



Learn in Your Car[®] RUSSIAN

by Henry N. Raymond

LEVEL TWO

Learn In Your Car is the only language learning system designed to teach a foreign language in your car as you drive, without the aid of a textbook. However, for your reference, this booklet contains the entire recorded text so that you can see how the words are spelled. This booklet also contains additional explanations which will be helpful to you if you have trouble understanding some of the concepts in the program.

ABOUT THIS COURSE

Learn In Your Car – Russian, Level Two begins where Level One ends. Level One is designed and organized primarily with the traveler in mind. Level Two continues with more ideas, concepts, and vocabulary that are useful to the traveler, but introduces more complex vocabulary and grammar. The following guidelines are used:

1. The basic premise is that communicating in a language requires learning words, phrases and sentences: but you can't learn to communicate effectively in a language unless you know the individual meaning of each word.
2. The emphasis is on communication. Words, phrases or sentences can be used to communicate. It is not always necessary to use a complete sentence to convey a thought.
3. It teaches the way a child learns. Children start by learning one-word sentences, then two-word sentences, etc.
4. It teaches the most important things first. This course does not use your valuable memory to store useless words. The important words

you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is introduced in the later lessons, but it is taught with examples rather than rules.

5. No more than one new word is introduced at a time. This means you won't hear a sentence or a phrase and wonder which sound corresponds to which word.
6. No textbook is required. The fact that no more than one new word is introduced at a time enables you to use the CDs effectively without referring to a textbook. The CDs are designed to be used without a textbook so that you can use them while driving a car or while doing other things that require similar amounts of concentration.
7. Literal (word-for-word) translations are used as much as possible. This enables you to understand how a sentence or phrase is constructed and what the individual words mean.

HOW TO USE

“LEARN IN YOUR CAR – RUSSIAN”

The first track on the first disk is an introduction. Lessons start on the following track.

Start by playing through the first lesson. For each expression you will hear the English version followed by a pause, then the Russian translation followed by a pause, then the Russian translation a second time followed by a third pause. At first, you will only be able to imitate the Russian words in the two pauses after the Russian translations (the second and third pauses). As you learn and progress, you will be able to recall and recite the Russian version during the first pause before you hear the first Russian translation. Be sure to speak the Russian expressions out loud. The rate at which you learn will be significantly slower if you do not speak the expressions aloud.

Play the first lesson several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing the first lesson followed by the second lesson until you learn most of this lesson. As you progress, keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of the first lesson to reinforce the material you have already learned. (As you progress through the material, you may want to restart at some place other than the start of the first lesson. This is fine as long as you know all the material ahead of your starting point. Later lessons are designed with the assumption that you already know

the material in earlier lessons.)

NOTES ABOUT THE TEXT

- Words that are colored with either red or blue font in the text have the same meaning in both English and Mandarin. When a new word is introduced, it will usually be in colored font.
- Literal translations are in brackets with an “L.” such as: [L. This is a literal translation.]
- Words in brackets [like this] are understood, but are not heard on the audio.

NOTES ABOUT THE CDS

- The CD format with each lesson on a separate track allows you to instantly target the exact lesson you wish to review. The disc and track numbers for each lesson are listed in the Table of Contents.
- The Russian and English translations are on separate channels. If you wish to hear only the Russian translations, simply adjust the balance control of your CD player so that you hear only the Russian version.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Dmitri Tartyshev, Nonna Katzenstein, Irene Lapschinoi, and Anatoli Slibay, who helped to make this audio production possible.

— Henry N. Raymond

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THE MODERN RUSSIAN ALPHABET

The modern Russian alphabet is derived from the Cyrillic alphabet which was devised by the missionary St. Cyril in the 9th century. The Cyrillic alphabet contains several characters which are not used in modern Russian. Some linguists refer to Cyrillic as "old style Russian." The modern Russian alphabet contains 33 characters, most of which are derived from Greek.

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Pronunciation (Approximate)</u>
А а	a	<i>a</i> as in <i>bar</i> or <i>father</i>
Б б	be	<i>b</i> as in <i>big</i> or <i>boot</i>
В в	ve	<i>v</i> as in <i>vacation</i>
Г г	ge	<i>g</i> as in <i>gold</i> ("г" sometimes sounds like "v" as in "oven" when it occurs in the ending "-oro".)
Д д	de	<i>d</i> as in <i>dog</i>
Е е	ye	<i>ye</i> as in <i>yes</i> when in initial position or after vowels; <i>e</i> as in <i>set</i> when following consonants
Ё ё	yo	<i>yo</i> as in <i>your</i> or <i>New York</i>
Ж ж	zhe	<i>s</i> as in <i>vision</i> or <i>measure</i>
З з	ze	<i>z</i> as in <i>zoo</i>
И и	ee	<i>ee</i> as in <i>feet</i>
Й й	ee kratkoyeh	<i>y</i> as in <i>joy</i> or <i>toy</i> ("Й" usually follows a vowel but never a consonant. When it follows a vowel, it frequently forms a diphthong with the vowel.)
К к	ka	<i>k</i> as in <i>kite</i> or <i>key</i>
Л л	el	<i>l</i> as in <i>length</i>
М м	em	<i>m</i> as in <i>mother</i>
Н н	en	<i>n</i> as in <i>no</i>

О о	o	<i>o</i> as in <i>port</i>
П п	pe	<i>p</i> as in <i>pencil</i>
Р р	er	rolled or trilled <i>r</i>
С с	es	<i>s</i> as in <i>sun</i>
Т т	te	<i>t</i> as in <i>tea</i>
У у	u	<i>oo</i> as in <i>cool</i> or <i>boot</i>
Ф ф	ef	<i>f</i> as in <i>fiber</i>
Х х	ha	<i>h</i> as in <i>horse</i> or <i>ch</i> as in <i>loch</i>
Ц ц	tse	<i>ts</i> as in <i>its</i> or <i>dots</i>
Ч ч	che	<i>ch</i> as in <i>chicken</i>
Ш ш	sha	<i>sh</i> as in <i>show</i>
Щ щ	shcha	<i>shch</i> as in <i>fresh chips</i> (pronounced as one word)
Ъ ъ	tvoyordihy znak	The hard sign (твёрдый знак); This is a seldom used character which has no sound value of its own. The hard sign is used to separate a consonant from a following vowel and indicates that the following vowel preserves its initial y-glide sound.
Ы ы	ih	This character has no English equivalent. It is somewhat similar to the <i>i</i> in <i>pig</i> , but pronounced more like “ИH”, except deeper.
Ь ь	myagkeey znak	The soft sign (мягкий знак); Like the hard sign, this is a character which has no sound value of its own. The soft sign indicates that the sound of the preceding consonant is softened by palatalizing. (A letter is palatalized by raising the middle of the tongue against the hard palate of the mouth as the letter is pronounced.)
Э э	e	<i>e</i> as in <i>jet</i> or <i>get</i>

Ю ю yu *u* as in *unit*; *you*
Я я ya *ya* as in *yard* or *yarn*

Russian vowels are either “hard” or “soft” and come in pairs:

Hard:	А	У	Ы	О	Э
Soft:	Я	Ю	И	Ё	Е

LESSON 28

FORMING QUESTIONS

He is <u>big</u> .	Он <u>большой</u> .
Is <u>he</u> big?	<u>Он</u> большой?
Is <u>she</u> big? / Is <u>it</u> big? (feminine)	<u>Она</u> большая?
<u>You</u> have a car. (familiar)	У <u>тебя</u> есть машина.
Do you have a <u>watch</u> ? (familiar)	У тебя есть <u>часы</u> ?
The train is at the <u>station</u> .	Поезд на <u>станции</u> .
Is the train at the <u>train station</u> ?	Поезд на <u>вокзале</u> ?
You <u>understand</u> . (familiar)	Ты <u>понимаешь</u> .
<u>Do</u> you <u>understand</u> ? (familiar)	Ты <u>понимаешь</u> ?

УРОК 28

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ

It's <u>too</u> big. [masculine]	Это <u>слишком</u> большой.
Is it too <u>small</u> ? [masculine]	Это слишком <u>маленький</u> ?
<u>There</u> are many chairs.	<u>Есть</u> много стульев.
<u>Are there</u> (any) bottles?	<u>Есть</u> бутылки?
It's <u>far</u> from here.	Это <u>далеко</u> отсюда.
Is it far <u>from here</u> ?	Это далеко <u>отсюда</u> ?
You <u>want</u> a magazine. (familiar)	Ты <u>хочешь</u> журнал.
Do you <u>want</u> a newspaper? (polite)	Вы <u>хотите</u> газету?
What is <u>it</u> ? / What's <u>this</u> ? / What's <u>that</u> ?	Что <u>это</u> ?
<u>There is</u> a room without a shower.	<u>Есть</u> комната без душа.
Is there a room with a <u>shower</u> ?	Есть комната с <u>душем</u> ?

Questions are generally formed in Russian by simply making a statement with a questioning intonation as demonstrated by these examples. Stress is normally placed on the word or words in which the speaker is primarily interested.

LESSON 29

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL

I <u>speak</u> [in] English.	Я <u>говорю</u> по-английски.
I don't speak [in] French.	Я не говорю по-французски.
I like music. / Music appeals <u>to me</u>	<u>Мне</u> нравится музыка.
I don't like motorcycles. / Motorcycles don't <u>appeal</u> to me.	Мне не <u>нравятся</u> мотоциклы.
There are many <u>people</u> at the train station.	На вокзале много <u>людей</u> .

УРОК 29

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

There are not many people at the <u>post office</u>	В почтовом <u>отделении</u> немного людей.
I <u>have to</u> work. / I <u>should</u> work. (male speaker)	Я <u>должен</u> работать.
I have <u>to</u> work. / I should <u>work</u> (female speaker)	Я <u>должна</u> <u>работать</u> .
I need to work. / <u>For me</u> , (it is) necessary to work.	<u>Мне</u> нужно работать.
I really need to work. / For me, (it is) <u>very necessary</u> to work.	Мне <u>надо</u> работать.
I need to buy a bicycle. [L. For me, <u>necessary</u> to buy bicycle.]	Мне <u>нужно</u> купить велосипед.
I should <u>buy</u> groceries. (male speaker)	Я должен <u>купить</u> продукты.
How old are you? / How many years are you? (polite) [L. How many, <u>to</u> <u>you</u> , years?]	Сколько <u>вам</u> лет?
Where <u>do</u> you <u>live</u> ? (polite)	Где вы <u>живёте</u> ?
<u>Show</u> me. (polite)	<u>Покажите</u> мне.
O.K., <u>no</u> problem.	Ладно, <u>нет</u> проблем.
It doesn't matter. / It <u>doesn't have</u> importance.	Это <u>не имеет</u> значения
It's not <u>bad</u>	Это не <u>плохо</u> .
That's <u>too</u> bad.	Это <u>так</u> плохо.
so so	так себе
It's <u>good</u>	Это <u>хорошо</u> .
It's <u>fine</u>	Это <u>превосходно</u> .

