



Learn in Your Car[®] RUSSIAN

by Henry N. Raymond

LEVEL THREE

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 Three is a continuation of Level Two. Level Three begins where Level Two ends. Level One is designed and organized primarily with the traveler in mind. Level Two continues with more complex vocabulary and grammar. Level Three introduces more advanced grammar and vocabulary for the continuing student. 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.

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— 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> ("r" 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 New <i>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	tyyordihy 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 “ИИ”, 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 51

THE VERB “TO BE”, PAST TENSE

I was at the bus station. Я был на автобусной станции.
You were at my house. (familiar, Ты был у меня дома.
speaking to a male)
Were you at the travel agency? Ты была в агентстве путешествий?
(familiar, speaking to a female)
earlier / before / formerly раньше
He used to be fast. / Formerly, he was fast. Раньше, он был быстрым.
She was wet. / It was wet. (feminine) Она была мокрой.
It was dry. (neuter) Это было сухим.

УРОК 51

ГЛАГОЛ “БЫТЬ”, В ПРОШЕДШЕМ ВРЕМЕНИ

We were <u>busy</u> .	Мы были <u>заняты</u> .
You <u>were late</u> . (familiar)	Ты <u>опоздал</u> .
They used to be alone. / Formerly, they <u>were</u> alone.	Раньше, они <u>были</u> одни.
They were with <u>their</u> husbands.	Они были с <u>их</u> мужьями.
He was very <u>funny</u> .	Он был очень <u>смешным</u> .
They were very <u>amusing</u> .	Они были очень <u>развлекательны</u> .
<u>Everybody</u> was there.	<u>Все</u> были там.
She was <u>sad</u> yesterday.	Она была <u>печальна</u> вчера.
You were very <u>strong</u> when you were young. (polite)	Вы были очень <u>сильным</u> , когда вы были молодым.
The view was very <u>beautiful</u> .	Вид был очень <u>красивым</u> .
My <u>trip</u> was too short.	Моя поездка была слишком короткой.
I was <u>hungry</u> last night. (female speaker)	Я была <u>голодна</u> вчера вечером.
Were you cold? / Was it cold <u>for you</u> ? (polite)	<u>Вам</u> было холодно?
<u>There was</u> plenty of time.	<u>Было</u> достаточно времени.
<u>There was</u> a fire last week. / In (the) last week <u>was</u> (a) fire.	На прошлой неделе <u>был</u> пожар.
There was a <u>line of people</u> at the post office. / At the post office was a <u>queue</u> .	В почтовом отделении была <u>очередь</u> .
Was there <u>anyone</u> at the house? / Was there <u>somebody</u> at the house?	<u>Кто-нибудь</u> был в доме?
There were a lot of people in <u>town</u> .	В городе было много людей.
There was a park <u>near</u> the old hotel.	<u>Рядом со</u> старой гостиницей был парк.
There were <u>several</u> trains at the station.	На вокзале было <u>несколько</u> поездов.
<u>to owe</u> money / <u>to be owing</u> money	<u>быть</u> <u>должным</u> денег

Did you owe a lot of money? (familiar, speaking to Ты был должен много денег?
a male) [L. You were owing much money?]

to need / to be necessary нужно быть

He needed food. / For him, food was necessary. Ему нужна была пища.

[L. For him, necessary was food.]

I needed somebody yesterday. (male speaker) Мне вчера нужен был кто-нибудь.

He must have started yesterday. Он должно быть начал вчера.

The verb “быть” (to be) exists only in the imperfective aspect. Therefore, there is only one type of past tense. This means that “быть” has one of the easiest past tenses to learn.

The English expressions “there was....” and “there were....” translate as either “был / была / было / были” or “там был / там была / там было / там были”. The adverb “там” means “there”, but is only used when needed to point out a direction or location. In sentences with these expressions, the verb agrees with the subject, either masculine (был), feminine (была), neuter (было) or plural (были) (Past tense Russian verbs agree with their subjects.) If the sentence has no subject, then the neutral form of the verb is used.

LESSON 52

THE VERB “TO HAVE”, PAST TENSE

I had a small house. [L. By me was У меня был маленький дом.
small house.]

You used to have a boat. (familiar) Раньше у тебя была лодка.

[L. Formerly, by you was boat.]

УРОК 52

ГЛАГОЛ “TO HAVE” В ПРОШЕДШЕМ ВРЕМЕНИ

She <u>had</u> a difficult problem.....	У неё <u>была</u> трудная проблема.
He <u>had</u> a loud radio.	У него <u>было</u> громкое радио.
She had a good <u>husband</u>	У неё был хороший <u>муж</u> .
We used to have a <u>big</u> car.	Раньше, у нас была <u>большая</u> машина.
You people had <u>problems</u>	У вас были <u>проблемы</u> .
You people had <u>too many</u> problems.	У вас было <u>слишком много</u> проблем.
<u>They had</u> their (own) tickets.	У них <u>были</u> свои билеты.
They had a big <u>kitchen</u>	У них была большая <u>кухня</u> .
They had a small <u>vegetable garden</u>	У них был маленький <u>огород</u> .
My house <u>had</u> three big windows.	Мой дом <u>имел</u> три больших окна.
The old museums had many beautiful <u>paintings</u>	Старые музеи имели много красивых <u>картин</u> .

As was mentioned in an earlier lesson, The Russian language doesn't say "have" in the same way as in English. Instead of saying "I have...", Russian says "By me is..." or "By me exists...". The past tense is then formed by saying "By me was..." or "By me existed...". In both cases, the verb "быть" is used which means "to be" or "to exist". "Быть" exists only in the imperfective aspect. The only present tense conjugation of "быть" is "есть". The four past tense conjugations of "быть" are shown in this lesson.

The past tense of the Russian equivalent of "to have" is formed by replacing the present tense conjugation "есть" in "У меня есть...", "У тебя есть..." etc. with either "был" (masculine), "была" (feminine), "было" (neuter) or "были" (plural). In the past tense, the verb must agree with the article which is possessed, and not the possessor.

In order to change a sentence from "I had..." to "I used to have..." or from "You had..." to "You used to have..." etc., simply add the word "раньше" (formerly) to the start of the sentence.

Sentences in which inanimate objects “have” or “possess” things sometimes use the verb “иметь” which is the equivalent of the English verb “to have”.

