   долг [долк]  год [гот]
   муж [муш]

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

   лодка [лотка]
   вчера́ [фчера]
   в пятницу [ф пятницу]

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

   футболь [фудбол]
   как дела́ [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 Ди́мой [э Ди́мой]
   без Петра́ [беёПетра]

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

   здра́вствуйте [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.
   
   американец, русский

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

   Война и мир, Новый год, Комитет государственной безопасности (КГБ)

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

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

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>где</td>
<td>где</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>мел</td>
<td>мел</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>как</td>
<td>как</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>мой</td>
<td>мой</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>мой</td>
<td>мой</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>дом</td>
<td>дом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>окно</td>
<td>окно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>парк</td>
<td>парк</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ёжик</td>
<td>ёжик</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>жена</td>
<td>жена</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>вино</td>
<td>вино</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>банан</td>
<td>банан</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>вода</td>
<td>вода</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>виски</td>
<td>виски</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>лампа</td>
<td>лампа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>драма</td>
<td>драма</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>багаж</td>
<td>багаж</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>радио</td>
<td>радио</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>космос</td>
<td>космос</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>опера</td>
<td>опера</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>адрес</td>
<td>адрес</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>пикник</td>
<td>пикник</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>гараж</td>
<td>гараж</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>книга</td>
<td>книга</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>собачка</td>
<td>собачка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>пингвин</td>
<td>пингвин</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Москва</td>
<td>Москва</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Америка</td>
<td>Америка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Ленинград</td>
<td>Ленинград</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Канада</td>
<td>Канада</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>инженер</td>
<td>инженер</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>ребёнок</td>
<td>ребёнок</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>испанский</td>
<td>испанский</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>английский</td>
<td>английский</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>колледж</td>
<td>колледж</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>колледж</td>
<td>колледж</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Упражнение 2: Write the following words out three times each, in cursive.

1. моя́
2. это́
3. врач
4. бу́ква
5. бумáга
6. что
7. газéта
8. р́у́чка
9. карта
10. письмо́
11. стол
12. борщ
13. фрукты
14. каранда́ш
15. товари́ц
16. плюс
17. кольцо́
18. поэ́т
19. рюкзак
20. учёбник
21. худо́жник
22. дверь
23. профессор
24. плохóй
25. краси́вый
26. царь
27. чёрный
28. больши́й
29. физик
30. кровь
31. журнáл
32. щё́дрый
33. известный
34. хорошо́
35. преподава́тель
36. аудитóрия
37. му́ха
38. студе́нтка
39. амери́канский
40. компьютер
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
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
Слова́рь (Vocabulary)

Существи́тельные (Nouns)

арти́ст: performer, entertainer (m.)
arти́стка: performer, entertainer (f.)
бизнесмén: businessman
врач: doctor
инженéр: engineer
писа́тель: writer
по́эт: poet
президе́нт: president

аудитóрия: classroom
буква: letter
бумáга: paper
gазéта: newspaper
dверь (f.): door
dом: house
dоска́: (chalk)board
журна́л: magazine
кабинéт: office
каранда́ш: pencil
ка́рта: map
cарти́на: picture
книга: book
кольцо́: ring
кóмната: room
компью́тер: computer

преподава́тель: college teacher; instructor
профе́ссор: professor
спортсмén: athlete (m.)
спортсмéнка: athlete (f.)
студéнт: student (m.)
студéнťка: student (f.)
худо́жник: artist
ю́рист: lawyer

лáмпа: lamp, light
мél: chalk
мóре: sea
окно́: window
письмо́: letter
плакáт: poster
ру́чка: pen
рюкзáк: backpack
слова́рь: dictionary
слóво: word
стенá: wall
стол: table
стул: chair
tетра́дь (f.): notebook
учё́бник: textbook

америкáнец: American (m.)
americáнка: American (f.)

Прилага́тельные (Adjectives)

америкá́нский: American
ру́сский: Russian

бéльный: white
чёрный: black
cра́сный: red
си́ний: dark blue

большóй: big, large
ма́ленький: little, small

хоро́ший: good, fine
плохо́й: bad, poor

нóвый: new
стáрый: old
молóдой: young
интересный: interesting
известный: famous

красивый: beautiful
некрасивый: ugly
симпатичный: nice, cute
такой: such, so
какой: what kind of? what a...!