(It's) nice <u>weather</u> .	Хорошая <u>погода</u> .
(It's) cold.	Холодно.
(It's) hot.	Жарко.
(It's) warm.	Тепло.
(It's) cool.	Прохладно.
(It's) sunny.	Солнечно.
(It's) windy.	Ветрено.
I'm <u>hungry</u> .	Я <u>голоден</u> .
I'm thirsty. / I want <u>to drink</u> .	Я хочу <u>пить</u> .
I'm hot. / <u>To me</u> , it's hot.	<u>Мне</u> жарко.
I'm warm. / <u>To me</u> , it's <u>warm</u> .	<u>Мне</u> тепло.
I'm cold. [L. <u>To me</u> , it's cold.]	<u>Мне</u> холодно.
I'm <u>tired</u> .	Я <u>устал</u> .
I'm <u>lost</u> .	Я <u>заблудился</u> .

LESSON 30

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, TRANSPORTATION

Excuse me, please, when <u>does</u> the next train to Moscow <u>leave</u> ?	Извините, пожалуйста, когда <u>отбывает</u> следующий поезд до Москвы?
The train leaves <u>in</u> ten minutes.	Поезд отбывает <u>через</u> десять минут.
It leaves at <u>ten o'clock</u> in the morning.	Он отбывает в <u>десять часов</u> утра.
How much <u>does</u> a ticket <u>cost</u> ?	Сколько <u>стоит</u> билет?

УРОК 30

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ, ТРАНСПОРТ

First <u>or</u> second class?	Первый <u>или</u> второй класс?
<u>Second</u> class, please.	<u>Второй</u> класс, пожалуйста.
It's <u>five hundred</u> roubles.	<u>Пятьсот</u> рублей.
He wants a ticket for the train which <u>leaves</u> for Moscow at ten o'clock in the morning.	Он хочет билет на поезд, который <u>отправляется</u> в Москву в десять часов утра.
Excuse me, please, where is the bus to the <u>beach</u> ?	Извините, пожалуйста, где автобус до <u>пляжа</u> ?
Excuse me, please, which bus <u>goes</u> to the beach?	Извините, пожалуйста, какой автобус <u>идёт</u> до пляжа?
It's <u>over there</u> , on the left.	<u>Вон там</u> , слева.
Which one? There are many [<u>of them</u>].	Который? <u>Их</u> там много.
It's the <u>number</u> five.	<u>Номер</u> пять.
Thank you <u>very much</u>	Спасибо <u>большое</u> .
<u>Does</u> this bus <u>go</u> [<u>by vehicle</u>] to the beach?	Этот автобус <u>едет</u> до пляжа?
No, the number 5 <u>goes</u> [<u>by vehicle</u>] to the beach.	Нет, номер пять <u>едет</u> до пляжа.
When does the <u>last</u> bus go to the beach?	Когда <u>последний</u> автобус идёт до пляжа?
The last bus <u>leaves</u> at 17:20.	Последний автобус <u>отправляется</u> в семнадцать двадцать.
a rental car. / a car for <u>hire</u>	Машина <u>напрокат</u> .
I <u>would like</u> to rent a car. / I would like a rental car. (female speaker)	Я <u>хотела бы</u> машину напрокат.

LESSON 31

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, MONEY

to be located	находиться
Excuse me, please, where <u>is</u> the nearest bank <u>located</u> ?	Извините, пожалуйста, где <u>находится</u> ближайший банк?
For which <u>purpose</u> ?	Для какой <u>цели</u> ?
I want <u>to change</u> (some) money.	Я хочу <u>обменять</u> деньги.
There is a bank on the other side of the street, on the right. [L. On the other <u>side</u> of the street, on the right, exists a bank.]	На другой <u>стороне</u> улицы, справа есть банк.
What is the <u>rate</u> of exchange today?	Какой сегодня <u>курс</u> обмена?
It's two hundred roubles <u>per</u> dollar.	Двести рублей <u>за</u> доллар.
I would like <u>to buy</u> some Russian roubles. (male speaker)	Я хотел бы <u>купить</u> несколько русских рублей.
How many?	Сколько?
I would like <u>to change</u> 100 dollars. (female speaker)	Я хотела бы <u>обменять</u> сто долларов.
I would like <u>some</u> coins, please. (male speaker)	Я хотел бы <u>несколько</u> монет, пожалуйста.
May I have change for this? / Can you <u>change</u> this? (polite)	Вы можете <u>разменять</u> это?
There you are, sir.	Пожалуйста.
Thank you, sir.	Спасибо.

УРОК 31

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ, ДЕНЬГИ

LESSON 32

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, HOTEL

Excuse me, please, do you have (any) rooms <u>free</u> ? (polite)	Извините, пожалуйста, у вас есть <u>свободные</u> номера?
Yes, <u>of course</u> .	Да, <u>конечно</u> .
No, we are full. [<u>overflowing</u>]	Нет, мы— <u>переполнены</u> .
How much does a <u>room</u> cost?	Сколько стоит <u>номер</u> ?
I would like a <u>room</u> with a fan. (male speaker)	Я хотел бы <u>комнату</u> с вентиляцией.
Would you like a <u>single room</u> ? (polite)	Вы хотели бы <u>однокомнатный номер</u> ?
<u>Or</u> a double room?	<u>Или</u> двухкомнатный номер?
With how many <u>beds</u> ?	Со сколькими <u>кроватями</u> ?
For <u>how many</u> persons?	На <u>сколько</u> человек?
For me only. / <u>Only</u> for me.	<u>Только</u> для меня.
With a <u>bathroom</u> and a toilet?	С <u>ванной</u> и туалетом?
No, only [<u>with</u>] a washbasin.	Нет, только <u>с</u> умывальником.
It's a <u>thousand</u> roubles per night.	<u>Тысяча</u> рублей за ночь.
<u>May I</u> see the room, please?	<u>Можно</u> посмотреть комнату, пожалуйста?
Certainly, <u>this way</u> , please.	Неприменно, <u>сюда</u> , пожалуйста.
Do you want the room? / <u>Will</u> (you) take the room? (polite)	<u>Будете</u> брать комнату?

УРОК 32

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ, ГОСТИНИЦА

No, it's <u>too</u> expensive.	Нет, <u>слишком</u> дорого.
Do you have a <u>less</u> expensive room? (polite)	У вас есть <u>менее</u> дорогая комната?
Yes, <u>but</u> it's very small.	Да, <u>но</u> она очень маленькая.
<u>Do you have</u> a better room? (polite)	У <u>вас есть</u> комната лучше?
No, <u>unfortunately</u>	Нет, <u>к сожалению</u> .
I want the room. / I <u>take</u> the room.	Я <u>беру</u> комнату.
Which one?	Какую?
The <u>small</u> room, number seven.	<u>Маленькую</u> комнату, номер семь.
Very well! <u>Sign</u> here.	Очень хорошо! <u>Распишитесь</u> здесь.
Where can I park the car? / Where can I <u>put</u> the car?	Где я могу <u>поставить</u> машину?
I need a towel. [L. To me necessary <u>towel</u> .]	Мне нужно <u>полотенце</u> .
to liberate / to vacate	освободить
What's checkout time? / When <u>do</u> I <u>have to</u> vacate the room? (male speaker)	Когда я <u>должен</u> освободить комнату?

Notice that the preposition “с” (with) changes to “со” in the above sentence “Со сколькими кроватями?” These types of spelling changes occur in order to facilitate pronunciation when the following word starts with letters that make pronunciation awkward or difficult. For example, the preposition “в” (in / to / at) changes to “во” if the following word starts with a “в” or “ф” plus another consonant. Other prepositions also make changes depending on the spelling or sound of the following word.

LESSON 33

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GETTING AROUND

Excuse me, please, where <u>is</u> the nearest post office [<u>located</u>]?	Извините, пожалуйста, где <u>находится</u> ближайшее почтовое отделение?
It's very far <u>from here</u> .	Оно очень далеко <u>отсюда</u> .
How many <u>kilometers</u> from here?	Сколько <u>километров</u> отсюда?
I don't know. It's <u>about</u> ten minutes by car.	Я не знаю. <u>Около</u> десяти минут на машине.
Is there a bus or a taxi near here? / [L. Here is <u>somewhere</u> bus or taxi?]	Здесь есть <u>где-нибудь</u> автобус или такси?
Yes, <u>there is</u> a taxi, but it's very expensive.	Да, <u>есть</u> такси, но оно очень дорого.
How much does the bus cost? / How much costs the <u>journey</u> by bus?	Сколько стоит <u>проезд</u> на автобусе?
convenient [adverb]	удобно
The bus is <u>free</u> , but it's very inconvenient. [L. The journey in the bus is <u>free</u> , but it's very inconvenient.]	Проезд в автобусе— <u>бесплатный</u> , но это очень неудобно.
Why?	Почему?
<u>Because</u> the bus goes only two kilometers.	<u>Потому что</u> автобус едет только два километра.
Oh, <u>that's</u> a problem.	Да, <u>это</u> проблема.
I want to buy some <u>stamps</u> .	Я хочу купить несколько <u>марок</u> .
I <u>sell</u> stamps here.	Я <u>продаю</u> марки здесь.
Ah good. I want three stamps <u>at</u> five roubles.	Хорошо. Я хочу три марки <u>по</u> пять рублей.

УРОК 33

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ, НА УЛИЦЕ

Very well, <u>there you are</u> , sir.	Очень хорошо, <u>пожалуйста</u> .
<u>Thank you</u> , sir.	Спасибо.
You're welcome.	Пожалуйста.