LESSON 53

SPEAKING ABOUT THE PAST

I used to speak Spanish. / Formerly, I.....	Раньше, я <u>могла</u> говорить по-испански.
<u>was able</u> to speak in Spanish. (female speaker)	
to talk / to chat / to converse	разговаривать
<u>Were you talking</u> on the telephone?	Ты <u>разговаривал</u> по телефону?
(familiar, speaking to a male)	
He <u>was talking</u> to his [own] friend.....	Он <u>разговаривал</u> со своим другом.
We used to talk every day. [L.	<u>Раньше</u> , мы разговаривали каждый день.
<u>Formerly</u> , we talked every day.]	
You guys were talking <u>too much</u>	Вы разговаривали <u>слишком много</u> .
They were talking <u>about</u> the game.	Они разговаривали <u>об</u> игре.
I <u>was finishing</u> my work. (male speaker)	Я <u>заканчивал</u> мою работу.
You used to finish <u>at</u> five o'clock.	Раньше, ты заканчивала <u>в</u> пять часов.
(familiar, speaking to a female)	
He used to finish <u>on time</u>	Раньше, он заканчивал <u>вовремя</u> .
We <u>were finishing</u> the project.	Мы <u>заканчивали</u> проект.
You were finishing your <u>homework</u> . (plural or polite)	Вы заканчивали вашу <u>домашнюю работу</u> .
They used to finish <u>together</u>	Раньше, они заканчивали <u>вместе</u> .
I used to sell <u>cars</u> . (male speaker)	Раньше, я продавал <u>машины</u> .

УРОК 53

РАЗГОВАРИВАЯ О ПРОШЛОМ

You were selling <u>your [own]</u> car.	Ты продавал <u>свою</u> машину.
(familiar, speaking to a male)	
We used to sell <u>ice</u>	Раньше, мы продавали <u>лёд</u> .
Were you people selling <u>everything</u> ?	Вы <u>всё</u> продавали?
They used to sell <u>clothes</u>	Раньше, они продавали <u>одежду</u> .
I <u>wanted</u> to eat breakfast. (female speaker)	Я <u>хотела</u> завтракать.
He wanted <u>to sell</u> his house.	Он хотел <u>продать</u> свой дом.
We <u>were wanting</u> to buy something.	Мы <u>хотели</u> купить что-нибудь.
I was having breakfast with my wife.	Я <u>завтракал</u> с моей женой.
[L. I <u>was breakfasting</u> with my wife.]	
Yesterday she <u>was eating lunch</u> at home.	Вчера она <u>обедала</u> дома.
He <u>was buying</u> a ticket.	Он <u>покупал</u> билет.
The train was leaving late. / The train	Поезд отбывал с <u>опозданием</u> .
was leaving <u>with a delay</u> .	
We <u>were looking for</u> a gift.	Мы <u>искали</u> подарок.
<u>Were</u> you <u>closing</u> the door? (familiar,	Ты <u>закрывал</u> дверь?
speaking to a male)	
They <u>were renting</u> a house [from someone].	Они <u>снимали</u> дом.
They were learning French. / They	Они изучали французский <u>язык</u> .
were learning French <u>language</u> .	
The <u>weather</u> was cold.	<u>Погода</u> была холодная.
<u>Were</u> you <u>doing</u> something? (polite)	Вы что-то <u>делали</u> ?
They <u>wanted</u> to live alone.	Они <u>хотели</u> жить одни.
We wanted to buy <u>some</u> ice cream.	Мы хотели купить <u>немного</u> мороженого.

The Russian past tense is equivalent to several different English tenses. For example, the Russian sentence “Они разговаривали.” can be translated as “They talked.”, “They were talking.”, “They have talked.”, “They used to talk.” or “They had been talking.”.

LESSON 54

SOME IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

He's a <u>tall</u> man.	Он <u>высокий</u> мужчина.
It's a very <u>high</u> building.	Это очень <u>высокое</u> здание.
It's a short distance <u>from here</u>	Это короткое расстояние <u>отсюда</u> .
<u>Turn on</u> the light please.	<u>Включите</u> свет, пожалуйста.
<u>Turn off</u> the <u>light</u>	<u>Выключите</u> свет.
<u>Anyone</u> can buy a car.	<u>Любой</u> может купить машину.
<u>Anything else</u> is better than this.	<u>Что угодно</u> лучше, чем это.
It is not allowed. / It is impossible. / One should not.	нельзя
One can't <u>go</u> there. / One shouldn't <u>go</u> there.	Туда нельзя <u>ходить</u> .
to go and return by foot	ходить
<u>Do you go</u> [there] [<u>and return by foot</u>] often?	Ты часто туда <u>ходишь</u> ?
No, <u>never</u>	Нет, <u>никогда</u> .
He is going there <u>right away</u>	Он <u>немедленно</u> идёт туда.
They <u>are going</u> together.	Они <u>идут</u> вместе.
I need <u>to think</u>	Мне надо <u>подумать</u> .

УРОК 54

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВАЖНЫЕ ПОНЯТИЯ

I need to think <u>about</u> it.	Мне надо подумать <u>об</u> этом.
Is this <u>correct</u> ?	Это <u>правильно</u> ?
This is <u>not</u> correct.	Это <u>не</u> правильно.
You are <u>right</u> . / You are <u>correct</u> . (polite)	Вы <u>правы</u> .
He is <u>wrong</u> . / He is in error.	Он <u>неправ</u> .
It's the <u>right</u> address.	Это <u>правильный</u> адрес.
This is the <u>wrong</u> road. / This is <u>not</u> the <u>right</u> road.	Это <u>неправильная</u> дорога.
Whose <u>glass</u> is this?	Чей это <u>стакан</u> ?
to look like	выглядеть
It looks like this, <u>only</u> bigger.	Он выглядит как этот, <u>только</u> больше.
They are going <u>to take a drink</u> of	Они собираются <u>пить</u> воду.
water. / They are planning <u>to drink</u> water.	
They <u>are planning</u> to take their [own]	Они <u>собираются</u> взять своих мужей
husbands with them.	с собой.
<u>Look</u> at him. (polite)	<u>Посмотрите</u> на него.
That is an old <u>building</u>	Это старое <u>здание</u> .
She is an <u>old</u> woman.	Она <u>старая</u> женщина.
He is an old <u>man</u>	Он <u>старый</u> мужчина.
She is a <u>young</u> lady.	Она <u>молодая</u> девушка.
There's my <u>new</u> car.	Вот моя <u>новая</u> машина.
Have you seen my new <u>truck</u> ? (polite)	Вы видели мой <u>новый</u> <u>грузовик</u> ?
They bought (some) new <u>clothes</u>	Они купили <u>новую</u> <u>одежду</u> .
completely / absolutely / perfectly	совершенно
<u>Everything</u> is brand new.	<u>Всё</u> совершенно новое.