Наречия (Adverbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>да: yes</th>
<th>где: where</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>нет: no</td>
<td>вот: here is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>не: not</td>
<td>здесь: here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>тут: here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>там: there</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Союзы (Conjunctions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>и¹: and</th>
<th>но: but</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>а²: and</td>
<td>и́ли: or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹и is used to unite things
²а is used as a mild but; it separates rather than unites

Личные местоимения (Personal pronouns)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>я: I</th>
<th>мы: we</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ты: you</td>
<td>вы: you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он: he</td>
<td>они: they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>она́: she</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>онó: it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Притяжательные местоимения (Possessive pronouns)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>мой: my (m.)</th>
<th>мой: my (f.)</th>
<th>моё: my (n.)</th>
<th>мой: my (pl.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>твой: your (m.)</td>
<td>твой: your (f.)</td>
<td>твоё: your (n.)</td>
<td>твой: your (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>наш: our (m.)</td>
<td>наша: our (f.)</td>
<td>наше: our (n.)</td>
<td>на́ши: our (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ваш¹: your (m.)</td>
<td>ваша: your (f.)</td>
<td>ваше: your (n.)</td>
<td>ваши: your (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>его²: his</td>
<td>её: her</td>
<td>их: their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹plural or formal
²pronounced ево

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Вопросительные местоимения (Interrogative pronouns)

что¹: what
кто: who

¹ pronounced што

Выражения (Expressions)

Это...
Как вас/тебя зовут?
Меня зовут...
А вас/тебя?
Очень приятно.
Кто вы/ты?
Я...

Что значит [слово]...?
Как это по-русски?
Как по-русски...?
Как это по-английски?
Как по-английски...?
Что это [такое]?
Кто это [такой/такая]?

Я не знаю.

Здравствуй(те)
Привет
Доброе утро
Добрый день
Добрый вечер

Как у вас/тебя дела?
А у вас/тебя?
Хорошо
Неплохо
Нормально
Ничего¹
Плохо

До свидания
Пока

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...

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?

I don’t know.

Hello
Hi
Good morning
Good day
Good evening

How are you doing?
And you?
Good
Not bad
OK
All right
Bad

Good-bye
Bye
Notes about new vocabulary

1. Note the distinction between the words артист/артистка and художник. Артист/артистка refers to performing artists: actors and actresses, dancers, singers, etc., while художник refers to fine artists such as painters.

2. 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?
Чье это письмо?  Whose letter is this?
Чьи это бумаги?  Whose papers are these?

3. The adjective русский can be used to designate nationality as well:

Он русский?  Is he Russian?
Нина русская. Nina is Russian.
Новые студенты русские.  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 америкánка.
Emily isn’t Russian. She’s American.

Note that the plural for американец is американцы. The omission of the e 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 увидел человека.
Человек увидел мальчика.

The only way we can tell the subject from the direct object in the Russian sentences is by the а ending placed on the word for *man, человек*. 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 (именительный падеж), genitive (родительный падеж), dative (дательный падеж), accusative (винительный падеж), instrumental (творительный падеж), and prepositional (предложный падеж). 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 это, 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 Николай Иванович. Он инженер. This is Nikolai Ivanovich. He is an engineer.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hard</td>
<td>Soft</td>
<td>Hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sof')</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zero</td>
<td>-й, -ь</td>
<td>-а</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-я, -ь</td>
<td>-о</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-е, -ё</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

окно → окна
письмо → письма
слово → слова
мёре → моря
кольцо → кольца

Исключения (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 → стулья

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, профессор. Note the formation of their plurals.

дом → дома
профессор → профессора

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: карандаш, словарь, стол, врач, рюкзак. Note the shift in stress in their plural forms.

карандаш → карандаши
словарь → словари
стол → столы
врач → врачи
рюкзак → рюкзаки

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

dоска → доски
стена → стены

**Ли́чные местоиме́ния (Personal pronouns)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>я</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>youa</td>
<td>ты</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>он</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>она́</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>онó</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^a singular/familiar  ^b plural/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, ру́чка (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 онó. For plural nouns, gender no longer matters; the plural personal pronoun is the same for all nouns: они́.

Где ру́чка? Вот она́.
Where is the pen? Here it is.

Где стул? Он там.
Where is the chair? It is there.

Где окно́? Онó здесь.
Where is the window? It is here.
Где О́льга и Бори́с? Они́ 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 ру́чка? Вот она́.
Where is the pen? Here it is.

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

Где ру́чка? Она́ здесь.
Where’s the pen? It’s here.

Где Ми́ша? Он тут.
Where is Misha? He’s here.