LESSON 34

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, DIRECTIONS

Excuse me, please, I am looking for <u>this</u> address.	Извините, пожалуйста, я ищу <u>вот этот</u> адрес.
to continue / to extend / to proceed.	Продолжать
Follow <u>this street</u> . / Continue <u>to go</u> on this street. (polite)	Продолжайте <u>идти</u> по этой улице.
<u>As far as</u> the corner.	<u>До</u> угла.
Then, <u>turn</u> to the left on Pushkin street. (polite)	Затем, <u>поверните</u> налево на улице Пушкина.
Then turn <u>to the right</u> at the police station. (polite)	Затем, поверните <u>направо</u> у милицейского участка.
Go <u>straight ahead</u> 100 meters. (polite)	Идите <u>прямо вперёд</u> сто метров.
It's near the small bakery. / It's near the <u>not big</u> bakery.	Это около <u>небольшой</u> булочной.
It's <u>next to</u> the hospital.	Это <u>рядом с</u> больницей.
It's on the other <u>side</u> of the street.	Это на другой <u>стороне</u> улицы.
It's across from the pharmacy. / It's on the other side, <u>opposite</u> the pharmacy.	Это на другой стороне, <u>напротив</u> аптеки.
to draw	рисовать / нарисовать

УРОК 34

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ, НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ

<u>Can</u> you draw a map for me? (polite)	Вы <u>можете</u> нарисовать план для меня?
Certainly. <u>Do you have</u> a pencil?	Несомненно. <u>У вас есть</u> карандаш?
Yes, and I also have a piece of <u>paper</u>	Да, и у меня также есть кусок <u>бумаги</u> .
I'm lost. / I got lost. (male speaker)	Я заблудился. [past tense]
I got lost. (female speaker)	Я заблудилась. [past tense]

LESSON 35

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, CONVERSATION

Good morning, Ivan, how are you? /	Доброе утро, Иван, как <u>дела</u> ?
Good morning Ivan, how are <u>affairs</u> ?	
Fine, and <u>how</u> are you? (polite)	Превосходно, а <u>как вы</u> ?
Not bad. What <u>are you doing</u> today (polite)?	Не плохо. Что вы <u>делаете</u> сегодня?
to go by vehicle	ехать
I'm going [by vehicle] to my <u>parents'</u> (house).	Я еду к моим <u>родителям</u> .
<u>Are you going</u> by car? (polite)	Вы <u>едете</u> на машине?
No, I have a <u>bicycle</u>	Нет, у меня есть <u>велосипед</u> .
It's not too far <u>from here</u>	Это не слишком далеко <u>отсюда</u> .
<u>When</u> are you going?	<u>Когда</u> вы едете?
about noon / <u>near</u> noon	<u>около</u> полудня

УРОК 35

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ, РАЗГОВОР

About noon, I believe. [L. I think, that—near <u>noon</u> .]	Я думаю, что около <u>полудня</u> .
First, I'm going [<u>on foot</u>] to the bakery.	Сначала я <u>иду</u> в булочную.
In order to	чтобы
Why? In order to buy some <u>bread</u> ?	Зачем? Чтобы купить немного <u>хлеба</u> ?
No. To see my brother. [L. In order to <u>catch sight</u> of my brother.]	Нет. Чтобы <u>увидеться</u> с моим братом.
<u>Does</u> he <u>work</u> at the bakery?	Он <u>работает</u> в булочной?
Yes, he works there [<u>together</u>] with my sister.	Да, он работает там <u>вместе</u> с моей сестрой.
Oh, I see. / Oh, <u>understandable</u>	А, <u>понятно</u> .
It's late <u>now</u> . I should go. [L. <u>Already</u> late. For me—necessary to go.]	<u>Уже</u> поздно. Мне надо идти.
We should leave. / We should go. [L. <u>For us</u> —necessary to go.]	<u>Нам</u> надо идти.
Yes, of course, see you <u>soon</u>	Да, конечно. До <u>скорого</u> .

There are several different ways to say “go” in Russian depending on whether you are going and returning, going by foot, going by vehicle, etc. For example, to go by foot uses the verb “идти”. To go and return by foot uses “ходить”. To go by vehicle uses “ехать” and to go and return by vehicle uses “ездить”. Other meanings of “to go” have different translations.

LESSON 36

THE VERB "TO BE", PRESENT TENSE

to be	быть
I am very <u>tall</u>	Я—очень <u>высокий</u> .
You are my (<u>male</u>) <u>friend</u> . (familiar)	Ты—мой <u>друг</u> .
You are a good <u>person</u> . (polite)	Вы—хороший <u>человек</u> .
He is <u>Russian</u>	Он— <u>русский</u> .
She is <u>beautiful</u>	Она— <u>красивая</u> .
Her <u>child</u> is big.	Её <u>ребёнок</u> —большой.
This <u>ticket</u> is expensive.	Этот <u>билет</u> —дорогой.
It's <u>cheap</u>	Это— <u>дёшево</u> .
We are <u>British</u>	Мы— <u>британцы</u> .
You are <u>Americans</u>	Вы— <u>американцы</u> .
<u>Those</u> problems are difficult.	<u>Те</u> проблемы—сложные.
They are very <u>important</u>	Они—очень <u>важные</u> .
It's one <u>o'clock</u>	<u>Час</u> / Один <u>час</u> .
It's <u>four</u> o'clock.	<u>Четыре</u> часа.
I am very <u>intelligent</u>	Я—очень <u>умный</u> .
<u>This</u> is very bad.	<u>Это</u> —очень плохо.
<u>These</u> suitcases are heavy.	<u>Эти</u> чемоданы—тяжёлые.
Who is the <u>artist</u> ?	Кто <u>художник</u> ?
I am <u>sick</u> . (male speaker)	Я— <u>болен</u> .
You are <u>at</u> the airport. (polite)	Вы— <u>в</u> аэропорте.

УРОК 36

ГЛАГОЛ "TO BE" В НАСТОЯЩЕМ ВРЕМЕНИ

He is with my <u>brother</u> .	Он—с моим <u>братом</u> .
She is with my <u>cousin</u> .	Она—с моим <u>двоюродным братом</u> .
This is <u>clean</u> .	Это— <u>чисто</u> .
We are <u>happy</u> .	Мы— <u>счастливы</u> .
They are <u>here</u> .	Они— <u>здесь</u> .
They are at my house. [L. They <u>by</u> my house.]	Они—у меня <u>дома</u> .
I am <u>busy</u> .	Я— <u>занят</u> .
Are you <u>hungry</u> ? (polite)	Вы— <u>голодны</u> ?
You guys are <u>unhappy</u> .	Вы— <u>несчастливы</u> .
The store is <u>closed</u> .	Магазин— <u>закрыт</u> .
The stores are <u>open</u> .	Магазины— <u>открыты</u> .
We are <u>content</u> . / We are <u>pleased</u> .	Мы— <u>довольны</u> .
Are you in <u>Russia</u> ? (familiar)	Ты в <u>России</u> ?
<u>Where</u> are you? (polite)	<u>Где</u> вы?
Where are my <u>books</u> ?	Где мои <u>книги</u> ?
There is a book on the <u>table</u> .	Книга на <u>столе</u> .
There are many books on the <u>chair</u> .	Много книг на <u>стуле</u> .
There's my book. [pointing to the book]	<u>Вот</u> моя книга.

As was mentioned in an earlier lesson, the verb “to be” is generally not used in the present tense in Russian. Sometimes a long dash (—) is placed where the verb “to be” would normally appear. Nearly all the above sentences have these dashes. In normal written Russian these dashes would not appear as frequently.

The infinitive form of the verb “to be” is “**БЫТЬ**”, and it literally means “to be”. In Russian, the infinitive form is often used along with auxiliary verbs to make sentences. For example: “I want to be.....” (Я хочу **БЫТЬ**...) or “I can be....” (Я могу **БЫТЬ**...).

The present tense of the verb “**БЫТЬ**” does exist, but it is only used in certain circumstances. The only present tense conjugation of “**БЫТЬ**” is “**ЕСТЬ**”. It is the third person singular conjugation and as such means “is”. The form “**ЕСТЬ**” sometimes means “exists” or is sometimes used when the verb is heavily emphasized or in definitions. Sometimes “**ЕСТЬ**” means “there is...” or “there are....” (When pointing something out, “**ВОТ**” means “here is / are...; there is / are...”). The form “**ЕСТЬ**” is frequently used to form the equivalent of the English verb “to have” which is demonstrated in the next lesson.

LESSON 37

THE VERB “TO HAVE” PRESENT TENSE

I have a desk. / I have a <u>writing</u> table.	У меня <u>есть</u> <u>письменный</u> стол.
You have a big <u>bed</u> . (familiar)	У тебя (<u>есть</u>) <u>большая</u> <u>кровать</u> .
<u>He has</u> a wife.	У <u>него</u> (<u>есть</u>) <u>жена</u> .
<u>She has</u> a child.	У <u>неё</u> (<u>есть</u>) <u>ребёнок</u> .
<u>We have</u> a problem.	У <u>нас</u> (<u>есть</u>) <u>проблема</u> .
<u>You</u> have a house. (plural or polite)	У <u>вас</u> (<u>есть</u>) <u>дом</u> .
They have tickets for a <u>trip</u> to Russia.	У <u>них</u> <u>есть</u> билеты для <u>поездки</u> в Россию.
<u>I have</u> a father.	У <u>меня</u> <u>есть</u> <u>отец</u> .
You have a <u>mother</u> . (polite)	У <u>вас</u> <u>есть</u> <u>мать</u> .
We have <u>time</u>	У <u>нас</u> <u>есть</u> <u>время</u> .
<u>Do you have</u> a pen?	У <u>вас</u> <u>есть</u> <u>ручка</u> ?
They have some tickets for the <u>ferry boat</u>	У <u>них</u> <u>есть</u> несколько билетов на <u>паром</u> .

УРОК 37

ГЛАГОЛ “TO HAVE” В НАСТОЯЩЕМ ВРЕМЕНИ

They have some gifts [<u>intended</u>] for their husbands.	У них есть несколько подарков <u>для</u> их мужей.
I have much to do. / For me, <u>much</u> is necessary to do.	Мне <u>много</u> е надо сделать.
My house <u>has</u> three doors.	Мой дом <u>имеет</u> три двери.
It <u>also</u> has seven windows.	Он <u>также</u> имеет семь окон.
I have an <u>opportunity</u> to work tomorrow.	Я <u>имею</u> <u>возможность</u> работать завтра.
You <u>have</u> the right to know. (plural or polite)	Вы <u>имеете</u> право знать.

When talking about people having things, the construction “У меня есть...” is normally used. As was mentioned in the last lesson, “есть” is the present tense conjugation of the verb “to be” and literally means “is” or “exists”. Literally “У меня есть...” means “By me is....” or “By me exists...” Likewise “У вас есть...” means “By you is...” etc. The English equivalent of these is “I have...” or “You have...”. In sentences which are constructed like the ones in this lesson, the verb “есть” is often optional.

The verb “иметь” means “to have” or “to possess” but is only used when the possessed object is an abstract noun, when the possessor is not identified or when something other than a person possesses something. “Иметь” is a first conjugation verb. It conjugates regularly by the pattern shown in the next lesson.