LESSON 55

MORE IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

to go and return by foot / to pass / to go round	ходить
How <u>often</u> does the bus pass (by)?	Как <u>часто</u> ходит автобус?
How frequently <u>does</u> the bus <u>leave</u> for town?	Как часто автобус <u>отправляется</u> в город?
<u>every</u> twenty minutes	<u>каждые</u> двадцать минут
I want <u>to sit</u> at the table.	Я хочу <u>сидеть</u> за столом.
I want <u>to stand</u> in the corner.	Я хочу <u>стоять</u> в углу.
I <u>am seated</u>	Я <u>сажу</u> .
I <u>am standing</u>	Я <u>стою</u> .
<u>Sit down</u> , please. (polite)	<u>Садитесь</u> , пожалуйста.
<u>Stand up</u> , please. (polite)	<u>Встаньте</u> , пожалуйста.
the ground floor / the first floor	первый этаж
In Russia, the first floor is on the	В России, первый этаж находится на <u>уровне</u> улицы.
<u>level</u> of the street.	
The second floor is <u>above</u> the first floor.	Второй этаж находится <u>над</u> первым этажом.
The basement <u>is located</u> below the first floor.	Подвал <u>находится</u> под первым этажом.
I don't like the rain. / Rain <u>is not</u>	Мне <u>не нравится</u> дождь.
<u>pleasing</u> to me.	
It is raining. [L. Goes rain.]	Идёт дождь.
Is it <u>still</u> raining? [L. Rain <u>still</u> goes?]	Дождь <u>всё ещё</u> идёт?
the sun	солнце

УРОК 55

ВАЖНЫЕ ПОНЯТИЯ. ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ

It is going to be sunny. / It will be sunny <u>weather</u> .	Будет солнечная <u>погода</u> .
I want to go for a <u>walk</u> .	Я хочу пойти на <u>прогулку</u> .
He wants to <u>take a ride</u> in a car.	Он хочет <u>прокатиться</u> на машине.
What a <u>pretty</u> young girl!	Какая <u>красивая</u> девочка!
That is an <u>ugly</u> building.	Это <u>некрасивое</u> здание.
This book is <u>about</u> Russia.	Эта книга <u>о</u> России.
We want to find something cheaper. [L. We want to find something <u>more</u> cheap.]	Мы хотим найти что-нибудь <u>более</u> дешёвое.
a kilogram	килограмм
Give [to] me two kilograms, please. (polite)	Дайте мне два килограмма, пожалуйста.
Bring [to] me some stamps, please. (polite)	Принесите мне несколько марок, пожалуйста.
Is the sandwich <u>still</u> in the car?	Бутерброд <u>всё ещё</u> в машине?
I <u>just</u> bought a sandwich.	Я <u>только что</u> купил бутерброд.

LESSON 56

USEFUL SINGULAR VERB FORMS IN SENTENCES, PRESENT TENSE.

I <u>am paying</u> for the drinks.	Я <u>плачу</u> за напитки.
I <u>drink</u> coffee.	Я <u>пью</u> кофе.

УРОК 56

ПОЛЕЗНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЬНЫЕ ФОРМЫ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ. НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ.

I'm taking the airplane. / I'm <u>fly</u> ing by airplane.	Я <u>лечу</u> на самолёте.
I take <u>sugar</u> in my coffee. / I drink coffee with <u>sugar</u> .	Я пью кофе с <u>сахаром</u> .
I <u>am sleep</u> ing in the room.	Я <u>сплю</u> в комнате.
to work on / to busy oneself with	заниматься
I <u>am do</u> ing the laundry.	Я <u>занимаюсь</u> стиркой.
I am making a <u>cup</u> of coffee. / I'm brewing a cup of coffee.	Я варю <u>чашку</u> кофе.
I <u>live</u> in Moscow.	Я <u>живу</u> в Москве.
I <u>am arriv</u> ing about noon.	Я <u>прибываю</u> около полудня.
I forget. / I <u>don't</u> remember.	Я <u>не</u> помню.
<u>Are you pay</u> ing the hotel bill? (familiar)	Ты <u>платишь</u> за гостиничный счёт?
What <u>are you look</u> ing for? (familiar)	Что ты <u>ищешь</u> ?
<u>Are you drink</u> ing juice? (familiar)	Ты <u>пьёшь</u> сок?
You are taking your [own] suitcase, <u>aren't you?</u> (polite)	Вы берёте свой чемодан, <u>не так ли?</u>
You are taking the <u>children</u> with you, <u>aren't you?</u> (familiar)	Ты берёшь <u>детей</u> с собой, не так ли?
You aren't sleeping well. / You <u>are</u> <u>sleeping</u> badly. (familiar)	Ты плохо <u>спишь</u> .
Take the number five bus to the beach. / For the beach, it's necessary <u>to ride</u> on bus number five.	На пляж надо <u>ехать</u> на автобусе номер пять.
What <u>are you do</u> ing? (familiar)	Что ты <u>делаешь</u> ?

Where <u>do you live</u> ? (polite)	Где вы <u>живёте</u> ?
My father <u>is paying</u> for the meal.	Мой отец <u>платит</u> за еду.
a job / work	работа
He is looking for a job. / He needs	<u>Ему</u> нужна работа.
work. [For <u>him</u> (is) necessary work.]	
She <u>drinks</u> a lot.	Она много <u>пьёт</u> .
She is sleeping <u>in the bedroom</u>	Она спит <u>в спальне</u> .
He's making <u>tea</u>	Она заваривает <u>чай</u> .
My brother <u>lives</u> in Spain.	Мой брат <u>живёт</u> в Испании.

This lesson has several examples of sentences where Russian speakers say things quite differently than English speakers. Literal translations of English sentences will usually work for simple sentences, but the best translation of a given sentence may be quite different.

LESSON 57

USEFUL PLURAL VERB FORMS IN SENTENCES, PRESENT TENSE

We are leaving by airplane. / We <u>are</u>	Мы <u>летим</u> на самолёте.
<u>flying</u> on an airplane.	
We <u>are paying</u> for your ticket.	Мы <u>платим</u> за ваш билет.