При́тяжательные местоиме́ния (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: егó
her: еë
their: их

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>мой</td>
<td>мой</td>
<td>моё</td>
<td>мой</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>youra</td>
<td>твой</td>
<td>твой</td>
<td>твоё</td>
<td>твой</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our</td>
<td>наш</td>
<td>наше</td>
<td>наше</td>
<td>наши</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yourb</td>
<td>ваш</td>
<td>ва́ша</td>
<td>ва́ше</td>
<td>ва́ши</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a familiar  
b plural 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.

мо́й сло́вáрь  my dictionary
моё́ письмó  my letter
мо́й кни́га  my book
мо́й кáрты  my maps

Прилага́тельные (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 -ýй or -о́й) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hard</td>
<td>Soft</td>
<td>Hard</td>
<td>Soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ýй, -о́й</td>
<td>-ýй</td>
<td>-åя</td>
<td>-åя</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-о́йа</td>
<td>-о́е</td>
<td>-о́е</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that the masculine ending is -о́й 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.

ЗАПО́МНИТЕ! (Remember!)
Everything must agree in case, gender, and number!

новый дом  new house
новая кáрта  new map
новое окно  new window
новые кóмнаты  new rooms
спинь карандаш blue pencil
синяя ручка blue pen
синее море blue sea
синие кольца blue rings

Adding possessive pronouns to these phrases follows the same procedure.

наш новый дом our new house
наше новое окно our new window
наша новая карта our new map
наши новые газеты 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.

книга → книги ручка → ручки

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:

маленький, маленькая, маленькое, маленькие

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: спиный. Adjectives like маленький, хороший, and русский are not soft; they are simply affected by the spelling rule.
Rule 2

After г, ж, к, х, ц, ч, 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, иц, 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 -оe 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 русский словарь.
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 -ови́ч (-евич if the proper noun has a soft ending).

Ива́н → Ива́нови́ч

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

Никола́й Ива́нови́ч
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        Андрей → Андре́евна

Nikolai's sister is Anna, so she is:

Áнна Ива́новна

Ivan's sister is Olga, so she is:

Óльга 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 Каре́нинна
Алексе́й и Анна Каре́нинны

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Алекса́ндр → Са́ша</td>
<td>Алекса́ндра → Са́ша</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Алексе́й → Але́ша</td>
<td>А́нна → А́ня</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бори́с → Боря</td>
<td>Екатерина → Кáтя</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ива́н → Вáня</td>
<td>Ири́на → Ира</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Никола́й → Ко́ля</td>
<td>Мари́я → Ма́ша</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Пётр → Пéтя</td>
<td>Ната́лья → Ната́ша</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Серге́й → Серёжа</td>
<td>О́льга → О́ля</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even diminutives can have diminutives: Мáша can be Мáшенька, Тáня can be Тáнечка, 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 твоí бумаги, Мáша? Алёша, где твоí карта?
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 ручка.
This is a pencil, and [but] that is a pen.

И is used to unite things.

Э́то каранда́ш и ручка.
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. Знаят кошка, чьё мясо съела.
2. Стárость — не радость.
3. Я — последняя бу́ква алфави́та.
4. Язы́к мой — враг мой.

Скорогово́рки (Tongue twisters)

Шла Саша по шоссе и сосала су́шку.

Стихи (Poetry)

The Russian poet Алекса́ндр Серге́евич Пу́шкин (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

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.
Разговорная практика (Conversation practice)

Разговорные выражения (Conversational expressions)

ГREETING AND TAKING LEAVE OF SOMEONE:

Здравствуйте. Здравствуй. Привет.
Доброе утро. Добрый день. Добрый вечер.
Как дела? А у вас? А у тебя?
Хорошо. Плохо. Ничего. Нормально.
До свидания. Пока.

GETTING ACQUAINTED:

Как вас зовут? Как тебя зовут?
Меня зовут...
А вас? А тебя?
Очень приятно.

REQUESTING INFORMATION:

Как по-русски...? Как по-английски...?
Как это по-русски? Как это по-английски?
Скажите, пожалуйста...

IF YOU DIDN'T HEAR OR UNDERSTAND SOMETHING:

Что-что?
Повторите, пожалуйста.

МИНИ-ДИАЛОГИ (Mini-dialogues)

1. — Привет, как дела?
   — Нормально. У тебя как?
   — Да ничего.

