

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #1

## The Curious Case of the Russian Bank

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#1

# RUSSIAN

1. ТУРИСТ: Здравствуйте, я бы хотел открыть счёт в Вашем банке. Что мне, как иностранцу, для этого нужно?
2. РАБОТНИК  
БАНКА: Вы работаете в России или Вы студент?
3. ТУРИСТ: Я турист...
4. РАБОТНИК  
БАНКА: Тогда мне нужен Ваш заграничный паспорт, регистрация по месту пребывания в России и месту жительства за рубежом.
5. ТУРИСТ: Хорошо. А на какой максимальный кредит я могу рассчитывать?
6. РАБОТНИК  
БАНКА: Как туристу, наш банк может предоставить Вам только дебетовую карту с минимальным депозитом в тысячу рублей.
7. ТУРИСТ: Понятно... Тогда не надо...

# ROMANIZATION

1. TURIST: Zdravstvuyte, ya by hotel otkryt' schyot v Vashem bankye. Chto mne, kak inostrantsu, dlya etogo nuzhno?
2. RABOTNIK  
BANKA: Vy rabotayete v Rossii ili Vy student?
3. TURIST: Ya turist...

CONT'D OVER

4. RABOTNIK BANKA: Togda mne nuzhen Vash zagranichniy pasport, registratsiya po mestu prebyvaniya v Rossii i mestu zhitel'stva za rubezhyom.
5. TURIST: Horosho. A na kakoy maksimal'niy kredit ya mogu rascchityvat'?
6. RABOTNIK BANKA: Kak turistu, nash bank mozhet predostavit' Vam tol'ko debetovuyu kartu s minimal'nym depozitom v tysyachu rublyey.
7. TURIST: Ponyatno... Togda ne nado...

## ENGLISH

1. TOURIST: Hello, I would like to open an account at your bank. What do I, as a foreigner, need to do this?
2. BANK CLERK: Do you work in Russia or are you a student?
3. TOURIST: I'm a tourist ...
4. BANK CLERK: Then I need your international passport, residence registration in Russia and abroad.
5. TOURIST: Okay. And what is the maximum loan I can count on?
6. BANK CLERK: As a tourist, our bank can provide you only with a debit card with a minimum deposit of one thousand rubles.
7. TOURIST: I see...Then I don't need it...

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
место жительства	mesto zhitel'stva	place of residence	phrase	
предоставить	predostavit'	to provide, grant, give	verb	
минимальный	minimal'niy	minimum	adjective	
пребывание	prebyvanie	stay, temporary residence	noun	
за рубежом	za rubezhom	abroad, overseas	phrase	
заграничный	zagranichniy	foreign, overseas	adjective	
рассчитывать	raschityvats	to count on, to expect	verb	
счёт	shyot	bill, check; account	noun	masculine
дебетовая карта	debetovaya karta	debit card	phrase	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Для молодых людей смена места жительства не вызывает трудностей.</b></p> <p><i>Dlya molodyh lyudyey smyena myesta zhityel'stva nye vyzyvayet trudnostyey.</i></p> <p>"Change of a place of residence is not a problem for young people."</p>	<p><b>Работодатель иногда предоставляет работнику в пользование автомобиль.</b></p> <p><i>Rabotodatyel' inogda pryedostavlyayet rabotniku v pol'zovaniye avtomobil'.</i></p> <p>"The employer can rent a car to the employee sometimes."</p>
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<p><b>Для поступления в университет инвалидам и сиротам необходимо набрать минимальный балл на вступительных экзаменах.</b></p> <p><i>Dlya postupyeniya v univyersityet invalidam i sirotam nyeobhodimo nabrat ' minimal 'nyi ball na vstupityel 'nyh ekzamyenah.</i></p> <p>"To enter the university orphans and people with disabilities must get the minimum grade."</p>	<p><b>Из-за смены часовых поясов пребывание в другой стране иногда влияет на здоровье.</b></p> <p><i>Iz-za smyeny chasovyh po yasov pryebывaniye v drugoy strane inogda vliyayet na zdorov 'ye.</i></p> <p>"Because of time difference, staying in a foreign country sometimes influences one's health."</p>
<p><b>Бизнесмены вкладывают деньги в покупку недвижимости за рубежом.</b></p> <p><i>Biznyesmyeny vkladyvayut dyen 'gi v pokupku nyedvizhimosti za rubyezhom.</i></p> <p>"Business people invest money in purchasing real estate overseas."</p>	<p><b>В России наряду с внутренним существует заграничный паспорт.</b></p> <p><i>V Rossii naryadu s vnutyennim suscheystvuyet zaganichnyi pasport.</i></p> <p>"In Russia there is a international passport together with a domestic one."</p>
<p><b>При планировании отпуска необходимо рассчитывать стоимость проживания в отеле.</b></p> <p><i>Pri planirovanii otpuska nyeobhodimo rasschityvat ' stoimost ' prozhivaniya v otyelye.</i></p> <p>"When planning vacation it is necessary to calculate the rate of the hotel."</p>	<p><b>Ваш счёт, пожалуйста.</b></p> <p><i>Vash schyot, pozhaluysta.</i></p> <p>"Here's your bill."</p>
<p><b>У него на счету - сто тысяч евро.</b></p> <p><i>U nyego na schyetu - sto tysyach yevro.</i></p> <p>"He's got one hundred thousand euros in his account."</p>	<p><b>Дебетовая карта не может быть заблокирована банком.</b></p> <p><i>Dyebyetovaya karta nye mozhyet byt ' zablokirovana bankom.</i></p> <p>"The debit card cannot be blocked by the bank."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

**счёт, "an account."**

The most common collocations with this word would be *открыть счёт* ("to open an account")

and **закрывать счёт** ("to close an account"). Also, these are the most common two types of accounts - **сберегательный счёт** ("savings account") and **расчётный счёт** ("checking or transactional account").

**заграничный.** "the one from abroad," or "international."

With passport, **заграничный паспорт**.

**пребывание** ("stay") and **жительство** ("residency").

Both those words are pretty formal; you wouldn't say я пребываю в России just as you say in English "I stay in Russia." You will mostly see these words in documentation and definitely when you deal with registration and status adjustment in Russia.

Most often they are used in the phrases **место пребывания** ("place of temporary stay") and **место жительства** ("place of residence"). In the dialogue, however, we heard these phrases in more complicated interpretations...

They were used with the word for "registration." And I would say it's better just to remember them as they are, because neither the grammar nor the words are really used in any other situations.

**-регистрация по месту пребывания** ("temporary registration" [lit. "registration at the place of temporary stay"]).

**-регистрация по месту жительства** ("permanent registration" [lit. "registration at the place of residency"]).

**За рубежом** literally means "behind the border" and can be translated just as "abroad" or "overseas." It's pretty much the same as **за границей**.

**рассчитывать** "to count on," and just as in English, it's used with the preposition **на** ("on"). For example, **рассчитывать на помощь** ("to count on help").

Note that a noun that goes after the phrase **рассчитывать на** must be used in the *accusative case*.

**предоставить**, or "to provide, to give," must also be used with the nouns in the accusative. For example, **предоставить возможность** ("to give, grant an opportunity" and **предоставить информацию** ("to provide information").

**дебетовая карта.**

It's not hard to guess that it means a *debit card*, just adjusted to the Russian grammar. Both words are feminine - **дебетовая карта**. The same works for a credit card; take this English

phrase and apply feminine gender to it - *кредитная карта*.

And the last words we have are **минимальный and депозит**.

**Минимальный** is an adjective and means "*minimum*." We can see this word in many collocations- **минимальный срок** ("*minimum period of time*"), *минимальная заработная плата* ("*minimum salary*") and *минимальный депозит*- "***minimum deposit***."

Unlike in English, the word "*deposit*" can't be used as a verb. To say "*to deposit*," you would say *положить на депозит*, which would literally mean "*to put on deposit*."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Grammar Cases

**как иностранцу (как туристу)**

**"...as a foreigner..."**

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For this lesson's grammar part we'll take a phrase from our lesson and it will be our tool in reviewing the most essential part of Russian grammar - the grammar cases.

We will run it through all six, which will also show you how by changing just one letter at the ending of a noun we can change the whole meaning of the phrase.

As we know, *как* is a word for "how" in Russian. By adding a noun to it in an appropriate grammar case we can get the following phrases:

**1. как иностранец, как иностранка ("as a foreigner" - nominative case).**

For Example:

1. Как иностранец, я должен зарегистрироваться в Москве в течении трёх дней.  
"As a foreigner, I have to register in Moscow within three days."

**2. Как у иностранца, как у иностранки ("as a foreigner" - genitive case, indicates possession).**

For Example:

1. У него, как у иностранца, всегда есть с собой словарь.

"As a foreigner, he always has a dictionary with him."

**3. Как иностранцу, как иностранке ("as to a foreigner" - dative case - indicates a person or a thing to which something is given, a recipient. Better understood in English when translated with the prepositions "to," "for." Dative case is also used with the words нужно and можно).**

For Example:

1. Мне, как иностранцу, нужна виза для въезда в Россию.

"As a foreigner, I need a visa to enter Russia."

**4. как иностранца, как иностранку ("as a foreigner" - accusative case - indicates to whom or to what the action is done).**

For Example:

1. Меня, как иностранца, определили в другое общежитие.

"As a foreigner, I was placed into another dormitory."

**5. Как иностранцем, как иностранкой ("as a foreigner" - instrumental case - indicates by who or by what the action is done).**

For Example:

1. Идея этой исторической книги на русском языке была не понята им, как иностранцем.

"He, as a foregner, didn't understand the plot of this historical book in Russian".

**6. Как о/на иностранце, как о/на иностранке ("as about/on a foreigner" - prepositional case - used with prepositions о, на, and в).**

For Example:

1. О нём, как об иностранце, много говорили.  
"As a foreigner, he was talked about a lot."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Bank system in Russia

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The bank system in Russia is developing fast and includes state and private banks. The most famous banks are Sberbank, Vneshekonombank, VTB and Bank Moskv. The most popular services are consumer loans, mortgage loans and deposits. The interest rates for deposits are high compared to other countries (up to ten percent) but so are loans' interest rates - between ten and twenty-five percent. The business hours are between 9:00 and 19:00 with many banks open on Saturdays from 9:00 to 15:00. Many people pay their bills directly in the banks so usually banks are very crowded. To join a queue you need to ask out loud who is the last (*Kto posledniy?*) and then try not to lose this person.

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #2

## A Russian Medical Emergency

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# 2

# RUSSIAN

1. АПТЕКАРЬ: Что Вам?
2. ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ: Дайте, пожалуйста, аспирин... И побольше...
3. АПТЕКАРЬ: Вы неважно выглядите, Вам плохо?
4. ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ: Да...У меня болит живот, раскалывается голова, и меня ужасно тошнит...
5. АПТЕКАРЬ: Похоже на отравление. Вам нужен не аспирин, а активированный уголь. Выпейте 6 таблеток сразу, а потом просто пейте как можно больше воды.
6. ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ: Спасибо, попробую...

# ROMANIZATION

1. APTEKAR ': Chto Vam?
2. POKUPATEL ': Daite, pozhaluysta, aspirin... I pobol 'she...
3. APTEKAR ': Vy nyevazhno vyglyaditye, Vam ploho?
4. POKUPATEL ': Da...U menya bolit zhivot, raskalyvayetsya golova, i menya uzhasno toshnit...
5. APTEKAR ': Pohozhe na otravleniye. Vam nuzhen ne aspirin, a aktivirovanniy ugol '. Vypeite 6 tabletok srazu, a potom prosto peite kak mozhno bol 'she vody.

CONT'D OVER

6. POKUPATYEL ': Spasibo, poprobuyu...

## ENGLISH

1. PHARMACIST: What would you like?
2. CUSTOMER: Please give me aspirin... The more the better...
3. PHARMACIST: You don't look so well, are you okay?
4. CUSTOMER: No...I have a stomachache, a splitting headache, and I feel terribly sick...
5. PHARMACIST: Looks like food poisoning. You don't need aspirin, you need activated charcoal. Take six tablets at once, and then just drink as much water as possible.
6. CUSTOMER: Thanks, I'll try...

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
побольше	pobol'she	more	adverb	
сразу	srazu	at once , right away	adverb	noun
как можно...	kak mozhno...	the more the...	phrase	
таблетка	tabletko	a pill, tablet	noun	



активированный уголь	aktivirovanniy ugol'	activated charcoal	phrase	
ужасно	uzhasno	horribly, terribly	adverb	
раскалываться	raskalyvatsa	to split, crack	verb	
выглядеть	vyglyadet'	to look	verb	
неважно	nevazhno	poorly	adverb	
попробовать	poprobovat'	try	verb	none

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>При простуде необходимо побольше пить теплого чая с малиной и медом.</b></p> <p><i>Pri prostudye nyeobhodimo pobol 'shye pit 'tyeplogo chaya s malinoy i myedom.</i></p> <p>"When you are sick you need to drink a lot of warm tea with raspberry and honey."</p>	<p><b>При появлении первых симптомов простуды нужно сразу принять меры.</b></p> <p><i>Pri poyavlyenii pyervykh simptomov prostudy nuzhno srazu prinyat 'myery.</i></p> <p>"You need to take some measures when you have just first symptoms of a cold."</p>
<p><b>Как можно избежать проблем с пищеварением в другой стране?</b></p> <p><i>Kak mozjno izbyezhat 'probyem s pischeyevaryeniyem v drugoy stranye?</i></p> <p>"How can we avoid problems with digestion in a foreign country?"</p>	<p><b>Наша бабушка принимает столько таблеток, что не помнит все названия.</b></p> <p><i>Nasha babushka prinimayet stol 'ko tablyetok, chto nye pomnit vsye nazvaniya.</i></p> <p>"Our grandma is taking so many pills that she cannot remember all the names."</p>
<p><b>Первое средство при отравлении – это активированный уголь.</b></p> <p><i>Pyervoye sredstvo pri otravlyenii – eto aktivirovanniy ugol '.</i></p> <p>"The best thing when you have a food poisoning-activated charcoal."</p>	<p><b>Неужели ты себя настолько ужасно чувствуешь, что не можешь прийти на работу?</b></p> <p><i>Nyeuzhyeli ty syebya nastol 'ko uzhasno chuvstvuyesh ', chto nye mozhyesh 'priyti na rabotu?</i></p> <p>"Do you really feel so horribly that cannot come to the office?"</p>

<p><b>Дети, можете играть потише, у меня раскалывается голова!</b></p> <p><i>Dyeti, mozhyeteye igrat ' potishye, u myenya raskalyvayetsya golova!</i></p> <p>"Children, can you play quieter? My head is splitting in half!"</p>	<p><b>Ты выглядишь бледным, ты хорошо себя чувствуешь?</b></p> <p><i>Ty vyglyadish ' blyednym, ty horosho syebya chuvstvuyesh '?</i></p> <p>"You look pale, are you all right?"</p>
<p><b>Неважно, сколько стоит лекарство, я все равно его должен купить.</b></p> <p><i>Nyevazhno, skol 'ko stoit lyekarstvo, ya vsye ravno yego dolzhyen kupit '.</i></p> <p>"It is not important how much is the medicine; I have to buy it anyway."</p>	<p><b>Туристы в первый день путешествия попробовали национальную кухню.</b></p> <p><i>Turisty v pyervyi dyen ' putyeshyestviya poprobovali natsional 'nuyu kuhnyu.</i></p> <p>"On the first day of their trip the tourists tried the national cuisine."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Как можно...

This phrase can be translated as, "as...as possible." Unlike in English, where you put a simple adjective or adverb in between the two "as," the Russian phrase *как можно...* requires adjectives in their comparative forms (i.e. faster, larger, etc).

To form a comparative form of a Russian adjective, all you have to do is:

1. Drop the ending from a normal adjective.
2. Add "-e" or "-ee" instead.

For Example:

1. **быстрый**  
"fast"

-drop the ending (ый) = быстр...

-add "-ee" = быстрее ("faster")

Here are the examples of the phrases we can form:

1. **как можно труднее**  
"as difficult as possible"
2. **как можно холоднее**  
"as cold as possible"
3. **как можно легче**  
"as easy as possible" (in this case we added one "-e")

Just like in English, there are words that undergo total modification when put into a comparative form.

For Example:

1. **хорошо - лучше**  
"good" - "better"
2. **плохо-хуже**  
"bad" - "worse"
3. **много - больше**  
"much" - "more"
4. **мало - меньше**  
"little" - "less"

### Example Phrases:

1. **как можно лучше**  
"as good as possible"
2. **как можно хуже**  
"as bad as possible"
3. **как можно больше**  
"as much as possible"

4. **как можно меньше**  
"as little as possible"

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Speaking about Your Health

**У меня болит живот, раскалывается голова, и меня ужасно тошнит ...,**  
**"I have a stomachache, a splitting headache, and I feel terribly sick..."**

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Health conditions, as well as a person's mood, state of mind, or physical senses and feelings, are described with the help of nouns and pronouns mainly in three cases:

1. *Dative* - **мне плохо** (*Саше хорошо*)
2. *Genitive* - **у меня кашель** (*у Саши температура*)
3. *Accusative* - **меня тошнит** (*Сашу знобит*)

There are certain clues you can use to identify what case to put your noun/pronoun in when talking about the conditions.

**1. If the condition is an adverb (ends in "-о"), you use them with the noun/pronoun in the dative case.**

For Example:

1. *Мне холодно*  
"I am cold." (Literally, "To me it's cold.")
2. *Ему жарко*  
"He is hot." (Literally, "To him it's hot.")
3. *Ей грустно*  
"She is sad."

4. *Нам весело*  
"We are having fun." (Literally, "To us it's fun.")
5. *Оле тяжело*  
"It's hard for Marina."
6. *Александру легко*  
"It's easy for Alexander."

**2. If the condition is a noun (or a verb with a noun, usually with the verb бо́летъ ("to hurt")), you should use it with the genitive case because it indicates possession of this noun.**

For Example:

1. *У меня кашель*  
"I have a cough."
2. *У него насморк*  
"He has a runny nose."
3. *У неё болит голова*  
"She has a headache."
4. *У нас температура*  
"We have a fever."
5. *У Оли болит живот*  
"Olya has a stomachache."
6. *У Александра болит спина*  
"Alexander's back is sore."

**3. If the condition is a verb, we usually use it with the nouns/pronouns in the accusative case.**

For Example:

1. *Меня тошнит*  
"I feel sick." (Literally, "It sickens me.")
2. *Его знобит*  
"He feels feverish, he is shivering." (Literally, "It shivers him.")
3. *Её рвёт*  
"She is vomiting" (Literally, "It vomits her.")

## He ..., а... ("Not...but...")

### Conjunction а

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This conjunction can have several meanings in Russian. In the previous seasons we learned it in the connecting meaning, which could be translated as "and" into English.

For Example:

1. Я приду в 8, а Лена - в 9.  
"I will come at 8, and Lena will come at 9."

It is also used to ask counter questions or make smooth transitions in a conversation.

For Example:

1. -Ты любишь теннис? ("Do you like tennis?")  
-Да, а ты? ("Yes, and you?")
2. -Это твой телефон? ("Is this your phone?")  
-Да. ("Yes.")  
-А какой это бренд? ("And) what brand is it?")

But а in Russian can also have a meaning of "but" to either contrast the information or show the contradiction ("not...but...").

For Example:

1. Авокадо - не овощ, а фрукт.  
"Avocado is not a vegetable, but a fruit."
2. Это не твои деньги, а мои.  
"This is not your money, but mine."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Drugstores in Russia

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Pharmacies in Russia sell all kinds of medicine- antibiotics, eye drops, pills and cough drops. You need a prescription to buy the strongest medicine, like antibiotics but unlike many countries you don't need a prescription to buy contraceptives. Pharmacies also offer a range of "health products" - from herb teas to shampoo and tooth paste. There are so-called state pharmacies that sell medicine cheaper but they usually have limited stock and only domestic brands.

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #3

## A Tough Russian Customer

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# 3



# RUSSIAN

1. ДЕВУШКА: Вот, это наш новый бар. Как тебе?
2. ПАРЕНЬ: По-моему, шумноват...
3. ДЕВУШКА: Да ладно! Посмотри, какой оригинальный интерьер, какие экзотические блюда в меню...
4. ПАРЕНЬ: Меню маловато...
5. Послушай, какая музыка!
6. ПАРЕНЬ: Музыка немного странновата...
7. ДЕВУШКА: Ну ты зануда!

# ROMANIZATION

1. DEVUSHKA: Vot, eto nash noviy bar. Kak tebe?
2. PAREN ': Po-moyemu, shumnovat...
3. DEVUSHKA: Da ladno! Posmotri, kakoy original 'niy inter 'yer, kakiye ekzoticheskiye blyuda v menyu...
4. PAREN ': Menyu malovato...
5. Poslushay, kakaya muzyka!
6. PAREN ': Muzyka nemnogo strannovata...

CONT'D OVER

7. DEVUSHKA: Nu ty zanuda!

## ENGLISH

1. GIRL: Here, this is our new bar. What do you think?

2. GUY: As for me, it's a bit too noisy...

3. GIRL: Oh come on! Look how original the interior is, how exotic the dishes in the menu are!

4. GUY: The menu is a bit too small...

5. GIRL: Listen to the music they have here!

6. GUY: The music is kind of weird...

7. GIRL: You are such a bore!

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
по-моему	po-moyemu	in my opinion, as for me	adverb	
посмотреть	posmotret'	look	verb	
послушать	poslushat'	listen	verb	
шумноватый	shumnovatiy	a little loud	adjective	

ладно	ladno	ok, all right, come on	adverb	noun
блюдо	blyudo	dish	noun	
экзотический	ekzoticheskiy	exotic	adjective	
зануда	zanuda	a bore, a drag	noun	feminine, masculine
интерьер	inter'yer	interior	noun	
оригинальный	original'niy	original, authentic, interesting	adjective	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>По-моему, завтра будет дождь и нам нужно отменить пикник в парке.</b></p> <p><i>Po-moyemu, zavtra budyet dozhd ' i nam nuzhno otmyenit ' piknik v parkye.</i></p> <p>"I think tomorrow it is going to rain and we need to cancel our picnic."</p>	<p><b>Давайте завтра сходим в кино и посмотрим этот новый фильм ужасов?</b></p> <p><i>Davaytye zavtra shodim v kino i posmotrim etot novyi fil 'm uzhasov?</i></p> <p>"Let's go to the movies tomorrow and watch this new horror movie?"</p>
<p><b>В этом баре можно послушать отличную джазовую группу.</b></p> <p><i>V etom barye mozhno poslushat ' otlichnuyu dzhazovuyu gruppu.</i></p> <p>"You can listen to a great jazz band in this bar."</p>	<p><b>Сегодня в баре шумновато, так как на дисплее транслируют футбольный матч.</b></p> <p><i>Syegodnya v barye shumnovato, tak kak na displyeye transliruyut futbol 'nyi match.</i></p> <p>"It is a little noisy in the bar because they are broadcasting a soccer match."</p>

<p><b>Ладно, сегодня мы идем по твоему маршруту.</b></p> <p><i>Ladno, syegodnya my idyem po tvoyemu marshrutu.</i></p> <p>"Ok. Today we will follow your route."</p>	<p><b>В состав первого блюда входят морепродукты и рис.</b></p> <p><i>V sostav pyervogo blyuda vhodyat moryeprodukty i ris.</i></p> <p>"The first dish includes rice and fish."</p>
<p><b>Никогда не знаешь какие ингредиенты в национальных блюдах экзотических стран.</b></p> <p><i>Nikogda nye znayesh ' kakiye ingridiyenty v natsional 'nyh blyudah ekzotichyeskih stran.</i></p> <p>"You never know what the ingredients of national dishes of exotic countires are."</p>	<p><b>Неужели эти зануды испортят мою вечеринку?</b></p> <p><i>Neuzheli eti zanudy isportyat moyu vecherinku?</i></p> <p>"Are these drags going to spoil my party?"</p>
<p><b>Моя мама прирожденный дизайнер. Посмотрите, интерьер этой комнаты она продумала сама!</b></p> <p><i>Moya mama prirozhdynnyi dizaynyer. Posmotritye, intyer 'yer etoy komnaty ona produmala sama!</i></p> <p>"My mom was born to be a designer. Look, she thought of the design if this room herself!"</p>	<p><b>В центре города открылся африканский ресторан с оригинальным меню.</b></p> <p><i>V tsyentrye goroda otkrylsya afrikanskiy ryestoran s original 'nym myenyu.</i></p> <p>"A new African restaurant with an original menu opened in the city center."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Ладно... ("Okay, all right...")

The word *ладно* is a very handy word which means "okay," "all right," or "come on" like in our dialogue.

For Example:

1. Ладно, я это сделаю.  
"Okay, I will do it."

## Шумноватый ("A little noisy")

The meaning of Шумноватый is "a little noisy" and it is used as one adjective.

For Example:

1. Этот бар шумноватый.  
"This bar is a little noisy."

## Посмотреть ("Look")

The meaning of Посмотреть is "to look" like in a physical ability. The prefix "по-" shows that this is a perfective verb.

For Example:

1. Посмотри на меня.  
"Look at me."

## По-моему

This word has two meanings.

1. In the dialogue it means *"I think," "in my opinion," or "as for me,"* and is used at the beginning of the sentence. По-моему, шумноват...

We can use this word to express our opinion.

For Example:

1. По-моему, скоро пойдёт дождь.  
"I think it will rain."
2. По-моему, он прав.  
"In my opinion, he is right."

2. The second meaning is, *"in my way" or "the ways I say,"* and it is an adverb formed from the pronoun.

For Example:

1. Пусть всё будет по-моему.  
"Let everything be my way."
2. Что бы ты ни говорил, я всё равно сделаю по-моему.  
"You can say whatever you want, I will still do it my way."

There are similar adverbs formed from other pronouns.

For Example:

1. по-твоему  
"in your way"
2. по-вашему  
"in your (plural) way"
3. по-своему  
"in one's way"

### **Оригинальный...("Original...")**

The word Оригинальный means "original" or "authentic," but in Russian this word is often used to mean "interesting" or "extraordinary."

For example, оригинальный танец would mean "an interesting dance," one different from a lot of others.

For Example:

1. Оригинальный интерьер  
"original interior"

### **Экзотический... ("Exotic...")**

The word Экзотический means "exotic-like," as in экзотические блюда ("exotic dishes"). It is an adjective which must agree with the nouns they describe in gender and number.

For Example:

1. Экзотический танцор  
"exotic dancer"
2. Экзотическое место  
"exotic place"

## Блюдо...("Dish")

The word *блюдо* is a "dish," but it's mostly used in the sense of a cooked dish. We don't really use it in the context of washing the dishes, for example, unless we're talking about really big and fancy dishes.

For Example:

1. Хорошо приготовленное блюдо.  
"well-cooked dish"

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Diminutive Forms of Adjectives and Adverbs

**Этот бар шумноватый.**  
**"This bar is a little noisy."**

---

### шумноват - маловато - странновато

In Russian the diminutive forms of adjectives and adverbs are formed with the help of suffixes, when in English they can be translated as "a little too...", "kind of...".

Of course you can just use the word *немного* ("a little") and add simple adjectives or adverbs to describe quantities and degrees in Russian.

For Example:

1. немного шумный  
"a little loud, noisy"

2.   немного маленький  
      "a little small"
3.   немного странно  
      "(it's) a little strange"

But, our today's diminutive forms of the adjectives/adverbs contain some nuances: they usually imply that something is *"not enough"* or *"a bit too much"* for a certain purpose. They contain personal attitude to what is described.

### **Compare:**

1.   он немного странный человек ("He is a bit strange person.")
2.   он странноватый человек ("He is kind of a weird person.")

The difference is not significant, although in the second phrase it's clear that it's your personal opinion of a person, plus it implies your disapproval on that, when in the first one it can be just a general statement everyone agrees on and it's not necessarily a bad one.

### **Before we get to forming the diminutives...**

...let's remember when we use adverbs, when we use normal adjectives, and when we use short adjectives.

- We use adverbs to describe verbs and adjectives of other adverbs. They usually answer the question "How?" and end in **"-о."**

### **For Example:**

1.   идти быстро  
      "to go fast" (how?)
2.   здесь тихо  
      "It's quiet here."