УРОК 57

ПОЛЕЗНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЬНЫЕ ФОРМЫ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ. НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ.

cash	наличные
We <u>pay</u> cash.....	Мы <u>платим</u> наличными.
We <u>are looking for</u> the right road.	Мы <u>ищем</u> нужную дорогу.
We drink <u>fruit</u> juice.	Мы <u>пьём</u> <u>фруктовый</u> сок.
We <u>are drinking</u> beer.	Мы <u>пьём</u> пиво.
We <u>are taking</u> our luggage with us.	Мы <u>берём</u> наш багаж с собой.
We are taking <u>our children</u> with us.	Мы берём <u>наших детей</u> с собой.
We <u>are sleeping</u> at the hotel this week.	Мы <u>спим</u> в гостинице эту неделю.
We're making dinner this evening. /	Мы <u>готовим</u> ужин сегодня вечером.
We <u>are preparing</u> dinner this evening.	
We <u>live</u> in London.	Мы <u>живём</u> в Лондоне.
We're <u>buying</u> a gift for each child.	Мы <u>покупаем</u> подарок для каждого ребёнка.
to go away via transport / to drive off	уезжать
<u>Are</u> you people <u>leaving</u> on the next train?	Вы <u>уезжаете</u> на следующем поезде?
Are you guys paying the restaurant <u>bill</u> ? (plural)	Вы платите за по <u>счёту</u> в ресторане?
<u>Are</u> you people <u>looking for</u> something?	Вы что-нибудь <u>ищете</u> ?
You <u>are drinking</u> our drinks. (plural,	Вы <u>пьёте</u> наши напитки.
or polite)	
<u>Are</u> you <u>sleeping</u> ? (plural or polite)	Вы <u>спите</u> ?
to occupy / to borrow / to be engaged in	занимать
You are taking <u>too much</u> time. (plural,	Вы занимаете <u>слишком много</u> времени.
or polite)	
What <u>are</u> you guys <u>doing</u> ?	Что вы <u>делаете</u> ? / Чем вы <u>занимаетесь</u> ?
<u>Can</u> they see the clock from here? /	Им <u>видно</u> часы отсюда?
For them, <u>is</u> the clock <u>visible</u> from here?	

They <u>are leaving</u> tomorrow.	Они <u>уезжают</u> завтра.
My parents pay <u>for everything</u>	Мои родители за <u>всё</u> платят.
They <u>are looking for</u> their [own] husbands.	Они <u>ищут</u> своих мужей.
They are drinking with <u>their [own]</u> friends.	Они пьют со <u>своими</u> друзьями.
They take too many <u>things</u> with them.	Они берут слишком много <u>вещей</u> с собой.
My friends <u>sometimes</u> sleep at my house.	Мои друзья <u>иногда</u> ночуют у меня дома.
They are making lunch. / They <u>are</u> <u>preparing</u> lunch.	Они <u>готовят</u> обед.
They live with <u>our</u> parents.	Они живут с <u>нашими</u> родителями.

This lesson and the one preceding it show examples where a given English word can have several different translations depending on how it's used. When translating English into other languages, it's normal for an English word with many different meanings to have a different foreign equivalent for each meaning.

LESSON 58

USING DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS IN SENTENCES

He sees <u>me</u>	Он видит <u>меня</u> .
He sees <u>you</u> . (familiar).....	Он видит <u>тебя</u> .
He sees <u>him</u>	Он видит <u>его</u> .

УРОК 58

ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ МЕСТОИМЕННИЯ КАК ПРЯМОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ

He sees <u>her</u> .	Он видит <u>её</u> .
He sees <u>it</u> . (neuter)	Он видит <u>это</u> .
He sees <u>us</u> .	Он видит <u>нас</u> .
He sees <u>you</u> . (plural or polite)	Он видит <u>вас</u> .
He sees <u>them</u> .	Он видит <u>их</u> .
I see <u>him</u> .	Я вижу <u>его</u> .
I <u>know</u> him.	Я <u>знаю</u> его.
Do you <u>all</u> know her?	<u>Вы все</u> её знаете?
I <u>saw</u> you. (polite, male speaker)	Я вас <u>видел</u> .
I saw <u>you</u> . (familiar, male speaker)	Я <u>тебя</u> видел.
You said <u>it</u> . (polite)	<u>Вы это</u> сказали.
He <u>did</u> it.	Он это <u>сделал</u> .
We rented them [<u>for hire</u>].	Мы взяли их <u>на прокат</u> .
He rented <u>it</u> [<u>for hire</u>].	Он взял <u>это</u> на прокат.
I <u>love</u> you. (polite)	Я вас <u>люблю</u> .
I like you. / You, <u>to me</u> are pleasing.	<u>Вы мне</u> нравитесь. [dative case]

This lesson shows how pronouns are used as direct objects in sentences. In Russian, subjects are in nominative case and direct objects are in accusative case. The word order of Russian sentences is not as important as in English because the case identifies which word is the subject and which is the direct object etc. (A direct object receives the action of the verb.) For example, in the English sentences “Dog bites man.” and “Man bites dog.”, the word order determines which is the subject and which is the direct object. In Russian, the sentence means “Dog bites man.” with either word order, provided “dog” is in the nominative case and “man” is in the accusative case.

LESSON 59

USING INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS
IN SENTENCES

to give / to allow	давать [imperf.] / дать [perf.]
to give a present	дарить [imperf.] / подарить [perf.]
He's giving a gift <u>to me</u> .	Он дарит подарок <u>мне</u> .
I'm giving a gift <u>to you</u> . (familiar)	Я дарю подарок <u>тебе</u> .
I'm giving a gift <u>to Paul</u> .	Я дарю подарок <u>Павлу</u> .
I'm giving it <u>to Paul</u> .	Я дарю это <u>Павлу</u> .
I'm giving a gift <u>to him</u> .	Я дарю подарок <u>ему</u> .
I'm giving a gift <u>to her</u> .	Я дарю подарок <u>ей</u> .
I'm giving a gift <u>to us</u> .	Я дарю <u>нам</u> подарок.
I'm giving a gift <u>to you</u> . (Plural or polite)	Я дарю <u>вам</u> подарок.
I'm giving a gift <u>to them</u> .	Я дарю <u>им</u> подарок.
They're giving it <u>to him</u> . [not a gift]	Они дают это <u>ему</u> .
You're giving it <u>to her</u> . (familiar)	Ты даёшь это <u>ей</u> .
We're giving it <u>to you</u> . (polite)	Мы даём <u>вам</u> это.
Are you giving it <u>to me</u> ? (plural or polite)	Вы даёте <u>мне</u> это?
I'm giving a gift <u>to myself</u> .	Я дарю подарок <u>самому себе</u> .