LESSON 38

TYPICAL FIRST CONJUGATION VERBS

to finish / to end	заканчивать
I <u>am finishing</u> this book.	Я <u>заканчиваю</u> эту книгу.
You <u>are finishing</u> the trip. (familiar)	Ты <u>заканчиваешь</u> путешествие.
He finishes working <u>in an hour</u>	Он <u>заканчивает</u> работать <u>через час</u> .
She <u>is finishing</u> today. / She <u>finishes</u> today.	Она <u>заканчивает</u> сегодня.
We are finishing the <u>work</u>	Мы <u>заканчиваем</u> работу.
You <u>are finishing</u> the laundry. (plural or polite)	Вы <u>заканчиваете</u> стирку.
They <u>are finishing</u> on time. / They <u>finish</u> on time.	Они <u>заканчивают</u> вовремя.
The airplane finishes <u>it's [own]</u> flight.	Самолёт <u>заканчивает</u> <u>свой</u> полёт.
/ The airplane is ending <u>it's [own]</u> flight.	
The tourists are finishing their <u>first</u> trip.	Туристы <u>заканчивают</u> их <u>первое</u> путешествие.
to buy	покупать
I'm <u>buying</u> newspapers. / I <u>buy</u> newspapers.	Я <u>покупаю</u> газеты.
<u>Are you buying</u> magazines? (familiar)	Ты <u>покупаешь</u> журналы?
He's <u>buying</u> a new car.	Он <u>покупает</u> новую машину.
We are buying <u>our</u> tickets tomorrow.	Мы <u>покупаем</u> <u>наши</u> билеты завтра.
<u>Are you buying</u> travelers' checks?	Вы <u>покупаете</u> дорожные чеки?
(plural or polite)	

УРОК 38

ТИПИЧНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ ПЕРВОГО СПРЯЖЕНИЯ

They <u>are buying</u> a boat.	Они <u>покупают</u> лодку.
to know	знать
I <u>don't</u> know.	Я <u>не</u> знаю.
<u>Don't</u> you <u>know</u> ? (familiar)	Ты <u>не знаешь</u> ?
<u>Do</u> they <u>know</u> ?	Они <u>знают</u> ?
Don't you know <u>any</u> good restaurants?	Вы не знаете <u>какие-нибудь</u> хорошие рестораны?
(plural or polite)	
She knows <u>that</u> man.	Она знает <u>этого</u> человека.
We know what <u>to do</u>	Мы знаем что <u>делать</u> .

In Russian, there are two patterns for conjugating verbs. These conjugation patterns are called the “first conjugation” (or conjugation I) and the second conjugation (or conjugation II). The infinitive forms (the form found in the dictionary) of most Russian verbs end in “-ть”. Most of these are first conjugation verbs. In general, first conjugation verbs are conjugated by dropping the final “-ть” from the infinitive and adding the endings shown below:

INFINITIVE FORMS:

заканчивать
(to finish)

покупать
(to buy)

знать
(to know)

SUBJECT:

я
ты
он, она, оно
мы

ENDINGS:

заканчива(ю)
заканчива(ешь)
заканчива(ет)
заканчива(ем)

покупа(ю)
покупа(ешь)
покупа(ет)
покупа(ем)

зна(ю)
зна(ешь)
зна(ет)
зна(ем)

ВЫ
ОНИ

заканчива(ете)
заканчива(ют)

покупа(ете)
покупа(ют)

зна(ете)
зна(ют)

The examples in this lesson show the main pattern for conjugating first conjugation verbs. Many first conjugation verbs undergo spelling changes which change this pattern slightly, or in some cases completely.

As you can see from these examples, “to finish” or “to be finishing” and “to buy” or “to be buying” both have the same translation in Russian. For example, “I finish.” and “I am finishing.” both translate to “Я заканчиваю” This applies generally to all Russian verbs.

LESSON 39 TYPICAL SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

УРОК 39 ТИПИЧНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ ВТОРОГО СПРЯЖЕНИЯ

to speak / to talk	говорить
I speak <u>[in]</u> Russian. / I am speaking	Я говорю <u>по-русски</u> .
<u>[in]</u> Russian.	
You speak <u>[in]</u> <u>English</u> very well. (familiar)	Ты говоришь <u>по-английски</u> очень хорошо.
You talk too <u>loudly</u> . (polite)	Вы говорите слишком <u>громко</u> .
He speaks <u>[in]</u> American, <u>not</u> <u>[in]</u> English	Он говорит <u>по-американски</u> , <u>не</u> по-английски.
She speaks <u>with</u> an accent.	Она говорит <u>с</u> акцентом.
We are speaking <u>now</u>	Мы говорим <u>сейчас</u> .
You guys talk too <u>quickly</u> for me.	Вы говорите слишком <u>быстро</u> для меня.

They <u>are speaking</u> French. / They <u>speak</u> [in] French.	Они <u>говорят</u> по-французски.
I <u>speak</u> [in] German. / I <u>am speaking</u> [in] German.	Я <u>говорю</u> по-немецки.
They are talking <u>about</u> the journey. to smoke	Они <u>говорят о</u> путешествии. курить
I <u>smoke</u> cigarettes.	Я <u>курю</u> сигареты.
Do you <u>smoke</u> cigars? (familiar)	Ты <u>куришь</u> сигары?
Ivan <u>smokes</u> a <u>pipe</u>	Иван <u>курит</u> <u>трубку</u> .
We <u>don't</u> smoke.	Мы <u>не</u> <u>курим</u> .
Do you smoke <u>every</u> day? (plural or polite)	Вы <u>курите</u> <u>каждый</u> день?
They smoke <u>at home</u>	Они <u>курят</u> <u>дома</u> .

This lesson shows examples of second conjugation verbs. In general, second conjugation verbs are formed by dropping the final three letters from the infinitive and adding the endings shown below:

INFINITIVE FORMS:

говорить
(to speak)

курить
(to smoke)

SUBJECT:

я
ты
он, она, оно

ENDINGS:

говор(ю)
говор(ишь)
говор(ит)

кур(ю)
кур(ишь)
кур(ит)

МЫ
ВЫ
ОНИ

говор(им)
говор(ите)
говор(ят)

кур(им)
кур(ите)
кур(ят)

LESSON 40

FIRST CONJUGATION VERBS WITH SPELLING CHANGES

to live	жить
I <u>live</u> in a big house.	Я <u>живу</u> в большом доме.
You live <u>in</u> Russia. (familiar)	Ты <u>живёшь</u> в России.
<u>Do</u> you <u>live</u> in America? (polite)	Вы <u>живёте</u> в Америке?
He lives <u>alone</u>	Он <u>живёт</u> <u>один</u> .
She lives with (her) <u>parents</u>	Она <u>живёт</u> с <u>родителями</u> .
We live in a small [<u>not big</u>] town.	Мы <u>живём</u> в <u>небольшом</u> городе.
Do you live <u>in the city</u> ? (plural or polite)	Вы <u>живёте</u> в <u>городе</u> ?
They <u>live</u> in Moscow.	Они <u>живут</u> в Москве.
My cat lives <u>under</u> the house.	Мой кот <u>живёт</u> <u>под</u> домом.
They live with <u>their [own]</u> husbands.	Они <u>живут</u> со <u>своими</u> мужьями.
Do you guys live <u>in an apartment</u> ?	Вы <u>живёте</u> в <u>квартире</u> ?
John and Eva live <u>together</u>	Джон и Ева <u>живут</u> <u>вместе</u> .
I live with my <u>wife</u>	Я <u>живу</u> с моей <u>женой</u> .
She lives with <u>her (own)</u> husband.	Она <u>живёт</u> со <u>своим</u> мужем.

УРОК 40

ГЛАГОЛЫ ПЕРВОГО СПРЯЖЕНИЯ С ИЗМЕНЁННЫМ НАПИСАНИЕМ

We live in <u>Great Britain</u> .	Мы живём в <u>Великобритании</u> .
You <u>live</u> in Austria. (familiar)	Ты <u>живёшь</u> в Австрии.
<u>Do you live</u> in Italy? (polite)	Вы <u>живёте</u> в Италии?
<u>Does John live</u> in Canada?	Джон <u>живёт</u> в Канаде?
to sell	Продавать
I <u>sell</u> chicken. / I'm <u>selling</u> chicken.	Я <u>продаю</u> курицу.
You <u>sell</u> fish. (familiar)	Ты <u>продаёшь</u> рыбу.
He <u>sells</u> meat.	Он <u>продаёт</u> мясо.
<u>That store sells</u> water.	<u>В том магазине продают</u> воду.
We <u>sell</u> fruit. / We're <u>selling</u> fruit.	Мы <u>продаём</u> фрукты.
<u>Do you people sell</u> vegetables?	Вы <u>продаёте</u> овощи?
They sell nice <u>things</u> .	Они продают хорошие <u>вещи</u> .
[<u>In</u>] all the banks [they] sell travelers' checks.	<u>Во</u> всех банках продают дорожные чеки.
<u>Are you selling</u> your car? (polite)	Вы <u>продаёте</u> вашу машину?
They sell <u>clothes</u> for women.	Они продают <u>одежду</u> для женщин.
to go by foot / to walk	идти
I'm <u>going</u> home.	Я <u>иду</u> домой.
<u>Are you going</u> to the library? (familiar)	Ты <u>идёшь</u> в библиотеку?
He is going <u>to the movie theater</u> .	Он <u>идёт</u> в кино.
We're <u>going</u> to school.	Мы <u>идём</u> в школу.
<u>Are you people going</u> to the theater?	Вы <u>идёте</u> в театр?
They're going [<u>to</u>] <u>downtown</u> .	Они идут в <u>центр</u> .

When conjugated, many first and second conjugation verbs undergo spelling changes so that they don't quite follow the patterns shown in the previous two lessons. With some verbs, these spelling changes can be quite extensive. For the most part however, these verbs are still classified as either first or second conjugations. A few verbs change so much as to be virtually unrecognizable as either first or second conjugation verbs and a few verbs exhibit traits of both first and second conjugations.

In first conjugation verbs, the following spelling changes frequently occur:

1. "y" often replaces "ю" after a consonant.
2. "ë" replaces "e" when it is accented.