- We use normal adjectives to describe nouns—people and objects. They come before nouns and their endings differ depending on a gender and number of the noun.

**For Example:**

1. милый щенок  
"a cute puppy"
2. милая девочка  
"a cute girl"
3. милое создание  
"a cute creature"
4. милые люди  
"nice people" (nice)

- We use short adjectives to make statements about things like "He is busy." Unlike normal adjectives, the short ones are put after the nouns but they still have to agree with nouns in gender and number. The endings of the short adjectives are "cut short."

**For Example:**

1. щенок мил  
"The puppy is cute."
2. девочка мила  
"The girl is cute."
3. создание мило  
"The creature is cute."
4. люди милы  
"The people are cute." (nice)

**Now, back to the diminutives:**

Most normal and short adjectives, as well as adverbs, can have diminutive forms.

They all have the same endings as if they weren't diminutive - the difference is in the suffixes we put before them.

Let's get back to the words from our dialogue:

шумноват - маловато - странновата

1. **Шумноват** ("a bit too noisy") comes from the adjective *шумный*.

What we did was drop the ending **ый** and added a masculine suffix **оват**. We got a short adjective in masculine gender. If we wanted to get a normal adjective, we would stick **ый** back to the end of the word = **шумноватый**.

### Compare:

1. бар шумноват ("The bar is kind of/a bit too noisy.")
2. шумноватый бар ("a bit too noisy bar")

2. **Странновата** ("kind of weird") comes from *странный*.

We dropped the ending **ый** and added a feminine suffix **овата**. We got a short adjective in feminine gender. For the normal adjective we would have to add a feminine ending for normal adjectives - **ая**.

### Compare:

1. музыка странновата ("The music is a bit weird.")
2. странноватая музыка ("kind of a weird music")

3. With *adverbs*, all we have to do is add the suffix **овато** to an adverb and forget about genders and numbers.

### For Example:

1. мало ("little") + вато = маловато ("a bit too little," "kind of small")

2. быстро ("fast") + вато = быстровато ("a bit too fast," "kind of fast")

TO SUM UP:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
<b>Normal adjective</b>	слабый	слабая	слабое	слабые
<b>Short adjective</b>	слаб	слаба	слабо	слабы
<b>Adverb</b>	слабо	слабо	слабо	слабо
<b>Diminutive normal adjective</b>	слабоватый	слабоватая	слабоватое	слабоватые
<b>Diminutive short adjective</b>	слабоват	слабовата	слабовато	слабоваты
<b>Diminutive adverb</b>	слабовато	слабовато	слабовато	слабовато

- Not all adjectives have short forms or diminutive forms.
- Adverbs are the same as short adjectives in neuter gender.
- Adverbs never change according to gender or number.
- Diminutive forms that we learned today have negative, derogatory meaning implying slight personal dissatisfaction with the object or person described.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Soviet times there were very few bars and restaurants so now when there are so many options people like to go out and have a good time. Usually young people go to "bar," or *Kabak*, like they call them. Usually it is a place where you can drink, eat, and dance. The music is usually pop which makes it very easy for tipsy people to dance. The prices are often reasonable and the places close around 2 or 3 A.M. If you want to stay longer you would go to a night club which is open until 5 A.M. but get ready for electro- or house music. If you are not a night person then you can go to a restaurant, coffee shop, or café, which are all open until 10 P.M.

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #4

## Choosing a Cell Phone in Russia

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

# 4

## RUSSIAN

1. ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ: Помогите мне, пожалуйста, выбрать телефон.
2. ПРОДАВЕЦ: Хорошо. Вот, это наши самые популярные модели. Какие функции Вас интересуют прежде всего?
3. ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ: Я бы хотел иметь довольно большую память и хороший фотоаппарат, но я не хочу слишком большой телефон.
4. ПРОДАВЕЦ: Вот эта модель – одна из наиболее компактных. Память – 8Гб, фотоаппарат – 5 Мп. Большой выбор бесплатных приложений.
5. ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ: Замечательно, я беру.

## ROMANIZATION

1. POKUPATEL ': Pomogite mne, pozhaluysta, vybrat ' telefon.
2. PRODAVETS: Horosho. Vot, eto nashi samiye populyarniye modeli. Kakiye funktsii Vas interesuyut prezhde vsego?
3. POKUPATEL ': Ya by hotel imet ' dovol 'no bol 'shuyu pamyat ' i horoshiy fotoapparat, no ya ne hochu slishkom bol 'shoy telefon.
4. PRODAVETS: Vot eta model ' – odna iz naiboleye kompaktnyh. Pamyat ' – 8Gb, fotoapparat – 5 Mp. Bol 'shoy vybor besplatnyh prilozheniy.
5. POKUPATEL ': Zamechatel 'no, ya беру.

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. CUSTOMER: Could you help me choose a phone, please?
2. SALESMAN: Sure. Here are our most popular models. What features are you primarily interested in?
3. CUSTOMER: I would like to have a fairly large memory and good camera, but I don't want the phone to be too large.
4. SALESMAN: This model is one of the most compact. 8GB memory, 5-megapixel camera. Big selection of free applications.
5. CUSTOMER: Great, I'll take it.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
приложение	prilozheniye	application	noun	neuter
компактный	kompakrnyi	compact	adjective	masculine
одна из	odna iz	one of...	phrase	none
Память	pamyat'	memory	noun	feminine
Слишком	slishkom	too much	adverb	none
Довольно	dovol'no	enough	adverb	none
Интересовать	interesovat'	be interested in	verb	none
Прежде всего	prezhde vsego	first of all	phrase	none
Функция	funktsiya	function	noun	feminine
Популярный	populyarnyi	popular	adjective	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>В телефоне моей сестры куча ненужных приложений, которые только мешают.</b></p> <p><i>V tyelyefonye moyey syestry kucha nyenuzhnyh prilozheniy, kotoryye tol 'ko myeshayut.</i></p> <p>"There are a lot of unnecessary applications in my sister's cell phone that only get in the way."</p>	<p><b>Компактный чемодан спас мой отпуск.</b></p> <p><i>Kompaktnyi chyemodan spas moy otpusk.</i></p> <p>"Compact suitcase saved my vacations."</p>
<p><b>Для преподавателя важную роль играет развитие памяти студента.</b></p> <p><i>Dlya pryepodavatatelya vazhnuyu rol ' igrayet razvitiye pamyati studyenta.</i></p> <p>"The development of students' memory plays very important role for the teacher"</p>	<p><b>Часто родители слишком строгие с маленькими детьми.</b></p> <p><i>Chasto rodityeli slishkom strogiye s malyen 'kimi dyet 'mi.</i></p> <p>"Often parents are too strict with young children."</p>
<p><b>Программа для бухгалтеров содержит довольно большой спектр законов.</b></p> <p><i>Programma dlya buhgaltzerov sodyerzhit dovol 'no bol 'shoy spyektr zakonov.</i></p> <p>"Accountants' curriculum includes a lot of laws."</p>	<p><b>Студенты всегда интересуются новинками на рынке видео и аудио техники.</b></p> <p><i>Studyenty vsyegda intyeryesuyutsya novinkami na rynkye vidyeo i audio tyehniki.</i></p> <p>"Students are always interested in new things on the video and audio equipment market."</p>
<p><b>Прежде всего отцу нужна информация о стоимости обновления программы.</b></p> <p><i>Pryezhdye vsyego ottsu nuzhna informatsiya o stoimosti obnovleniya programmy.</i></p> <p>"First of all our father needs information on (the) program update."</p>	<p><b>Мой друг давно ищет телефон для бабушки с функциями, необходимыми для слабовидящих людей.</b></p> <p><i>Moy drug davno ischyet tyelyefon dlya babushki s funktsiyami, nyeobhodimymi dlya slabovidyaschih lyudyey.</i></p> <p>"My friends has been looking for a cell phone with special functions for people with weak sight for his grandmother for a long time."</p>
<p><b>Популярная техника всегда стоит дороже.</b></p> <p><i>Populyarnaya tyehnika vsyegda stoit dorozhye.</i></p> <p>"Popular household appliances always cost more."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE



## Интересовать...("Be interested in...")

This word comes from the word "interest," but in this case it's a verb, which means *"to be of interest to,"* or *"to make someone interested."* This verb requires a noun or a pronoun in the genitive case.

For Example:

1. Интересовать друга or интересовать подругу  
"to be of an interest to a friend"

The frequently used phrases are:

1. Меня это не интересует. ("I'm not interested.")
2. Меня интересует вопрос... ("I'm interested or curious about the matter of...")

And then you add what exactly you are interested in.

1. Меня интересует китайская культура. ("I am interested in Chinese culture.")

## Прежде всего...("First of all...")

This is a set phrase which can be translated as *"first of all,"* and is usually used at the beginning of the sentence.

For Example:

1. Прежде всего, нужно сообщить об этом в полицию.  
"First of all, we have to report it to the police."
2. Прежде всего, я хочу поужинать, а потом обсуждать проблемы.  
"First of all I want to have dinner and then discuss the problems."

## Одна из... Один из... Одно из... ("One of...")

One of the most useful expressions, *"one of...,"* is used in both written and spoken language.

The only difficulty it represents is the category of gender of the noun it is used with. If the noun's gender is feminine we will use *одна из...*

For Example:

1. Галина Вишневская- одна из величайших оперных певиц двадцатого века.  
"Galina Vishenvskaya is one of the greatest opera singers of the XX century."

If the gender is masculine we will use **один из...**

For Example:

1. Один из моих чемоданов был утерян авиакомпанией.  
"One of my suitcases was lost by the airline."

And if the gender of the noun is neuter we will use *одно из...*

For Example:

1. Вязание- это одно из моих увлечений.  
"Knitting is one of my hobbies."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Adjectives in the Accusative Case

**я не хочу большой телефон**

**"I don't want a big phone."**

---

Of course we can't avoid the nouns talking about the adjectives, as in Russian language adjectives totally depend on the nouns - they have to agree with them in gender, number, and case.

Let's remember what the accusative case itself is about:

The nouns in the accusative case answer the questions "whom" and "what," and indicate the

object on which the action is done.

For Example:

1. уважать *человека*  
"to respect a person"
2. забыть *книгу*  
"to forget a book"

If we want to describe a person or a book from the above examples, we need to add adjectives that would agree with those nouns in all three categories:.

For Example:

1. уважать *умного* человека  
"to respect a smart person"

(умный ("smart") was put into a masculine gender, singular number, and accusative case because this is what the noun человек ("person") is).

1. забыть *любимую* книгу  
"to forget a favorite book"

(любимый ("favorite") is put into a feminine gender, singular number, and accusative case to agree with the noun книга.)

Now let's take a look at the examples from our dialogue:

1. иметь большую память ("to have a big memory")
2. (иметь) хороший фотоаппарат ("to have) a good camera")
3. я не хочу большой телефон ("I don't want a big phone")

All three verbs (память, фотоаппарат, телефон) are singular in the accusative case, although there is a gender difference. память is feminine, and фотоаппарат and телефон are masculine. As you can see, when it comes to большую память, the change in the word

большую is obvious:

большой (dictionary form) turns into большую.

But the latter two phrases are no different from the same in the nominative case. Why?

Because when working with the accusative case, we have to remember to separate animate (living) objects from inanimate (non-living).

*Inanimate masculine and all neuter nouns never change in the accusative case! Which means, their adjectives stay the same, too.*

Here is a table of how to form the adjectives in the accusative case, which will also help you understand what does and doesn't change in it.

	Nominative Case	Accusative Case
<b>Masculine Animate</b>	красивый человек	<b>красивого человека</b>
<b>Masculine Inanimate</b>	красивый стол	красивый стол
<b>Feminine Animate</b>	красивая собака	<b>красивую собаку</b>
<b>Feminine Inanimate</b>	красивая книга	<b>красивую книгу</b>
<b>Neuter Animate</b>	красивое создание	красивое создание
<b>Neuter Inanimate</b>	красивое море	красивое море

As you can see from the highlights, the nouns and adjectives in the accusative case modify only in two cases: when they are masculine, animate, or feminine. The endings in the above examples are typical for most of the nouns and adjectives.

Here are more examples for you to get a feeling of the accusative case:

1. встретить старого друга ("to meet an old friend")
2. купить новый дом ("to buy a new house")
3. навестить бывшую сотрудницу ("to visit an ex-coworker")

4. написать грустную песню ("to write a sad song")
5. Раздавить маленькое насекомое ("to squash a small insect")
6. Прочитать длинное письмо ("to read a long letter")

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Cellular network in Russia

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The first mobile phone came to operation in Russian was a car phone back in 1963. The modern mobile phones came to Russian market relatively late, in 1990s. The biggest mobile network provider is the MTC, Megaphone and Beeline. The Russian mobile companies use two standards GSM 900/1800 (European standard) and CDMA (American standard). There a plenty of mobile plans to choose. The most popular one is the plan that you can have unlimited number of messages and internet connection without paying monthly subscription fee. If you bring your phone from home country, you can simply get a local SIM-card in Russia. By switching cards, you can use the Russian cell phone service. To get a mobile phone and Sim card in Russia, you just need a passport and some cash.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #5

## Did You Get a Bad Deal in Russia?

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2	Russian
2	Romanization
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4	Sample Sentences
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# 5

## RUSSIAN

1. ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ: Здравствуйте. Два дня назад я купил у Вас фотоаппарат, но я хочу его вернуть.
2. ПРОДАВЕЦ: А в чём дело? Вы нашли какой-то брак?
3. ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ: Да, у него нет русского меню, и вспышка работает через раз. И вообще, мне сказали, что это японский фотоаппарат, а на нём написано "сделано в Китае".
4. ПРОДАВЕЦ: Хмм... У Вас есть гарантия?
5. ПОКУПАТЕЛЬ: Да, вот гарантия на два года.
6. ПРОДАВЕЦ: Тогда обратитесь в наш центр технической поддержки. Там Вам всё починят. И поменяют наклейку на "Сделано в Японии".

## ROMANIZATION

1. POKUPATEL ': Zdravstvuyte. Dva dnya nazad ya kupil u Vas fotoapparat, no ya hochu yego vernut '.
2. PRODAVETS: A v chyom delo? Vy nashli kakoy-to brak?
3. POKUPATEL ': Da, u nego net russkogo menyu, i vspyshka rabotayet cherez raz. I voobsche, mne skazali, chto eto yaponskiy fotoapparat, a na nyom napisano "sdelano v Kitaye".
4. PRODAVETS: Hmm... U Vas yest 'garantiya?

CONT'D OVER

5. **POKUPATEL ':** Da, vot garantiya na dva goda.
6. **PRODAVETS:** Togda obratites ' v nash tsentr tehnikeskoy podderzhki. Tam Vam vsyo pochinyat. I pomenyayut nakleyku na "Sdelano v Yaponii".

## ENGLISH

1. **CUSTOMER:** Hello. Two days ago I bought a camera from you, but I want to return it.
2. **SALESMAN:** What's the matter? You have found a defect?
3. **CUSTOMER:** Yes, it doesn't have a Russian menu, and the flash works only every other time. And besides, I was told that it's a Japanese camera, but it says, "Made in China."
4. **SALESMAN:** Hmm...Do you have a warranty?
5. **CUSTOMER:** Yes, here's my two-year warranty.
6. **SALESMAN:** Then contact our support center. You'll have everything fixed there. They can change the sticker to "Made in Japan," too.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Брак	brak	defect, flaw	noun	masculine
Поменять	pomenyat'	to change	verb	none
Починить	pochinit'	fix	verb	none



Поддержка	podderzhka	support	noun	feminine
Обратиться	obratit'sya	ask, contact	verb	none
Гарантия	garantiya	guarantee	noun	feminine
Через раз	cherez raz	every other time	phrase	none
Вспышка	vspyshka	flash	noun	feminine
Наклейка	nakleyka	sticker	noun	feminine
вернуть	vernut'	return	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>В этой партии товара нет брака.</b>  <i>V etoy partii tovara nyet braka.</i></p> <p>"There are no defects in this set of goods."</p>	<p><b>После свадьбы она поменяла фамилию.</b>  <i>Posle svad'by ona pomenyala familiyu.</i></p> <p>"After the wedding, she changed her family name."</p>
<p><b>Иногда нужно поменять работу, чтобы подняться по карьерной лестнице.</b>  <i>Inogda nuzhno pomyenyat 'rabotu, chtoby podnyat 'sya po kar 'yemoy lyestnitsye.</i></p> <p>"Sometimes you need to change jobs to get an advancement opportunity."</p>	<p><b>Вы обещали починить мой холодильник 2 недели назад, я до сих пор не получила его назад.</b>  <i>Vy obyeschali pochinit 'moy holodil 'nik 2 nyedyeli nazad, ya do sih por nye poluchila yego nazad.</i></p> <p>"You promised to fix my fridge 2 weeks ago, but I haven't received it back yet."</p>
<p><b>В каждой частной клинике существует отдел по поддержке клиентов.</b>  <i>V kazhdoy chastnoy klinikye sushyestvuyet otdyel po poddyerzhkiye kliyentov.</i></p> <p>"Every private clinic has a customer support department."</p>	<p><b>Если Вы не можете найти свой багаж, то можете обратиться в специальную службу аэропорта.</b>  <i>Yesli Vy nye mozhyetye nayti svoj bagazh, to mozhyetye obratit 'sya v spyetsial 'nuyu sluzhbu aeroporta.</i></p> <p>"If you can't find your luggage, you can contact a special service at the airport."</p>

<p><b>При покупке туфель в этом магазине гарантия дается всего на 3 месяца.</b></p> <p><i>Pri pokupkye tufyel ' v etom magazinye garantiya dayetsya vsyego na 3 myesyatsa.</i></p> <p>"When you buy a pair of shoes in this store you can get a 3-month guarantee."</p>	<p><b>Ты выполняешь домашнее задание через раз! Неужели ты думаешь, что будешь знать предмет?</b></p> <p><i>Ty vpolnyayesh ' domashnyeye zadaniye chyeryez raz! Nyeuzhyeli ty dumayesh ', chto budyesh ' znat ' pryedmyet?</i></p> <p>"You do your homework every other time! You think you will know the subject like this?"</p>
<p><b>Вспышка в моем фотоаппарате не работает.</b></p> <p><i>Vspyshka v moyem fotoapparatye nye rabotayet.</i></p> <p>"The flash in my camera doesn't work."</p>	<p><b>Когда сестра учила иностранный язык, повсюду были приклеены наклейки с новыми словами.</b></p> <p><i>Kogda syestra uchila inostrannyy yazyk, povsyudu byli priklyeyeny naklyeyki s novymi slovami.</i></p> <p>"When sister was learning a foreign language, there were stickers with new words everywhere."</p>
<p><b>Свадьбу пришлось отменить и вернуть все подарки приглашенным гостям.</b></p> <p><i>Svad 'bu prishlos ' otmyenit ' i vyemut ' vsye podarki priglasyennym gostyam.</i></p> <p>"The wedding had to be cancelled and we had to return all presents to the guests."</p>	<p><b>Я должен вернуть ему деньги в пятницу.</b></p> <p><i>Ya dolzhen vernut' emu den'gi v pyatnitsu.</i></p> <p>"I have to give him his money back on Friday."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Вернуть...("Return")

This verb means "to return" something and is used with the noun in the accusative case.

#### For Example:

1. Вернуть ключ  
"return a key"
2. Я вернула юбку моей сестре.  
"I returned the skirt to my sister."

You can't use it to talk about yourself as in, "to return home." In that case you would need the reflexive verb *вернуться*.

*Вернуться домой* would mean "to come back home."

**For Example:**

1. Когда ты вернешься домой?  
"When will you come back home?"

**Обратиться ... ("Ask for...", "Contact")**

The verb *обратиться* is a quite formal version of the word "to ask." And with the preposition *за...*

**For Example:**

1. обратиться за помощью  
"to ask for help"
2. обратиться к семье за поддержкой  
"ask the family for support"

It also can be translated as "to contact."

**For Example:**

1. Обратиться в центр поддержки  
"to contact a support center"
2. Обратиться в муниципалитет  
"to contact a city hall"

**Через...**

This preposition is used in many useful expressions and can be translated as "every other"

**For Example:**

1. через раз  
"every other time"

2. через неделю  
"every other week"
3. через год  
"every other year"

The noun that follows *через* is used in the accusative case.  
The second meaning might be translated as "*through*."

### For Example:

1. Я узнал эту новость через него.  
"I learnt about this news through him."
2. Я устроился на работу через агентство по трудоустройству.  
"I found a job through the recruitment agency."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Adjectives in the Genitive Case

#### Нет русского меню

"There is no Russian menu."

---

In the previous lesson we went over the adjectives in the accusative case. In this lesson, we will do the same but in the genitive case.

Again, to talk about adjectives we need to start with the nouns, as they will define the properties of the adjectives. So here is a quick reminder for you:

### The nouns are used in the genitive case in the following situations:

- If they *indicate possession*, which is often translated with the preposition "of" in English (ручка друга - "a pen of a friend." "Friend" is the possessor, therefore used in the genitive case)

- If they are *used after the words*: **просить** ("to ask"), **хотеть** ("to want"), **бояться** ("to be afraid of"), etc.
- If they *come after the phrases* "don't have" (у меня нет ручки - "I don't have a pen") and "there is/are no" (там нет воды - "there is no water there")
- *After the prepositions*: **без** ("without"), **для** ("for"), **из** ("from"), **из-за** ("because of"), **кроме** ("except for"), **вокруг** ("around"), **недалеко от** ("not far from"), and some others.

### For Example:

1. кофе без сахара  
"coffee without sugar"
2. подарок для подруги  
"a present for a friend"
3. все, кроме него  
"everyone except for him"

*Masculine* nouns in the genitive usually end in "-а" or "-я," *feminine* in "-и" or "-ы," and *neuter* in "-а" or "-я" (just like masculine).

### Adjectives in the Genitive Case

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Let's take the examples from the dialogue:

1. нет русского меню  
"There is no Russian menu."
2. центр технической поддержки  
"A tech support center." (literally, a center of technical support)

Let's take a look at the properties of the nouns:

1. меню ("menu") - neuter, singular
2. поддержка ("support") - feminine, singular

Adjectives that describe these nouns, "Russian" and "technical," must agree with the nouns in gender, number, and case. Adjectives in the genitive usually end in:

1. *masculine* and *neuter* - "-ого," "его"
2. *feminine* - "ой"
3. *plural* - "ых," "их"

Therefore, the adjectives that describe the nouns in the dialogue, русский and техническая, become русского and технической after applying the genitive rules.

Below is the comparative table of the examples with the nouns.

	Nominative Case	Genitive Case
<b>Masculine</b>	красивый человек	красивого человека
<b>Feminine</b>	техническая поддержка	технической поддержки
<b>Neuter</b>	русское меню	русского меню

Here are some more examples of the phrases in the genitive case.

#### For Example:

1. она боится старшего брата  
"She is afraid of her older brother."
2. дом недалеко от большого парка  
"A house not far from a big park."
3. День Рождения без шумной вечеринки  
"Birthday without a noisy party."

4. В комнате нет яркой лампы  
"There is no bright lamp in the room."
5. Завтрак для маленьких детей  
"Breakfast for little kids."
6. У него нет хороших друзей  
"He doesn't have good friends."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Russian Return Policies

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Returning defective goods and getting a reimbursement is a tricky business in Russia. You need to follow several rules to be successful at this. First, you need a receipt of course. Some shopkeepers "forget" to give you one so make sure you don't forget to get it. You can ask for a copy of a "receipt," which is called *myagkiy check* in Russian. Then when you go to get a reimbursement, be confident and explain what you need. Try to complete everything in one day because if you don't, the next time it will be like starting everything all over again.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #6

## On the Move in Russia

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- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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# 6



## RUSSIAN

1. КАТЯ: Я видела объявление о продаже велосипеда с твоим номером телефона сегодня. Зачем ты его продаёшь?
2. ДЖОН: Я скоро уезжаю, поэтому я хочу продать некоторые вещи перед отъездом.
3. КАТЯ: А что ещё ты хочешь продать?
4. ДЖОН: Микроволновую печь, холодильник, посуду, пылесос...
5. КАТЯ: В моём общежитии перед входом тоже есть доска объявлений. Хочешь, повесим твоё объявление там тоже?
6. ДЖОН: Конечно, спасибо! А ты не хочешь у меня что-нибудь купить? Отдам очень дёшево!

## ROMANIZATION

1. KATYA: Ya videla ob ' yavleniye o prodazhe velosipeda s tvoim nomerom telefona segodnya. Zachem ty yego prodayosh '?
2. DZHON: Ya skoro uyezzhayu, poetomu ya hochu prodat ' nekotoriye veschi pered ot ' yezdom.
3. KATYA: A chto yeschyо ty hochesh ' prodat '?
4. DZHON: Mikrovolnovuyu pech ' , holodil 'nik, posudu, pilesos...

CONT'D OVER

5. KATYA: V moyom obschezhitii peryed vdom tozhe yest ' doska ob ' yavlyeniy. Hochesh ', povesim tvoyo ob ' yavleniye tam tozhe?
6. DZHON: Konechno, spasibo! A ty ne hochesh ' u menya chto-nibud ' kupit ' ? Otdam ochen ' dyoshevo!

## ENGLISH

1. KATYA: I saw an ad for a bicycle sale with your phone number on it today. Why are you selling it?
2. JOHN: I'm leaving soon, so I want to sell some things before I go.
3. KATYA: What else do you want to sell?
4. JOHN: Microwave oven, refrigerator, china, vacuum cleaner...
5. KATYA: In front of the entrance to my dorm, there is also a bulletin board. If you want, we can put your ad there, too.
6. JOHN: Of course, thank you! And don't you want to buy anything from me? I'll give it to you for very cheap!

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
дёшево	dyoshevo	cheap	adverb	none
Микроволновая печь	mikrovolnovaya pech'	microwave oven	phrase	feminine
Пылесос	pylesos	vacuum cleaner	noun	masculine

Повесить	povesit'	hang, put out	verb	none
Отъезд	ot'ezd	departure	noun	masculine
Холодильник	holodil'nik	refrigerator	noun	masculine
Продажа	prodazha	selling,sale	noun	
Посуда	posuda	dishes, pans, silverware	noun	feminine
Объявление	ob'yavleniye	advertisement, notice, announcement	noun	neuter
Доска объявлений	doska ob'yavleniy	notice board	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Дешево – не значит качественно.</b>  <i>Dyeshyevo – nye znachit kachyestvenno.</i></p> <p>"Cheap doesn't mean good quality."</p>	<p><b>На кухне любой домохозяйки всегда можно найти микроволновую печь, так как с помощью нее можно быстро разогреть еду.</b>  <i>Na kuhnye lyuboy domohozyayki vsyegda mozjno nayti mikrovolnovuyu pyech ', tak kak s pomosch 'yu nyeye mozjno bystro razogryet ' yedu.</i></p> <p>"In every housewife's kitchen you can find a microwave oven because you can warm really quickly."</p>
<p><b>С помощью некоторых видов пылесосов можно мыть окна.</b>  <i>S pomosch 'yu nyekotoryh vidov pylyesosov mozjno myt ' okna.</i></p> <p>"You can wash the windows with some kinds of vacuum-cleaners."</p>	<p><b>Повесь, пожалуйста, выстиранное белье на балкон.</b>  <i>Povyesh ', pozhaluysta, vystirannoye byel 'ye na balkon.</i></p> <p>"Please hang this washed clothes on the balcony."</p>

<p><b>Какова причина их срочного отъезда из страны?</b></p> <p><i>Kakova prichina ih srochnogo ot ' yezda iz strany?</i></p> <p>"What is the reason of their urgent departure?"</p>	<p><b>Какие продукты всегда есть в вашем холодильнике?</b></p> <p><i>Kakiye produkty vseгда yest' v vashem kholodil'nike?</i></p> <p>"What products are always in your refrigerator?"</p>
<p><b>Как ты живешь без холодильника? Я питаюсь ресторанах.</b></p> <p><i>Kak ty zhivYESH ' byez holodil 'nika? Ya pitayus ' ryestoranaH.</i></p> <p>"How come you live without a fridge? I eat in the restaurants."</p>	<p><b>Для их семьи продажа дома стала проблемой из-за неправильного оформления документов.</b></p> <p><i>Dlya ih syem 'i prodazha doma stala problyemoy iz-za nyepравil 'nogo oformlyeniya dokumyentov.</i></p> <p>"The sale of the house became a problem for their family due to the wrong paperwork."</p>
<p><b>Когда пообедаешь, помой за собой посуду, пожалуйста!</b></p> <p><i>Kogda poobyedayesh ', pomoy za soboy posudu, pozhaluysta!</i></p> <p>"When you finish your lunch please do your dishes."</p>	<p><b>В газетах всегда есть специальные страницы с объявлениями.</b></p> <p><i>V gazyetah vsyegda yest ' spyetsial 'nyye stranitsy s ob ' yavlyeniyami.</i></p> <p>"In the newspapers there are always special pages with announcements."</p>
<p><b>В интернете появились сайты с досками объявлений об аренде жилья.</b></p> <p><i>V intyernyetye poyavilis ' sayty s doskami ob ' yavlyeniy ob aryendye zhil 'ya.</i></p> <p>"Some notice boards with rent apartments appeared on the internet."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

**Объявление... "notice , announcement"**

**Доска объявлений..."Notice board, ad board"**

The word **объявление** means "an advertisement," "a notice," or "an announcement." It can mean both a written ad and a vocal announcement, like in airports.