2. — Тебя как зовут?
   — Что-что?
   — Как тебя зовут?
   — А, меня зовут Анна.
3. — Как тебя зовут?
— Галя.
— Очень приятно. А меня Михаил.
— Очень приятно.
— А кто ты такая?
— Я студентка.
— Понятно.

4. — Скажите, как вас зовут?
— Алексей Иванович.
— Алексей Иванович, очень приятно.
— А вас как зовут?
— Меня Елена Сергеевна.
— Очень приятно.

5. — Как по-русски “notebook”?
— Что-что?
— Как по-русски “notebook”?
— Я не знаю.

6. In a store
— Здравствуйте.
— Добрый день.
— Скажите, пожалуйста, что это такое?
— Вот это? Это плакат.
— Понятно. Спасибо.
— Пожалуйста.
— До свидания.
— До свидания.

Практика (Practice)

Задание 1: Identify the following items in your classroom.

Образец: Там журнал. Картина тут.

1. стол
2. карта
3. учебник
4. плакат
5. стул
6. окно
7. доска
8. книга
9. дверь
10. картина
11. лампа
12. ручка
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.

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
Упражнёния (Exercises)

Упражнение 1: Determine the gender of the following nouns.

1. музей  6. фамилия  11. Москва  16. мост
2. врач  7. здание  12. слово  17. Чикаго
3. машина  8. рубашка  13. кольцо  18. муж
5. магазин  10. море  15. песня  20. проблема

Упражнение 2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of чей, чья, чье, 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. машина  7. упражнение  12. песня
3. герой  8. море  13. кольцо
4. магазин  9. дело  14. студентка
5. карандаш  10. слово  15. книга

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 студентка? __________________ там.
3. Где президент? Вот __________________.
4. Где море? __________________ там.
5. Где стул? __________________ здесь.

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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.] журнальы
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] слово
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 твоё студенческая? 8. Где наше письмо?
4. Где наши юристы? 9. Где твой плакат?
5. Где Иван? 10. Где твой 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 твой компьютер, а это наш компьютер.
2. Это наш аудитория, а это ваш аудитория.
3. Это моё ручки, а это твоё ручки.
4. Это моё тетрадь, а это твоё тетрадь.
5. Это ваш стол, а это моё стол.
6. Это твой учебник, а это моё учебник.
7. Это ваш бумаги, а это наш бумаги.
8. Это моё дверь, а это твоё 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. ___________ аудитория
Урок 1

4. dark blue
   a. __________________ словáрь
   b. __________________ ла́мпа
   c. __________________ кольцо
   d. __________________ плакáты

5. interesting
   a. __________________ инженéр
   b. __________________ спортсмéнка
   c. __________________ слóво
   d. __________________ студéнты

6. small
   a. __________________ рюкза́к
   b. __________________ доска́
   c. __________________ окнó
   d. __________________ карти́ны

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

1. Вот мо__ стар__ кни́ги.
2. Это тво__ чёрн__ ру́чка?
3. Как__ краси́в__ карти́на!
4. Где мо__ бел__ мел?
5. Это некраси́в__ ла́мпа. Это ваш__?
6. Вот наш__ хоро́ш__ письмó.

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

Образéц: краси́вый врач → краси́вые врачи́

1. молодóй преподавáтель    6. рúсская бу́ква
2. интере́сная кни́га      7. англи́йское слóво
3. плохóй арти́ст        8. симпати́чный студéнт
4. большóй словáрь     9. стáрая дверь
5. ма́ленькое окнó    10. но́вый каранда́ш
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 мой __________________ ручка?
4. Какая красивая __________________!
5. Он такой __________________.
6. Какое это __________________?
7. Где наши ____________________________?
8. Это ваше ____________________________?
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!
4. Это __________________ [big] квартира? Я не знаю. Она не __________________ [mine].
6. __________________ [What a] большая комната! Это __________________ [yours pl.]?
7. Мой карандаш __________________ [black]. Вот __________________ [it].
9. Где __________________ [dark blue] бумага? __________________ [It] там?
11. Это __________________ [ugly] поэт. Где __________________ [he]?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>вот</th>
<th>мой</th>
<th>красивый</th>
<th>рюкзак</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>это</td>
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<td>белый</td>
<td>тетрадь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>где</td>
<td>его</td>
<td>плохой</td>
<td>словарь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>здесь</td>
<td>её</td>
<td>старый</td>
<td>картина</td>
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<td>их</td>
<td>русский</td>
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<td>наш</td>
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<td>хороший</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>новый</td>
<td>лампа</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.