Notice how the verbs in this lesson make these spelling changes:

INFINITIVE FORMS:

жить
(to live)

продавать
(to sell)

идти
(to go by foot)

SUBJECT:

я
ты
он, она, оно
мы
вы
они

ENDINGS:

жив(у)
жив(ёшь)
жив(ёт)
жив(ём)
жив(ёте)
жив(ут)

прода(ю)
прода(ёшь)
прода(ёт)
прода(ём)
прода(ёте)
прода(ют)

ид(у)
ид(ёшь)
ид(ёт)
ид(ём)
ид(ёте)
ид(ут)

LESSON 41

SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS WITH
SPELLING CHANGES

to see	видеть
I <u>see</u> the church.	Я <u>вижу</u> церковь.
<u>Do you see</u> the hospital? (familiar)	Ты <u>видишь</u> больницу?
She <u>sees</u> the ship.	Она <u>видит</u> корабль.
We see the <u>children</u>	Мы видим <u>детей</u> .
Do you people see the <u>bridge</u> ?	Вы видите <u>мост</u> ?
They see the <u>clock</u>	Они видят <u>часы</u> .
to teach	учить
I <u>teach</u> my brother mathematics.	Я <u>учу</u> моего брата математике.
Do you teach <u>her</u> Russian language? (familiar)	Ты <u>учишь её</u> русскому языку?
Professor Markov <u>teaches</u> students	Профессор Марков <u>учит</u> студентов в институте.
at the institute.	
We teach <u>them</u> medicine.	Мы учим <u>их</u> медицине.
Do you teach <u>graduate students</u> at	Вы учите <u>аспирантов</u> в университете?
the University? (plural or polite)	
Those teachers <u>teach</u> us at the school.	Эти учителя <u>учат</u> нас в школе.
to hear	слышать
I hear that <u>noise</u>	Я слышу этот <u>шум</u> .
<u>Do you hear</u> my radio? (familiar)	Ты <u>слышишь</u> моё радио?
The woman hears the <u>baby</u>	Женщина слышит <u>младенца</u> .

УРОК 41

ГЛАГОЛЫ ВТОРОГО СПРЯЖЕНИЯ С
ИЗМЕНЁННЫМ ПРАВОПИСАНИЕМ

We hear the music. Мы слышим музыку.

What do you hear? (plural or polite) Что вы слышите?

They hear the musician. Они слышат музыканта.

Second conjugation verbs undergo spelling changes similar to first conjugation verbs. The most common spelling change for second conjugation verbs is:

1. "y" replaces "ю" and "a" replaces "я" after "ж", "ч", "ш" or "щ".

Notice how the verbs in this lesson make these spelling changes:

INFINITIVE FORMS:

видеть
(to see)

учить
(to teach)

слышать
(to hear)

SUBJECT:

я
ты
он, она, оно
мы
вы
они

ENDINGS:

виж(у)
вид(ишь)
вид(ит)
вид(им)
вид(ите)
вид(ят)

уч(у)
уч(ишь)
уч(ит)
уч(им)
уч(ите)
уч(ат)

слыш(у)
слыш(ишь)
слыш(ит)
слыш(им)
слыш(ите)
слыш(ат)

It is common for the final consonant in the stems of second conjugation verbs to change for the first person singular. (as in "Я вижу.)

LESSON 42**THE NEAR FUTURE TENSE**

to plan to / to be about to / to be going to	собираться
I <u>m going</u> to go to the beach. / I <u>m</u>	Я <u>собираюсь</u> идти на пляж.
<u>planning</u> to go to the beach.	
I am going <u>to buy</u> lunch. / I'm <u>planning</u>	Я собираюсь <u>купить</u> обед.
<u>to buy</u> lunch.	
<u>Are you going to</u> rent a car? / <u>Do</u>	Ты <u>собираешься</u> брать машину напрокат?
you <u>plan to</u> hire a rental car? (familiar)	
You are going <u>to look for</u> your son. (polite)	Вы собираетесь <u>искать</u> вашего сына.
He is going to write to <u>his own</u> wife.	Он собирается писать <u>своей</u> жене.
to converse	разговаривать
He is going <u>to talk</u> with his own daughter.	Он собирается <u>разговаривать</u> со своей дочерью.
She <u>is going to</u> start tomorrow morning.	Она <u>собирается</u> начать завтра утром.
She is going <u>to wait</u> for her own husband.	Она собирается <u>ждать</u> своего мужа.
We <u>are going to</u> sell our house.	Мы собираемся <u>продавать</u> наш дом.
We are going <u>to eat dinner</u> at home.	Мы собираемся <u>ужинать</u> дома.
You guys are going <u>to leave</u> next week.	Вы собираетесь <u>уезжать</u> на следующей неделе.
Are you going <u>to come</u> to my home? (polite)	Вы собираетесь <u>приходить</u> ко мне домой?
They are going <u>to learn</u> English [language].	Они собираются <u>учить</u> английский язык.
They are going <u>to pay</u> for breakfast.	Они собираются <u>заплатить</u> за завтрак.

УРОК 42**БУДУЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ**

The boy is going <u>to close</u> the door.	Мальчик собирается <u>закрыть</u> дверь.
The girl is going <u>to cut</u> the meat.	Девочка собирается <u>порезать</u> мясо.
The train is going to leave at noon. /	Поезд <u>отбывает</u> в полдень.
The train <u>departs</u> at noon.	
All the trains are going to be late. / All	Все поезда <u>прибывают</u> с задержкой.
the trains <u>arrive</u> with delay.	
It is going <u>to rain</u>	Дождь <u>собирается</u> пойти.

In English, the near future tense is formed by using the appropriate form of the verb “to go”, plus the infinitive form of the main verb. In Russian, the same idea is expressed in a similar manner. Instead of using the verb “to go”, Russian uses the verb “собираться” (which means “to plan”, “to intend” or “to be going to”) followed by the infinitive of the main verb. With the near future tense, we say “I plan to buy.” or “I intend to buy.” rather than “I will buy.”

LESSON 43

SPEAKING WITH THE INFINITIVE OF A VERB

УРОК 43

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

I want <u>to buy</u> a truck.	Я хочу <u>купить</u> грузовик.
I would like <u>to leave</u> this evening. (male speaker)	Я хотел бы <u>уехать</u> сегодня вечером.
I would like <u>to go</u> [by foot] there. (female speaker)	Я хотела бы <u>пойти</u> туда.
I can <u>pay</u> the bill.	Я могу <u>заплатить</u> за счёт.
I have <u>to sleep</u> tonight. / I must <u>sleep</u>	Я должна <u>выспаться</u> сегодня ночью.
tonight. (female speaker)	

I have to sleep tonight. / To me is <u>necessary</u> to sleep tonight.	Мне <u>надо</u> выспаться сегодня ночью.
Do you want to <u>stay</u> here? (familiar)	Ты хочешь <u>остаться</u> здесь?
You can go <u>now</u> . / You may go <u>now</u> . (familiar)	<u>Теперь</u> ты можешь идти.
You can <u>start</u> now. (familiar)	Ты можешь <u>начать</u> сейчас.
He would like to <u>learn</u> to speak Russian.	Он хотел бы <u>научиться</u> говорить по-русски.
She must rent a car. / She has to hire <u>[take]</u> a rental car.	Она должна <u>взять</u> машину напрокат.
She should rent a car. / <u>For her</u> , it's necessary to hire a rental car.	<u>Ей</u> надо взять машину напрокат.
He <u>has to</u> finish this morning.	Он <u>должен</u> закончить этим утром.
We can <u>arrive</u> tomorrow.	Мы можем <u>прибыть</u> завтра.
We must <u>travel</u> to Moscow.	Мы должны <u>побывать</u> в Москве.
We should travel to Moscow. / It's necessary <u>for us</u> to travel to Moscow.	<u>Нам</u> надо побывать в Москве.
Can you speak with <u>him</u> ? (plural or polite)	Вы можете поговорить с <u>ним</u> ?
You can see the town <u>from here</u> . (plural or polite)	Вы можете видеть город <u>отсюда</u> .
Do you people want to <u>live</u> in town?	Вы хотите <u>жить</u> в городе?

You may start now. (plural or polite) Теперь вы можете начать.
 They want to study English (language). Они хотят изучать английский язык.
 They can sell their [own] house. Они могут продать свой дом.

This lesson shows some ways to use the infinitive form of a verb in a sentence. In English, the infinitive is the “to” form of the verb, as in “to go”, “to see”, “to study” etc. The “to” is called the “sign” of the infinitive. This “sign” is frequently dropped after certain verbs or auxiliary verbs. For example, we say “I want to see.”, “I have to see.”, and “I need to see.” which use the sign, but also “I must (to) see.” and “I can (to) see.” in which the sign is not used.

In Russian, as in English, the infinitive is not usually used alone, but in conjunction with another verb. You can think of the infinitive as simply another vocabulary word used the same way as in English.

Most Russian verbs have two infinitive forms. (English verbs have only one.) These two forms are called “perfective aspect” and “imperfective aspect”. Almost everything which has been presented up to this point has been “imperfective”. This is because most material which has been presented so far has been in the present tense, and the perfective aspect does not exist in the present tense.

When auxiliary verbs are used along with infinitives, the perfective form of the infinitive is often used. Several of the infinitives in this lesson are in the perfective aspect and therefore appear different than the same verbs which were presented in earlier lessons.

LESSON 44

SPEAKING IN THE PAST TENSE

to buy покупать [imperfective] / купить [perfective]
 I bought a book. (male speaker) Я купил книгу.
 I bought a book. (female speaker) Я купила книгу.

УРОК 44

РАЗГОВАРИВАЯ В ПРОШЕДШЕМ ВРЕМЕНИ

Did you <u>buy</u> a book? (familiar, speaking to a male)	Ты <u>купил</u> книгу?
Did you buy that <u>hat</u> ? (familiar, speaking to a female)	Ты купила эту <u>шляпу</u> ?
He bought a <u>ticket</u> .	Он купил <u>билет</u> .
She bought an <u>umbrella</u> .	Она купила <u>зонтик</u> .
We bought <u>breakfast</u> .	Мы купили <u>завтрак</u> .
Did you <u>buy</u> lunch? (plural or polite)	Вы <u>купили</u> обед?
They bought dinner. [<u>supper</u>]	Они купили <u>ужин</u> .
Did you buy a <u>gift</u> for your sister? (polite)	Вы купили <u>подарок</u> для вашей сестры?
He bought a car <u>last</u> week.	Он купил машину на <u>прошлой</u> неделе.
She bought an <u>inexpensive</u> gift at the store.	Она купила <u>недорогой</u> подарок в магазине.
The <u>man</u> bought a watch.	<u>Мужчина</u> купил часы.
We bought our luggage <u>at the store</u> .	Мы купили наш багаж <u>в магазине</u> .
You bought <u>his</u> clothes in Moscow. (plural or polite)	Вы купили <u>его</u> одежду в Москве.
Did you buy <u>something</u> for my mother? (familiar, speaking to a female)	Ты купила <u>что-то</u> для моей матери?
They bought <u>things</u> for their [own] friends.	Они купили <u>вещи</u> для своих друзей.
I <u>looked for</u> the address. (male speaker)	Я <u>искал</u> адрес.
I <u>looked for</u> the child. (female speaker)	Я <u>искала</u> ребёнка.
You <u>paid</u> the bill. (polite)	Вы <u>заплатили</u> счёт.