**For Example:**

1. Написать объявление  
"Write an ad"
2. Прочитать объявление  
"Read an ad"

The frequent set phrase is *доска объявлений*, which means "a notice board" or "an ad board." These are two nouns: *доска* ("board") in nominative case and *объявлений* in genitive and plural. So literally, it is an announcements' board. It's usually a simple wooden board you stick or pin your ads to.

### For Example:

1. Повесить объявление на доску объявлений.  
"Put out an ad on the ad board."

### Повесить...("To put out...")

This word can be translated as *"put out"* as in the following examples:

1. Повесить объявление  
"Put out a notice."
2. Повесить вывеску  
"Put out a sign."

Or it can be translated as *"hang"* something on something. In this case it is used with the preposition **на** and a *noun in a genitive case*.

### For Example:

1. Повесить костюм на вешалку.  
"Hang a suit on a hanger."
2. Повесить цепочку на шею.  
"Hang (put on) a chain on the neck."

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson is Accusative, Genitive, and Instrumental Cases

Я видела объявление о продаже велосипеда с твоим номером телефона сегодня.

"I saw an ad for a bicycle sale with your phone number on it today."

---

In the previous lessons we reviewed genitive and accusative cases. Were you able to identify them in the dialogue?

Here are the phrases that are used in the *accusative*:

- продать *некоторые вещи*—to sell some things, items, where "some items" are used in the accusative.
- продать *микроволновую печь, холодильник, посуду, пылесос* - same thing, all this "items for sale" are used in the accusative.
- повесить *объявление*—to "hang" an ad.

...and the phrases that are used in the *genitive*, the "of" case:

- продаже *велосипеда*—sale of a bicycle ("a bicycle sale")
- доска *объявлений*—a board of ads ("an ad board")

We also came across the phrases in the ***instrumental case***, which we will talk about a little more now.

**There are three main situations where we use the instrumental:**

- First, when we talk about how things are done and translate it into English with the prepositions "by" or "with."

### For Example:

1. ехать *автобусом*  
"to go by car"
2. есть *ножом и вилкой*  
"to eat with knife and fork"

- Second, when we talk about togetherness and use the preposition **с** ("with").

### For Example:

1. я *с другом*  
"my friend and I" (literally, "I with my friend")
2. чай *с сахаром*  
"tea with sugar"

- Third, when we use the prepositions **с** ("with"), **над** ("above"), **под** ("under"), **между** ("between"), **перед** ("in front of," "before"), and **за** ("behind").

### For Example:

1. сумка *под столом*  
"a bag under the table" (столом is стол used in the instrumental as it came after the preposition под.)
2. остановка *за домом*  
"a stop behind the house" (домом is дом used in the instrumental as it came after the preposition за.)

### Now, the phrases from the Dialogue:

1. *с номером* телефона ("with a phone number")

2.     **перед отъездом** ("before departure")
3.     **перед входом** ("in front of the entrance")

The phrase **с номером телефона** is interesting because it combines two cases in it—instrumental and genitive. Let's see why.

The word **номером** comes from the word **номер** and is put into the instrumental because it goes after the preposition **с**. So **номер** becomes **номером**.

But the word **телефона** (originally **телефон**) is genitive because it falls under the rules of the "of" case - "the number **of** the phone."

The phrases **перед отъездом** and **перед входом** are instrumental because we have the preposition **перед**.

Let's review how to form the instrumental case.

1.     Most masculine nouns change their endings into **-ом**.
2.     Most feminine nouns change their endings into **-ой**.
3.     Neuter nouns just need an additional **-м** in the end.
4.     Plural nouns usually end in **ами** or **ями**.

**Here are some more examples:**

1.     Я езжу на дачу **поездом**  
      "I go to the country house by train."
2.     Она кормит котёнка **молоком**  
      "She feeds a kitten with milk."
3.     Она на даче *с друзьями*  
      "She's at the country house with her friends."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT



Many people use announcement or ad boards and newspaper ads to sell everything—from furniture that they don't need anymore to their cars and apartments. You can publish some ads, like selling furniture or books for free. Some newspapers offer to publish your ad for several weeks in a row and for free. For your safety police advise not to put your home address or home telephone number in the ad, just your name and your cell phone number. The ad about selling something usually starts with the word "Sell" (Продам) and ends with "Ask for..." (Спросить...).

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #7

## Looking for the Perfect Russian Apartment

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#7

## RUSSIAN

1. БЕН: Привет, ты не знаешь, как мне снять квартиру в Москве?
2. КАТЯ: Купи газету с объявлениями, там их миллионы. А какую квартиру ты ищешь?
3. БЕН: Я хочу снять двухкомнатную, с хорошим ремонтом, недалеко от центра и возле метро.
4. КАТЯ: А сколько ты за неё готов платить?
5. БЕН: Ну... долларов 400 в месяц.
6. КАТЯ: В Москве? С ремонтом, в центре и у метро? Тогда только угол комнаты у какой-нибудь бабушки, без туалета и телефона, зато с тараканами и большими проблемами!

## ROMANIZATION

1. BEN: Privet, ty ne znayesh ', kak mne snyat ' kvartiru v Moskve?
2. KATYA: Kupi gazetu s ob ' yavleniyami, tam ih milliony. A kakuyu kvartiru ty ischesh '?
3. BEN: Ya hochu snyat ' dvuhkomnatnuyu, s horoshim remontom, nedaleko ot tsentra i vozle metro.
4. KATYA: A skol 'ko ty za neyo gotov platit '?
5. BEN: Nu... dollarov 400 v mesyats.

CONT'D OVER

6. KATYA: V Moskve? S remontom, v tsentre i u metro? Togda tol 'ko ugol komnaty u kakoy-nibud ' babushki, bez tualeta i telefona, zato s tarakanami i bol 'shimi problemami!

## ENGLISH

1. BEN: Hi, do you by chance know how I can rent an apartment in Moscow?
2. KATYA: Get a newspaper with ads, there are millions of them there. What kind of apartment are you looking for?
3. BEN: I want to rent a one-bedroom apartment, remodeled, not far from downtown, and close to the subway.
4. KATYA: And how much are you willing to pay for it?
5. BEN: Well... About four hundred dollars per month.
6. KATYA: In Moscow? Remodeled, close to downtown, and the subway? All you can afford for this money is a corner of a room at some grandma's, with no telephone or toilet, but with cockroaches and a lot of problems!

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Зато	zato	but, but then again	conjunction	none
Газета	gazeta	newspaper, magazine	noun	feminine

Ремонт	remont	remodeling	noun	masculine
Угол	ugol	corner	noun	masculine
таракан	tarakan	cockroach	noun	masculine
Двухкомнатная	dvuhkomnatnaya	two room apartment	adjective	feminine
Искать	iskat'	look for	verb	none
Снять	snyat'	to rent	verb	none
Недалеко от...	nedaleko ot...	not far from	preposition	none
Готов	gotov	willing to, ready	adjective	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>На улице зима и очень холодно, зато можно кататься на коньках на стадионе.</b></p> <p><i>Na ulitsye zima i ochyen ' holodno, zato mozjno katat 'sya na kon 'kah na stadionye.</i></p> <p>"It is winter and very cold, but you can skate at the stadium."</p>	<p><b>Уже завтра в утреннем номере газеты появятся подробности этого происшествия.</b></p> <p><i>Uzhye zavtra v utryennyem nomyerye gazyety poyavyatsya podrobnosti etogo proisshyestviya.</i></p> <p>"Tomorrow there will be details of this event in the morning newspapers."</p>
<p><b>Ремонт музея окончен и на следующей неделе состоится открытие.</b></p> <p><i>Ryemont muzyeya okonchyen i na slyeduyuschyey nyedyelye sostoitsya otkrytiye.</i></p> <p>"The museum's remodeling is over and there will be an opening next week."</p>	<p><b>Будешь баловаться, поставлю тебя в угол!</b></p> <p><i>Budyesh ' balovat 'sya, postavlyu tyebya v ugol!</i></p> <p>"If you are naughty, you are going to time-out."</p>

<p><b>Я бы умерла от страха, если увидела бы таракана в ресторане.</b></p> <p><i>Ya by umyerla ot straha, yesli uvidyela by tarakana v ryesloranye.</i></p> <p>"If I had seen such a huge cockroach, I would have died."</p>	<p><b>В детстве мы жили в двухкомнатной квартире.</b></p> <p><i>V dyetstvye my zhili v dvuhkomnatnoy kvartiryе.</i></p> <p>"When we were children, we used to live in a two-bedroom apartment."</p>
<p><b>Перестань искать свои носки, я их выкинула в мусор.</b></p> <p><i>Pyeryestan ' iskat ' svoi noski, ya ih vykinula v musor.</i></p> <p>"Stop looking for your socks, I have thrown them away."</p>	<p><b>Где я могу снять комнату?</b></p> <p><i>Gde ya mogu snyat' komnatu?</i></p> <p>"Where can I rent a room?"</p>
<p><b>Чтобы снять комнату или квартиру, нужно обратиться в агентство недвижимости.</b></p> <p><i>Chtoby snyat ' komnatu ili kvartiru, nuzhno obratit 'sya v agyentstvo nyedvizhimosti.</i></p> <p>"To rent a room or an apartment you need to goto the real estate agency."</p>	<p><b>Библиотека находится недалеко от станции метро.</b></p> <p><i>Bibliotyeka nahoditsya nyedalyeko ot stantsii myetro.</i></p> <p>"The library is located not far from the subway station."</p>
<p><b>Пирог с яблоками готов, можно накрывать на стол.</b></p> <p><i>Pirog s yablokami gotov, možhno nakryvat ' na stol.</i></p> <p>"Apple pie is ready, let's set the table."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Снять... ("Rent...take off...")

There are several meanings of this verb.

1. One of the most common is "to take off," as in "to take off a coat" (снять пальто).
2. In this lesson's context it means "**to rent.**" We can use this word only for apartments, houses, or hotel rooms.

### For Example:

1. снять квартиру  
"to rent an apartment"
2. снять номер в отеле  
"to rent a hotel room"
3. снять комнату  
"to rent a room"

And it works for other living spaces.

### Готов... ("Be Ready ...")

**Готов** is the short version of the adjective *готовый*, which means **"ready."** In our context it can also be translated as **"willing to"**.

As you can remember from the rules about short adjectives, they only differ by one letter in the feminine gender. So *for a girl it would be готова*.

There are examples of this word in both contexts.

### For Example:

1. Он готов в встрече. ("He's ready for the meeting.")  
Она готова ко всему. ("She is ready for everything.")
2. Она готова переехать в Сибирь ради него. ("She's willing to move to Siberia for him.")  
Он готов принять это предложение. ("He is willing to accept the offer.")

### Недалеко от ...

This preposition means **"not far from"** and is used with the nouns in genitive case.

### For Example:

1. Недалеко от университета  
"Not far from the university."

2. Я живу недалеко от Парка Горького  
"I live not far from the Gorky Park."

Another similar expression is *Возле* ("near" or "close to")  
It is also used with the nouns in the genitive case.

### For Example:

1. Я сижу возле тебя.  
"I sit near you."
2. Мой офис находится возле Красной Площади.  
"My office is located close to the Red Square."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is the Sentence Как мне ("How can I...?")

**Привет, ты не знаешь, как мне снять квартиру в Москве?**

**"Hi, do you by chance know how I can rent an apartment in Moscow?"**

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This phrase is a colloquial version of **как я могу**, or to be more exact, **как мне можно** ("How can I," "How is it possible to me"), where *можно* is simply dropped.

### Compare:

1. как я могу найти/мне можно найти Николая? ("How can I find Nikolai?")
2. как мне найти Николая? ("How can I find Nikolai?")

Both phrases mean the same thing; the only difference is that *как мне* is much more common and colloquial.

### Prepositions

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The good thing about Russian prepositions is that everyone is associated with a case. So if you learn which prepositions take which cases, you won't have any problems using them with nouns.

In the lesson we came across six prepositions that take different cases.

**For Example:**

1.    **недалеко от**  
      "not far from" (genitive)
2.    **возле**  
      "close to" (genitive)
3.    **без**  
      "without" (genitive)
4.    **с**  
      "with" (instrumental)
5.    **в**  
      "in" (prepositional)
6.    **у**  
      "by," "next to," "close to" (genitive)

A noun that comes after a preposition must always be in the case that preposition requires.

The prepositions that take the genitive case are the most common. In our dialogue we heard four.

**For Example:**

1.    **недалеко от**  
      "not far from"
2.    **возле**  
      "close to"

3. **без** "without  
"

4. **у**  
"by," "next to," "close to"

Used after prepositions, the genitive case is mainly associated with two meanings: closeness and negation. *недалеко от, возле*, and **у** represent *closeness*, while **без** represents *negation*.

Now that we know to use the genitive after these prepositions, we can build phrases.

### For Example:

1. Недалеко от магазина  
"not far from the store" (магазин in genitive)
2. Возле стоянки  
"near the parking lot" (стоянка in genitive)
3. У моря  
"by the sea" (море in genitive)
4. Без вопросов  
"without (any) questions" (вопросы in genitive)

The prepositions **с** and **в** take the instrumental and prepositional cases, respectively.

### For Example:

1. Кофе с молоком  
"coffee with milk" (молоко in instrumental)
2. Я с подружкой  
"me and my friend" (подружка in instrumental)
3. В комнате  
"in the room" (комната in prepositional)

4. В доме  
"in the house" (*дом* in prepositional)

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Renting an Apartment in Russia

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Just like in the rest of the world, if you have enough money it is not a problem to rent a nice apartment anywhere in Russia. It's a little more difficult if you are on a budget. A lot of students rent rooms from Russian families, mostly from elderly people who are retired and are in need of money. The reality of living in such families might not always be pleasant. The apartments are usually in bad condition and can become quite frustrating after a while. Nevertheless, it's a cheap way of getting by in Russia. If you need to rent an apartment or a room very fast for any period of time without a contract, the best way to do it would be at the railway stations where many people stay with the signs or simply come up to you with a rental offer.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #8

## Making Important Russian Decisions

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- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
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- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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# 8

## RUSSIAN

1. ЛЕНА: Ты уже определился, куда ты хочешь поступать?
2. ВАДИМ: Нет... Остался всего месяц до окончания срока подачи документов в университеты...
3. ЛЕНА: Да, и если ты не решишь в течение месяца, тебе нужно будет ждать до следующего года.
4. ВАДИМ: Да, придётся год работать... Нужно срочно что-то делать. Или определяться с университетом, или искать работу!

## ROMANIZATION

1. LENA: Ty uzhe opredelilsya, kuda ty hochesh ' postupat '?
2. VADIM: Net... Ostalsya vsego mesyats do okonchaniya sroka podachi dokumentov v universitety...
3. LENA: Da, i yesli ty ne reshish ' v techeniye mesyatsa, tebe nuzhno budet zhdat ' do sleduyushego goda.
4. VADIM: Da, pridyotsya god rabotat '... Nuzhno srochno chto-to delat '. Ili opredelyat 'sya s universitetom, ili iskat ' rabotu!

## ENGLISH

1. LENA: Have you decided on what you want to study yet?

CONT'D OVER

2. VADIM: No...There's only one month left until the last day of application to the universities...
3. LENA: Yes, and if you don't decide within a month, you will have to wait until the next year.
4. VADIM: Yes, I'll have to work for a year...I have to do something urgently. Either to decide on the school, or look for a job!

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Прийтись	priytis'	have to, have no choice but	verb	none
Всего	vsego	in total, only	adverb	none
Подача	podacha	application	noun	feminine
В течение	v techeniye	during, within	conjunction	none
срочно	srochno	urgently, right away	adverb	none
Остаться	ostat'sya	be left out	verb	none
Окончание	okonchaniye	ending	noun	neuter
Поступать	postupat'	get enrolled in	verb	none
Срок	srok	time limit, time frame	noun	masculine
Определиться	opredelit'sya	make up one's mind	verb	none

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Нам пришлось ждать 4 часа в очереди за автографом телеведущей.</b></p> <p><i>Nam prishlos ' zhdat ' 4 chasa v ochyeryedi za avtografom tyelyevyeduschyey.</i></p> <p>"We had to wait 4 hours in the line to get an autograph of a famous TV anchor."</p>	<p><b>Мы заплатили всего 35 евро за оформление визы.</b></p> <p><i>My zaplatili vsyego 35 yevro za oformlyeniye vizy.</i></p> <p>"We paid for visa only 35 euros in total."</p>
<p><b>Подача документов осуществляется только утром.</b></p> <p><i>Podacha dokumyentov osuschyestvlyayetsya tol 'ko utrom.</i></p> <p>"Documents' application takes place only in the morning."</p>	<p><b>Вам необходимо прийти за справкой в течение дня.</b></p> <p><i>Vam nyeobhodimo priyti za spravkoy v tyechyenie dnya.</i></p> <p>"You need to come for your paper during the day."</p>
<p><b>Мне нужно срочно вернуться домой.</b></p> <p><i>Mnye nuzhno srochno vyernut 'sya domoy.</i></p> <p>"I have to get back home urgently."</p>	<p><b>Я остался дома один.</b></p> <p><i>Ya ostalsya doma odin.</i></p> <p>"I was left home alone."</p>
<p><b>После окончания курса по флористике, всем выдали сертификаты.</b></p> <p><i>Poslye okonchaniya kursa po floristikye, vsyem vydali syertifikaty.</i></p> <p>"After completion of a floral arrangement course everyone got a certificate."</p>	<p><b>Чтобы поступить в медицинский университет, необходимы отличные знания химии.</b></p> <p><i>Chtoby postupit ' v myeditsinskiy univyersityet, nyeobhodimy otlichnyye znaniya himii.</i></p> <p>"To enter the medical school, one needs excellent knowledge of chemistry."</p>
<p><b>Вы должны подать заявление в срок до 15 сентября.</b></p> <p><i>Vy dolzhny podat ' zayavlyeniye v srok do 15 syentyabrya.</i></p> <p>"You must apply on time by September 15th."</p>	<p><b>Мы никак не могли определиться, какой аттракцион выбрать в парке развлечений.</b></p> <p><i>My nikak nye mogli opryedyelit 'sya, kakoy attraktsion vybrat ' v parkye razvlyechyenyi.</i></p> <p>"We could not make up our mind which attraction to choose in the amusement park."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## В течение...

This expression can be translated as **"during"** or **"within"** and refers to a period of time. It is relatively formal and can be seen in the newspapers and heard in news programs.

The noun that follows в течение is used in the genitive case.

For Example:

1. Вы должны сдать 15 экзаменов в течение первого года в университете.  
"You must pass fifteen exams during the first year at the university."
2. Мы наблюдали за химической реакцией в течение часа.  
"We were observing the chemical reaction during one hour."

## Всего... ("Only... in total ...")

The word всего has two main meanings:

- 1) "only" in the meaning of **"a very insignificant amount."**

For Example:

Ему всего 8 лет, а он уже читает серьёзные книги.

He's only eight years old, but he already reads serious books.

We can add the word **лишь** to emphasize that the amount is very little.

For Example:

У меня всего лишь пять рублей в кошельке.

I have only five rubles in my wallet.

- 2) The second meaning is **"in total"** and doesn't have any nuance; it is a neutral expression.

For Example:

В супермаркете я заплатил всего двести рублей.

In the supermarket I paid two hundred rubles in total.

## Окончание...("Ending...")



The word окончание is a more formal version of конец ("*the end*," "*ending*," "*over*"). It is a noun that is usually used with other nouns as in the following phrases:

1. окончание семестра  
"the end of the semester"
2. окончание книги  
"the end of the book"
3. окончание срока  
"the end of the term"

The second noun is used in the genitive case.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is the Preposition до ("*until*, *till*")**

**Остался всего месяц до окончания срока подачи документов в университеты...**

**"There's only one month left until the last day of application to the universities..."**

---

This preposition is used mainly in two cases:

1. When we talk about *time*.
2. When we talk about *distance*.

### For Example:

1. до экзамена ещё 2 дня  
"There are still two days until the exam."
2. до концерта осталось полчаса  
"There's half an hour left till the concert (starts)."

3. Идите до перекрёстка, потом поверните налево  
"Go till the intersection then turn left."
4. Отсюда до остановки - 200 метров  
"There are 200 meters from here till the store."

Note that no matter what we talk about, time or distance, the nouns that come after the preposition **до** should be used in the genitive case.

**For Example:**

1. экзамен (nominative) - **экзамена** (genitive)
2. концерт (nom) - **концерта** (gen)
3. перекрёсток (nom) - **перекрёстка** (gen)
4. остановка (nom) - **остановки** (gen)

The word **остаться** ("to be left") is used very frequently with the preposition **до** and usually in the past tense (just like in English "...is left"). This verb undergoes some grammatical changes in the following cases:

1) When we talk about a singular unit of time or length (distance), we modify **остаться** according to the gender of the unit.

**For Example:**

1. осталась одна минута
2. остался один километр
3. осталось одно полугодие

2) When we talk about the units in plural or in general or approximate terms, we usually use **остаться** in the neuter gender.

**For Example:**

1. осталось 10 километров  
"There are ten kilometers left."
2. осталось немного времени  
"There's a little time left."
3. осталось 20 минут  
"There are twenty minutes left."

## нужно - придётся

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**нужно** ("it's necessary to") and **придётся** ("there's no other way but to") are two different words with two different meanings. The reason we put them together here is their grammatical similarity when it comes to the objects (nouns/pronouns) they refer to—they should always be put into the dative case.

### For Example:

1. **мне** нужно идти  
"I need to go."
2. **Марине** нужно позвонить  
"Marina needs to make a phone call."
3. **ему** придётся уехать  
"He will have to leave (he has no other choice than to leave)."
4. **Владу** придётся уволиться  
"Vlad will have to quit his job (will have no other choice but quit his job)."

*придётся* is the future form of *приходиться* ("to have to do something," almost to be forced to do something.) It implies that the circumstances force a person to do or act in a certain way.

Just like any verb it can be used in all three tenses—past, present, and future. The good thing is, it won't change according to genders or number.

Let's take a look at the examples.

### For Example:

1. Ему пришлось уехать  
"He had to (was forced to, had no other choice but) leave."
2. Ей пришлось бросить институт  
"She had to (was forced to, had no other choice but) drop out of school."
3. Олегу приходится рано вставать  
"Oleg has to wake up early."
4. Лене приходится много работать  
"Lena has to work a lot."
5. Им придётся сдать  
"They will have to give up."
6. Нам придётся это сделать  
"We will have to do it."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Education in Russia

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The education system in Russia differs greatly now from even a couple of years ago. Before, every Russian high-school graduate had to take final exams to graduate from high school and take entering exams in an undergrad school that s/he intended to go to. The high school exams usually included an essay on a literary topic, a math exam, and three exams on selective subjects. The preliminary exams to the universities were set by the universities themselves according to the speciality.

In 2009, Russia adopted the "Unified State Examination" (USE), the combination of final exams and the university preliminary exams. The principal feature of the new examination process is its uniformity, which is supposed to give equal chances to all students across the country. The new system has its advantages and disadvantages and is still in a developing stage, but it sure does help in elimination of subjective factors in students' evaluations, like teachers and professors' attitudes toward certain students.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #9

## Continuing Your Russian Education

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# 9

## RUSSIAN

1. ДИМА: Я тут подумал... Я хочу учиться дальше. Я решил поехать за границу.
2. КАТЯ: Да? Куда? И на кого ты хочешь учиться?
3. ДИМА: Ну, у меня уже есть степень бакалавра по маркетингу, теперь планирую поступать на магистра.
4. КАТЯ: Если ты собираешься ехать за границу, тебе стоит поступать на MBA.
5. ДИМА: Это очень дорого и трудно, а я бедный и ленивый.

## ROMANIZATION

1. DIMA: Ya tut podumal... YA hochu učit'sya dal'she. Ya reshil poyehat' za granitsu.
2. KATYA: Da? Kuda? I na kogo ty hochesh' učit'sya?
3. DIMA: Nu, u menya uzhe yest' stepen' bakalavra po marketinku, teper' planiruyu postupat' na magistra.
4. KATYA: Yesli ty sobirayesh'sya yehat' za granitsu, tebe stoit postupat' na MBA.
5. DIMA: Eto ochen' dorogo i trudno, a ya bedniy i leniviy.

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. DIMA: I was thinking... I want to continue my education. I've decided to go abroad.
2. KATYA: Oh yeah? Where? And what do you want to study?
3. DIMA: Well, I have a Bachelor's degree in marketing already, now I'm planning to go for a Master's.
4. KATYA: If you are going to go abroad, it's worth doing an MBA for you.
5. DIMA: It's very expensive and difficult, and I'm poor and lazy.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
ленивый	leniviy	lazy	adjective	masculine
Бедный	bedniy	poor	adjective	masculine
Граница	granitsa	border	noun	feminine
Магистр	magistr	master	noun	masculine
решить	reshit'	to decide, to solve	verb	none
Степень	stepen'	degree	noun	feminine
Дальше...чем	dal'she...chem	further...than	phrase	none
бакалавр	bakalavr	bachelor	noun	masculine
дальше	dal'she	farther, further	adverb	none
Стоить	stoit'	be worth	verb	none

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ленивые люди – двигатели прогресса.</b>  <i>Lyenivyye lyudi – dvigatyeli progyessa.</i></p> <p>"Lazy people are progress engines."</p>	<p><b>Бедность не измеряется деньгами, можно быть бедным и морально.</b>  <i>Byednost ' nye izmyeryayetsya dyen 'gami, mozhno byt ' byednym i moral 'no.</i></p> <p>"You can't measure the poverty with money only, you can be morally poor."</p>
<p><b>Мы живем недалеко от границы с Китаем.</b>  <i>My zhivym nyedalyeko ot granitsy s Kitayem.</i></p> <p>"We live not far from the border with China."</p>	<p><b>В современном мире меняется система образования и окончив 4 года института ты становишься бакалавром, а после 6 лет обучения – магистром.</b>  <i>V sovyemyennom mirye myenyayetsya sistyema obrazovaniya i okonchiv 4 goda instituta ty stanovish 'sya bakalavrom, a poslye 6 lyet obuchyeniya – magistrom.</i></p> <p>"In modern world, the educational system is changing so you can become a bachelor after 4 years of university, and a master after 6."</p>
<p><b>После совета своего дяди я решил поехать учиться в Англию.</b>  <i>Posle soveta svoyego dyadi ya reshil poyekhat' uchit'sya v Angliyu.</i></p> <p>"After the advice of my uncle, I decided to go to England to study."</p>	<p><b>Сегодня мы обязательно должны решить, в какой музей пойдем завтра.</b>  <i>Syegodnya my obyazatyel 'no dolzhny ryeshit ', v kakoy muzyey poydyem zavtra.</i></p> <p>"We need to decide today which museum we are going to go tomorrow."</p>
<p><b>Получить научную степень очень сложно, так как нужно провести ряд исследований.</b>  <i>Poluchit ' nauchnuyu styepyen ' ochyen ' slozhno, tak kak nuzhno provyesti ryad isslyedovaniy.</i></p> <p>"It is very hard to get a degree because you must conduct various researches."</p>	<p><b>Наши отношения зашли дальше, чем я думал.</b>  <i>Nashi otnoshyeniya zashli dal 'shye, chyem ya dumal.</i></p> <p>"Our relationship went further than I thought."</p>



**В современном мире меняется система образования и окончив 4 года института ты становишься бакалавром, а после 6 лет обучения – магистром.**

*V sovryemyennom mirye myenyayetsya sistyema obrazovaniya i okonchiv 4 goda instituta ty stanovish 'sya bakalavrom, a poslye 6 lyet obuchyeniya – magistrom.*

"In modern world, the educational system is changing so you can become a bachelor after 4 years of university, and a master after 6."