УРОК 59

ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ КАК
КОСВЕННОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ В
ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ

This lesson shows how pronouns are used as indirect objects in sentences. Indirect objects are the persons or things “to whom” the action is directed, or “for whom” the action is performed. For example, in the sentence “I bought Paul a gift.”, (which means exactly the same thing as “I bought a gift for Paul.”) the word “gift” is the direct object because it receives the action of the verb. “Gift” answers the question “who” or “what” was bought. “Paul” is the indirect object because “Paul” is “to whom” or “for whom” the action was done. The action was done “for Paul”.

In Russian, indirect objects are in the dative case. The word order is not as important as in English because the case of a word determines its grammatical function. Subjects are in nominative case, direct objects are in accusative case and indirect objects are in dative case.

LESSON 60

PRACTICE WITH DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS

to carry / to bring (in one direction)	нести
I'm bringing the <u>luggage</u> to my parents.	Я несу <u>багаж</u> к моим родителям.
I'm bringing <u>[to] them</u> the luggage.	Я несу <u>им</u> багаж.
I'm bringing it <u>to them</u>	Я несу это <u>им</u> . / Я несу это <u>к ним</u> .
<u>I'm bringing</u> the luggage to them	Я <u>несу</u> багаж к ним.
I'm taking <u>them</u> to my parents.	Я беру <u>их</u> к моим родителям.
He gave <u>[to] me</u> a gift.	Он подарил <u>мне</u> подарок.
She bought <u>[for] him</u> a gift.	Она купила <u>ему</u> подарок.

УРОК 60

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПРЯМЫХ И КОСВЕННЫХ ДОПОЛНЕНИЙ

He rented [for] her a <u>rental car</u>	Он взял ей <u>машину на прокат</u> .
He spoke to them. / He spoke <u>with them</u>	Он поговорил <u>с ними</u> . [instrumental case]
You sold a shirt <u>to my father</u> . (polite)	Вы продали рубашку <u>моему отцу</u> .
You sold [to] <u>him</u> a shirt. (polite)	Вы продали <u>ему</u> рубашку.
You sold [to] <u>her</u> a wallet. [polite]	Вы продали <u>ей</u> кошелёк.
You sold it <u>to my father</u> . [polite]	Вы продали это <u>моему отцу</u> .
You sold them <u>to my mother</u> . [polite]	Вы продали их <u>моей матери</u> .
You sold it <u>to him</u> . [polite]	Вы продали <u>ему</u> это.
You sold it <u>to them</u> . [polite]	Вы продали <u>им</u> это.
You sold it <u>to me</u> . [polite]	Вы продали это <u>мне</u> .
You sold five <u>of them</u> . [polite]	Вы продали пять <u>из них</u> .
He sold it <u>to you</u> . (familiar)	Он продал это <u>тебе</u> .
She sold it <u>to us</u>	Она продала это <u>нам</u> .
They sold them <u>to you</u> . (polite)	Они продали их <u>вам</u> .
I'm buying them <u>for you people</u>	Я покупаю их <u>вам</u> . / Я покупаю их <u>для вас</u> .

In Russian, as in English, the same sentence can often be written with or without an indirect object. For example, one can say “You sold Ivan a shirt.” which contains the indirect object “Ivan”, or one can say “You sold a shirt to Ivan.” which uses the prepositional phrase “to Ivan” instead of an indirect object. The same is true in Russian. However in Russian, the words used as indirect objects must be in the dative case and words used in prepositional phrases must be in the case dictated by the preposition.

LESSON 61

PRONOUNS IN NEGATIVE SENTENCES

They don't want me. / I am not necessary <u>to them</u> .	Я <u>им</u> не нужен.
They don't want me / They don't want <u>to be</u> with me.	Они не хотят <u>быть</u> со мной.
He <u>does not want</u> it.	Он это <u>не хочет</u> .
We don't want <u>them</u>	Мы не хотим <u>их</u> .
I <u>don't see</u> him.	Я его <u>не вижу</u> .
I don't like it. / To me, it <u>is not pleasing</u>	Мне это <u>не нравится</u> .
I <u>would not like</u> any. (male speaker)	Я <u>бы</u> ничего <u>не хотел</u> .
I did not see <u>you</u> . (male speaker)	Я <u>вас</u> не видел.
You <u>did not say</u> it. (familiar, speaking to a female)	Ты этого <u>не сказала</u> .
I didn't say <u>that</u> . (male speaker)	Я <u>этого</u> не говорил.
He <u>did not do</u> it.	Он этого <u>не делал</u> .
We did not rent <u>them [rentals]</u>	Мы не взяли <u>их на прокат</u> .
I'm not giving it <u>to Paul</u>	Я не даю это <u>Павлу</u> .
I'm not <u>giving a gift</u> to him.	Я не <u>дарю</u> ему подарок.
I'm not giving [to] you a gift. [L. I, to you, nothing, <u>am not giving a gift.</u>]	Я тебе ничего <u>не дарю</u> .

УРОК 61

МЕСТОИМЕНЯ В ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ.

I'm not giving it <u>to her</u> .	Я не даю <u>ей</u> это.
I'm not giving it <u>to you</u> . (polite)	Я не даю <u>вам</u> это.
I'm not taking it <u>to them</u> .	Я не беру это <u>к ним</u> .
He did not give me a gift. [L. He, to me <u>nothing</u> , did not give a gift.]	Он мне <u>ничего</u> не подарил.
She did not buy [<u>for</u>] <u>him</u> a gift.	Она не купила <u>ему</u> подарок.
He did not rent [<u>for</u>] <u>her</u> a [rental] car.	Он не взял <u>ей</u> машину на прокат.
He did not speak to them. / He didn't talk <u>with them</u> .	Он <u>с ними</u> не разговаривал.
Didn't you <u>sell</u> it to him?	Разве вы <u>не продали</u> это ему?
Didn't you sell [<u>to</u>] <u>them</u> a car?	Разве вы не продали <u>им</u> машину?
We did not take <u>him</u> with us to the movie theater.	Мы не взяли <u>его</u> с собой в кинотеатр.