He <u>rented</u> the room.	Он <u>арендовал</u> комнату.
She <u>closed</u> the door.	Она <u>закрыла</u> дверь.
He <u>lived</u> in Moscow. / He <u>was living</u> in Moscow. / He <u>did live</u> in Moscow. / He <u>had lived</u> in Moscow. / He <u>had been living</u> in Moscow.	Он <u>жил</u> в Москве.
She <u>traveled</u> to the United States.	Она <u>побывала</u> в Соединённых Штатах
We <u>studied</u> Russian [language].	Мы <u>изучали</u> русский язык.
We <u>opened</u> the gift.	Мы <u>открыли</u> подарок.
<u>Did you cut</u> the bread? (polite)	Вы <u>порезали</u> хлеб?
You guys <u>did</u> something. / You people <u>made</u> something.	Вы что-то <u>сделали</u> .
You <u>did</u> it. / You <u>made</u> it. (polite)	Вы это <u>сделали</u> .
They <u>spoke</u> with the children.	Они <u>разговаривали</u> с детьми.
They took the airplane to London. / They <u>flew</u> to London on an airplane.	Они <u>полетели</u> в Лондон на самолёте.
They <u>drank</u> their [own] drinks.	Они <u>выпили</u> свои напитки.
He <u>was</u> busy.	Он <u>был</u> занят.
It <u>was</u> busy. (neuter)	Это <u>было</u> занято. / Оно <u>было</u> занято.
I had many friends. [L. By me <u>was</u> many friends.]	У меня <u>было</u> много друзей.
He <u>wanted</u> to buy a ticket.	Он <u>хотел</u> купить билет.
We <u>sold</u> our house.	Мы <u>продали</u> наш дом.
<u>Did you see</u> the train? (polite)	Вы <u>видели</u> поезд?

Did you see <u>my</u> brother? (familiar, speaking to a female)	Ты видела <u>моего</u> брата?
He <u>understood</u> your English. / He <u>understood</u> when you spoke in English.	Он <u>понимал</u> , когда вы говорили по-английски.
I <u>learned</u> Russian in the United States. (male speaker)	Я <u>выучил</u> русский язык в Соединённых Штатах.
You <u>said</u> it. (polite)	Вы это <u>сказали</u> .
He <u>did</u> it.	Он это <u>сделал</u> .
I <u>lost</u> my credit card. (female speaker)	Я <u>потеряла</u> мою кредитную карточку.
<u>Did</u> you <u>sleep</u> well? (polite)	Вы хорошо <u>спали</u> ?
We finished our dinners. / We finished eating supper. [<u>to have supper</u>]	Мы закончили <u>ужинать</u> .

The past tense is easy to form in Russian. In most cases, the past tense is formed by dropping the “-ть” from the infinitive form of the verb, then adding the following endings:

For masculine subjects:	add “-л”.
For feminine subjects:	add “-ла”.
For neuter subjects:	add “-ло”.
For plural subjects:	add “-ли”.

INFINITIVE FORMS:

видеть
(to see)

купить
(to buy)

слышать
(to hear)

SUBJECT:

ENDINGS:

я, ты, он (masculine)

виде(л)

купи(л)

слыша(л)

я, ты, она (feminine)

виде(ла)

купи(ла)

слыша(ла)

оно (neuter)

виде(ло)

купи(ло)

слыша(ло)

мы, вы, они (plural)

виде(ли)

купи(ли)

слыша(ли)

In the present tense, verbs have only imperfective aspect. In other tenses, they can have either perfective or imperfective aspect. The method of conjugation shown here for the past tense is used for both perfective aspect and imperfective aspect. More will be said about this in later lessons. In general, the perfective aspect is used to talk about the completion of an event or the end result of an action and imperfective aspect is used to talk about continuous or repeated action or action in progress.

Notice that the Russian past tense is equivalent to five different English tenses. For example, the Russian sentence “Он арендовал комнату” can be translated as: “He rented the room.”; “He was renting the room.”; “He did rent the room.”; “He had rented the room.”; and “He had been renting the room.”

LESSON 45

THE VERB "TO BE", FUTURE TENSE

I <u>will</u> ... / I <u>will be</u> ... / I <u>shall</u> ... / I'm <u>going to</u> ...	Я <u>буду</u> . . .
Tomorrow, I <u>will be</u> at the park.	Завтра я <u>буду</u> в парке.
I'm going <u>to answer</u> [to] the question.	Я буду <u>отвечать</u> на вопрос.
You will be <u>happy</u> there. (familiar)	Там ты будешь <u>счастлив</u> .
<u>Will</u> you <u>be</u> home next month? (familiar)	Ты <u>будешь</u> дома в следующем месяце?
Will you <u>remember</u> ? (familiar)	Ты будешь <u>помнить</u> ?
<u>Will</u> you remember? (plural or polite)	Вы <u>будете</u> помнить?
<u>Will</u> you <u>be</u> in Russia soon? (plural or polite)	Вы скоро <u>будете</u> в России?
one's own	свой
together	вместе
He will be with his uncle. / He will be <u>together</u> with his own uncle.	Он будет (<u>вместе</u>) со своим дядей.
She will be [together] with <u>her</u> [<u>own</u>] aunt.	Она будет (<u>вместе</u>) со <u>своей</u> тётей.
Today will be a <u>good</u> day.	Сегодня будет <u>хороший</u> день.
We are going to live <u>long</u>	Мы будем жить <u>долго</u> .
We <u>are going to</u> look. / We <u>will</u> look.	Мы <u>будем</u> смотреть.
<u>Are</u> you people <u>going to</u> study? (as in to study for an exam)	Вы <u>будете</u> заниматься?
They <u>will be</u> together next week.	Они <u>будут</u> вместе на следующей неделе.
They will be at the bus station <u>within</u> an hour.	Они будут на автобусной станции <u>в течение</u> часа.

УРОК 45

ГЛАГОЛ "БЫТЬ" В БУДУЩЕМ ВРЕМЕНИ

He is going <u>to be born</u> .	Он будет <u>рождён</u> .
That is going <u>to seem</u> difficult.	Это будет <u>казаться</u> трудным.
They are going <u>to live</u> in a house.	Они будут <u>жить</u> в доме.

The verb “быть;” (to be) can be used in different ways to express future events. When the appropriate future conjugation of “быть;” is used in front of an imperfective infinitive, it forms the “imperfective future tense”. This is very similar to the way English uses “will”, “shall” or “going to”. For example, the sentence “Я буду помнить.” can be translated as “I will remember.”, “I shall remember”, or “I’m going to remember.” This future tense is imperfective which means that it somehow implies that the action is continuing or will continue in the future. (The perfective future tense implies that the action will be completed or finished in the future.) When the verb “быть” is used alone, without an infinitive, it generally means “will be”, “shall be” or “going to be”.

The word “свой” is a reflexive possessive adjective (or pronoun) which means “one’s own” as in “my own; your own; his own; our own; their own” etc. “Свой” declines like “мой”. This means that “свой” and “мой” both change spelling and pronunciation in the same way depending on the gender (masculine, feminine or neuter) and number (singular or plural) of the article possessed and their grammatical usage in a sentence. This can be quite complicated when you consider that there are 3 genders, 2 numbers and 6 cases. A good Russian grammar book will have tables showing all possible declensions of many Russian words. For now however, it’s best to just learn to recognize that the same word can have several different but similar spellings and pronunciations.

The nominative case declensions are “свой” (masculine); “своя” (feminine); “своё” (neuter); and “свои” (plural).

LESSON 46

INFINITIVE VERB FORMS

I don't want <u>to forget</u> .	Я не хочу <u>забыть</u> . [perf.]
He has <u>to earn</u> some money.	Он должен <u>заработать</u> немного денег. [perf.]
She would like <u>to win</u> (some) money.	Она хотела бы <u>выиграть</u> деньги. [perf.]
She has <u>to get off</u> the bus.	Она должна <u>сойти</u> с автобуса.
They have to go down [<u>by way of</u> / <u>along</u>] the staircase.	Они должны идти вниз <u>по</u> лестнице.
They have to go <u>up</u> [by / on] the staircase.	Они должны идти <u>вверх</u> по лестнице.
Do you want <u>to stay</u> at a hotel? (familiar)	Ты хочешь <u>остановиться</u> в гостинице? [perf.]
She wants <u>to move</u> the table.	Она хочет <u>подвинуть</u> стол. [perf.]
You <u>must</u> run. / You <u>have to</u> run. (familiar)	Ты <u>должен</u> бежать. [imperf.]
to walk / to go <u>by foot</u>	ходить <u>пешком</u> [imperf.]
She wants <u>to touch</u> .	Она хочет <u>потрогать</u> . [perf.]
You people must <u>give</u> (some) money to Ivan.	Вы должны <u>дать</u> денег Ивану. [perf.]
They must give back the money. / They must <u>return</u> the money back.	Они должны <u>отдать</u> деньги назад. [perf.]
He would like to visit <u>someone</u> .	Он хотел бы навестить <u>кого-нибудь</u> . [perf.]
They would like <u>to visit</u> the museum.	Они хотели бы <u>посетить</u> музей [perf.]
They want <u>to put</u> the books on the table.	Они хотят <u>положить</u> книги на стол. [imperf.]
That's a nice <u>hat</u> .	Это хорошая <u>шапка</u> .
He should <u>put on</u> a hat.	Он должен <u>надеть</u> шапку. [perf.]
He can <u>return</u> [to a place].	Он может <u>вернуться</u> . [perf.]