**Пойдем дальше, здесь очень темно.**

*Poydyem dal 'shye, zdyes ' ochyen ' tyemno.*

"Let's go further, it is too dark here."

**Тебе стоит взять с собой зонт. На улице дождь.**

*Tyebye stoit vzyat ' s soboy zont. Na ulitsye dozhd '.*

"You need to take an umbrella. It is raining outside."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **Дальше...чем... ("Further....than...")**

This expression is useful when we want to compare two or more things. It consists of the adverb *дальше* and the conjunction *чем*.

For Example:

1. Мой университет находится *дальше от* центра города, *чем* моя квартира.  
"My university is located farther from the center of the city than my apartment."

The noun that follows *чем* is used in the nominative case.

For Example:

1. Я могу пробежать *дальше, чем* он.  
"I can run farther than he can."

The word **дальше** is frequently used with the preposition **от**, which means "from." The noun that follows this preposition is used in the genitive case.

For Example:

1. В этот раз Мария села *дальше от экрана*, чем в прошлый раз.  
"This time Maria sat farther from the screen than this time."

### **Граница ... ("Border...")**

The word граница means "border."

For Example:

1. граница страны  
"the border of a country"
2. на границе  
"on the border"

In the dialogue the expression *за границей* was used. This expression literally means, "*behind the border*" but is a common way of saying "*abroad*" or "*overseas*."

For Example:

1. Учиться за границей  
"to study abroad"
2. поехать за границу  
"to go abroad"

There is a collocation—*перейти все границы*, literally, "*cross all the borders*," which means *do something outrageous and unspeakable or cross the line, or to be out of line*.

For Example:

1. Ты *перешла все границы*, когда проверила все мои сообщения на телефоне.  
"You were out of line when you checked all my cell phone messages."

## Степень...("Degree...")

The word *степень* is a simple noun that means "degree." Just as in English, it can mean an educational degree or any other degree, such as *Степень сложности* ("degree of difficulty").

For Example:

1. Получить ученую степень  
"get an academic degree"

When it is used with other nouns like in *Степень сложности*, the second noun must be in the genitive case.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is *учиться на степень... по...***

**Я хочу учиться дальше.**

**"I want to continue my education."**

---

**учиться на ("to study to become.../to major in...")**

This phrase requires a profession to follow. The word however should be put into the accusative case.

Putting nouns into the accusative means adding **"-а"** to *masculine* nouns and adding **"-у"** to *feminine*.

For Example:

1. учиться на **переводчика** ("to study to become an interpreter")
2. учиться на **биолога** ("to study to become a biologist")
3. учиться на **врача** ("to study to become a doctor")
4. учиться на **юриста** ("to study to become a lawyer")

5. **учиться на медсестру** ("to study to become a nurse")

As you see, most of the professions are in masculine gender. Luckily, you don't have to put them into the feminine when talking about females because those are general words representing professions for both genders.

There are a few professions that are used in the feminine gender because traditionally those were solely female professions, like медсестра. Of course there are "male nurses" as well nowadays, which are called медбрат.

**степень... по... ("...degree in...")**

---

Степень ("degree") can be specified by the following:

For Example:

1. **степень бакалавра** ("Bachelor's Degree" - requires 4 years or higher education
2. *степень специалиста* ("Specialist Degree" - requires 5 years in total or 1 year after Bachelor's
3. *степень магистра* ("Master's Degree" - requires 6 years in total or 2 years after Bachelor's

When we talk about a PhD, we don't call it a degree. We would just say that a person is a Doctor of Philosophy. See more about the degrees in Russia in the Cultural Insight section.

**When we want to specify what the degree is in, we put the major of study into the dative case.**

Putting nouns into the dative means adding **"-у" (ю)** to the masculine nouns and adding **"-е"** to the feminine and **ам/ям** to the plural.

For Example:

1. **степень бакалавра по экономике** ("BA in economics")
2. **степень специалиста по востоковедению** ("Specialist degree in Asian studies")

3. степень магистра по международным **отношениям** ("MA in international relations")

**стоит + infinitive / стоит + noun (pronoun) in the genitive ("worth doing.../worth something...")**

---

Note: sometimes the word **стоит** can take on the following meanings: *"had better," "should," "it wouldn't hurt,"* or similar to them depending on the context.

The case with the verbs in the dictionary form following the word **стоит** is quite straightforward. The examples will say it all.

For Example:

1. Нам не стоит ехать туда  
"It's not a good idea to go there/We shouldn't..."
2. Туда стоит сходить  
"It's worth going there/visiting."
3. Тебе стоит сходить к врачу  
"It wouldn't hurt for you to visit a doctor."

**When you put the nouns/pronouns after the word **стоит**, you should first put them into the genitive case.**

---

Genitive means adding **"-а"** to *masculine* nouns/pronouns, replacing the endings with **ы/и** in *the feminine* and replacing the endings with **а/я** in *neuter* nouns/pronouns.

For Example:

1. это того стоит (set phrase)  
"it's worth it"
2. он тебя не стоит  
"He's not worth you/He's not good enough for you."

3.     эта поездка стоит этих денег  
      "This trip is worth this money."

**\*\*\* Don't forget about the primary meaning of this word though - "to cost."**

For Example:

1.     это стоит 100 рублей  
      "It costs 100 rubles."
2.     это стоило ему карьеры  
      "It cost him his career."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Academic Degrees in Russian Education

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The educational degrees in Russia and some other post-USSR countries differ from those in Europe and America. For example, Russia still has what is called a Specialist degree, which is a middle link between a Bachelor's and Master's degree and requires five years of higher education.

The PhD degree in Russia is divided into two levels. The first one is called a "candidate of... sciences" (for example, candidate of economical sciences) and is obtained after two to three years of studies that include extensive research, publications, and a final thesis.

The second level is called a "doctor of...sciences" and is granted for a certain contribution into science. There is no equivalent to this degree in the American system but it's common to call it a PhD when translating.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #10

## Getting Laid Off in Russia

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- 4 Sample Sentences
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# 10

## RUSSIAN

1. ДЕНИС: Привет, я слышал, что тебя уволили, мне очень жаль...
2. КАТЯ: Меня не уволили, а сократили из-за кризиса. Сейчас ищу новую работу.
3. ДЕНИС: Понятно, а в какой сфере?
4. КАТЯ: В административной. У меня уже есть опыт, рекомендации и неплохое резюме.
5. ДЕНИС: Ты хочешь работать на пол ставки или на целую?
6. КАТЯ: На пол ставки, у меня же ещё учёба.
7. ДЕНИС: Я попробую тебе помочь. У моего дяди в компании есть вакансии и он нанимает новых сотрудников.
8. КАТЯ: Спасибо!

## ROMANIZATION

1. DENIS: Privet, ya slyshal, chto tebya uvolili, mne ochen ' zhal '...
2. KATYA: Menya ne uvolili, a sokratili iz-za krizisa. Seychas ischu novuyu rabotu.
3. DENIS: Ponyatno, a v kakoy sfere?

CONT'D OVER



4. KATYA: V administrativnoy. U menya uzhe yest' opyt, rekommandatsii i neplohoye rezyume.
5. DENIS: Ty hochesh' rabotat' na pol stavki ili na tseluyu?
6. KATYA: Na pol stavki, u menya zhe yeschyo uchyoba.
7. DENIS: Ya poprobuyu tebe pomoch'. U moyego dyadi v kompanii yest' vakansii i on nanimayet novyh sotrudnikov.
8. KATYA: Spasibo!

## ENGLISH

1. DENIS: Hi, I've heard that you were fired, I'm sorry ...
2. KATYA: I was not fired, I was downsized because of the crisis. Now I'm seeking a new job.
3. DENIS: I see, and in what area?
4. KATYA: In the administrative sphere. I already have experience, recommendations, and a good resume.
5. DENIS: Do you want to work part-time or full-time?
6. KATYA: Part-time, I still have my studies after all.
7. DENIS: I'll try to help you. There are some vacancies in my uncle's company and he's hiring new workers.

CONT'D OVER

8. KATYA: Thank you!

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Уволить	yvolit'	fire	verb	noun
Вакансия	vakansiya	vacancy	noun	feminine
Полная ставка	polnaya stavka	full-time	noun	feminine
Полставки	polstavki	part-time	phrase	none
Резюме	rezyume	resume	noun	neuter
Рекомендация	rekomendatsiya	recommendation	noun	feminine
Опыт	opyt	experience	noun	masculine
Сфера	sfera	sphere	noun	feminine
Сократить	sokratit'	downsize, lay off	verb	noun
Нанимать	nanimat'	hire	verb	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Меня уволили, так как фирма обанкротилась.</b></p> <p><i>Myenya uvolili, tak kak firma obankrotilas '.</i></p> <p>"I was fired because the company got bankrupted."</p>	<p><b>В банках всегда есть открытые вакансии на должности, требующие профессионального опыта.</b></p> <p><i>V bankah vsyegda yest ' otkrytyye vakansii na dolzhnosti, tryebuyuschiye profyessional 'nogo opyta.</i></p> <p>"In the banks there are always some vacant positions where professional experience is needed."</p>
---	---

<p><b>После окончания университета выпускники ищут работу на полную ставку.</b></p> <p><i>Poslye okonchaniya univyersityeta vypuskniki ischut rabotu na polnuyu stavku.</i></p> <p>"After graduation students look for a full-time job."</p>	<p><b>Студенты обычно работают на полставки.</b></p> <p><i>Studyenty obychno rabotayut na polstavki.</i></p> <p>"Students usually work part-time."</p>
<p><b>Кадровые агентства помогают правильно составить резюме.</b></p> <p><i>Kadrovyye agyentstva pomagayut pravil 'no sostavit ' ryezumye.</i></p> <p>"Recruitment agencies help to write resume correctly."</p>	<p><b>Для работы мне потребовались рекомендации из университета.</b></p> <p><i>Dlya raboty mnye potrebovalis ' ryekomyendatsii iz univyersityeta.</i></p> <p>"I needed recommendations from my university for this work."</p>
<p><b>Чтобы быть главным бухгалтером, необходим огромный опыт работы.</b></p> <p><i>Chtoby byt ' glavnym buhgaltyerom, nyeobhodim ogromnyi opyt raboty.</i></p> <p>"To become a controller one needs huge work experience."</p>	<p><b>Работая в сфере обслуживания, необходимо выполнять жесткие требования при работе с клиентами.</b></p> <p><i>Rabotaya v sfyerye obsluzhivaniya, nyeobhodimo vpolnyat ' zhyestkiye tryebovaniya pri rabotye s kliyentami.</i></p> <p>"Working in a service sphere, you must fulfill strict requirements of the work with clients."</p>
<p><b>Компании пришлось сократить штат сотрудников бухгалтерии из-за финансового кризиса.</b></p> <p><i>Kompanii prishlos ' sokratit ' shtat sotrudnikov buhgaltyerii iz-za finansovogo krizisa.</i></p> <p>"The company had to lay-off accounting department staff due to the financial crisis."</p>	<p><b>Кадровой службе предстоит сложное решение, чтобы нанять нового сотрудника, так как у него нет опыта.</b></p> <p><i>Kadrovoy sluzhbye pryedstoit slozhnoye ryesheniye, chtoby nanyat ' novogo sotrudnika, tak kak u nyego nyet opyta.</i></p> <p>"HR department has a very difficult decision to make whether to hire this candidate because he doesn't have any experience."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Сфера... ("Sphere...")

This word means "sphere" and is most often used in the context of a professional field. So we can easily translate it as "field."

For Example:

1. В какой сфере ты работаешь?  
"What sphere do you work in?"

Some frequently used phrases with this word are:

1. Финансовая сфера ("financial sphere")
2. Юридическая сфера ("judicial sphere" - anything that has to do with law)
3. Образовательная сфера ("educational sphere")
4. Сфера обслуживания ("customer services sphere")

### **Опыт ... ("Experience...")**

This word means "experience" and is often used with the preposition в and a noun in the prepositional case.

For Example:

1. У тебя есть опыт работы в образовательной сфере?  
"Do you have any experience working in the educational sphere?"
2. У меня есть опыт работы в образовательной сфере.  
"I have experience in the educational sphere."
3. А у тебя есть опыт работы в юридической сфере?  
"Do you have any experience in the judicial sphere?"
4. Нет, у меня нет опыта работы в юридической сфере. Но у меня богатый опыт в сфере образования.  
"No I don't have any judicial experience but I have a rich experience in the educational sphere."

The usual collocations are:

1. Иметь опыт ("have experience")
2. Есть опыт ("have experience")
3. Нет опыта ("not have experience")
4. Опыт работы ("working experience")

### **Полставки ("Part-time")**

### **Полная ставка ("Full time")**

### **Две ставки ("Double time/shift")**

These expressions are used when we try to explain *the terms of the employment*.

If we work *part-time*, we would say "Я работаю на *полставки*" (I work part-time).

If you have a *full-time* employment, you would say "Я работаю на *полную ставку*" (I work full time).

And if you accept a larger amount of work, like a *double shift* or work the amount of time almost equal to two jobs, you would say "Я работаю на *две ставки*" (I work double shifts).

Usually the last expression is used about such jobs as administrator, teacher, construction worker, and so on.

All expressions are used with the preposition **на** and the expression takes the genitive case because it has the noun *ставка* in it.

## **GRAMMAR**

**The Focus of This Lesson are the phrases Не...а..., Из-за, Уже, and ещё**

**Меня не уволили, а сократили из-за кризиса.**

**"I was not fired, I was downsized because of the crisis."**

---

**Не..., а... ("Not..., but...")**

---

The grammar structure не..., а... is very straightforward in its usage. It requires two parts of a sentence to be opposite in meaning, or contradict each other. It can be used in all tenses with any parts of speech.

For Example:

1. Я не Миша, а Вова  
"I'm not Misha, I'm Vova."
2. Он учится не в Москве, а в Киеве  
"He studies not in Moscow, but in Kiev."
3. Она любит не читать, а смотреть телевизор  
"She likes not reading, but watching TV."

### Из-за ("because of, for ... reason")

---

The meaning of из-за is identical to the English "because of," so is the context it is used in. The only thing you should watch while dealing with из-за is the grammar case of the words that follow it.

You would normally put nouns and pronouns after из-за; they can also be accompanied by the adjectives. The thing to remember is, all those words should come in the genitive case.

For Example:

1. Из-за плохой погоды  
"because of bad weather"
2. Из-за ленивого сотрудника  
"because of a lazy coworker"
3. Из-за маленьких детей  
"because of little kids"
4. Из-за меня/ нас/ тебя/ вас/ него/ неё/ них  
"because of me, us, you, you (pl), him, her, them"

5. Из-за этого/ из-за того  
"because of this, that"

### Уже ("already"), ещё ("yet, still")

---

Both of these adverbs can be used with almost any part of speech - noun, adverb, verb, etc.

#### For Example:

1. Уже утро  
"It's morning already."
2. Ещё не вечер  
Literally, "It's not night yet." Set expression for "The night is young."
3. Уже много  
"It's a lot already."
4. Ещё мало  
"It's still too little."
5. Мы уже приехали  
"We have already arrived."
6. Они ещё не пришли  
"They haven't come yet."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Russian Economy

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The economy of Russia is recovering from the world crisis in a fast and confident way. Compared to 2008, the unemployment rate has dropped and makes up 6.5 - 7% today. The job market remains stable and is looking forward to some improvements—there is a plan for

creating about 60,000 job openings in the near future.

In 2011, Russia entered the World Trade Organization, which opened up new opportunities for business and economic growth. The problem that is still hard to get under control for Russia is inflation (9.5%). It is believed that as soon as it is stabilized, Russian financial conditions will see much improvement.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #11

## Going Through a Painful Time in Russia

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- 2 Romanization
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# 11

## RUSSIAN

1. ИРА: Мне кажется, я потянула связку на ноге.
2. ВЛАД: Серьёзно? Как?
3. ИРА: Я каталась на роликах, сделала прыжок, но переоценила свои возможности...
4. ВЛАД: Бедняжка... Тебе больно ходить?
5. ИРА: Да, нога опухла, и на ней большой синяк.
6. ВЛАД: Это серьёзное повреждение. Ты уверена, что у тебя не перелом?
7. ИРА: Не уверена, нужно показать ногу врачу.
8. ВЛАД: Я тебя отвезу.

## ROMANIZATION

1. IRA: Mne kazhetsya, ya potyanula svyazku na noge.
2. VLAD: Ser 'yozno? Kak?
3. IRA: Ya katalas ' na rolikah, sdelala pryzhok, no pereotsenila svoi vozmozhnosti...
4. VLAD: Bednyazhka... Tebe bol 'no hodit '?

CONT'D OVER

5. IRA: Da, noga opuhla, i na ney bol 'shoy sinyak.
6. VLAD: Eto ser 'yoznoye povrezhdeniye. Ty uverena, chto u tebya ne perelom?
7. IRA: Ne uverena, nuzhno pokazat 'nogu vrachu.
8. VLAD: Ya tebya otvezu.

## ENGLISH

1. IRA: I think I sprained a joint in my foot.
2. VLAD: Seriously? How?
3. IRA: I was roller-blading, did a jump, but overestimated my abilities.
4. VLAD: Poor thing ... Does it hurt to walk?
5. IRA: Yes, my foot is swollen and it has a big bruise.
6. VLAD: This is a serious injury. Are you sure that it's not broken?
7. IRA: Not sure, I need to show it to a doctor.
8. VLAD: I'll take you.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
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опухнуть	Opuhnut'	to swell	Verb	None
возможность	Vozmozhnost'	Ability, possibility	noun	F
синяк	sinyak	bruise	noun	masculine
перелом	perelom	break, broken bone	Noun	M
связка	svyazka	joint	None	F
прыжок	pryzhok	Leap, jump	Noun	M
потянуть	Potyanut'	sprain	Verb	None
Кататься на	Katat'sya na	Use(with skates, ski etc)	Verb	N
переоценить	Pereotsenit'	overestimate	Verb	None
больно	Bol'no	Ache, hurt	Adverb	None

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Только после футбольного матча зрители заметили, как сильно опухло колено у нападающего.</b></p> <p>"Only after the soccer match was over did the spectators noticed how swollen the forward's knee was."</p>	<p><b>Возможность путешествовать сейчас открыта для жителей всех стран.</b></p> <p>"The citizens of all countries have the possibility to travel nowadays."</p>
<p><b>Ей повезло, она отделалась небольшим синяком после той аварии.</b> <i>Yey povezlo, ona otdelalas' nebol'shim sinyakom posle toy avarii.</i></p> <p>"She was lucky to get just a small bruise after that car accident."</p>	<p><b>После массажа иногда могут появиться небольшие синяки.</b> <i>Posle massazha inogda mogut poyavitsya nebol'shiye sinyaki.</i></p> <p>"Sometimes small bruises might appear after massage."</p>

<p><b>Бабушка всегда жалуется на боль в руке при пасмурной погоде, так бывает после перелома.</b></p> <p>"Grandma always complains about pain in her hand when it is cloudy, this happens when you've had a fracture."</p>	<p><b>У каждого спортсмена бывают проблемы со связками: будь то растяжение или разрыв.</b></p> <p>"Every sportsman has problems with joints-sprains or fractures."</p>
<p><b>Некоторые животные иногда передвигаются прыжками, например кенгуру или заяц.</b></p> <p>"Some animals, like kangaroos or hares, sometimes move by leaping."</p>	<p><b>Сегодня у него болит нога после соревнования, выяснилось, что мышца потянута.</b></p> <p>"Today his leg hurts; after the competition it turned out that he had sprained his muscle."</p>
<p><b>В детстве меня учили кататься на коньках.</b></p> <p>"In my childhood I was taught how to do skating"</p>	<p><b>Иногда лучше переоценить свой труд, чем недооценить.</b></p> <p>"Sometimes it is better to overestimate your work than underestimate it."</p>

**Когда мне вырывали зуб, было не больно, болеть стало после того, как анестезия перестала действовать.**

"When my tooth was being pulled out, it didn't hurt; it started hurting when the anesthesia stopped working."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Потянуть ("To sprain")

This perfective verb can be translated in two ways:

1. **"to sprain"** (a joint, an ankle, back)

For Example:

I think I sprained my ankle when I jumped. Я думаю, я потянула лодыжку, когда я подпрыгнула.

2. **"to stretch"** (your body, any part of your body) just to relax.

For Example:

I can't stretch my back in my yoga class. Я не могу потянуть мою спину на занятии по йоге.

### **Кататься на ("To ride, to take, to use ")**

This verb is special because it has many translations in English: *"to ride," "to take," "to ski," "to skate," "to bicycle," and so on.* The logic is that if something enables you to move faster than walk you use this something with this verb.

For Examples:

1. "To skate" (кататься на коньках)
2. "To ski" (кататься на лыжах)
3. "To cycle" (кататься на велосипеде)
4. "To ride an attraction" (кататься на аттракционе)
5. "To roller-blade" (кататься на роликах - The noun is used in the prepositional case.)

### **Больно ("it hurts...")**

This adverb is formed from the verb болеть and is used with an infinitive after it.

At the beginning of a sentence there is usually a subject which is a noun or a pronoun.

For Example:

1. "It hurt him to say that the relationship is over."  
Ему было больно сказать, что отношения окончены. The pronoun is used in a dative case.
2. "It hurts to step on the left foot for the grandmother." (Grandmother's left foot hurts when she steps on it.)  
Бабушке больно наступать на левую ногу.

In the past tense we need the verb "to be" (было) to use with the adverb.

For Example:

1. Мне было очень больно.  
"It was hurting so much." (I was hurting so much)

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is to Express Various Symptoms When You Get Sick**

**Тебе больно ходить?**

*Tebe bol 'no hodit '?*

**"Does it hurt to walk?"**

---

For this lesson's grammar part we'll take the phrase **тебе больно ходить** from our lesson and use it to learn how to express various symptoms when you get sick.

To denote a physical state, a special pattern where the subject is in dative case, is used. This pattern includes the adverb больно and a noun (or pronoun) in the dative case.

**For Example:**

1. Мне больно  
"it hurts me..."
2. Тебе больно  
"it hurts you ..."
3. Ей больно  
"it hurts her..."
4. Ему больно  
"it hurts him..."
5. Нам больно  
"it hurts us..."

6. Вам больно  
"it hurts them..."

This pattern can be followed by the infinitive to make the explanation of the symptom more exact.

**For Example:**

1. Мне больно глотать.  
"It hurts me to swallow."
2. Мише больно говорить.  
"It hurts Misha to talk."
3. Ей больно наступать на левую ногу.  
"It hurts her to step on her left foot."

This pattern can also be used to denote the emotional state.

**For Example:**

1. "It hurts me just to remember that."  
Мне больно вспоминать об этом.
2. "It hurts to talk about it."  
Больно говорить об этом.

## **Болезнь ("to hurt , to ache")**

---

There are two meanings for the verb *болеть* in Russian, but in this lesson we are going to learn just one meaning - "to hurt" or "to ache." This verb exists only in the third person, both singular and plural.

**For Example:**

1. Болит ("hurts")



2. Болят ("hurt")
3. Болел ("hurt" - in the past)
4. Будет болеть ("will hurt" - singular)
5. Будут болеть ("will hurt" - plural)

It is used with names of parts of the body in the construction (nominative case) with *y* + noun (or pronoun) in the genitive case.

**For Example:**

1. У меня болят уши.  
"My ears hurt."
2. У него болит желудок.  
"His stomach aches."
3. У дяди Паши болит спина.  
"Uncle Pasha has a backache."

**У меня (тебя, него...) + именительный падеж ("I (you, he...) have" + nominative case symptom of illnesses)**

---

When we talk about the symptoms of illnesses, the construction *У меня (тебя, него...) + именительный падеж* - ("I (you, he...) have" + nominative case) is used.

**For Example:**

1. "I have a fever."  
У меня жар.
2. "I have a runny nose."  
У меня насморк.
3. "He has a fracture."  
У него перелом.

# CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Calling Ambulances in Russia

---

If you get injured in Russia, you should dial 03 which is the ambulance phone number. This is a state service—that's why it is free of charge. It takes from five to twenty minutes to arrive, although in big cities it may take more than that due to the traffic jams. Russia has universal medical insurance so normally you would not pay for admittance in the hospital. General medicines are free of charge but some of them, especially imported pain killers, you may have to pay for. If you visit Russia as a tourist you should have tourist medical insurance, otherwise the hospital may charge you the full cost of medical treatment, which may be several thousand rubles.

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #12

## A Bit of Juicy Russian Gossip

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- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 12

## RUSSIAN

1. ВИТЯ: Почему Ваня и Таня расстались?
2. АНЯ: Таня говорит, что у Вани невыносимый характер.
3. ВИТЯ: Правда? Мне казалось, он такой спокойный, домашний, добрый и безотказный...
4. АНЯ: Да, но Кате он кажется скучным, ленивым и безвольным.
5. ВИТЯ: Это потому, что она сама слишком энергичная и даже немного сумасшедшая!
6. АНЯ: Да, я сама иногда от неё устаю.

## ROMANIZATION

1. VITYA: Pochemu Vanya i Tanya rasstalis '?
2. ANYA: Tanya govorit, chto u Vani nevynosimiy kharakter.
3. VITYA: Pravda? Mne kazalos ', on takoy spokojniy, domashniy, dobriy i bezotkazniy...
4. ANYA: Da, no Kate on kazhetsya skuchnym, lenivym i bezvol 'nym.
5. VITYA: Eto potomu, chto ona sama slishkom energichnaya i dazhe nemnogo sumasshedshaya!
6. ANYA: Da, ya sama inogda ot neyo ustayu.

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. VITYA: Why did Vanya and Tanya break up?
2. ANYA: Tanya says Vanya has an unbearable character.
3. VITYA: Really? I thought he was so calm, a homebody, kind and compliant (ready to help)...
4. ANYA: Yes, but to Katya he seems boring, lazy, and weak-willed.
5. VITYA: It's because she herself is too energetic and even a bit crazy!
6. ANYA: Yeah, I myself get tired of her sometimes.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Энергичный	Energichniy	Energetic	adjective	M
Безвольный	bezvol'niy	Weak-willed	Adjective	M
Скучный	skuchniy	Boring	adjective	M
Сумасшедший	Sumashedshiy	Crazy	Adjective	M
Устать от	Ustat' ot	Be tired of	Verb	None
Невыносимый	nevynosimiy	Unbearable	Adjective	M
Спокойный	spokoiniy	Calm	adjective	M
расстаться	rastat'sa	to part, separate; to break up	verb	
Характер	kharakter	Character	Noun	M

Безотказный	bezotkasniy	Compliant, ready to help	adjective	M
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## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Физрук энергичными движениями демонстрировал, как нужно делать зарядку утром.</b></p> <p>"Moving energetically the PE teacher showed us how to do the morning exercise."</p>	<p><b>Как объяснить безвольному человеку, что чтобы что-то получить, нужно трудиться?</b></p> <p>"How do you explain to a weak-willed person that you need to try hard to get something?"</p>
<p><b>Когда предмет скучный, хочется прогулять урок.</b></p> <p>"When the subject is boring, I want to skip the class."</p>	<p><b>Она точно сумасшедшая! Она переезжает каждый год в новый город!</b></p> <p>"She is definitely crazy! She moves to a new city every year!"</p>
<p><b>Планета устала от наводнений и землетрясений.</b></p> <p>"The planet is tired of floods and earthquakes. "</p>	<p><b>Это был невыносимый отпуск, тетя и дядя испортили его еще в самом начале.</b></p> <p>"It was an unbearable vacation, my aunt and uncle spoiled it at the very beginning."</p>
<p><b>Спокойные люди часто бывают жестокими.</b></p> <p>"Calm people can often be cruel."</p>	<p><b>Он говорит, что нам лучше расстаться.</b> <i>On govorit, shto nam nuzhno rastatsa.</i></p> <p>"He says it would be better for us to break up."</p>
<p><b>В младших классах школы начинает формироваться характер.</b></p> <p>"In primary school one's character starts to form."</p>	<p><b>Моя одноклассница безотказная, я всегда списываю у нее на контрольных.</b></p> <p>"My classmate is always ready to help—I always copy her work in tests."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## **Расстаться ...("to break up, to say good-bye...")**

This verb means "to break up" or "to say good-bye" and can be used with both people.