The word “разве” is called an interrogative particle. It is usually not directly translatable into English. When used, it often indicates that a neutral or negative answer is expected. When used in a negative sentence, it usually indicates that an affirmative answer is expected. For example: “Didn't you sell it to him?” (Разве вы не продали это ему?)

LESSON 62

THE CAR

to drive a <u>car</u>	водить <u>машину</u>
She knows <u>how</u> to drive. [L. She knows	Она знает, <u>как</u> надо водить машину.
<u>how</u> necessary to drive car.]	
Do you know how to drive? / <u>Are</u> you	Вы <u>умеете</u> водить машину?
<u>able</u> to drive a car? (polite)	
Yes, I have driven <u>my parents car</u>	Да. Я водил <u>машину моих родителей</u> .
(male speaker)	
Yesterday I drove a car to <u>school</u>	Вчера я водила машину в <u>школу</u> .
(female speaker)	
Today I <u>rode</u> to school in a car.	Сегодня я <u>приехал</u> в школу на машине.
(male speaker)	
But now the <u>motor</u> doesn't work.	Но теперь <u>мотор</u> не работает.
You need (some) <u>gasoline</u> . (polite)	Вам нужен <u>бензин</u> .
I need some oil too. / I also need	Мне, также, нужно <u>машинное</u> масло.
<u>machine</u> oil.	
Can you <u>check</u> the oil, please? (polite)	Вы можете <u>проверить</u> масло, пожалуйста?
technical / engineering / maintenance	технический
<u>service</u> station	станция технического <u>обслуживания</u>
Where <u>is</u> the nearest service	Где <u>находится</u> ближайшая станция
station <u>located</u> ?	технического обслуживания?
It's <u>somewhere</u> near here.	Это <u>где-то</u> здесь рядом.

УРОК 62

МАШИНА.

I would like <u>to change</u> this tire. (male speaker)	Я хотел бы <u>поменять</u> эту шину.
20 <u>liters</u> of gasoline, please.	20 <u>литров</u> бензина, пожалуйста.
full / entire / complete	полный
Fill the <u>tank</u> , please. / Full <u>tank</u> , please.	Полный <u>бак</u> , пожалуйста.
diesel <u>fuel</u>	дизельное <u>топливо</u>
I have a flat tire. [L. By me (is) tire <u>down</u> .]	У меня шина <u>спустилась</u> .
I want to check the tire <u>pressure</u>	Я хочу проверить <u>давление</u> в шине.
I can't <u>start</u> the motor.	Я не могу <u>завести</u> мотор.
The <u>starter</u> doesn't work.	<u>Стартер</u> не работает.
the battery	батарея / аккумулятор
The battery is dead. / The battery <u>sat down</u>	аккумулятор <u>сел</u> .

LESSON 63

SENTENCES WITH IMPORTANT WORDS AND CONCEPTS

<u>It is necessary</u> to eat.	<u>Необходимо</u> есть.
That's difficult <u>to believe</u>	В это трудно <u>поверить</u> .
It has been three <u>years</u>	Прошло три <u>года</u> .
It has been a long time. / It's been <u>much</u> time.	Прошло <u>много</u> времени.
This train <u>is</u> always <u>late</u>	Этот поезд всегда <u>опаздывает</u> .
I <u>already</u> paid. (female speaker)	Я <u>уже</u> заплатила.
We already checked out. / We already <u>vacated</u> the hotel room.	Мы уже <u>освободили</u> гостиничный номер.

УРОК 63

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ С НЕОБХОДИМЫМИ СЛОВАМИ И ПОНЯТИЯМИ.

to be enough / to suffice	хватать
Do you have enough money? [L. By	У вас <u>хватает</u> денег?
you <u>is enough</u> money?]	
Is it <u>true</u> ?	Это <u>правда</u> ?
If that is true, <u>then</u> this is also true.	Если это правда, <u>тогда</u> и это правда.
It's really good. / It's <u>very</u> good.	Это <u>очень</u> хорошо.
<u>Really!</u> That's terrific.	<u>В самом деле!</u> Это великолепно.
She is <u>so</u> pretty.	Она <u>такая</u> красивая.
He is so <u>nice</u>	Он такой <u>любезный</u> .
(There are) <u>so many</u> books there.	Там <u>так много</u> книг.
This is <u>such</u> a good book.	Это <u>такая</u> хорошая книга.
The weather is so nice today. / Today	Сегодня такая <u>хорошая</u> погода.
is such <u>good</u> weather.	
usually	обычно
I usually <u>leave</u> about eight o'clock.	Обычно, я <u>ухожу</u> около восьми часов.
It's snowing. [L. Goes <u>snow</u> .]	Идёт <u>снег</u> .
I like the snow <u>very much</u>	Мне <u>очень</u> нравится снег.
Which one is the <u>best</u> ? / Which of them	Какой из них <u>самый лучший</u> ?
is <u>best</u> ?	
We are <u>poor</u> people.	Мы <u>бедные</u> люди.
It was a very <u>rich</u> country.	Это была очень <u>богатая</u> страна.
This room is worse <u>than</u> the other one.	Эта комната хуже, <u>чем</u> другая.

It was the <u>worst</u> hotel.	Это была <u>самая плохая</u> гостиница.
The line was too <u>long</u> . / The queue was too <u>long</u> .	Очередь была слишком <u>длинная</u> .
My backpack is very <u>light</u>	Мой рюкзак очень <u>лёгкий</u> .
Your luggage is too <u>heavy</u> for the airplane.	Ваш багаж слишком <u>тяжёлый</u> для самолёта.
We wanted some <u>empty</u> glasses. [L. For us, necessary was some <u>empty</u> glasses.]	Нам нужно было несколько <u>пустых</u> стаканов.
The bus was <u>full</u> of people.	Автобус был <u>полон</u> людей.
We wanted the information. / We <u>needed</u> the information.	Нам <u>нужна</u> была информация.
Your information was <u>wrong</u>	Ваша информация была <u>неправильной</u> .
<u>Life</u> is beautiful.	<u>Жизнь</u> —прекрасна.
I was home <u>all</u> day. (male speaker)	Я был дома <u>весь</u> день.
We want <u>to stay</u> at home.	Мы хотим <u>остаться</u> дома.
a star	звезда
We are going <u>to stay</u> in a four star hotel. / We're planning <u>to put up</u> in a four star hotel.	Мы собираемся <u>остановиться</u> в четырёхзвёздочной гостинице.
I want <u>to practice</u> Russian language.	Я хочу <u>заниматься</u> русским языком.
I want <u>both</u> books.	Я хочу <u>обе</u> книги.