УРОК 46

ИНФИНИТИВНАЯ ФОРМА ГЛАГОЛОВ

Can you <u>turn on</u> the radio? (familiar)	Ты можешь <u>включить</u> радио? [perf.]
Can't you <u>turn off</u> the television? (familiar)	Ты не можешь <u>выключить</u> телевизор? [perf.]
to smell / to feel / to sense	чувствовать [imperf.]
Would you like <u>to receive</u> a gift? (familiar, to a male)	Ты хотел бы <u>получить</u> подарок? [perf.]
We want <u>to swim</u>	Мы хотим <u>плавать</u> . [imperf.]
to go in / to enter	входить [imperf.]
What is the <u>answer</u> ?	Какой <u>ответ</u> ?
He needs <u>to know</u> the answers. [L. For	Ему надо <u>знать</u> ответ. [imperf.]
him, very necessary to know answers.]	
You should become acquainted with him. / For you	Вам надо <u>познакомиться</u> с ним. [perf.]
it's necessary <u>to become acquainted</u> with him.	
Do you want <u>to die</u> ? (polite)	Вы хотите <u>умереть</u> ? [perf.]
It is possible. / It is permissible. / One may.	Можно.
Can we see the tree? / Is it possible	Можно нам <u>посмотреть</u> дерево? [perf.]
for us <u>to see</u> the tree?	
They have <u>to fall</u>	Они должны <u>упасть</u> . [perf.]
You need <u>to become</u> a student. / For you it's very	Тебе надо <u>стать</u> студентом. [perf.]
necessary <u>to become</u> a student. (familiar)	
He needs <u>to follow</u> (after) that car. / [L. For him	Ему надо <u>следовать</u> за этой машиной. [imperf.]
it's very necessary <u>to follow</u> after that car.]	
We need <u>to dream</u> . / For us it's very	Нам надо <u>мечтать</u> . [imperf.]
necessary <u>to dream</u> .	
to return / to go home	возвращаться [perf.]

He wants <u>to pass</u> . (as in to pass by a person or people)	Он хочет <u>пройти</u> . [perf.]
to use	использовать [perf. and imperf.]
We should <u>use</u> the computer.	Мы должны <u>использовать</u> компьютер. [perf.]
You guys need <u>to try</u> . / For you it's very necessary <u>to try</u> . (plural)	Вам надо <u>стараться</u> . [imperf.]
to remove / to take away	убирать [imperf.]
Would you like <u>to pay back</u> the money? (polite or plural)	Вы хотели бы <u>вернуть</u> деньги? [perf.]

to lend / to loan	дать займы
They <u>should</u> lend (some) money to Sasha.	Они <u>должны</u> дать Саше денег займы.
to borrow	взять займы
They need to borrow <u>money</u> from Sasha.	Им надо взять (<u>деньги</u>) займы у Саши. [perf.]
to have time / to manage / to succeed	успеть [perf.]
They want to catch the <u>5 o'clock</u> train.	Они хотят успеть на <u>пятичасовой</u> поезд. [perf.]

The infinitive form of a verb is the form which is usually listed in a dictionary. In Russian, most verbs have two infinitives. One is usually a perfective infinitive (perfective aspect) and the other is imperfective (imperfective aspect). Russian dictionaries normally list both types. It is more useful for the beginning student to first learn the imperfective forms because the present tense of Russian verbs is formed from the imperfective infinitive. The perfective form of a verb does not exist in the present tense.

An infinitive is usually combined with an auxiliary verb when used in a sentence. If an imperfective infinitive is used, the sentence usually implies that the action is somehow incomplete or will be ongoing. If a perfective infinitive is used, it implies completed action. In most sentences, if a perfective verb is replaced by an imperfective verb or vice-versa, the meaning of the sentence changes significantly. Many sentences however wouldn't make any sense at all if the wrong aspect of the verb is used. For example, if one says "I want to remember.", the imperfective aspect is usually used because if one remembers, then one continues to remember. However if someone says "I want to forget.", then the perfective aspect will probably be used because once something is forgotten, the action is complete.

LESSON 47

MORE INFINITIVES

When do you want <u>to begin</u> ? (familiar)	Когда ты хочешь <u>начать</u> ? [perf.]
Do you want <u>to go back</u> ? / Do you want <u>to come back</u> ? (polite)	Вы хотите <u>возвращаться</u> ? [imperf.]
They need <u>to go out</u> . / For them it is necessary <u>to go out</u> . [as in to go out from a place]	Им нужно <u>выйти</u> . [perf.]
I can <u>hear</u> when you talk.	Я могу <u>слышать</u> , когда ты разговариваешь [imperf.]

УРОК 47

ИНФИНИТИВНАЯ ФОРМА ГЛАГОЛОВ, ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ

You need <u>to listen</u> . / For you it's necessary <u>to listen</u> (polite)	Вам нужно <u>слушать</u> . [imperf]
to keep / to leave (as in to leave something somewhere)	оставить [perf.]
I want <u>to keep</u> this (myself).	Я хочу <u>оставить</u> это себе. [perf.]
We want <u>to hold</u> it.	Мы хотим <u>держат</u> это. [imperf]
Can they look? / Is it permissible for them <u>to look</u> ?	Можно им <u>взглянуть</u> ? [perf.]
Can you get it? / Can you <u>obtain</u> it? (polite)	Вы можете <u>достать</u> это? [perf.]
I can't <u>send</u> this gift.	Я не могу <u>послать</u> этот подарок. [perf.]
I need to take the bus. / For me it's necessary <u>to go</u> by bus.	Мне нужно <u>поехать</u> на автобусе. [perf.]
He can't <u>accept</u> credit cards.	Он не может <u>принять</u> кредитные карточки. [perf.]
You need <u>to read</u> . / For you it's necessary <u>to read</u> . (familiar)	Тебе нужно <u>читать</u> . [imperf.]
He needs <u>to prepare</u> the dinner. [L For him it's necessary to prepare the dinner.]	Ему нужно <u>приготовить</u> ужин. [perf]
She needs <u>to play</u> . [L. For her it is necessary <u>to play</u> .]	Ей нужно <u>играть</u> . [imperf.]
We need <u>to think</u> about my brother.	Нам нужно <u>думать</u> о моём брате. [imperf.]
We can <u>wait</u>	Мы можем <u>подождать</u> . [imperf.]
I would like <u>to take</u> him with me. (female speaker)	Я хотела бы <u>взять</u> его с собой. [perf.]
They want <u>to show</u> her boyfriend.	Они хотят <u>показать</u> её друга. [perf.]
I have <u>to repair</u> the chair. (male speaker)	Я должен <u>починить</u> стул. [perf.]
I need <u>to check</u> the tickets.	Мне надо <u>проверить</u> билеты. [imperf]

to prefer	предпочитать [imperf.]
We need <u>to wash</u> the windows.	Нам надо <u>вымыть</u> окна. [perf.]
You need <u>to carry</u> the books. (familiar)	Тебе надо <u>нести</u> книги. [imperf.]
You need <u>to bring</u> your [own] tickets. (polite, or plural) ..	Вам надо <u>принести</u> свои билеты. [perf.]
Would you like <u>to meet</u> [with] my sister? (polite)	Вы хотели бы <u>встретиться</u> с моей сестрой? [perf.]
I have <u>to meet</u> my friend at 5	Я должна <u>встретить</u> моего друга в пять часов. [perf.]
o'clock. (Female speaker)	
I don't want <u>to spend</u> a lot of money.	Я не хочу <u>потратить</u> много денег. [perf.]
I need <u>to find</u> a travel agency. [L. For me is	Мне нужно <u>найти</u> агентство путешествий. [perf.]
necessary <u>to find</u> a travel agency.]	
I need <u>to find</u> my friend. [L. For me is	Мне надо <u>найти</u> моего друга. [perf.]
very necessary to find my friend.]	

The Russian words “нужно” and “надо” (to be necessary) are used somewhat interchangeably. In Russian, the verb “to need” is not used very often. Instead, Russian speakers usually say “For me is necessary.” For example, in the sentence “She needs to play.” (Ей нужно играть.), the literal translation of the Russian equivalent is “For her [it is] necessary to play.” or “It is necessary for her to play.” Notice that in English, the “she” changes to “her” when the sentence is constructed the way the Russians say it. “She” is in the nominative case when it’s the subject and “her” is in the objective case when it is the object of a preposition. In English, subjects are in nominative case and direct objects, indirect objects and objects of prepositions are all in objective case. In Russian, subjects are in nominative case, direct objects are in accusative case, indirect objects are in dative case and objects of prepositions can be in any case except nominative depending on the preposition. In examples like the ones shown here, the personal pronouns

are in the dative case because they are indirect objects. They are indirect objects because they answer the question “to whom” or “for whom”. The nominative, accusative and dative case personal pronouns are as follows:

English equivalent	nominative case (subjects)	accusative case (direct objects)	dative case (indirect objects)
I / me	я	меня	мне
you (singular)	ты	тебя	тебе
he / him	он	его	ему
she / her	она	её	ей
it (neuter)	оно	его	ему
we / us	мы	нас	нам
you (plural)	вы	вас	вам
they / them	они	их	им

LESSON 48

THE TELEPHONE

УРОК 48

ТЕЛЕФОН

a call	звонок
(There's a) telephone call <u>for</u> you.	Телефонный звонок <u>для</u> вас.
Excuse me sir, is there a telephone <u>near here</u> ?	Извините, <u>здесь рядом</u> есть телефон?
Yes, on the <u>first</u> floor there's a phone.	Да, на <u>первом</u> этаже есть телефон.
to ring / to telephone / to make a telephone call	звонить [imperf.] / позвонить [perf.]

Are there any messages for me? / Didn't anyone call for me? [L. For me, <u>no one</u> didn't call?]	Мне <u>никто</u> не звонил?
I want to leave a message for Sergei / <u>Tell</u> Sergei that I called. (male speaker)	<u>Передайте</u> Сергею, что я звонил.
I would like to <u>buy</u> a telephone card for 100 rubles. (male speaker)	Я хотел бы <u>купить</u> телефонную карточку за сто рублей.
She would like to buy some <u>tokens</u> for the telephone.	Она хотела бы купить несколько <u>жетонов</u> для телефона.
I would like to <u>make a telephone call</u> .	Мне нужно <u>позвонить</u> .
May I use your telephone? / May I <u>call</u> on your telephone? (polite)	Можно мне <u>позвонить</u> по вашему телефону?
Can you <u>help</u> me? (polite)	Вы можете мне <u>помочь</u> ?
I want to <u>ring</u> [telephone] my wife.	Я хочу <u>позвонить</u> моей жене.
Can you <u>dial</u> this number, please? (polite)	Вы можете <u>набрать</u> этот номер, пожалуйста?
Hello.	Здравствуйте. / Алло.
I would like to speak to Michael. [L. Michael <u>is possible</u> to (the) telephone?]	Михаила <u>можно</u> к телефону?
a tube / a pipe / a telephone receiver	трубка
Don't <u>hang up</u> ! / Don't <u>hang</u> the receiver.	Не <u>вешайте</u> трубку!
to ask	спрашивать / просить / попросить
<u>Ask</u> Ivan to call me.	<u>Попросите</u> Ивана позвонить мне.
Ask Ivan to <u>call</u> me <u>back</u> .	Попросите Ивана <u>перезвонить</u> мне.
When <u>will</u> he <u>return</u> ?	Когда он <u>вернётся</u> ?
What is the telephone <u>number</u> ?	Какой <u>номер</u> телефона?