### **For Example:**

1. *Я рассталась с моим парнем на его день рождения.*  
"I broke up with my boyfriend on his birthday."

Or with some things, like bad habits or old toys.

### **For Example:**

1. *Я не могу расстаться с моей вредной привычкой грызть ногти.*  
"I can't quit my bad habit to bite nails."

In both cases, the verb is used with the preposition *с* and a noun in the instrumental case.

## **Устать от ... ("to get tired of ")**

This verb means "to get tired of" and is used with the preposition *от* and a noun in the Genitive case.

It is a perfective verb so usually it is used in the past tense.

### **For Example:**

1. *Я устал от этого бесполезного разговора.*  
"I am tired of this useless talk. "

The imperfective verb would be **уставать** and it is usually used in the present tense.

### **For Example:**

1. *Я всегда устаю от громкой музыки.*  
"I always get tired of loud music."

## **GRAMMAR**

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Adjectives: Declensions**

**Мне казалось, он такой спокойный, домашний, добрый и безотказный...**  
**"I thought he was so calm, a homebody, kind and compliant (ready to help)..."**

---

Adjectives are words denoting the characteristic of an object. They match nouns and change according to gender, case, and number. They may have full and short forms.

Just like nouns, adjectives can be changed into six cases. We have seen some of the cases in previous lessons so in this lesson we are going to review and learn all of them in all genders, in singular form. We will take three expressions from the dialogue and write all the forms in order.

## **1. Masculine Gender**

a) inanimate noun

N. невыносимый характер  
G. невыносимого характера  
D. невыносимому характеру  
A. невыносимый характер  
I. невыносимым характером  
P. невыносимом характере

Характер is an inanimate noun so the accusative case is identical to the nominative case  
невыносимый характер.

b) animate noun

Let's see the declensions where the noun is animate.

N. невыносимый человек  
G. невыносимого человека  
D. невыносимому человеку  
A. невыносимого человека  
I. невыносимым человеком  
P. невыносимом человеке

The accusative case is identical to the genitive case.

## **2. Feminine Gender**



A noun's animacy category doesn't matter in the adjectives declensions, it is the same for both animate and inanimate nouns.

- N. энергичная женщина
- G. энергичной женщины
- D. энергичной женщине
- A. энергичную женщину
- I. энергичной женщиной
- P. энергичной женщине

### 3. Neuter

Once again, the category of animacy is not important. There are no differences in the declensions of animate and inanimate nouns.

скучное кино

- N. скучное кино
- G. скучного кино
- D. скучному кино
- A. скучное кино
- I. скучным кино
- P. скучном кино

### Adjectives: Forming Opposite Adjectives

---

We often use opposite adjectives to describe someone's features of character. Some of them have different stems so we just need to memorize that they are the opposites.

#### For Example:

1. Веселый - **грустный**  
"Funny" - "sad"
2. *Добрый* - злой  
"Kind" - "evil"
3. Интересный - скучный  
"Interesting" - "boring"

4. Сумасшедший- спокойный  
"Crazy" - "calm"

We also can form opposite adjectives with the prefixes без - and не-.

When we use the prefix не-, the adjective usually doesn't change its original form so it works like the prefixes un- or in- in English.

**For Example:**

1. Красивый- некрасивый  
"pretty" - "not pretty"
2. Приятный- неприятный  
"pleasant" - "unpleasant"
3. Веселый- **невеселый**  
"happy" - "unhappy"

With the prefix без-, the adjective might be the same or a little different.

**For Example:**

1. Безграмотный - грамотный
2. Безвредный - вредный
3. Безвольный - волевой

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Russian Character

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In American movies you can see plenty of Russians who are lazy, reserved, cruel, and drink a

lot. Russian women are portrayed as beautiful but superficial and greedy for money. Although these descriptions may have some truth to them, Russians like to think about themselves as hospitable, hard-working, and generous. Russian women like to think of themselves as strong, intelligent, and caring. The reason why these features are not so obvious to foreigners is that to know this warm side of Russians, you must spend a longer time with Russians and become a part of their community. Russians are reserved about newcomers but once you are "ours," you can see the other side of Russian character.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #13

## A Missing Child in Russia

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- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
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# # 13

## RUSSIAN

1. МАМА: Извините, я потеряла своего маленького сына в толпе. Можно дать объявление о розыске по громкой связи?
2. СЛУЖАЩИЙ: Да, конечно. Опишите своего сына.
3. МАМА: Ему 7 лет, но выглядит старше. Рост – примерно 130 см. Одет в зелёные штаны и красный свитер, в руках у него большая игрушечная машина. Зовут Максим.
4. СЛУЖАЩИЙ: Так вот же он! Прячется от Вас...

## ROMANIZATION

1. МАМА: Izvinite, ya poteryala svojego malen 'kogo syna v tolpe. Mozhno dat 'ob 'yavleniye o rozyske po gromkoy svyazi?
2. SLUZHASCHIY: Da, konechno. Opishite svojego syna.
3. МАМА: Yemu 7 let, no vyglyadit starshe. Rost – primerno 130 sm. Odet v zelyoniye shtany i krasniy sviter, v rukah u nego bol 'shaya igrushechnaya mashina. Zovut Maksim.
4. SLUZHASCHIY: Tak vot zhe on! Pryachetsya ot Vas...

## ENGLISH

1. MOTHER: Excuse me; I lost my little son in the crowd. Is it possible to do an announcement on the loud speaker?

CONT'D OVER

2. STAFF: Yes, of course. Describe your son.
3. MOTHER: He is seven years old, but looks older. His height is about 130 centimeters. He's dressed in green pants and a red sweater, and he has a big toy car in his hands. His name is Maxim.
4. STAFF: Here he is! Hiding from you...

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Игрушечный	igrushechniy	Toy	Adjective	M
Быть одетым	Byt' odetym	Be dressed	Verb	None
Вот	vot	Here is, This is how	Interjection	None
Прятаться от	Pryatat'sya ot	Hide from	Verb	M
Потерять	Poteryat'	Lose	Verb	None
Описать	Opisat'	Describe	Verb	None
Извинить	Izvinit'	Excuse	Verb	None
Толпа	Tolpa	Crowd	noun	feminine
рост	rost	height	noun	M
свитер	sviter	sweater	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Малыш увидел в магазине игрушечный поезд и захотел стать машинистом.</b></p> <p>"A boy saw a toy train in the shop and wanted to be a train driver."</p>	<p><b>На открытии музея мужчины должны быть одеты официально, в костюмах.</b></p> <p>"At the opening of the museum all men should be dressed formally, in suits."</p>
<p><b>Вот такие дела творятся в столице Великобритании.</b></p> <p>"This is how the things are in the UK capital."</p>	<p><b>Прятаться от проблем не самый лучший выход .</b></p> <p>"To hide from problems, it is not the best way out."</p>
<p><b>На прошлой неделе он потерял ключ от квартиры, а сегодня обнаружил, что квартиру обворовали.</b></p> <p>"Last week he lost the apartment key and today he found out his apartment had been robbed."</p>	<p><b>Невозможно описать словами эмоции невесты перед свадьбой.</b></p> <p>"You cannot describe the emotions of a bride before the wedding."</p>
<p><b>Извините, пожалуйста, скажите, сколько стоит эта шуба?</b></p> <p>"Excuse me, how much is this fur coat?"</p>	<p><b>В московском метро в час пик очень много людей – настоящая толпа.</b></p> <p>"During the rush hour there are a lot of people in the Moscow subway—a total crowd."</p>
<p><b>В модельном бизнесе рост является одним из главных критериев отбора.</b>  <i>V model'nom biznese rost yavlyayetsya odnim iz glavnykh kriteriyev otbora.</i></p> <p>"In the model industry height is one of the main screening factors. "</p>	<p><b>Этот свитер тёплый.</b>  <i>Etot svityer tyoplyy.</i></p> <p>"The sweater is warm."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Извинить... ("to excuse")

This verb means "to excuse" and has two meanings:

1. It is used to draw someone's attention or to stop someone in the street just like in English.

### For Example:

1. *Извините*, вы не скажете, который час?  
"Excuse me, can you tell me what time it is?"
2. *Извините*, вы не знаете, где автобусная остановка?  
"Excuse me; do you know where the bus station is?"

2. The second meaning is "to forgive."

### For Example:

1. *Извините* меня.  
"Please forgive me."
2. *Извини*, я не могу это сделать.  
"I am sorry, i can't do this."

### Потерять...("to lose...")

This verb means "to lose" and is used with a noun in accusative case.

### For Example:

1. Я *потерял* мой кошелёк.  
"I lost my wallet."
2. Я не хочу *потерять* мои деньги.  
"I don't want to lose my money."

The verb *потерять* is a perfective verb which means it can't be used with such words as "usually," "always," etc. We need to use imperfective verb *терять* in this case.

### For Example:

1. Я всегда *теряю* мои перчатки.  
"I always lose my gloves."



## Прятаться от... ("to hide (oneself) from...")

This verb is imperfective and means "to hide (oneself) from..." it is usually used in the context of hiding from some abstract things, like problems or someone's rage.

### For Example:

1. Ты больше не *можешь прятаться* от этих проблем.  
"You can't hide from these problems anymore."

The perfective verb would be спрятаться and it means "to hide successfully."

### For Example:

1. От судьбы не спрятаться.  
"You can't hide from your fate."
2. Кто не спрятался, я не виноват. (Игра в прятки)  
"If you haven't hidden, it is not my fault." (seek-and-hide)

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Reflexive Verbs

#### Прячется от Вас...

"Hiding from you..."

---

These are the verbs with the ending -ся or -сь.

They can be formed from many non-reflexive verbs and show that the action in the sentence affects the person or thing that does the action.

### For Example:

1. Одевать ("to dress someone")
2. Одеваться ("to get dressed")
3. Порезать ("to cut")

4. Порезаться ("to cut oneself")

In other words, the ending **ся** gives the meaning "do something to oneself" so most of the sentences with ...-self can be translated only with the verb.

**We add the ending -ся to the...**

### **1. Infinitives:**

1. Одеваться ("to get dressed")
2. Прятаться ("to hide oneself")

### **2. Verbs in the present tense:**

1. Одевается ("gets dressed")
2. Прячется ("hides oneself")

### **3. Verb in the past tense in masculine gender:**

1. Одевался ("got dressed")
2. Прятался ("hid himself")

**We add the ending -сь to the...**

#### **1. Verb in the past tense in feminine and neuter gender:**

1. Одевалась ("got dressed")
2. Пряталась ("hid herself")
3. Одевалось ("got dressed")
4. Пряталось ("hid oneself")

**We can form reflexive verbs from almost any non-reflexive verb that...**

## 1. Gives the meaning-do something to oneself:

1. Извинить-извиниться ("excuse - excuse oneself")
2. Потерять-потеряться ("lose - lose oneself")
3. Прятать-прятаться ("hide - hid oneself")

## 2. Creates an impersonal verb:

1. Хотеть-хотеться ("want- feel like")
2. Спать-спаться ("sleep - get to sleep")

## There are some verbs that exist only in the reflexive form:

1. Смеяться ("to laugh")
2. Надеяться ("to hope")
3. Кланяться ("to bow")
4. Бороться ("to fight")

# CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Russian Appearance

---

What does a typical Russian look like? We can think: tall, blond, white skin, strong jaw for men, beautiful women... The truth is that there is not any typical Russian in Russia...there are more that one hundred ethnic groups who live in Russia and all of them are Russians. The Slav ethnic group (tall, blond, and dark-blond haired, blue or green eyes) is still a majority but it counts only 55-60 percent of the population so no one is surprised to see any non-Slav Russian. Russians have white, brown, dark skin, brown, dark, blue, green, and grey eyes,

blond, dark, or red hair; they are tall and short, thin and robust.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #14

# Are You Feeling Depressed in Russia?

---

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- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 14

## RUSSIAN

1. КОЛЯ: Привет, ты чего такая грустная? Ты чем-то расстроена?
2. ИННА: Нет, просто настроения нет...
3. КОЛЯ: И давно это у тебя?
4. ИННА: Уже несколько дней. Не хочется никого видеть, нет аппетита, не хочется ничего делать...
5. КОЛЯ: Это похоже на депрессию. Я могу тебе чем-нибудь помочь?
6. ИННА: Да. Уйди, пожалуйста.

## ROMANIZATION

1. KOLYA: Privet, ty chego takaya grustnaya? Ty chem-to rasstroyena?
2. INNA: Net, prosto nastroyeniya net...
3. KOLYA: I davno eto u tebya?
4. INNA: Uzhe neskol 'ko dney. Ne hochetsya nikogo videt ', net appetita, ne hochetsya nichego delat '...
5. KOLYA: Eto poho zhe na depressiyu. Ya mogu tebe chem-nibud ' pomoch '?
6. INNA: Da. Uydi, pozhaluysta.

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. KOLYA: Hey, why are you so sad? Are you upset about something?
2. INNA: No, just in a bad mood...
3. KOLYA: How long have you been like this?
4. INNA: Several days already. I don't want to see anyone, have no appetite, don't want to do anything ...
5. KOLYA: It looks like depression. Can I do anything to help?
6. INNA: Yes. Go away, please.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
уйти	uyti	Go away, get away	Verb	none
депрессия	Depressiya	Depression	Noun	F
Похоже на	Pohozhe na	Looks like	Verb	None
Хочется	Hochetsya	Want	Verb	None
Расстроенный	rasstroyeniy	Upset	adjective	M
Настроение	nastroyeniye	Mood	Noun	
грустный	grusniy	sad	adjective	masculine
просто	prosto	simply, just	adverb	
давно	Davno	Long time	Adverb	None
аппетит	appetit	appetite	noun	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Не пытайся уйти от проблем! Их все равно придется решать именно тебе.</b></p> <p>"Don't try to get away from the problems. You will have to solve them anyway."</p>	<p><b>Осенью и зимой жители мегаполисов нередко впадают в депрессию из-за отсутствия солнца.</b></p> <p>"In autumn and winter the citizens of metropolises have depression due to the lack of sunlight."</p>
<p><b>Похоже, у тебя грипп, все симптомы показывают на это.</b></p> <p>"Looks like you have a flu—all the symptoms point to this."</p>	<p><b>Иногда хочется экзотической пищи.</b></p> <p>"Sometimes one wants exotic food."</p>
<p><b>Он был расстроен из-за проблем на работе.</b></p> <p>"He was upset because of problems at work."</p>	<p><b>Настроение беременных женщин часто меняется.</b></p> <p>"Pregnant women have mood swings very often."</p>
<p><b>Грустный подросток сидит в одиночестве.</b></p> <p><i>Grusnyi podrostok sidit v odinochestve.</i></p> <p>"The sad teenager is sitting alone."</p>	<p><b>Концерт был просто восхитительным!</b></p> <p><i>Kontsyert byl prosto voshitityel'nym!</i></p> <p>"The concert was just delightful!"</p>
<p><b>Я не заболел, я просто устал.</b></p> <p><i>Ya nye zabolyel, ya prosto ustal.</i></p> <p>"I'm not sick, I'm just tired."</p>	<p><b>Давным-давно на планете обитали динозавры и насекомые.</b></p> <p>"A long time ago, dinosaurs and insects populated the planet."</p>
<p><b>У меня пропал аппетит.</b></p> <p><i>U menya propal apetit.</i></p> <p>"I lost my appetite."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Просто

This adverb is frequently used in Russian and means "just, simply, only." It's place in the



sentence is relatively flexible.

### For Example:

1. Я *просто* пришел посмотреть.  
"I just came to take a look."
2. Я хотел *просто* увидеть тебя.  
"I just wanted to see you."
3. Я купил эти цветы *просто* так.  
"I bought these flowers for no reason."

The expression *просто так* in the last sentence means "for no reason" and is often used in the spoken Russian.

### For Example:

1. Зачем ты принёс это домой?  
"Why did you bring this home?"
2. *Просто так.*  
"No reason."

## Давно

This adverb comes from the adjective *давний* and means "a long time ago."

### For Example:

1. Я *давно* не был дома.  
"I have not been home for a long time."
2. Это было *давно*.  
"It was a long time ago."

To emphasize the meaning we can use a similar adverb, *давным-давно*, and it can be translated as "a very long time ago," or "once upon a time."

### For Example:

1. *Давным-давно жил-был старик.*  
"Once upon a time there was an old man."
2. *Это было давным-давно.*  
"It was a very long time ago."

### Похоже...

This adverb can be translated as the phrase "looks like" or "seems like" in English. Usually it is used at the beginning of the sentence.

### For Example:

1. *Похоже, будет дождь.*  
"It looks like it is going to rain."
2. *Похоже, этот поезд никуда не поедет.*  
"It seems like this train is not going anywhere."

Sometimes the preposition **на** and a noun in the accusative case can be used to make the comparison more exact.

### For Example:

1. *Это похоже на депрессию.*  
"It looks like depression."
2. *Это на него совсем не похоже.*  
"It doesn't look like him at all."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Impersonal Verbs

**Не хочется никого видеть, нет аппетита, не хочется ничего делать...**

## "I don't want to see anyone, have no appetite, don't want to do anything ..."

---

Impersonal verbs are the verbs which denote actions or states, which happen by themselves without any active actor. They have two main functions:

1. They denote the mood, the state of mind, or human health.

### For Example:

1. Знобить ("to shiver")
2. Тошнить ("to feel like puking")
3. Нездоровиться ("to feel sick")
4. Хотеться ("to want, feel like doing something")
5. Взгрустнуться ("to feel sad")
6. Мне *хочется мороженого*.  
"I feel like eating ice-cream."
7. Его *тошнит* от молока.  
"He feels like puking after drinking milk."

In these sentences there is no subject; the pronouns are used in the dative case.

2. They denote the state of nature.

### For Example:

1. Светать ("to dawn")
2. Рассветать ("to dawn")
3. Холодать ("to get chilly")
4. Вечереть ("to grow dark")
5. Смеркаться ("to start getting dark")

Many impersonal verbs are reflexive verbs formed from personal verbs.

**For Example:**

1. не читается ("one can't read")
2. не спится ("one can't fall asleep")
3. не верится ("one can't believe")
4. живётся ("one can live")
5. Просто не верится, что мои внуки уже пойдут в университет в этом году!  
"I just can't believe my grandchildren will start university this year!"

Impersonal verbs have infinitives and the forms only in the third person in singular.

**For Example:**

1. Знобить Вериться
2. Знобит Верится
3. Знобило Верилось

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Emotional Russian People

---

Russians are very emotional people, although it might not seem so. Boiling passion, tender love, overwhelming hatred, unlimited rage—all these emotions gave plenty of inspiration for the world's literature masterpieces. Lately, the major emotions in Russians have been anger and aggression. You can see it in the streets: people are rude to each other, fight over little things, or simply roll their eyes and keep silent. All this rudeness can be explained by difficult economic and political situations in Russia, and there is a deep understanding of this as a social problem. You can see some signs like "Be polite" or "Rudeness will lead you nowhere"

in public places, so the best you can do is to be as polite and nice as you can.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #15

## Planning a Russian Vacation

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

# 15

## RUSSIAN

1. ГЕНА: Наконец-то у меня отпуск, не могу поверить.
2. ВЕРА: Ты куда-нибудь поедешь?
3. ГЕНА: Я мечтаю попутешествовать, а жена хочет поехать в горы.
4. ВЕРА: А дети куда хотят?
5. ГЕНА: Дети любят море. Но мы всё равно никуда не сможем поехать до следующей недели. У детей каникулы начинаются только с 25-го Мая.
6. ВЕРА: Иногда и дома отдохнуть неплохо.

## ROMANIZATION

1. GENA: Nakonets-to u menya otpusk, ne mogu poverit'.
2. VERA: Ty kuda-nibud ' poyedesh '?
3. GENA: Ya mechtayu poputeshestvovat ', a zhena hochet poyehat ' v gory.
4. VERA: A deti kuda hotyat?
5. GENA: Deti lyubyat more. No my vsyo ravno nikuda ne smozhem poyehat ' do sleduyuschey nedeli. U detey kanikuly nachinayutsya tol 'ko s 25-go Maya.
6. VERA: Inogda i doma otдохnut ' neploho.

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. GENA: Finally I am on vacation, I can't believe it.
2. VERA: Will you go anywhere?
3. GENA: I'm dreaming of traveling, but my wife wants to go to the mountains.
4. VERA: Where do your kids want to go?
5. GENA: The kids love the sea. But we can't go anywhere until next week anyway. The kids' schools vacation starts on May 25th.
6. VERA: Sometimes it's good to have some rest at home, too.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
никуда	Nikuda	Nowhere	Abverb	None
хотеть	hotet'	to want	verb	
Каникулы	Kanikuly	Vacation (school)	Noun	None
отдохнуть	otdohnut'	to take a rest; to have fun	verb	
отпуск	otpusk	vacation (work)	noun	masculine
Поехать	Poyehat'	go, take	Verb	None
наконец	nakonyets	finally	adverb	
Поверить	Poverit'	Believe	Verb	None
Попутешествовать	Poputeshestvovat'	travel	Verb	None



всё равно

vsyo ravno

it doesn't matter;

anyway

phrase

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

**Ты никуда не поедешь!- сказал строгий отец дочери.**

"You are going nowhere, said a strict father to his daughter."

**Я хочу отдохнуть.**

*Ya hochu otдохnut'.*

"I want to take a rest."

**Он не хочет пить, не заставляй его.**

*On nye hochyet pit', nye zastavlyay yego.*

"He doesn't want to drink; don't force him to."

**Родительский комитет организовал поездку в Китай на время каникул.**

"The PTA organized a trip to China over the break."

**Я хорошо отдохнул на Гаваях.**

*Ya horosho otдохnul na Gavayah.*

"I had lots of fun in Hawaii."

**Когда твой отпуск?**

*Kogda tvoy otpusk?*

"When is your vacation?"

**Свой отпуск придется провести дома, так как нет денег на турпутевки.**

"I will have to spend my vacation at home because I don't have any money to pay for a tour."

**Наверное, туристам придется поехать на большом автобусе в тур, тк машины на прокат закончились.**

"I guess tourists will have to take a big bus tour, because all the rental cars are taken."

**Наконец-то, ты пришёл!**

*Nakonyets-to, ty prishyol!*

"Finally, you came!"

**Наконец, он согласился с моим предложением.**

*Nakonyets, on soglasilsya s moim pyedlozhyeniyem.*

"Finally, he agreed to my proposition."

<p><b>Поверить в чудо сложно в жестокой реальности.</b></p> <p>"In a tough reality it is hard to believe in miracles."</p>	<p><b>На старость лет хочется попутешествовать по разным странам.</b></p> <p>"When you are old, you want to travel to different countries."</p>
<p><b>Я всё равно поеду!</b></p> <p><i>Ya vsyo ravno poedu!</i></p> <p>"I will go anyway!"</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Отпуск

This noun can be translated as "vacations" or "time off" and is used only in the context of time off from work. Only adults can have отпуск, children have каникулы ("time off from school").

The gender is masculine and the plural is отпусков with the stress on the last syllable.

The declension of this noun is:

Отпуск  
Отпуска  
Отпуску  
Отпуск  
Отпуском  
Отпуске

### For Example:

1. Я не была в отпуске два года.  
"I haven't taken time off for two years."
2. Я возьму отпуск в сентябре.  
"I will take some time off in September."

### Каникулы

This noun means "vacations" but only in the context of school when we talk about children's vacation. This noun is always plural and the declension is the following:

Каникулы  
Каникул  
Каникулам  
Каникулы  
Каникулами  
Каникулах

### For Example:

1. Я не могу дождаться рождественских *каникул*!  
"I can't wait for Christmas vacation."

### Всё равно

This adverb can be translated as:

1. "anyway"

### For Example:

1. Мы *всё равно* не можем поехать.  
"We can't go anyway."
2. Он *всё равно* это не сделал.  
"He didn't do it anyway."

or

2. "don't care"—in this case the subject is in the dative case.

### For Example:

1. Мне *всё равно*.  
"I don't care."
2. Ему *всё равно*.  
"He doesn't care."

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson is Russian Verbs and Ordinal Numbers

Иногда и дома отдохнуть неплохо.

"Sometimes it's good to have some rest at home, too."

---

Russian verbs are divided into perfective and imperfective verbs.

**Imperfective verbs denote lasting (and finished yet) or repeating action. The action is performed at the moment of speech.**

**For Example:**

1. Я читаю книгу.  
"I am reading a book," or "I read a book."
2. Я делаю домашнее задание.  
"I am doing my homework," or "I do my homework."

There is only one present tense in Russian so the nuances of present simple and present progressive are expressed by the imperfective verbs.

**Perfective verbs denote finished (having come up to a definite limit) action. The action is finished, ended.**

**For Example:**

1. Я прочитаю книгу.  
"I will read a book," or "I will have read a book."
2. Я сделаю домашнее задание.  
"I will do my homework," or "I will have done my homework."

The above conjugation seems to be in present tense but it expresses the meaning in the future.

Let's take a look at some examples in the past tense.

**For Example:**

1. Я прочитал книгу.  
"I have read a book," or "I read a book."
2. Я сделал домашнее задание.  
"I have done my homework," or "I did my homework."

Both present perfect and past simple are translated into Russian the same way and with the use of the perfective verb.

**Perfective verbs are formed in different ways but in this lesson we are going to learn just one way - with the prefix по-.**

**For Example:**

1. Любить-полюбить ("to like")
2. Нравиться-понравиться ("to like")
3. Ехать-поехать ("to go")
4. Путешествовать-попутешествовать ("to travel")
5. Смотреть-посмотреть ("to look")

The exception is "to buy" (Покупать - купить). The imperfective verb is with the prefix по- and the perfective is without.

**For Example:**

1. Я покупаю билеты в кино.  
"I am buying the tickets to the movies."
2. Я купил билеты в кино.  
"I have bought the tickets to the movies."

## Numbers: Ordinal

---

There are two types of numbers: ordinal and cardinal.

**Ordinal numbers describe position in the sequential order and can be changed according to the gender and number in Russian.**

We will learn about declensions of 1-digit and 2-digit numbers.

For example, we will declense the collocation "the first doctor:"

Первый врач  
Первого врача  
Первому врачу  
Первого врача  
Первым врачом  
Первом враче

The next one is "the third place:"

Третье место  
Третьего места  
Третьему месту  
Третье место  
Третьим местом  
Третьем месте

As you can see, it is quite similar to the forms of an adjective.

Next let's decline a two-digit number, "the 25th of May:"

Двадцать пятое мая  
Двадцать пятого мая  
Двадцать пятому мая  
Двадцать пятое мая  
Двадцать пятым мая  
Двадцать пятом мая

As you can see, only the word "5th" is changing but the number "20" and the word "may" doesn't change because the number "20" takes a form of a cardinal number and the word "may" depends on the number and is already in the genitive case, which is consistent.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Popular Holiday Destinations for Russians

---

Russians love vacations just like anybody else. The longest vacations are New Year's (from 1-10th of January) and in May (1-4). Also, every working person is entitled to have at least three weeks of paid vacation. The popular overseas destinations are Turkey, Dubai, China, Thailand, and Goa in India. These are the cheapest destinations and they have beaches and great shopping options which are the essential elements of vacation. Europe is less popular, although lately the visa requirements have become looser so it does make Europe more attractive. In Russia the popular destinations are the Baikal Lake, Moscow, and Saint-Petersburg. Although there are so many options, some Russians still prefer to stay home and finish off some housework or just take it easy.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #16

## Have a Russian Barbecue

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- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

# # 16



# RUSSIAN

1. НАТАША: В воскресенье мы едем на шашлыки, поедешь с нами?
2. ЮРА: С удовольствием! А что мне нужно с собой взять?
3. НАТАША: Я привезу маринованное мясо и шампуры, Лена и Витя привезут овощи, закуски и уголь, а ты можешь взять на себя напитки.
4. ЮРА: Хорошо. А куда мы поедем?
5. НАТАША: За город. Примерно час езды от Москвы.
6. ЮРА: Здорово. А во-сколько?
7. НАТАША: Давай встретимся у метро в 8 утра.