LESSON 64

MORE SENTENCES WITH IMPORTANT WORDS AND CONCEPTS

Where is the <u>dog</u> ?	Где <u>собака</u> ?
He is <u>outside</u>	Он <u>снаружи</u> . / Он <u>во дворе</u> . / Он <u>на улице</u> .
I put him outside an hour <u>ago</u>	Я пустила его наружу час <u>назад</u> .
There is a gift in my suitcase. / <u>I have</u> a gift in my suitcase.	<u>У меня</u> в чемодане <u>есть</u> подарок.
There is something inside. / <u>Inside</u> , something exists.	<u>Внутри</u> что-то есть.
They want to stay here <u>until</u> tomorrow.	Они хотят остаться здесь <u>до</u> утра.
I'm on <u>vacation</u>	Я в <u>отпуске</u> . / Я на <u>каникулах</u> .
He has to work until the <u>end</u> of the week.	Он должен работать до <u>конца</u> недели.
We want <u>to spend</u> the week at home.	Мы хотим <u>провести</u> неделю дома.
Then, we're going to spend the <u>weekend</u> at my parents home.	Затем, мы собираемся провести <u>выходные</u> в доме моих родителей.
district / area	местность
the countryside / the rural area	сельская местность
The countryside is about 20 kilometers from town. / The rural area is located <u>approximately</u> 20 kilometers from town.	Сельская местность находится <u>примерно</u> в двадцати километрах от города.
What's this called? / How <u>is</u> this <u>called</u> ?	Как это <u>называется</u> ?

УРОК 64

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ С НЕОБХОДИМЫМИ СЛОВАМИ И ПОНЯТИЯМИ. ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ:

What is your <u>address</u> ? (familiar)	Какой у тебя <u>адрес</u> ?
<u>Does</u> this bus go to the beach?	Этот автобус <u>идёт</u> на пляж?
No, it goes through (the <u>whole</u>) town.	Нет. Он <u>идёт</u> через <u>весь</u> город.
He is late <u>again</u>	Он <u>опять</u> опаздывает.
That's impossible. / That <u>can't</u> be.	Этого <u>не может</u> быть.
He is going to arrive later. / He will be here <u>later</u>	Он будет здесь <u>позже</u> .
Is that your <u>real</u> name? (polite)	Это ваше <u>настоящее</u> имя?
Is this <u>genuine</u> ?	Это <u>настоящий</u> ?
<u>Do</u> you <u>know</u> that place? (polite)	Вы <u>знаете</u> это место?
Excuse me, I think that's my seat / Excuse me, but to me (it) <u>seems</u> that that's my seat.	Извините, но мне <u>кажется</u> , что это моё место.
There's my <u>seat</u>	Вон моё <u>место</u> .
Is this seat <u>occupied</u> ?	Это место <u>занято</u> ?
There was a fire at the <u>hospital</u> . / At the hospital was a fire.	В <u>больнице</u> был пожар.
a business	фирма / предприятие
I am a <u>businessman</u>	Я— <u>предприниматель</u> / Я— <u>бизнесмен</u> .
What <u>kind</u> ? / What <u>sort</u> ?	Какого <u>рода</u> ?
What kind of business do you do? / What kind is your <u>commercial</u> business?	Какого рода ваше <u>коммерческое</u> предприятие?

to have <u>business</u> / to have <u>dealings</u>	иметь <u>дело</u>
I would like <u>to do business</u> with	Я хотел бы <u>иметь дело</u> с вами.
you. (polite, male speaker)	
I would like to speak with the <u>owner</u> . (male speaker)	Я хотел бы говорить с <u>владельцем</u> .
What <u>does this word mean</u> ?	Что это слово <u>значит</u> ?
I would like a <u>receipt</u> , please.	Мне нужна <u>квитанция</u> , пожалуйста.
I <u>would like</u> some. (male speaker)	Я <u>бы хотел</u> немного.
I would like <u>one of those</u>	Я бы хотел <u>одно</u> такое.
I would like <u>two of those</u>	Я бы хотел <u>два</u> таких.
Do you have <u>any</u> ? (polite)	У вас есть <u>что-нибудь</u> ?

LESSON 65

THE VERB “TO HAVE”, FUTURE TENSE

I will have a new car in the future. [L..... By me <u>will exist</u> new car in future.]	У меня <u>будет</u> новая машина в будущем.
I will have tickets <u>for the ballet</u> by tomorrow.	У меня будут билеты <u>на балет</u> к завтра.
Will you have time <u>to go</u> to the store [<u>and come back</u>]? (familiar)	У тебя будет время <u>сходить</u> в магазин?
You will have plenty of time to do it. / You will have <u>sufficient</u> time to do it. (polite)	У вас будет <u>достаточно</u> времени сделать это.

УРОК 65

ГЛАГОЛ “TO HAVE” В БУДУЩЕМ ВРЕМЕНИ.

He will have <u>a lot of</u> time.	У него будет <u>много</u> времени.
She will have many <u>flowers</u>	У неё будет много <u>цветов</u> .
She will have good <u>luck</u> . / For her will be <u>luck</u> .	Ей будет <u>везти</u> .
Michael will have a problem if he doesn't go. / Michael will have <u>troubles</u> if he doesn't go.	У Михаила будут <u>неприятности</u> , если он не пойдёт.
<u>We will have</u> tickets tomorrow.	Завтра у нас будут билеты.
Will you people have <u>enough</u> time to buy groceries?	У вас будет <u>достаточно</u> время купить продукты?
They will have too many things [<u>in</u> <u>order</u>] to sell within one day.	У них будет слишком много вещей, <u>чтобы</u> продать в течение одного дня.
I will have a new job next month. / I <u>will obtain</u> a new job next month.	Я <u>получу</u> новую работу в следующем месяце.

When the verb “to have” is used to show possession, the verb “быть” (“to be” or “to exist”) is used. For example, “У меня есть.” means “I have.” (Literally, “By me exists.”) When used in the future tense, the verb “есть” becomes either “будет” (for singular subjects) or “будут” (for plural subjects). With this type of sentence construction, the subject is the object which is possessed, not the possessor.