LESSON 49

PRACTICE WITH THE PAST TENSE

I <u>ate</u> . (female speaker)	Я <u>ела</u> . / Я <u>поела</u> .
You <u>knew</u> someone. (familiar, speaking to a male)	Ты <u>знал</u> кого-то.
You knew <u>something</u> . (polite)	Вы <u>знали что-то</u> .
<u>Did he understand</u> ?	Он <u>понял</u> ?
We <u>wrote</u> (some) letters.	Мы <u>написали письма</u> .
to go and come back / to go down	сходить
We went to the <u>post office</u>	Мы <u>сходили в почтовое отделение</u> .
You people <u>closed</u> your (own) books.	Вы <u>закрыли</u> свои книги.
You guys <u>arrived</u> by ship.	Вы <u>прибыли</u> на корабле.
They <u>left (by foot)</u>	Они <u>ушли</u> .
They <u>left (by vehicle)</u>	Они <u>уехали</u> .
He left (<u>from</u>) the house.	Он <u>ушёл из</u> дома.
They <u>left something</u> at my house.	Они <u>оставили что-то</u> у меня дома.
He <u>stole</u> my backpack.	Он <u>украл мой</u> рюкзак.
I <u>stopped</u> my car at the corner. (male speaker)	Я <u>остановил</u> мою машину на углу.
You <u>have loved</u> many people.	Ты <u>любила</u> много людей.
(familiar, speaking to a female)	
Where <u>did you live</u> ? (polite)	Где вы <u>жили</u> ?
<u>Where did she live</u> ?	Где она <u>жила</u> ?
I liked the lunch. / For me, lunch <u>was pleasing</u>	Мне <u>понравился</u> обед.
That <u>cost</u> a lot.	Это <u>стоило</u> очень много.

УРОК 49

ПОВТОРЕНИЕ ПРОШЕДШЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ

Have we <u>finished</u> ?	Мы закончили?
She has <u>almost finished</u> .	Она почти закончила.
It <u>has almost finished</u> . [inanimate]	Оно почти закончилось.
He <u>was able to finish</u> .	Он мог закончить.
She was able <u>to start</u> on time.	Она могла начать вовремя.
to mean	иметь в виду
I <u>meant</u> five, [and] not six. (female speaker)	Я имела в виду пять, а не шесть.
He <u>repeated</u> that word.	Он повторил то слово.
They <u>answered</u> the questions.	Они ответили на вопросы.
You <u>were born</u> 20 years ago.	Ты родилась двадцать лет назад.
(familiar, speaking to a female)	
<u>Did you forget?</u> (familiar, speaking to a female)	Ты забыла?
<u>Did you earn</u> (some) money? (polite)	Вы заработали деньги?
<u>Did you win</u> (some) money? (polite)	Вы выиграли деньги?
He went downstairs. / He went <u>down</u> .	Он пошёл вниз.
the top / the summit	верх
I climbed. / I went <u>up</u> . (female speaker)	Я пошла на верх.
It <u>moved</u> .	Оно сдвинулось.
We ran <u>as far as</u> the store.	Мы сбежали до магазина.
We <u>walked</u> to the hotel.	Мы сходили пешком в гостиницу.
I walked to the <u>youth</u> hostel. (male speaker)	Я сходил пешком в молодёжное общежитие.
They <u>touch</u> ed the baby.	Они потрогали ребёнка.
You <u>gave</u> some money to your (own) employee.	Ты дала немного денег своему
(familiar, speaking to a female) [male employee]	служашему.

She gave the box back. / She returned Она отдала коробку назад.
the box back.

I visited the tourist information Я посетил бюро туристической
office. (male speaker) информации.

You visited your [own] parents. (polite) Вы навестили своих родителей.

I forgot my wallet. (male speaker) Я забыл мой бумажник.

This lesson contains a few reflexive verbs. Reflexive verbs can be recognized by the ending “-ся” which is attached to verb forms ending in either a consonant or the semi-consonant (semi-vowel) “-й”. The ending “-сь” is attached to reflexive verb forms ending vowels. When conjugating verbs in the past tense, the ending “-ся” or “-сь” is simply attached to the end of the past tense form of the verb. In Russian, a reflexive verb does not necessarily refer action back to the subject.

Some verbs do not contain a final “-л” in the masculine past tense. This applies primarily to verbs in which the infinitives end in “-чь”, “-ти”, and “-ереть”.

In the sentence “Мне понравился обед.” (For me, lunch was pleasing), the subject is “обед” (lunch) which is masculine. The verb “понравился” (was pleasing) agrees with “обед”.

LESSON 50

MORE PRACTICE WITH THE PAST TENSE

Did he put the information on the table? Он положил информацию на стол?

Where did he put the information? Куда он положил информацию?

I returned last month. (female speaker) Я вернулась в прошлом месяце.

УРОК 50

ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ ПОВТОРЕНИЯ ПРОШЕДШЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ

He <u>turned on</u> the television.	Он <u>включил</u> телевизор.
We <u>turned off</u> the lights.	Мы <u>выключили</u> свет.
Did you <u>smell</u> the cake? (familiar, speaking to a male)	Ты <u>понюхал</u> торт?
Did they <u>receive</u> (some) mail?	Они <u>получили</u> почту?
I <u>swam</u> in the ocean. (female speaker)	Я <u>плавала</u> в океане.
She <u>entered</u> the building.	Она <u>вошла</u> в здание.
He <u>died</u> yesterday.	Он <u>умер</u> вчера.
Did you fall <u>down</u> the stairs? (familiar, speaking to a male)	Ты упал <u>вниз</u> с лестницы?
They <u>became</u> teachers.	Они <u>стали</u> учителями.
Did you guys <u>follow</u> that car?	Вы <u>следовали</u> за той машиной?
They dreamed about their <u>trip</u>	Они мечтали об их <u>путешествии</u> .
She <u>went</u> home.	Она <u>ушла</u> домой.
I <u>spent</u> some time there. (female speaker)	Я <u>провела</u> там некоторое время.
I went <u>past</u> the post office. (male speaker)	Я прошёл <u>мимо</u> почтового отделения.
We spent <u>some</u> money. / We spent <u>a little</u> money.	Мы потратили <u>немного</u> денег.
That <u>seemed</u> easy.	Это <u>казалось</u> лёгким.
What <u>did she say</u> ?	Что она <u>сказала</u> ?
Did you <u>try</u> one more time? (familiar, speaking to a female)	Ты <u>попробовала</u> ещё один раз?
She <u>took away</u> a pillow. / She <u>removed</u> a pillow.	Она <u>забрала</u> подушку.
Did they <u>pay back</u> the money?	Они <u>заплатили</u> деньги <u>назад</u> ?

I lent some money to my <u>male cousin</u>	Я одолжил несколько денег моему <u>двоюродному брату</u> .
My <u>female cousin</u> borrowed some money.	Моя <u>двоюродная сестра</u> взяла займы <u>немного денег</u> .
Who <u>painted</u> this?	Кто это <u>покрасил</u> ?
When <u>did they begin</u> ?	Когда они <u>начали</u> ?
My grandfather <u>returned</u> today.	Мой дедушка <u>вернулся</u> сегодня.
somewhere	куда-то [indicates motion] / где-то
My grandmother <u>went out</u> [somewhere] last night.	Моя бабушка <u>уходила</u> куда-то вчера вечером.
My uncle <u>heard</u> the television.	Мой дядя <u>слышал</u> телевизор.
My aunt <u>listened</u> to the people.	Моя тётя <u>слушала</u> людей.
He <u>used</u> a computer.	Он <u>пользовался</u> компьютером.
We used the <u>product</u>	Мы использовали <u>продукт</u> .
We kept the <u>blanket</u> . / We kept the <u>blanket</u> to ourselves.	Мы оставили <u>одеяло</u> себе.
<u>Did you look at</u> the chair?	Ты <u>взглянул</u> на стул?
(familiar, speaking to a male)	
I got another fork. / I <u>took</u>	Я <u>взяла</u> другую вилку.
a different fork. (female speaker)	
<u>Did you people send</u> the package? (plural)	Вы <u>послали</u> посылку?
They <u>accepted</u> my check.	Они <u>приняли</u> мой чек.
She <u>read</u> the tourist information.	Она <u>прочитала</u> туристическую информацию.
We prepared for the [<u>evening-</u>] party.	Мы приготовились к <u>вечеринке</u> .
They <u>played</u> together.	Они <u>играли</u> вместе.

He <u>thought</u> about the movie.	Он <u>думал</u> о фильме.
I <u>waited</u> for you last week. (male speaker, polite)	Я вас <u>ждал</u> на прошлой неделе.
You took your friend to the	Ты взял своего друга на <u>спектакль</u> .
<u>show</u> . (familiar, speaking to a male)	
Did you <u>repair</u> the refrigerator? (polite)	Вы <u>починили</u> холодильник?
Paul <u>checked</u> the oil.	Павел <u>проверил</u> масло.
She <u>preferred</u> the small apartment.	Она <u>предпочла</u> маленькую квартиру.
We <u>washed</u> the furniture.	Мы <u>помыли</u> мебель.
They <u>carried</u> the groceries.	Они <u>несли</u> продукты.
I <u>brought</u> some ice. (male speaker)	Я <u>принёс</u> немного льда.
I brought some <u>ice cream</u> . (female speaker)	Я принесла немного <u>мороженого</u> .
He met the <u>boss</u> at the party.	Он встретил <u>начальника</u> на вечеринке.
Did you ask <u>your [own]</u> girlfriend?	Ты спросил <u>свою</u> подругу?
(familiar, speaking to a male)	
I <u>believed</u> the president. (male speaker)	Я <u>верил</u> президенту.
We <u>felt</u> the heat.	Мы <u>чувствовали</u> жару.
<u>Have</u> you <u>shown</u> the photo? (polite)	Вы <u>показали</u> фотографию?
They stayed at his house. / They <u>lived</u> at his house.	Они <u>жили</u> у него дома.
She <u>worked</u> for many years.	Она <u>работала</u> много лет.
I <u>found</u> some money. (male speaker)	Я <u>нашёл</u> немного денег.