# ROMANIZATION

1. NATASHA: V voskresen 'ye my yedem na shashlyki, poyedesh 's nami?
2. YURA: S udovol 'stviyem! A chtо mne nuzhno s soboy vzyat '?
3. NATASHA: Ya privezu marinovanoye myaso i shampury, Lena i Vitya privezut ovoschi, zakuski i ugol ', a ty mozhesh ' vzyat ' na sebya napitki.
4. YURA: Horosho. A kuda my poyedem?
5. NATASHA: Za gorod. Primerno chas yezdy ot Moskvу.
6. YURA: Zdorovo. A vo-skol 'ko?

CONT'D OVER

7. NATASHA: Davay vstreimsya u metro v 8 utra.

## ENGLISH

1. NATASHA: On Sunday we're going out for barbecue, will you go with us?

2. YURA: With pleasure! What do I need to bring with me?

3. NATASHA: I'll bring marinated meats and skewers, Lena and Victor will bring vegetables, snacks, and charcoal, and you can take care of the drinks.

4. YURA: Okay. And where are we going?

5. NATASHA: Out of town. About an hour drive from Moscow.

6. YURA: Cool. And, what time?

7. NATASHA: Let's meet by the subway at 8 A.M.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Уголь	ugol'	coal	noun	masculine
Привезти	privezti	bring (by transport)	verb	none
Напиток	napitok	drink	noun	masculine
Поехать	Poyehat'	go,take	Verb	None
Шашлык	Shashlyk	barbecue	noun	masculine

Маринованный	marinovanniy	marinated	verb participle	none
Удовольствие	Udovol'stiye	pleasure	noun	neuter
взять	vzyat'	take	verb (perfective)	
Шампур	shampur	skewer	noun	masculine
закуска	zakuska	snack	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>В России много полезных ископаемых, в том числе и уголь.</b></p> <p>"There are many natural resources in Russia, including coal."</p>	<p><b>Стол слишком тяжелый, придется привезти его на заказной машине из магазина.</b></p> <p>"The table is too heavy; you need to bring it by the car from the store."</p>
<p><b>Имбирный напиток помогает при простуде.</b></p> <p>"Ginger drink helps when you have a cold."</p>	<p><b>Наверное, туристам придется поехать на большом автобусе в тур, тк машины на прокат закончились.</b></p> <p>"I guess tourists will have to take a big bus tour, because all the rental cars are taken."</p>
<p><b>Шашлык из свинины и баранины наиболее популярен в России</b>  <i>Shashlyk iz svininy i baraniny naibolyeye rasprostranyen v Rossii</i></p> <p>"Pork and lamb shashlik are the most popular in Russia."</p>	<p><b>Говорят, что самые вкусные шашлыки могут приготовить только мужчины.</b></p> <p>"They say only men can cook the most delicious barbecue."</p>
<p><b>У моей бабушки особый рецепт маринованных огурцов.</b></p> <p>"My grandmother has a special recipe for pickles."</p>	<p><b>Я с удовольствием посетила бы выставку Сальвадора Дали, если бы не километровые очереди.</b></p> <p>"I would go with pleasure to the Salvador Dali exhibition if it wasn't for the kilometer long queues."</p>

<p><b>Ты всё взял?</b>  <i>Ty vsyo vzyal?</i></p> <p>"Have you taken everything?"</p>	<p><b>Возьми сумку, пожалуйста.</b>  <i>Voz'mi sumku, pozhaluysta.</i></p> <p>"Take the bag, please."</p>
<p><b>На один шампур приходится 8 кусочков мяса.</b></p> <p>"One skewer has eight pieces of meat."</p>	<p><b>Женщина готовила закуску.</b>  <i>Zhenschina gotovila zakusku.</i></p> <p>"A woman cooked the snack."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Взять

This perfective verb means "to take something with someone." The context is that this something is brought on foot or in hands (not transport).

#### For Example:

1. Я *взяла* несколько бутербродов на пикник.  
"I brought some sandwiches to the picnic."
2. Мне нужно *взять* (с собой) шляпу на пляж.  
"I need to take (with me) a hat to the beach."

### Привезти

This perfective verb means "to bring something or someone by some means of transport" (not on foot or in hands).

#### For Example:

1. Папа *привёз* мне куклу из Франции.  
"My dad brought me a doll from France."
2. Что ты мне *привезёшь* из командировки?  
"What will you bring me from your business trip?"

## Поехать

This perfective verb means "to go somewhere on some means of transport" (not on foot).  
The conjugation in the present tense is the following:

поеду  
поедешь  
поедет  
поедем  
поедете  
поедут

### For Example:

1. Я хочу *поехать* на Мальдивы когда-нибудь.  
"I want to go to the Maldives someday."
2. Как ты *поедешь* на работу?  
"How will you go to work?"

The imperfective verb would be ехать and the conjugation is the following:

Еду  
Едешь  
Едет  
Едем  
Едете  
Едут

### For Example:

1. Куда ты *едешь*?  
"Where are you going?"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Verbs of Motion**

**В воскресенье мы едем на шашлыки, поедешь с нами?**

## "On Sunday we're going out for barbecue, will you go with us?"

---

In Russian there is a special structural and semantic group of verbs—verbs of motion. A verb of motion functions with or without prefixes.

### Verbs of Motion without Prefixes

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Verbs of motion without prefixes always have imperfective aspect. They are divided into two big groups: verbs with unidirectional motion and verbs with differently directed motion

#### 1. Unidirectional Motion

1. Идти ("go to" \*on foot)
2. Ехать ("go to" \*by transport)
3. Нести ("take to, bring to" \*on foot)
4. Везти ("take to" \*by transport)

#### For Example:

1. Он *идёт* в школу.  
"He is going to school."
2. Она *едет* в больницу.  
"She is going to the hospital."
3. Они *несут* цветы.  
"They are bringing flowers."
4. Мы *везём* мясо.  
"We are bringing meat."

## 2. Differently Directed Motion

1. Ходить ("go to and from" \*on foot)
2. Ездить ("go to and from" \*by transport)
3. Носить ("bring to and back" \* on foot)
4. Вozить ("bring to and back" \* by transport)

### For Example:

1. Я *хожу* в школу каждый день.  
"I go to school every day."
2. Папа *ездит* на работу на автобусе.  
"Father goes to work by bus."
3. Я *ношу* обед в школу.  
"I bring lunch to school."
4. Этот автобус *возит* пассажиров.  
"This bus takes the passengers for free."

## Verbs of Motion with Prefixes

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These might have perfective or imperfective aspects.

### 1. Perfective Aspect

1. Пойти ("go" \*on foot)
2. Поехать ("go" \*by transport)
3. Принести ("bring" \*in hands, on foot)
4. Привезти ("bring" \*by transport)

### For Example:

1. Я *пойду* в кино.  
"I will go to the movies."
2. Я *поеду* на шашлыки.  
"I will go out for barbecue."

## 2. Imperfective Aspect

1. Приходить ("come" \*on foot)
2. Приезжать ("come" \*by transport)
3. Приносить ("bring" \*on foot)
4. Привозить ("bring" \*by transport)

### For Example:

1. Он *приходит* каждый день.  
"He comes every day."
2. Она *приезжает* к нам в гости каждый год на Рождество.  
"She comes to our place (visits us) every year for Christmas."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Russian Barbecue

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Barbecue is very popular in Russia but the word barbecue (*shashlyki*) is not a Slav word. It has roots in Caucasus languages so we can guess this tradition was brought to the Russian culture from there. Russians have barbecues in summer and winter. Usually the preparations start two days before when we soak meat in wine and some spicy sauce. On the day of the barbecue we put pieces of meat with onions on skewers which length is about 30cm.



*Shashlyki* are cooked on a grill for about 20-30 minutes and are served on a plate without the skewer. Salads and bread usually accompany the barbecue feast.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #17

## Never-ending Russian Excuses

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- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
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# 17

## RUSSIAN

1. РАБОТНИК: Алло? Иван Петрович? Я немного опаздываю на совещание.
2. НАЧАЛЬНИК: На сколько Вы опаздываете?
3. РАБОТНИК: Минут на 20. Я стою в пробке на Кутузовском.
4. НАЧАЛЬНИК: Вы мне это говорите каждое утро. Вы не могли бы или выходить из дома на 20 минут раньше, или пользоваться общественным транспортом?
5. РАБОТНИК: Да, я постараюсь, извините...

## ROMANIZATION

1. RABOTNIK: Allo? Ivan Petrovich? YA nemnogo opazdyvayu na soveschaniye.
2. NACHAL'NIK: Na skol'ko Vy opazdyvayete?
3. RABOTNIK: Minut na 20. Ya stoyu v probke na Kutuzovskom.
4. NACHAL'NIK: Vy mne eto govoritye kazhdoye utro. Vy ne mogli by ili vyhodit' iz doma na 20 minut ran'she, ili pol'zovat'sya obschestvennym transportom?
5. RABOTNIK: Da, ya postarayus', izvinite...

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. EMPLOYEE: Hello? Ivan Petrovich? I'm a little late for the meeting.
2. BOSS: How much longer will you be?
3. EMPLOYEE: About twenty minutes. I'm in a traffic jam on Kutuzov.
4. BOSS: You tell me this every morning. Could you please either leave the house twenty minutes earlier, or use public transportation?
5. EMPLOYEE: Yes, I will try to, I am sorry...

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
постараться	postarat'sya	try	verb	none
Общественный транспорт	obschestvenniy transport	public transportation	phrase	masculine
пользоваться	pol'zovat'sya	to use	verb	
или	ili	or	conjunction	
опаздывать	opazdyvat'	be late, be behind schedule	verb	none
каждый	kazhdiy	every	adjective	
Стоять	stoyat'	stand, be stuck	verb	none
пробка	probka	traffic jam	noun	feminine
выходить	vyhodit'	to go out, to come out, to get off	verb	
На... раньше	na... ran'she	earlier	adverb	none

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ученики постараются сдать экзамены на отлично.</b></p> <p>"Pupils try to pass the exams with excellent grades."</p>	<p><b>В Японии общественный транспорт отличается от российского точным расписанием.</b></p> <p>"Japanese public transportation differs from the Russian one in terms of exact timetable."</p>
<p><b>Я часто пользуюсь этой книгой.</b></p> <p><i>Ya chasto pol'zuyus' etoy knigoy.</i></p> <p>"I often use this book."</p>	<p><b>Я не умею пользоваться компьютером.</b></p> <p><i>Ya nye umeyu pol'zovat'sya komp'yutyerom.</i></p> <p>"I don't know how to use a computer."</p>
<p><b>Он приедет в пятницу или субботу.</b></p> <p><i>On priyedet v pyatnitsu ili subbotu.</i></p> <p>"He'll come on Friday or Saturday."</p>	<p><b>Кофе или чай?</b></p> <p><i>Kofe ili chay?</i></p> <p>"Coffee or tea?"</p>
<p><b>Моя подруга постоянно опаздывает, и на работе ее оштрафовали на 10% от зарплаты.</b></p> <p>"My friend is always late for work so she was fined 10 percent of her salary."</p>	<p><b>Каждый ребёнок должен ходить в школу.</b></p> <p><i>Kazhdyy ryebyonok dolzhyen hodit' v shkolu.</i></p> <p>"Every child has to go to school."</p>
<p><b>Вы ездите туда каждый год?</b></p> <p><i>Vy yezditye tuda kazhdyy god?</i></p> <p>"Do you go there every year?"</p>	<p><b>На обратной стороне улицы стоит подозрительный мужчина.</b></p> <p>"On the other side of the street there is a suspicious man."</p>
<p><b>После обильного снегопада, пробки на дорогах стали еще одной проблемой для городских жителей.</b></p> <p><i>Posle obil'nogo snegopada, probki na dorogakh stali yeshche odnoy problemoy dlya gorodskikh zhiteley.</i></p> <p>"After a heavy snowstorm, traffic jams became another big problem for citizens."</p>	<p><b>В мегаполисах невозможно быстро добраться из одной части города в другую из-за пробок.</b></p> <p><i>V megapolisakh nevozmozhno bystro dobrat'sya iz odnoy chasti goroda v druguyu iz-za probok.</i></p> <p>"In big cities it is impossible to get from one part of the city to another because of traffic jams."</p>

---

**Нам пора выходить.**

*Nam pora vyhodit'.*

"It's time, we should head off."

**Я боюсь выходить вечером на улицу одна.**

*Ya boyus' vyhodit' vecherom na ulitsu odna.*

"I'm scared to go out on the street in the evening on my own."

---

**На собеседование сотрудник пришел на 20мин раньше.**

"The candidate came for the job interview 20 minutes earlier."

---

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

**Опаздывать** ("be late for")

This imperfective verb can be translated as "be late" and often used with the preposition **на** ("for")

**For Example:**

1. Я *опаздываю* на работу.  
"I am late for work."
2. Он *опаздывал* на совещание.  
"He was late for the meeting."

**На...раньше**

This phrase is translated as " ... (minutes, hours, days, etc...) earlier."

The noun after the preposition **На** is used in the accusative case.

**For Example:**

1. Я пришла на 5 минут *раньше*.  
"I came five minutes earlier."
2. Я закончу школу на год *раньше*.  
"I will graduate from school one year earlier."

## Пользоваться

This imperfective verb can be translated as "use" and can be used with machines, appliances, etc. The noun that follows this verb is used in the instrumental case.

### For Example:

1. не умею *пользоваться* этой рисоваркой.  
"I can't use this rice cooker."
2. Вам запрещено *пользоваться* калькулятором во время теста.  
"You are not allowed to use a calculator during the test."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is the Sentence Не могли бы вы...? ("Could you please...?")**

**Вы не могли бы или выходить из дома на 20 минут раньше, или пользоваться общественным транспортом?**

**"Could you please either leave the house twenty minutes earlier, or use public transportation?"**

---

This set phrase is frequently used to ask for a favor or polite request.

After the phrase we usually use a perfective verb.

### For Example:

1. **Не могли бы вы показать** мне это пальто?  
"Could you please show me this coat?"
2. **Не могли бы вы подать** соль?  
"Could you please pass me the salt?"
3. **Не могли бы вы объяснить** мне ещё раз?  
"Could you please explain one more time?"

Sometimes this phrase is used in informal Russian with the pronouns "you," "he," and "she" (ты он, она).

The verb мочь-могли slightly changes the form-мог, могла.

### For Example:

1. *Не мог бы ты сделать это для меня?*  
"Could you please do it for me?"
2. *Не могла бы она поехать с нами?*  
"Couldn't she go with us?"

### Perfective Verbs

---

Perfective verbs are formed with different prefixes:

#### 1. по-

1. Любить-полюбить ("to like")
2. Нравиться-понравиться ("to like")
3. Ехать-поехать ("to go")
4. Путешествовать-попутешествовать ("to travel")
5. Смотреть-посмотреть ("to look")
6. Завтракать-позавтракать ("to have breakfast")

#### 2. за-

1. Платить-заплатить ("to pay")
2. Учить-заучить ("to learn by heart")

### Sample Sentence:

1. *Я заплатил за еду в ресторане.* ("I paid for the food at the restaurant.")



### 3. про-

#### For Example:

1. Читать-прочитать ("to read")
2. Слушать-прослушать ("to listen to")
3. **Варить-проварить** ("to boil, cook")

#### Sample Sentence:

1. Я *прочитал* книгу за день. ("I have read the book in a day.")

### 4. с-

#### For Example:

1. Делать-сделать ("to do")
2. Есть-съесть ("to eat")

#### Sample Sentence:

1. Я *съел три* тарелки супа. ("I ate three plates of soup.")

### 5. вы-

1. Учить-выучить ("to learn")
2. Пить-выпить ("to drink")

#### Sample Sentence:

1. Я *выучил* все глаголы. ("I have learnt all the verbs.")

Some perfective verbs can be formed with the affix- *ну-* as well.

### **For Example:**

1. Прыгать-прыгнуть ("to jump")
2. Двигать-двинуть ("to move")
3. Кидать-кинуть ("to throw away")

And some pairs of perfective and imperfective verbs have different roots.

We must remember them as exceptions.

### **For Example:**

1. говорить - сказать ("to talk - to say")
2. ловить-поймать ("to catch")
3. брать -взять ("to take")

## **CULTURAL INSIGHT**

### **Traffic in Russia**

---

Are there any traffic jams in Russia? Of course there are. The Soviet times when it was almost impossible to buy a car are long gone. The number of cars has tripled in Russia and it happened so fast that the infrastructure—road and highway construction—could not keep up. Therefore all big cities such as Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Irkutsk, and Novosibirsk struggle with traffic jams. Moscow is especially notorious for its traffic jams which can last up to six hours. There are special lanes for public transport but sometimes other drivers don't respect them and also there are so many cars with special lights (government officials get those). Usually in the city you can take a bus, microbus (with six or so seats which are private public transportation) or taxi to get to your destination.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #18

## In the Russian Kitchen

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# # 18

## RUSSIAN

1. АЛЕКСЕЙ: Научи меня готовить борщ.
2. МАРИНА: Хорошо, смотри. Сначала нужно сварить бульон из говядины. Потом натереть свёклу и потушить её с уксусом. Отдельно пожарить морковь и лук. Нарезать картофель и капусту. Сначала в кипящий бульон положить картофель, потом капусту, а в конце добавить жареные овощи. Соль и перец добавлять по вкусу, варить ещё минут 20.
3. АЛЕКСЕЙ: А как подавать?
4. МАРИНА: Подавать с хлебом и чесноком. Можно ещё положить ложку сметаны и посыпать травами

## ROMANIZATION

1. ALEKSEY: Nauchi menya gotovit ' borsch.
2. MARINA: Horosho, smotri. Snachala nuzhno svarit ' bul 'on iz govyadiny. Potom nateret ' svyoklu i potushit ' yeyo s uksusom. Otdel 'no pozharit ' morkov ' i luk. Narezat ' kartofel ' i kapustu. Snachala v kipyaschiy bul 'on polozhit ' kartofel ', potom kapustu, a v kontse dobavit ' zhareniye ovoschi. Sol ' i perets dobavlyat ' po vkusu, varit ' yeschyо minut 20.
3. ALEKSEY: A kak podavat '?
4. MARINA: Podavat ' s hlebom i chesnokom. Mozhno yeschyо polozhit ' lozhku smetany i posypat ' travami

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. ALEXEY: Teach me how to cook borsch.
2. MARINA: Okay, look. First you need to cook a beef broth. Then you should grate the beets and stew them with vinegar. Fry the carrots and onions separately. Cut the potatoes and cabbage. You put the potatoes into the boiling broth first, then put in the cabbage, and in the end you add fried vegetables. Add salt and pepper to your taste and cook for another twenty minutes.
3. ALEXEY: And how should I serve it?
4. MARINA: Serve with bread and garlic. You can even put in a spoon of sour cream and sprinkle with herbs.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
подавать	podavat'	serve	verb	none
Кипящий	kipyaschiy	boiling	verb participle	none
Нарезать	narezat'	slice	verb	none
Пожарить	pozharit'	fry	verb	none
Потушить	potushit'	stew	verb	none
Натереть	nateret'	grate	verb	none
Научить	nauchit'	to teach	verb	none
Говядина	govyadina	beef	noun	feminine
готовить	gotovit'	to cook	verb	
Сварить	svarit'	boil, cook	verb	none

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>В этом кафе подают прекрасный ланч, состоящий из 5 блюд.</b></p> <p>"This café serves a wonderful lunch which consists of 5 dishes."</p>	<p><b>Макароны нужно опускать в кипящую воду.</b></p> <p>"You must put macaroni in boiling water."</p>
<p><b>Наш шеф-повар искусно режет фрукты и создает шедевры из них.</b></p> <p>"Our chef slices the fruits beautifully and creates masterpieces from them."</p>	<p><b>Если лень готовить обед можно просто пожарить яйца и сварить сосиски.</b></p> <p>"If you are too lazy to cook lunch, you can just fry eggs and cook sausages."</p>
<p><b>Моя подруга на диете и ест только овощи, которые тушит ее свекровь.</b></p> <p>"My friend is on a diet and eats only vegetables stewed by her mother-in-law."</p>	<p><b>Для морковново-сливочного пирога морковь необходимо натереть на мелкой терке.</b></p> <p>"You must grate carrots for the carrot-butter cake on a small grater."</p>
<p><b>Ученые доказали, что невозможно научить обезьян разговаривать.</b></p> <p>"Scientists proved that it is impossible to teach monkey to talk."</p>	<p><b>В этом итальянском ресторане подают лучшую говядину.</b></p> <p>"In this Italian restaurant, they served the best beef."</p>
<p><b>Сегодня не все девушки умеют готовить.</b> <i>Segodnya ne vse devushki umeyut gotovit'.</i></p> <p>"Nowadays not all girls can cook."</p>	<p><b>Я не умею готовить.</b> <i>Ya ne umeyu gotovit'.</i></p> <p>"I can't cook."</p>
<p><b>Моя мама хорошо готовит.</b> <i>Moya mama khorosho gotovit'.</i></p> <p>"My mom cooks well."</p>	<p><b>Свари 2 яйца для салата, пожалуйста.</b></p> <p>"Boil two eggs for the salad please."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Научить

This perfective verb is translated as "teach" and can be used in two collocations:

1. to teach someone

**For Example:**

1. Я *научила* мою маму говорить по-английски.  
"I taught my mom to speak English."
2. Учитель *научит нас* считать быстро.  
"The teacher will teach us how to count fast."

2. to teach something

**For Example:**

1. Я *научу* тебя английскому.  
"I will teach you English."

If a noun is used after the verb, this noun is used in the dative case.

**For Example:**

1. Моя мама *научит* меня готовке.  
"My mother will teach me cooking."

**Натереть**

This perfective verb can be translated as "grate."

The conjugation in the present tense is the following:

Натру  
Натрёшь  
Натрёт  
Натрём  
Натрёте  
Натрут

### For Example:

1. Она легко может *натереть* миску сыра.  
"She can easily grate a bowl of cheese."
2. Я никогда не смогу *натереть* эту твёрдую редиску.  
"I will never be able to grate this hard raddish."

### Нарезать

This perfective verb can be translated as "cut" and "slice."

### For Example:

1. *Нарежь* немного хлеба на завтрак.  
"Please slice some bread for breakfast."
2. Я *нарезала* несколько помидоров для салата.  
"I cut some tomatoes for the salad."

The nouns are used in the genitive case so it means I cut *some* bread or tomatoes, not all of them.

To emphasize the meaning "slice" we can add the word "fine" (*тонко*).

### For Example:

1. *Нарежь* сыр *тонко*, пожалуйста.  
"Please slice the cheese (in fine slices)."

In this case we used the noun in the accusative case so it means we will cut all cheese that we have.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Perfective Verbs

**Сначала нужно сварить бульон из говядины.**



## "First you need to cook a beef broth."

**Perfective verbs denote the action that is finished, ended.**

Today we start learning about how to conjugate verbs. There are three tenses in Russian and the verb takes six forms in each tense according to the pronouns. The order is usually the following: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they.

We can conjugate perfective verbs only in the present and past tenses. The conjugation in the present tense has the notion of the future tense. Not to get confused with too many forms at once, we are going to start conjugating only in the present tense.

**For Example:**

Сделаю	I will do
Сделаешь (singular)	you will do
Сделает	he, she, it will do
Сделаем	we will do
Сделаете (plural)	you will do
<b>Сделают</b>	they will do

Our main topic is the cooking verbs so in the grammar part we are going to conjugate all the cooking verbs we have in this lesson.

We will start with the perfective verbs that are given:

Научить	to teach
Научу	I will teach
Научишь	you will teach
Научит	he, she, it will teach

Научим	we will teach
Научите	you will teach
Научат	they will teach

Сварить	to cook
Сварю	I will cook
Сваришь	you will cook
Сварит	he, she, it will cook
Сварим	we will cook
Сварите	you will cook
Сварят	they will cook

Натереть	to grate
Натру	I will grate
Натрёшь	you will grate
Натрёт	he, she, it will grate
Натрём	we will grate
Натрёте	you will grate
Натрут	they will grate

Потушить	to steam
Потушу	I will steam

Потушишь	you will steam
Потушит	he, she, it will steam
Потушим	we will steam
Потушите	you will steam
Потушат	they will steam

Пожарить	to fry
Пожарю	I will fry
Пожаришь	you will fry
Пожарит	he, she, it will fry
Пожарим	we will fry
Пожарите	you will fry
Пожарят	they will fry

Нарезать	to cut, slice
Нарежу	I will cut
Нарежешь	you will cut
Нарежет	he, she, it will cut
Нарежем	we will cut
Нарежете	you will cut
Нарежут	they will cut

As you can see, the verbs with the pronoun "I" usually end with **у-ю-**.

**For Example:**

1. сделаю
2. потушу

The verbs with "you" (\*singular) end with **шь**.

**For Example:**

1. нарежешь
2. потушишь

The verbs with "he, she, it" end with **т**.

**For Example:**

1. сварит
2. нарежет

Verbs with "we" end with **-м**.

**For Example:**

1. сварим
2. нарежем

Verbs with the pronoun you (plural) end with **-те**.

**For Example:**

1. нарежете
2. сварите

Verbs with the pronoun "they" end with **-т**.

### For Example:

1. сварят
2. нарежут

### Perfective verbs with the prefix на-

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We have learned some prefixes already, like по-, за-, с-, etc. Today we add one more prefix to form the perfective verbs- на-

### For Example:

1. Научить ("to teach")
2. Натереть ("to grate")
3. Нарезать ("to cut")

### Sample Sentences:

1. Пожалуйста, *научи меня* готовить!  
"Please teach me how to cook."
2. Я *натру* морковь, а он *натрёт* редис.  
"I will grate a carrot and he will grate a raddish."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Cooking in Russia

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Cooking is one of the favorite hobbies among Russians. Men like to cook meat dishes: "barbecue" (*shashlyk*), *holodets* ("cold meat dish"), and steaks. Women like to cook pretty much everything but the most popular dishes are various soups, salads which might look as

an independent dish, and pies, or *pirozhki* of course. The main ingredients are fish, meat, vegetables, mils, and eggs. There are not many cooking herbs used except for dill and parsley, and the condiments are usually salt and butter. The ingredients are delicious on their own so the taste is very simple, plain for someone who prefers spicy food.

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #19

## A Toast to the Happy Russian Couple

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- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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# 19

## RUSSIAN

1. ХОЗЯЙКА ДОМА: Дорогие гости, большое спасибо, что вы пришли на наш юбилей. Давайте выпьем!
2. ДРУГ СЕМЬИ: Подождите, я хотел бы сказать тост.
3. ХОЗЯЙКА ДОМА: Пожалуйста.
4. ДРУГ СЕМЬИ: Я хочу поднять этот бокал за моих лучших друзей - прекрасную пару Елену и Ивана, и пожелать им счастья, здоровья, удачи и долгих лет совместной жизни. Ребята, за вас!
5. ХОЗЯЙКА ДОМА: Спасибо! За дружбу и любовь!

## ROMANIZATION

1. HOZYAYKA DOMA: Dorogiye gosti, bol 'shoye spasibo, chto vy prishli na nash yubiley. Davayte vyp 'yem!
2. DRUG SEM 'I: Podozhdite, ya hotel by skazat 'tost.
3. HOZYAYKA DOMA: Pozhaluysta.
4. DRUG SEM 'I: Ya hochu podnyat 'etot bokal za moih luchshih друзей - прекрасную пару Елену и Ивана, и пожелать им счастья, здоровья, удачи и долгих лет совместной жизни. Ребята, за вас!
5. HOZYAYKA DOMA: Spasibo! Za druzhbu i lyubov '!

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER



1. HOSTESS: Dear guests, thank you very much for coming to our anniversary.  
Let's drink!
2. FAMILY FRIEND: Wait, I'd like to say a toast.
3. HOSTESS: Please.
4. FAMILY FRIEND: I want to raise this glass to my best friends—the perfect couple, Elena and Ivan, and wish them happiness, good health, good luck, and a long life together. Guys, to you!
5. HOSTESS: Thank you! To friendship and love!

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
За	za	to	preposition	none
Долгий	dolgiy	long	adjective	masculine
Поднять	podnyat'	raise, lift	verb	none
вместе	vmeste	together	adverb	
за	za	behind (about place); for	preposition	
прийти	priyti	to come (on foot)	verb	
подождать	podozhdat'	wait	verb (perfective)	
юбилей	yubiley	anniversary	noun	masculine
выпить	vypit'	drink	verb	
Сказать тост	skazat' tost	say a toast	verb	none

Пожелать	pozhelat'	wish	verb	none
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## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Директор компании поднял бокал и произнес тост за успех и финансовое благополучие.</b></p> <p>"The CEO raised his glass and said a toast to the success and prosperity."</p>	<p><b>Мой путь к познанию себя был слишком долгим.</b></p> <p>"The way to self-knowledge was too long."</p>
<p><b>Девочка не смогла поднять чемодан, он был слишком тяжелый.</b></p> <p>"The girl couldn't lift a suitcase, it was too heavy."</p>	<p><b>Мы работаем вместе.</b></p> <p><i>My rabotayem vmeste.</i></p> <p>"We work together."</p>
<p><b>Он сидел за компьютером и что-то читал.</b></p> <p><i>On sidyel za komp'yutyerom i chto-to chital.</i></p> <p>"He was sitting at the computer and reading something."</p>	<p><b>У нас за домом есть маленький сад.</b></p> <p><i>U nas za domom yest' malyen'kiy sad.</i></p> <p>"We have a small garden behind our house."</p>
<p><b>Боюсь, я не смогу сегодня прийти.</b></p> <p><i>Boyus', ya ne smogu sevodnya priyti.</i></p> <p>"I'm afraid I won't be able to come today."</p>	<p><b>Не спеши, я тебя подожду.</b></p> <p><i>Nye spyeshi, ya tyebya podozhdu.</i></p> <p>"Don't rush; I'll wait for you."</p>
<p><b>Вы не могли бы подождать в приёмной.</b></p> <p><i>Vy nye mogli by podozhdat' v priyomnoy.</i></p> <p>"Could you please wait in a waiting room?"</p>	<p><b>25 юбилей нашей свадьбы мы решили отметить в кругу семьи.</b></p> <p><i>25 yubiley nashey svad'by my reshili otmetit' v krugu sem'i.</i></p> <p>"Our 25th wedding anniversary we decided to spend in with family."</p>

<p><b>В следующем году у отца юбилей, нужно уже сейчас думать какой подарок сделать.</b></p> <p><i>V sleduyushchem godu u ottsa yubiley, nuzhno uzhe seychas dumat' kakoy podarok sdelat'.</i></p> <p>"Father's anniversary is the next year, so we need to think about his present now."</p>	<p><b>Мама говорит, что выпивать стакан воды по утрам каждый день - хорошая привычка.</b></p> <p>"Mom says it is a good habit to drink a glass of water in the morning every day."</p>
<p><b>Самого старого гостя попросили сказать тост молодоженам.</b></p> <p>"The oldest guest was asked to say a toast for the newly weds."</p>	<p><b>Остается только пожелать счастливого пути перед отъездом.</b></p> <p>"Before the departure there is nothing left but to wish a safe trip home."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Прийти

This perfective verb can be translated as "to come" but only on foot. If you want to say "come by bus or train," you will need to use another verb—приехать.

The conjugation in the present tense would be:

Приду

Придешь

Придет

Придем

Придете

Придут

### For Example:

1. Вы можете прийти около пяти часов?  
"Can you come around 5 o'clock?"
2. Когда ты придешь?  
"When will you come?"

## Вместе

This adverb is translated as "together" and usually is used with verbs.

### For Example:

1. Мы будем готовить ужин *вместе*.  
"We will cook dinner together."
2. Легче собирать мебель *вместе*, чем одному.  
"It is easier to assemble furniture together than alone."

## За...

This preposition can be translated as

1. "to..."(like in the given dialogue)

### For Example:

1. Давайте выпьем за наших замечательных родителей!  
"Let's drink to our incredible parents."
2. "for, instead"

### For Example:

1. Если ты не можешь готовить, я могу сделать это за тебя.  
"If you can't cook, I can do it instead of you."
2. Сколько за всё?  
"How much is it for all?"

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is the Imperative Mood

**Давайте выпьем!**

**"Let's drink!"**

The imperative mood is used to make a request, order, or suggestion to an action.

There are several ways to form the imperative mood and in this lesson, we are going to learn two ways to form them. The imperative forms usually exist in the second person both plural and singular. Ты ("you") and вы ("you").

1. The first way to make a verb imperative is to take the part of the verb without ending in the present tense conjugation (2nd person) and add -и (й) for singular and -ите for plural.

### For Example:

We take the verb Читать—the form in the present tense in second person is читаешь. We take away the ending -ешь and add й at the end -читай. To form the plural form we add -йте and it becomes читайте. To sum up,

Читать- читаешь- читай-читайте

A similar example is...

Выпить-Выпьешь- Выпей-выпейте

In both cases the part of the verb without the ending finished with a vowel so we add й, not и.

If the part of the verb without the ending ends with a consonant we add и. For Example,

1. Поднять- поднимешь-подними-поднимите
2. Сказать-скажешь-скажи-скажите

### For Example:

1. Скажите пожалуйста, который час?  
"Tell me what time it is?"
2. Выпей всё лекарство сразу.  
"Drink this medicine right away."

2. The second and probably easier way to form imperatives is to take the verb Давай ("let's") \*for singular and Давайте \*for plural, and add an infinitive (for imperfective verbs) or a form in the present tense which is used with the pronoun "we."

## **a. Imperfective verbs**

**For Example:**

1. Давай петь!  
"Let's sing!"
2. Давай говорить по-русски!  
"Let's speak Russian."
3. Давайте пить шампанское!  
"Let's drink champagne!"

## **b. Perfective verbs**

**For Example:**

1. Давай споем!  
"Let's sing!"
2. Давай поговорим по-русски!  
"Let's speak Russian!"
3. Давайте выпьем!  
"Let's drink!"

**Imperfective verbs can be formed from the perfective verbs as well. Usually we use different affixes to change the aspect of a verb:**

### **1. affixes -а-я-**

*спасти - спасать* "to save(once)-to save (many times)"

*ступить - ступать* "to step(once)-to step (many times)"

When we use the affixes -а-я- some sounds in the roots of the words can vary:

### **a. vowels а/о, е/ и**

*предложить - предлагать* ("to offer")

*запереть - запира́ть* ("to lock up")

### **b. consonants-т /ч, ст/щ ,в/ вл**

*ответить - отвечать* ("to answer")

*простить - прощать* ("to forgive")

*вставить - вставлять* ("to put into")

2. affix -ва-

*дать - давать* ("to give")

*одеть - одевать* ("to dress")

3. affixes -ива-ыва-

*разглядеть - разглядывать* ("to stare, to look")

*оттаять - оттаивать* ("to melt")

When we use the affixes -ива-ыва- the vowels -o and -a may vary.

**For Example:**

1. *вздрогнуть - вздрагивать* ("to shudder")

2. *расколоть - раскалывать* ("to crack")

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Giving Toasts in Russia

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Giving toasts is a very good tradition in Russia. Russians always drink to something and this something can be very elaborate. There is no one universal word like "Cheers" in English; Russians always come up with something interesting. The first toast is usually for "the meeting"—*Za vstrecu*, the second is for "the parents"—*Za roditeley*, the third is "to love"—*Za lyubov*, and if you continue drinking you can come up with your own. Many Georgian toasts are popular in Russia so we can say that this toasting tradition has its roots in the Caucasus. Georgian toasts are like stories full of humor and unexpected endings so it is sometimes very difficult to tell them the right way. Only those who are real fans of the toasting tradition can do this.

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #20

## A Failed Robbery in Russia

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# 20



## RUSSIAN

1. BOBA: Смотри, полиция. Интересно, что случилось.
2. НАДЯ: Похоже, уличное ограбление.
3. BOBA: Вон, парню надевают наручники. Наверное, это он вор.
4. НАДЯ: Да, смотри, у него из кармана вынимают кошелёк.
5. BOBA: А вон девушка плачет, наверное, это её кошелёк.
6. НАДЯ: Смотри, он у неё даже сумку украл!
7. BOBA: Да... Ей повезло, что его поймали. Такое редко случается.

## ROMANIZATION

1. VOVA: Smotri, politsiya. Interesno, chto sluchilos '.
2. NADYA: Poho zhe, ulichnoye ogrableniye.
3. VOVA: Von, parnyu nadevayut naruchniki. Navernoye, eto on vor.
4. NADYA: Da, smotri, u nego iz karmana vynimayut koshelyok.
5. VOVA: A von devushka plachet, navernoye, eto yeyo koshelyok.
6. NADYA: Smotri, on u neyo dazhe lichniye veschi ukral!
7. VOVA: Da... Yey povezlo, chto yego poymali. Takoye redko sluchayetsya.

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. VOVA: Look, the police. I wonder what happened.
2. NADYA: Looks like a street robbery.
3. VOVA: There, they are handcuffing that guy. Probably, he's the thief.
4. NADYA: Yes, look, they are taking a wallet out of his pocket.
5. VOVA: And there's the girl crying, perhaps it is her wallet.
6. NADYA: Look, he even stole her personal belongings!
7. VOVA: Yes ... She is lucky that he got caught. It doesn't happen often.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
редко	redko	rarely, not often	adverb	none
Поймать	poymat'	catch	verb	none
украсть	ukrast'	to steal	verb (perfective)	
Вынимать	vynimat'	take out	verb	none
случиться	sluchitsa	to happen	verb	
Наручники	naruchniki	cuffs	noun	none
Уличный	ulichniy	street	adjective	masculine
Ограбление	ogravleniye	robbery	noun	neuter
Вор	vor	thief	noun	masculine
Кошелёк	koshelyok	wallet	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Они редко читают книги, поэтому не могут выразить свою мысль.</b></p> <p>"They rarely read books, that's why they cannot express their thoughts."</p>	<p><b>Ты не сможешь поймать дикую птицу!</b></p> <p>"You can't catch this wild bird."</p>
<p><b>Что они украли?</b></p> <p><i>Chto oni ukrali?</i></p> <p>"What did they steal?"</p>	<p><b>Кто украл бумажник?</b></p> <p><i>Kto ukral bumazhnik?</i></p> <p>"Who stole the wallet?"</p>
<p><b>Не могли бы Вы вынуть документы из сумки, у меня заняты руки?</b></p> <p>"Could you please take out the documents from the bag, my hands are busy?"</p>	<p><b>Что случилось?</b></p> <p><i>Shto sluchilos'?</i></p> <p>"What happened?"</p>
<p><b>Полицейский скоро закончит обыск, возьмёт наручники и арестует подозреваемого, тк улики уже найдены.</b></p> <p>"The policeman will finish the search, take the cuffs and arrest the suspect because the clues have been found already."</p>	<p><b>Уличный певец не раз получал большие деньги от прохожих.</b></p> <p>"Not only once, the street singer has received lots of money from the passers-by."</p>
<p><b>Это было ограбление века.</b></p> <p>"It was the robbery of the century."</p>	<p><b>Психология отельного вора не поддается логике, полицейские уже год пытаются его поймать.</b></p> <p>"This hotel thief's psychology doesn't follow any logic so the policemen have been trying to catch him for a year."</p>
<p><b>Только дома я увидела разрез на сумке и поняла, что кошелька нет.</b></p> <p>"Only at home I saw a cut on my bag and realized that my wallet is gone."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## Случиться

This perfective verb is translated as "occur" or "happen" and exists only in the third person. The conjugation in the present tense is

Случиться

Случатся

In the past tense it is

Случилось

Случилась

Случился

Случились

### For Example:

1. Что случилось?  
"What happened?"
2. Я чувствую, что-то ужасное случится.  
"I feel something terrible will happen."

## Вынимать

This imperfective verb can be translated as "take out." The conjugation in the present tense is

Вынимаю

Вынимаешь

Вынимает

Вынимаем

Вынимаете

Вынимают

### For Example:

1. Они вынимают мелочь из карманов.  
"They are taking out change from their pockets."
2. Он вынимал красивую куклу из его чемодана.  
"He was taking out a beautiful doll from his suitcase."

## Украсть

This perfective verb is translated as "steal" or "rob" and the conjugation in the present tense is

Украду

Украдёшь

Украдёт

Украдём

Украдёте

Украдут

### For Example:

1. Никто не украдёт мои драгоценные воспоминания.  
"No one will steal my precious memories."
2. Как украсть миллион долларов?  
"How do you steal one million dollars?"

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Verb Conjugation in the Present Tense

**Вон, парню надевают наручники.**

**"There, they are handcuffing that guy."**

---

Verbs are words describing actions and states. They change according to tenses (present, past, and future), to person (in the present and future), to gender (in the past), and to number. Russian verbs are divided into two conjugations.

Verbs of the first conjugation end with -ать and -ять. The verbs of the second conjugation end with -ить and -еть.

The examples of the verbs of the first conjugation are:

1. Читать ("to read")
2. Знать ("to know")
3. Слушать ("to listen")

4. Делать ("to do")
5. Заниматься ("to practice")
6. Кататься ("to ride")
7. Писать ("to write")
8. Поздравлять ("to congratulate")

And in this lesson we have:

1. Вынимать ("take out")
2. Украсть ("to steal")
3. Поймать ("to catch")

We conjugate the verbs according to person.

**For Example:**

**Вынимать** ("to take out")

Я вынимаю ("I take out")

Ты вынимаешь ("you take out")

Он вынимает ("he takes out")

Мы вынимаем ("we take out")

Вы вынимаете ("you take out")

вынимают ("they take out")

And

Украсть ("to steal")

Украду ("I will steal")

Украдёшь ("you will steal")

Украдёт ("he, she will steal")

Украдём ("we will steal")

Украдёте ("you will steal")

Украдут ("they will steal")

## For Example:

1. Он вынимает мелочь из карманов.  
"He is taking out the change from his pockets," Or "He takes out the change from his pockets."

There is just one present tense in Russian so it can be translated as present simple or present progressive in English, depending on the context.

The verbs of the second conjugation which end with -ить and -еть are:

1. Говорить ("to speak")
2. Болеть ("to be sick")
3. Учить ("to teach")
4. Ходить ("to walk, to go")
5. Нравиться ("to like")
6. Купить ("to buy")

And in this lesson we had:

1. Случиться ("to happen")

We can conjugate the verb like this:

Говорить ("to speak")  
Говорю ("I speak")  
Говоришь ("you speak")  
Говорит ("he speaks")  
Говорим ("we speak")  
Говорите ("you speak")  
Говорят ("they speak")

And

Ходить ("to walk")

Хожу ("I walk")  
Ходишь ("you walk")  
Ходит ("he walks")  
Ходим ("we walk")  
Ходите ("you walk")  
Ходят ("they walk")

There can be a slight change with the sounds [d] and [zh], [sh] and [s].

### **For Example:**

Носить ("to take, to bring on foot") conjugates as:

Ношу ("I take")  
Несишь ("you take")  
Носит ("he, she, it takes")  
Носим ("we take")  
Носите ("you take")  
Носят ("they take")

The verb Случиться ("happen") is an impersonal verb so it has forms only in the third person.  
Случиться

There are some verbs that look like the verbs of the second conjugation but they are in fact the verbs of the first conjugation. For example, the verb "to be" - **быть**

*Быть*  
*Буду*  
*Будешь*  
*Будет*  
*Будем*  
*Будете Будут*

Other examples are:

1. жить ("to live")
2. плыть ("to swim")
3. ехать ("to go by transport")

## CULTURAL INSIGHT



Every country struggles with increasing crime rates and Russia is not an exception. The most common crimes are thefts, robbery, mugging, assault, fraud, and bribery. If something unfortunate happens to you, you should go to the police and fill out an application form. The police will process the application, although, don't have high hopes for the little crimes; the police are very busy so with a little theft they probably won't use many resources to resolve it. By the way, the police used to be called "militia" (*militiya*) in Russia but recently have been renamed and became "police" (*politsiya*).



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #21

## Registering your life in Russia

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# # 21

## RUSSIAN

1. ДЖЕФ:                      Какая красивая свадьба, и прямо на улице!
2. МАША:                    Это здание ЗАГСа, а эта пара просто ждёт своей очереди на регистрацию.
3. ДЖЕФ:                    Аа, значит, место, где люди женятся в России называется ЗАГС.
4. МАША:                    Да, но там не только женятся. Там ещё и разводятся, регистрируют рождение, смерть, усыновление и так далее.
5. ДЖЕФ:                    Хмм... Смотри, мне кажется, вон те двое только что развелись.
6. МАША:                    Да, как-то они не очень весело выглядят...

## ROMANIZATION

1. DZHEF:                    Kakaya krasivaya svad 'ba, i pryamo na ulitse!
2. MASHA:                    Eto zdaniye ZAGSa, a eta para prosto zhdyot svokey ocheredi na registratsiyu.
3. DZHEF:                    Aa, znachit, mesto, gde lyudi zhenyatsya v Rossii nazyvayetsya ZAGS.
4. MASHA:                    Da, no tam ne tol 'ko zhenyatsya. Tam yeschyo i razvodyatsya, registriruyut rozhdeniye, smert ', usynovleniye i tak daleye.
5. DZHEF:                    Hmm... Smotri, mne kazhetsya, von te dvoye tol 'ko chto razvelis '.

CONT'D OVER

6. MASHA: Da, kak-to oni ne ochen ' veselo vyglyadyat...

## ENGLISH

1. JEFF: What a beautiful wedding, and it's right on the street!
2. MASHA: This building is the registry office (ZAGS), and this couple is just waiting for their turn to register.
3. JEFF: Oh, so the place where people get married in Russia is called ZAGS.
4. MASHA: Yes, but it's not only for marriages. People there also get divorced, register births, deaths, adoptions, and so on.
5. JEFF: Hmm ... Look, I think those two have just gotten divorced.
6. MASHA: Yes, they don't look fun at all ...

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Рождение	rozhdeniye	birth	noun	neutral
жениться	zhenitsa	to get married (for a man or when speaking about a couple)	verb	
Усыновление	usynovleniye	adoption	noun	neuter
выглядеть	vyglyadet'	to look	verb	

свадьба	svad'ba	wedding	noun	feminine
очередь	ochered'	line, queue	noun	feminine
Прямо на	pryamo na	right in the	preposition	none
ЗАГС	ZAGS	Registry office	noun	feminine
регистрация	registratsiya	a registration	noun, verb	
Разводиться	razvodit'sya	to divorce	verb	none

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Рождение ребенка в молодой семье – большое испытание.</b></p> <p>"The birth of a child in a young family is a big test."</p>	<p><b>Я не хочу жениться!</b></p> <p><i>Ya nye hochu zhenitsa!</i></p> <p>"I don't want to get married!"</p>
<p><b>Перед усыновлением приемные родители должны получить медицинское заключение у врача.</b></p> <p>"Before the adoption the parents must obtain a medical certificate from the doctor."</p>	<p><b>Ты выглядишь бледным, ты хорошо себя чувствуешь?</b></p> <p><i>Ty vyglyadish ' blyednym, ty horosho syebya chuvstvuyesh '?</i></p> <p>"You look pale, are you all right?"</p>
<p><b>Некоторые люди устраивают свадьбу под водой или в воздухе.</b></p> <p>"Some people have their weddings under the sea or in the air."</p>	<p><b>Около консульства столпились люди, это была очередь на получение визы.</b></p> <p>"There was a crowd near the consulate—it was the queue to get the visa."</p>
<p><b>Эта драма произошла прямо на высоте 10,000км над землей, самоубийца взорвал бомбу в самолете.</b></p> <p>"This drama happened right in the air—10,000km above, the suicide bomber exploded himself."</p>	<p><b>Не обязательно идти сразу в ЗАГС, можно попробовать пожить вместе без печатей в паспорте.</b></p> <p>"It is not necessary to go to the registry office right away—you can live together without the stamps in the passports." (without getting married)</p>

<p><b>У вас есть регистрация?</b></p> <p><i>U vas yest' ryegistratsiya?</i></p> <p>"Do you have a registration?"</p>	<p><b>Регистрация уже началась.</b></p> <p><i>Ryegistratsiya uzhye nachalas'.</i></p> <p>"The registration has already begun."</p>
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**Для супругов, имеющих общий бизнес, разводится в сто раз сложнее.**

"It is a hundred times more difficult to get divorced for the couple who has a common business."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Прямо на...

This couple of prepositions can be translated as "right in" or "right on."

#### For Example:

1. Метеорит упал прямо на меня.  
"The meteorite fell right on me."
2. Автобус ехал прямо на меня.  
"The bus was coming right at me."

### Жениться

This imperfective verb means "to marry" but is used when the subject is male or we refer to the couple.

#### For Example:

1. они не хотят жениться до тридцати лет.  
"They don't want to marry before their 30s."
2. Он жениться на ней, как только закончит службу в армии.  
"He will marry her as soon as he finishes his military service."

If we talk about a woman we must use the verb **выходить замуж**.

### For Example:

1. Она не хочет выходить замуж за полицейского, слишком уж они грубые.  
"She doesn't want to marry a policeman, they are too rude."

### Выглядеть

This imperfective verb is translated as "look like" and is usually used with adjectives or comparisons which start with "like" (как) or "if" (как будто).

### For Example:

1. Она выглядит очень усталой с тёмными кругами под глазами.  
"She looks very tired with these dark circles under her eyes."
2. Он выглядит так, как будто увидел призрака.  
"He looked like he had seen a ghost."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Verb Conjugation in the Past Tense

**Вон те двое только что развелись.**

**"Those two have just got divorced."**

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Russian verbs change according to the tenses (present, past, and future), to person (in the present and future), to gender in the past, and to number.

In this lesson we are going to talk about the past tense.

**The past tense is made up with the help of the suffix -л-**

### For Example:

Делать-делал ("do - did")

Читать-читал ("read - read")

Говорить-говорил ("speak - spoke")

There is just one past tense in Russia. Sentences in the past simple will be formed with

perfective verbs.

**For Example:**

1. Я сделал мою домашнюю работу вчера.  
"I did my homework yesterday."
2. Он выпил всё молоко в доме.  
"He drank all the milk in the house."

The verbs in our lesson describe the main events in human life that happened in the past so we will use mostly perfective verbs.

**For Example:**

1. Жениться- женился ("get married" - "got married")
2. Родиться-родился ("be born" - "was born")
3. Усыновить-усыновил ("adopt" - "adopted")

**Sample Sentences:**

1. Я родился в 1985.  
"I was born in 1985."
2. Он женился в возрасте 30 лет.  
"He got married at the age of 30."

To translate a sentence in the past progressive we will use imperfective verbs in Russian.

**For Example:**

1. Делать-делал ("do" - "was doing")
2. Читать-читал ("read" - "was reading")
3. Ходить-ходил ("walk" - "was walking")
4. Встречаться-встречался ("date" - "was dating")



5. Работать-работал ("work" - "was working")

The verbs in the past tense have the form in the third person only and change according to gender and number.

**For Example:**

1. Он родился  
"He was born"  
Она родилась  
"She was born"  
Они родились  
"They were born"
2. Он работал  
"He worked"  
Она работала  
"She worked"  
Они работали  
"They worked"

If we want to say "I" or "you," it would be he or she form depending on your gender. And in the case of "you" and "we," it would be the same verb as with "they."

**For Example:**

1. Я родилась в Москве.  
"I was born in Moscow."
2. Ты работал в Нью-Йорке.  
"You worked in New York."
3. Мы жили в России.  
"We lived in Russia."

There is a group of verbs that don't have the suffix -л- in the past tense, but only the form in singular and masculine gender. These verbs' infinitives usually end with -т и.

### For Example:

1. Нести ("to carry"), нёс ("he was carrying")
2. Расти ("to grow"), рос ("he was growing")
3. Везти ("to take" by transport), вёз ("he was taking")

Other forms will have the suffix as usual.

### For Example:

1. Несла, несли ("she (they) was/were carrying")
2. Росла, росли ("she (they) was/were growing")
3. Везла, везли ("she (they) was/were taking")

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Getting Married in Russia

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In soviet times religion didn't have place in social life so all the major events—weddings, divorces, funerals needed to be registered in the civil service which is known as ZAGS—city hall or register office. There are several ZAGS in one city but there is always a central office with the nicest facilities. If you want to get married in the central ZAGS you must fill out an application at least one month before and wait. It may be even longer for the central ZAGS because the queue can be very long, especially for some popular dates like July 7th, or 11.11.11. There is one month though when there is not much queue for weddings—it is May. It is considered to be bad luck to get married in May because it is similar to the word *mayat'sya*, which means "suffer," and of course no one wants to get married and suffer the rest of one's life.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #22

## Reminiscing in Russian

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# # 22

## RUSSIAN

1. СЕМЁН  
ПЕТРОВИЧ: Я уже 20 лет живу в Англии, но до сих пор так скучаю по России...
2. ТАНЯ: Да? А по чему именно?
3. СЕМЁН  
ПЕТРОВИЧ: Сложно сказать. Иногда просто хочется нашей еды, нашей атмосферы, наших людей...
4. ТАНЯ: Но в Англии же много русских магазинов, ресторанов, да и самих русских много.
5. СЕМЁН  
ПЕТРОВИЧ: Да, но это всё не то... Здесь даже русские – уже не русские. Наверное, у меня просто ностальгия по самой России. Вам, молодёжи, не понять...

## ROMANIZATION

1. SEMYON  
PETROVICH: Ya uzhe 20 let zhivu v Anglii, no do sih por tak skuchayu po Rossii...
2. TANYA: Da? A po chemu imenno?
3. SEMYON  
PETROVICH: Slozhno skazat '. Inogda prosto hochetsya nashey yedy, nashey atmosfery, nashih lyudey...
4. TANYA: No v Anglii zhe mnogo russkih magazinov, restoranov, da i samih russkih mnogo.

CONT'D OVER

5. SEMYON Da, no eto vsyo ne to... Zdes ' dazhe ruskiye – uzhe ne ruskiye.  
 PETROVICH: Navernoje, u menya prosto nostal 'giya po samoy Rossii. Vam, molodyozhi, ne ponyat '...

## ENGLISH

1. SEMYON I've been living in England for twenty years now, but I still miss  
 PETROVICH: Russia so much...
2. TANYA: Really? And what exactly do you miss?
3. SEMYON Hard to say. Sometimes you just want our food, our atmosphere, our  
 PETROVICH: people...
4. TANYA: But in England, there are so many Russian stores, restaurants, and  
 a lot of Russians themselves.
5. SEMYON Yes, but it's not the same... Here, even Russians are not Russians  
 PETROVICH: anymore. Perhaps I just have nostalgia for Russia itself. You young  
 people wouldn't understand...

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Понять	ponyat'	understand	verb	none
Ностальгия	nostal'giya	nostalgia	noun	feminine
здесь	zdes'	here	adverb	
Молодежь	molodyozh	youth	noun	feminine
Скучать по	skuchat' po	miss	verb	none

Атмосфера	atmosfera	atmosphere	noun	feminine
именно	imenno	exactly	adverb	none
наш	nash	our	possessive pronoun	masculine
сам	sam	by myself	adverb	masculine
Уже	uzhe	anymore	adverb	none

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Когда-нибудь ты поймешь, почему я тебе не говорил правду.</b></p> <p>"You will understand someday why I didn't tell you the truth."</p>	<p><b>Зимой часто наступает ностальгия с воспоминаниями о лете.</b></p> <p>"In winter one has summer times nostalgia."</p>
<p><b>Не садитесь, здесь мокро.</b></p> <p><i>Nye sadites', zdyes' mokro.</i></p> <p>"Don't sit down: it's wet here."</p>	<p><b>Здесь можно курить?</b></p> <p><i>Zdyes' mozhno kurit'?</i></p> <p>"Is it okay (allowed) to smoke here?"</p>
<p><b>Старшее поколение никогда не перестанет критиковать молодежь.</b></p> <p>"The older generation will never stop criticizing the youth."</p>	<p><b>Конечно, экспатриаты скучают по родине.</b></p> <p>"Surely, the expats miss their homeland."</p>
<p><b>В любой компании должна быть дружелюбная атмосфера.</b></p> <p>"Any company should have a friendly atmosphere."</p>	<p><b>В уголовном деле присутствовала именно эта фамилия.</b></p> <p>"In the case exactly this surname appeared."</p>
<p><b>Мы потеряли нашу собаку.</b></p> <p><i>My poteryali nashu sobaku.</i></p> <p>"We've lost our dog."</p>	<p><b>Его дом больше, чем наш.</b></p> <p><i>Ego dom bol'she, chem nash.</i></p> <p>"His house is bigger than ours is."</p>

<p><b>Хочешь что-либо сделать хорошо, сделай сам, не поручай другому.</b></p> <p><i>Khochesh' chto-libo sdelat' khorosho, sdelay sam, ne poruchay drugomu.</i></p> <p>"If you want to do something well, do it yourself, don't ask anyone else."</p>	<p><b>Я изучал его сам.</b></p> <p><i>Ya izuchal ego sam.</i></p> <p>"I learned it by myself."</p>
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**Продавец уже не мог объяснять покупателям, почему не работает касса, и просто заплакал.**

"The shopkeeper could not explain to the customers anymore why the register doesn't work, and just cried."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Скучать

This imperfective verb can be translated as to "miss" someone or something and is used with the preposition *по* and a noun in dative case.

#### For Example:

1. Я очень скучаю по моей семье.  
"I miss my family very much."
2. Я буду скучать по тебе каждую минуту.  
"I miss you every minute."

One difficult example that sometimes even native speakers struggle with is "I miss you" (plural). Many people would say *я скучаю по вас*, but the correct is actually *Я скучаю по вам*.

### Именно

This adverb is translated as "exactly" specifically and is used rather flexibly in the sentence.

#### For Example:

1. Что именно вы хотите сказать?  
"What exactly do you want to say?"
2. Я хочу именно это платье.  
"I want exactly this dress."

## Здесь

This adverb means "here" and is used in both spoken and written language.

### For Example:

1. Я подожду тебя здесь.  
"I will wait for you over here."
2. здесь мы можем купить наши билеты на поезд.  
"And here we can buy our train tickets."

Mind the spelling, first -з and then -с, because even native speakers sometimes get the spelling wrong and write it like сдесь or сдесь.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is the Declension of Cardinal Numbers

**Я уже 20 лет живу в Англии.**

**"I have been living in England for 20 years already."**

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Cardinal numbers don't have gender forms except for one and two—один, одна, одно, два, две.

We will learn the declensions of the numbers 1,2,3...7, because they represent the main types of declensions and then a couple two-digit numbers—25 and 40.

Один час ("one hour")

Одного часа

Одному часу

Один час



Одним часом  
Одном часе  
Две девочки ("two girls")  
Двух девочек  
Двум девочкам  
Двух девочек  
Двумя девочками  
Двух девочках  
Три собаки ("three dogs")  
Трёх собак  
Трёх собакам  
Трёх собак  
Тремя собаками  
Трёх собаках

The number 4 would have similar declensions.

Семь лет ("seven years")  
Семи лет  
Семи годам  
Семь лет  
Семью годами  
Семи годах

The numbers 5,6,8,9,10-20, 30, 40 etc will have similar declensions.

In the case of two-digit numbers both of them change the forms according to the case.

Двадцать пять рублей ("twenty-five rubles")  
Двадцати пяти рублей  
Двадцати пяти рублям  
Двадцать пять рублей  
Двадцатью пятью рублями  
Двадцати пяти рублях  
Сорок книг ("forty books")  
Сорока книг  
Сорока книгам  
Сорок книг  
Сорока книгами

## Сорока книгах

This is one of the easiest declension because it has only two forms.

### For Example:

1. у меня нет сорока трёх рублей!  
"I don't have 43 rubles!"
2. Я думаю о восьми главных проектах на этот год.  
"I am thinking about the eight major projects for this year."

## Да

This conjunction is used very often in spoken Russian, but you can always find it in the proverbs, fairytales, etc. The meaning can be:

1. "and"

### For Example:

1. Совет да любовь!  
"Harmony and love!" (wishing to the newly weds)
2. Мне тяжело об этом говорить, да ты и не поймёшь!  
"It is hard for me to talk about it and you would not understand anyway."

2. "but"

### For Example:

1. Мал золотник да дорог.  
"A little body often harbors a great soul."
2. Я бы это сделал, да у меня нет времени.  
"I would do this, but I don't have time."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Nostalgic Russians

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Nostalgia is a very common emotion in Russia. Many people are still nostalgic about old Soviet times when people were nicer and the country was stronger than ever. It is difficult to explain exactly what it is that these people miss but this sentiment exists and must be respected. There is another type of nostalgia in Russians as well; those who left Russia and emigrated overseas miss Russia too. There were several immigration waves out of Russia—at the beginning of the 20th century after the revolution, in the 90s after the collapse of the USSR. Some people did return but the majority stayed overseas and built their new lives. Many Russian artists make money on that feeling of nostalgia- they go to the US, have concerts with their old hits, and gain a lot of money.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #23

## Precious Russian Memories

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# # 23

# RUSSIAN

1. МУЖ: Помнишь, как мы с тобой познакомились?
2. ЖЕНА: Конечно. Ты наступил мне на ногу в автобусе, а потом назвал меня...
3. МУЖ: Ладно-ладно, не нужно говорить. Ну... а помнишь наше первое свидание?
4. ЖЕНА: Да. Ты пролил на меня горячий суп, а потом у тебя не хватило денег заплатить за ужин.
5. МУЖ: Мда... Ну с медовым месяцем же у нас всё хорошо получилось.
6. ЖЕНА: Это когда мы опоздали на самолёт, потому что ты забыл свой паспорт? Да, это было прекрасно.

# ROMANIZATION

1. MUZH: Pomnish ', kak my s tobey poznamomilis '??
2. ZHENA: Konechno. Ty nastupil mne na nogu v avtobuse, a potom nazval menya...
3. MUZH: Ladno-ladno, ne nuzhno govorit '. Nu... a pomnish ' nashe pervoye svidaniye?
4. ZHENA: Da. Ty prolil na menya goryachiy sup, a potom u tebya ne hvatilo deneg zaplatit ' za uzhin.

CONT'D OVER

5. MUZH: Mda... Nu s medovym mesyatsem zhe u nas vsyo horosho poluchilos '.
6. ZHENA: Eto kogda my opozdali na samolyot, potomu chto ty zabyl svoj pasport? Da, eto bylo prekrasno.

## ENGLISH

1. HUSBAND: Remember how we met?
2. WIFE: Of course. You stepped on my foot in a bus and then called me...
3. HUSBAND: Okay, okay, no need to say. But...remember our first date?
4. WIFE: Yes. You spilled a hot soup on me, and then you didn't have enough money to pay for dinner.
5. HUSBAND: Yeah... Well, but everything worked well with our honeymoon, right?
6. WIFE: You mean when we were late for our plane because you forgot your passport? Yes, it was wonderful.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Опоздать на	opozdat' na	be late for	verb	none
Медовый месяц	medovyi mesyats	honeymoon	phrase	masculine
пролить	prolit'	to spill	verb	

получиться	poluchit'sya	to work (out), to turn out, to be possible	verb (perfective)	
Познакомиться с	poznakomit'sya s	meet, know someone	verb	none
ладно	ladno	okay, well, fine	adverb	
Наступить	nastupit'	step on	verb	none
Назвать	nazvat'	call	verb	none
свидание	svidaniye	date	noun	neuter
Хватить	hvatit'	be enough	verb	none

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Только пилот никогда не опаздывает на самолет.</b></p> <p>"Only the pilot is never late for the plane."</p>	<p><b>У родителей начался второй медовый месяц после того, как дети переехали из общей квартиры.</b></p> <p>"The parents had their second honeymoon when the children moved out of their apartment."</p>
<p><b>Наташа пролила молоко.</b></p> <p><i>Natasha prolila moloko.</i></p> <p>"Natasha has spilled the milk."</p>	<p><b>Я пролил чай на стол.</b></p> <p><i>Ya prolil chay na stol.</i></p> <p>"I have spilled the tea on the table."</p>
<p><b>Мы хотели закончить сегодня, но не получилось.</b></p> <p><i>My hoteli zakonchit' segodnya, no ne poluchilos'.</i></p> <p>"We wanted to finish today, but it didn't work out."</p>	<p><b>Не волнуйся, у тебя всё получится.</b></p> <p><i>Ne volnuysya, u tebya vsyo poluchit'sya.</i></p> <p>"Don't worry; everything will work out fine."</p>

<p><b>Пришло время познакомиться с родителями, они тоже очень волнуются.</b></p> <p>"It is time to meet the parents, they are worried as well."</p>	<p><b>Ну, ладно.</b> <i>Nu, ladno.</i></p> <p>"Well, okay."</p>
<p><b>Эй! Вы наступили мне на ногу! Простите, я не видел, я разбил очки.</b></p> <p>"Hey, you stepped on my foot. Oh, sorry, I didn't see, I have broken my glasses."</p>	<p><b>Родители называли меня Марией.</b></p> <p>"My parents named me Maria."</p>
<p><b>Той блондинке везет! Она каждый день ходит на свидания.</b></p> <p>"That blond is lucky! She goes on dates every day."</p>	<p><b>Нам хватит этих денег, чтобы объехать полмира.</b></p> <p>"This money is enough to travel half the world."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Познакомиться с...

This perfective verb means "to know" or "to get acquainted with" someone and is used with the preposition *c* and a noun in the instrumental case.

#### For Example:

1. Я так нервничал, когда познакомился с родителями моей невесты.  
"I was so nerous when I met my fiance's parents."
2. Очень приятно с вами познакомиться.  
"It is so nice to meet you."

### Хватить

This imperfective verb is translated as "be enough" and exists only in the third person. It is a so-called impersonal verb.



Хватит - present tense

Хватил - past tense

Хватило - past tense

### For Example:

1. Сто рублей не хватит, чтобы купить торт.

"100 rubles are not enough to buy a cake."

2. Мне не хватило терпения.

"I didn't have enough patience."

### Получиться...

This verb can be translated as "work out" or "happen" and can be used in both positive and negative meanings. This verb is impersonal so it exists only in the third person.

Получится

Получилось

Получился

Получилась

Получились

### For Example:

1. Всё получилось замечательно.

"Everything worked out perfectly."

2. Мы хотели сделать как лучше, а получилось как всегда.

"We wanted to do the best but it worked out as usually."

3. У меня не получились рисовые колобки.

"Making the rice balls didn't work out." (My rice balls were not good.)

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of this Lesson is Verb Conjugation in the Past Tense**

**Ты наступил мне на ногу в автобусе.**

**"You stepped on my foot in a bus."**

---

**As we already know, the past tense is formed with the suffix -л- and there are three forms of the verb.**

For the pronouns Я, ты, он, она ("I," "you," "he," "she") we use two forms.

**For Example:**

1. работал or работала depending on gender.

For the pronouns мы, вы, они ("we," "you," "they") we use работали.

Today we are going to add one more pronoun, оно ("it"), although not every verb has a form with it. Sometimes it doesn't make any sense.

Anyway, the pronoun "it" is used with the verb which ends in -о.

**For Example:**

1. работало

So we can have four forms of verbs in the past, for example, the verb "to work" would be:

Работал

Работала

Работало работали

Let's conjugate the verbs from this lesson in the past:

познакомиться ("to get to know")

познакомился

познакомилась

познакомились.

The verb in neuter doesn't exist.

Наступить ("to step")

наступил

наступила наступили

The verb Наступило does exist but it will have a different meaning—"to come" (like a season).

**For Example:**

1. Наступило лето.  
"Summer has come."

Назвать ("to call")

назвал

назвала

назвали

Пролить ("to spill")

пролил

пролила

пролили

Опоздать ("to be late")

опоздал

опоздала

опоздали.

Получиться ("to result in, turn out well, to succeed")

получился

получилась

получилось

получились

Всё отлично получилось ("everything turned out well")

**For Example:**

1. У меня получилось поступить в университет  
"I succeeded to enter the university."

And we are going to mention two verbs that have unusual conjugation in the past:

The verbs "to go" (**идти**) and "to eat" (есть).

The verb "to go" would be **Идти**- шёл, шла, шли, шло.

The verb "to eat" would be **Есть**-ел, ела, ело, ели.

And here are some examples with the verb in neuter gender:

1. Всё шло по плану.  
"Everything was going according to the plan."
2. Странное существо ело рыбу.  
"A strange creature was eating a fish."

The verbs which infinitives end with -ти don't have the affix -л- in the masculine singular form.  
Нести-нёс Везти-вёз

There is an exception—the verb doesn't end with the -ти, but doesn't have the affix either.

### **Умереть-умер**

The verbs which infinitives end with -чь have a variation of consonants in the root.

#### **For Example:**

1. Течь-тёк, текла ("to leak")
2. Мочь-мог, могла ("to be able to")
3. Помочь-помог, помогла ("to help")

## **CULTURAL INSIGHT**

### **Maintaining the Memories**

---

How do Russians keep their memories alive? Many Russians have family albums with the most important events' photos. In Soviet times not everyone had a camera so people would invite a photographer to take a picture of the family. It is not surprising then that when cameras became available everyone tried to purchase one. Nowadays almost every family in Russia owns a camera or a videocamera, at least a simple one. Nowadays even real photos don't seem like enough so many people use Photoshop or professional photographers' services to make their photos look amazing. Social networks, blogs, etc. are also popular to make the memories come alive.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #24

## Daydreaming in Russia

---

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- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# # 24

## RUSSIAN

1. КСЕНИЯ: О чём ты задумался?
2. БИЛЛ: Просто думаю, какой бы была моя жизнь, если бы я не приехал в Россию.
3. КСЕНИЯ: Если бы ты не приехал в Россию, ты бы не встретил меня.
4. БИЛЛ: Да. Я бы до сих пор жил в Бостоне, работал бы в рекламной компании...
5. КСЕНИЯ: А если бы я не встретила тебя здесь, я бы уехала в Америку.
6. БИЛЛ: Тогда бы мы встретились там!

## ROMANIZATION

1. KSENIYA: O chyom ty zadumalsya?
2. BILL: Prosto dumayu, kakoy by byla moya zhizn ', yesli by ya ne priyehal v Rossiyu.
3. KSENIYA: Yesli by ty ne priyehal v Rossiyu, ty by ne vstretil menya.
4. BILL: Da. YA by do sih por zhil v Bostone, rabotal by v reklamnoy kompanii...
5. KSENIYA: A yesli by ya ne vstretila tebya zdes ', ya by uyehala v Ameriku.
6. BILL: Togda by my vstretilis ' tam!

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. KSENIA: What are you thinking about?
2. BILL: Just thinking about what my life would be like if I hadn't come to Russia.
3. KSENIA: If you hadn't come to Russia, you would not have met me.
4. BILL: Yes. I'd still be living in Boston, working in an advertising company ...
5. KSENIA: And if I hadn't met you here, I would have gone to America.
6. BILL: Then we would have met there!

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
если	esli	if	conjunction	
жить	zhit'	live	verb	none
тогда	togda	then	adverb	
там	tam	there	pronoun	
Задуматься	zadumat'sya	think about	verb	none
Жизнь	zhizn'	life	noun	feminine
Приехать	priyehat'	come, reach	verb	none
встретить	vstretit	to meet, pick up	verb	none
до сих пор	do sih por	still, until now	phrase	
Рекламный	reklamnyi	advertising	adjective	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Напиши, если у тебя будет время.</b>  <i>Napishite, yesli u tyebya budyet vryemya.</i></p> <p>"Write if you have some time."</p>	<p><b>Если хочешь, я помогу тебе.</b>  <i>Yesli hochyesh', ya pomogu tyebye.</i></p> <p>"If you like, I'll help you."</p>
<p><b>Наш учитель жил в гармонии с собой и с окружающим миром.</b></p> <p>"Our teacher lived in harmony with himself and the surrounding world."</p>	<p><b>Тогда я позвоню ему завтра.</b>  <i>Togda ya pozvonyu yemu zavtra.</i></p> <p>"Then I will call him tomorrow."</p>
<p><b>Ты всё купил? Тогда пошли домой.</b>  <i>Ty vsyo kupil? Togda poshli domoy.</i></p> <p>"Have you bought everything? Then let's go home."</p>	<p><b>Что ты сделал тогда?</b>  <i>Chto ty sdelal togda?</i></p> <p>"What did you do then?"</p>
<p><b>Я никогда там не был.</b>  <i>Ya nikogda tam ne byl.</i></p> <p>"I've never been there."</p>	<p><b>Я там живу.</b>  <i>Ya tam zhivu.</i></p> <p>"I live there."</p>
<p><b>Иногда нужно задуматься, прежде чем принять важное решение.</b></p> <p>"Sometimes you need to think carefully before you make a decision."</p>	<p><b>Всю свою жизнь родители мечтали побывать в Париже.</b></p> <p>"All their lives the parents have been dreaming of visiting Paris."</p>
<p><b>Когда мы приедем домой? Эта дорога просто ужасна.</b></p> <p>"When will we get home? This way is just terrible."</p>	<p><b>Встреть меня, пожалуйста, в аэропорту, у меня тяжелый чемодан.</b></p> <p>"Please meet me at the airport, I have a heavy suitcase."</p>
<p><b>Я до сих пор не понимаю, как так могло произойти.</b>  <i>Ya do sih por ne ponimayu, kak tak moglo proizoiti.</i></p> <p>"I still can't understand how it could've happened."</p>	<p><b>Это просто рекламный трюк! Не покупай этот крем.</b></p> <p>"This is just an advertising trick. Don't buy this cream."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE



## Задуматься

This perfective verb can be translated as "to think" with a notion of start thinking, considering. Usually it is used with the preposition о ("about") and a noun in the prepositional case.

### For Example:

1. Я задумался о моём будущем, когда мне исполнилось 30.  
"I started thinking about my future when I turned 30."
2. Задумайся о своём поведении.  
"Start thinking about your behavior."

## Приехать

This perfective verb means "to come by some means of transport," not on foot. The conjugation in the present tense (with the notion of future) is:

Приеду  
Приедешь  
Приедет  
Приедем  
Приедете  
Приедут

### For Example:

1. Когда ты приедешь?  
"When will you come?"
2. Я приехал в аэропорт за два часа до регистрации.  
"I came to the airport two hours before the check-in."

## До сих пор

This phrase is translated as "still," but its literal translation is, "until these times."

### For Example:

1. Он до сих пор живёт с родителями.  
"He still lives with his parents."
2. Я до сих пор не знаю русский алфавит достаточно хорошо.  
"I still don't know the Russian alphabet very well."

The question word "until when" will be до каких пор.

### For Example:

1. До каких пор это будет продолжаться?  
"Until when is this going to last?"

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is the Unreal Conditional

Какой бы была моя жизнь, если бы я не приехал в Россию.

"What would my life be like if I hadn't come to Russia."

---

Unreal conditional denotes a condition that was not met in the past or that is unlikely to be fulfilled in the future. In other words, trying to express our dreams or suggest some situations that are not real.

The unreal conditional is formed by если бы + verb in past tense.

### For Example:

1. Если бы я только мог познакомиться с ней!  
"If only I had gotten to know her."
2. Если бы я знал её номер, то позвонил бы ей.  
"If I knew her phone number, I would call her," or "If I had known her phone number, I would have called her."

We usually use the unreal condition to express our regret.

### For Example:

1. Если бы я мог помочь, я бы сделал это не раздумывая.  
"If only I could help, I would do it in a heartbeat."

The main clause may be left out:

1. Если бы мы знали!  
"If only we had known!"
2. Если бы я только умел летать!  
"If only I could fly!"

## Если ("if")

---

Если is also used to introduce a condition and the results if the condition is met.

### For Example:

1. Я пойду, если она там будет.  
"I'll go if she is there."
2. Если ты знала, почему же ты мне не сказала!?  
"If you knew, why didn't you tell me!?"
3. Если никто не будет голосовать, ничего не изменится!  
"If no one votes, nothing will change!"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Russian Beliefs

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Russians like to believe in many things and destiny is one of those beliefs. Many Russians like to believe that there is a higher plan and one day everything will be fixed in some magical way. There are many fairytales where the destiny takes the main character to unexpected places and challenges him to a reward at the end. But destiny is not the only thing Russians believe in. They also believe in the free will of a person and chance. In fact, which

element—free will, destiny, or chance—is crucial in human life has been the main topic of many literature masterpieces with *Master and Margarita* being the most famous one.



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #25

## Are you Getting Superstitious in Russia?

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- 2 Russian
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
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- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
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# # 25

## RUSSIAN

1. ЭРИК: Ты веришь в приметы?
2. ДАША: В некоторые. Например, если я что-то забываю дома – я никогда не возвращаюсь за этой вещью. Это плохая примета.
3. ЭРИК: Понятно. А в знаки зодиака веришь?
4. ДАША: Да. Я знаю, что у тебя сильный характер, потому что ты скорпион. А ещё характер можно определить по группе крови.
5. ЭРИК: Ммм... нет. Это не для меня. Я верю только в свои силы.

## ROMANIZATION

1. ERIK: Ty verish ' v primety?
2. DASHA: V nekotoriye. Naprimer, yesli ya chto-to zabyvayu doma ya nikogda ne vozvrashchayus ' za etoy vesch 'yu. Eto plohayaya primeta.
3. ERIK: Ponyatno. A v znaki zodiaka verish '?
4. DASHA: Da. Ya znayu, chto u tebya sil 'niy kharakter, potomu chto ty skorpion. A yeschyо kharakter mozhno opredelit ' po gruppe krovi.
5. ERIK: Mmm... net. Eto ne dlya menya. Ya veryu tol 'ko v svoi sily.

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. ERIK: Are you superstitious?
2. DASHA: Sort of. For example, if I forget something at home—I never go back for it. It's bad luck.
3. ERIK: I see. Do you believe in zodiac signs?
4. DASHA: Yes. I know that you have a strong character because you are a Scorpio. Also, you can tell a person's character by his blood type.
5. ERIK: Hmm...No. It's not for me. I believe only in my own abilities.

## VOCABULARY

Russian	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
Группа крови	gruppa krovi	blood type	phrase	feminine
Определить	opredelit'	tell, define	verb	none
Скорпион	Scorpion	Scorpio	noun	masculine
Зодиак	Zodiac	Zodiac	noun	masculine
Знак	znak	sign	noun	masculine
Верить в	verit' v	believe	verb	none
Забывать	zabyvat'	forget	verb	none
Примета	primeta	superstition, sign	noun	feminine
Некоторый	nekotoryi	some	pronoun	masculine
возвращаться	vozvrashatsia	to come back	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Самая редкая группа крови – 4.</b></p> <p>"The rarest type of blood is AB."</p>	<p><b>Вы знаете, как определить размер одежды на глаз?</b></p> <p>"Do you know how to tell clothes size just by looking at it?"</p>
<p><b>Дети, родившиеся под знаком Скорпиона, имеют неуравновешенный характер.</b></p> <p>"The children who were born under the sign of Scorpio have unstable character."</p>	<p><b>Если ты родился 15 августа, то по знаку зодиака ты Лев.</b></p> <p>"If you wereborn on August 15th, then your Zodiac sign is Leo."</p>
<p><b>На трассе не было дорожных знаков, поэтому произошла авария на повороте.</b></p> <p>"There were no traffic signs that's why there was an accident at the turn."</p>	<p><b>Даже взрослые верят в чудеса.</b></p> <p>"Even adults believe in miracles."</p>
<p><b>Память обладает странным качеством забывать все плохое.</b></p> <p>"Memory has a strange characteristic to forget everything bad."</p>	<p><b>Если тебе перебежала дорогу черная кошка, это плохая примета.</b></p> <p>"It is a bad sign if a black cat crosses your path."</p>
<p><b>Некоторые научные монографии пригодятся в написании диссертации.</b></p> <p>"Some scientific works will come in handy when you write a thesis."</p>	<p><b>Возвращайся, я буду ждать тебя!</b>  <i>Vazvraschaisya, ya budu zhdat' tebya!</i></p> <p>"Come back; I'll wait for you!"</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Верить в

This imperfective verb is translated as "believe in" and is followed by the preposition **в** and a noun in the accusative case.

The conjugation in the present tense is:



Верю  
Веришь  
Верит  
Верим  
Верите  
Верят

### For Example:

1. *Я верю в тебя, дорогой.*  
"I believe in you, darling."
2. *Вы верите в НЛО?*  
"Do you believe in UFO?"

### Некоторый

This pronoun is translated as "certain" or "some" and has the characteristics of an adjective that has gender and number, and it changes according to the case of the noun it is used with.

Некоторый - masculine  
Некоторая - feminine  
Некоторое - neuter  
Некоторые - plural

### For Example:

1. *Некоторые женщины не заинтересованы в замужестве.*  
"Some women are not interested in getting married."
2. *В школе я не хотел выполнять некоторые задания.*  
"At school I didn't want to complete some tasks."

### Возвращаться

This imperfective verb means "get back," "come back," and is followed by the preposition **в** and a noun in the accusative case.

The conjugation in the present tense is:

Возвращаюсь  
Возвращаешься  
Возвращается  
Возвращаемся  
Возвращаетесь  
Возвращаются

### For Example:

1. Я *возвращаюсь* домой на поезде.  
"I am coming back home by train."
2. Как ты *возвращаешься* в школу?  
"How are you coming back to school?"

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Verbs of Motion

Если я что-то забываю дома—я никогда не возвращаюсь за этой вещью.  
"If I forget something at home—I never go back for it."

---

There are many verbs of motion in Russian and most of them have different prefixes that can help us to guess the meaning of the verb even if we see this verb for the first time. We will give you both imperfective and perfective verbs.

The most important prefixes are:

1. При- gives the meaning "to arrive"  
Приходить-прийти ("to come" - on foot)  
Приезжать-приехать ("to come" - by transport)

### For Example:

1. Он пришел в гости.  
"He came to visit us."

**2. У- gives the meaning "to leave"**

Уходить-уйти ("to leave" - on foot)

Уезжать-уехать ("to leave" - by transport)

**For Example:**

1. Он уехал пол часа назад.  
"He left half an hour ago."

**3. В-, Во-, Въ- gives the meaning "to enter"**

Входить-войти ("to enter ")

Въезжать-въехать ("to enter" - by car)

**For Example:**

1. Он вошёл пять минут назад.  
"He netered 5 minutes ago."

**4. Вы- gives the meaning "to exit"**

Выходить-выйти ("to exit" - on foot)

Выезжать-выехать ("to exit" - by transport)

**For Example:**

1. Во сколько вы выехали?  
"What time did you leave?"

**5. Под-, подь-, подо- gives the meaning "to approach"**

Подходить-подойти ("to come to, to approach" - on foot)

Подъезжать-подъехать ("to approach" - by car)

**For Example:**

1. Не подходи ко мне.  
"Don't come to me!"

**6. От-, оть-, ото- gives the meaning "step back"**

Отходить-отойти- ("to step back" - on foot)

Отъезжать-отъехать ("to move back" - by transport)

**For Example:**

1. Я не могу отъехать.  
"I can't go back."

**7. До-** gives the meaning "get as far as" "to reach"

Доходить-дойти ("to reach" - on foot)

Доезжать-доехать ("to reach" - by transport)

**For Example:**

1. Мы доедем через пять минут.  
"We will reach in 5 minutes."

**8. Пере-** gives the meaning of "cross"

Переходить-перейти "cross" - on foot

Переезжать-переехать ("cross" - by transport)

**For Example:**

1. Она перешла мне дорогу.  
"She crosses my path."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Russian Superstitions

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The superstitions in Russia meet you everywhere. People knock on the wood and avoid black cats everywhere. There are some unusual superstitions like sitting on your suitcase before you go on a trip to have a safe trip or show an ugly face to the mirror if you have to return home after you have left once but forgot something. The superstitions used to be considered

pagan by the Russian orthodox church but they are rooted so deep in Russians, even the Church could not eradicate them. So Russians continue spitting over the left shoulder, running away from black cats, and sitting on the suitcases.