As this lesson shows, some English uses of the verb “to have” translate into different Russian verbs depending on their meaning. For example, when one says, “I will have a job.” it doesn't mean, “I will possess a job.” but rather, “I will get or obtain a job.”

LESSON 66

THE IMPERFECTIVE FUTURE TENSE

(also called the compound future)

to converse / to chat / to speak (with)	разговаривать [imperfective only]
I <u>will talk</u> with my family. / I <u>will be</u>	Я <u>буду разговаривать</u> с моей семьёй.
<u>talking</u> with my family. / I <u>'m going</u>	
<u>to talk</u> with my family. / I <u>'m going</u>	
<u>to be talking</u> with my family.	
<u>Will you be speaking</u> to my female	Ты <u>будешь разговаривать</u> с моей
cousin? (familiar)	двоюродной сестрой?
He will talk with my <u>niece</u>	Он будет разговаривать с моей <u>племянницей</u> .
She will be speaking with my <u>nephew</u>	Она будет разговаривать с моим <u>племянником</u> .
My brother <u>is going to talk</u> with my	Мой брат <u>будет разговаривать</u> с моей
sister-in-law.	золовкой.
We will talk to our <u>parents</u>	Мы будем разговаривать с нашими <u>родителями</u> .
Will you be talking to <u>your [own]</u>	Вы будете разговаривать со <u>своим</u> дядей?
uncle? (plural)	
Will you sell your boat <u>in the</u>	Вы будете продавать свою лодку <u>весной</u> ?
<u>spring</u> ? (polite)	
I will know [<u>about</u> it] by tonight.	Я буду знать (<u>об</u> этом) к вечеру.
<u>Will you be sending</u> a package to my	Ты <u>будешь посылать</u> посылку моей тёте.
aunt? (familiar)	

УРОК 66

НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЕ БУДУЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ

We will be paying tomorrow. Мы будем платить завтра.
 to go away / to leave / to escape уйти
 I will have to leave at 3 o'clock. / For Мне надо будет уйти в три часа.
 me, is necessary [going] to be leaving
 at three o'clock.

Russian verbs nearly always occur in pairs. These pairs are composed of two forms which are called “aspects”; the “perfective aspect” and the “imperfective aspect”. As was mentioned earlier, the present tense uses only the imperfective aspect. (The perfective aspect does not exist in the present tense.) However, the past and future tenses can use either the perfective or imperfective aspect depending on the meaning. Russian language has only three tenses, “past”, “present” and “future”. (Compared with six tenses in English.) The two different aspects enable Russian to have five primary ways of expressing each verb. (i.e. “past imperfective”, “past perfective”, “present [imperfective only]”, “future imperfective” and “future perfective”.)

This lesson shows examples of the future tense using the imperfective aspect. The imperfective aspect is used in both past and future tenses when the action of the verb is, was or will be either continuous, ongoing, repeated, in progress, or incomplete. The imperfective aspect is also used when the action itself is stressed (rather than the result of the action.)

The perfective aspect (next lesson) is used when the completion of an action or the end result of an action is stressed. It is used to talk about completing an action which is, was or will be done only once, or to talk about getting something “done”.

The following shows examples of English sentences that would be translated into either perfective or imperfective Russian sentences:

IMPERFECTIVE (past tense)

I cooked dinner. (repeatedly)
I was cooking dinner.
I used to cook dinner.
I have cooked dinner. (repeatedly)
I had been cooking dinner.

IMPERFECTIVE (future tense)

I will cook dinner. (repeatedly)
I will be cooking dinner.
I'm going to cook dinner. (repeatedly)
I'm going to be cooking dinner.

PERFECTIVE (past tense)

I cooked dinner. (once)
I have cooked dinner. (once)
I had cooked dinner.
I got the dinner cooked.

PERFECTIVE (future tense)

I will cook dinner.(once)
I'm going to cook dinner.(once)
I will have cooked dinner.
I will get the dinner cooked.

The future imperfective (also called the compound future) is easy to form if you know the imperfective infinitive. (Remember, each verb almost always has two infinitives; a perfective infinitive and an imperfective one. All the present tense conjugations which you have learned are derived from the imperfective infinitive.) To form the future imperfective, simply use the appropriate conjugation of the verb “to be” (быть) followed by the imperfective form of the infinitive.

LESSON 67

THE PERFECTIVE FUTURE TENSE

to speak / to talk (perfective aspect)	поговорить
I <u>will speak</u> to my family tomorrow.	Я <u>поговорю</u> с моей семьёй завтра.
Will you talk to my <u>male cousin</u> next week? (familiar)	Ты <u>поговоришь</u> с моим <u>двоюродным братом</u> на следующей неделе?
He <u>will speak</u> with my niece.	Он <u>поговорит</u> с моей племянницей.
We will speak with my <u>nephew</u>	Мы поговорим с моим <u>племянником</u> .
Will you speak to my <u>brother-in-law</u> ? (polite)	Вы поговорите с моим <u>зятем</u> ?
They will speak with <u>their (own)</u> aunt.	Они поговорят со <u>своей тётей</u> .
Ivan will talk to [<u>with</u>] his (own) teacher.	Иван поговорит <u>со</u> своим учителем.
to finish / to end (perfective aspect)	закончить
I <u>will finish</u> this book soon.	Я скоро <u>закончу</u> эту книгу.
<u>Will</u> you <u>finish</u> your job today? (familiar)	Ты <u>закончишь</u> свою работу сегодня?
He will finish his (own) <u>trip</u> next week.	Он закончит своё <u>путешествие</u> на следующей неделе.

We will finish our housework by Мы закончим работу по дому к десяти
ten P.M. / We will get the housework
finished by ten P.M. (часам) вечера.

Will you people finish your project in time? Вы закончите ваш проект вовремя?

УРОК 67

СОВЕРШЕННОЕ БУДУЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ

They will finish <u>before</u> you. (polite)	Они закончат <u>раньше</u> вас.
She will finish her <u>homework</u> tonight.	Она закончит свою <u>домашнюю работу</u> сегодня вечером.
I will finish in a <u>few</u> minutes.	Я закончу через <u>несколько</u> минут.
to sell (perfective aspect)	продать
I will sell <u>my skis</u> to my friend.	Я продам <u>мои лыжи</u> моему другу.
Will you sell your (own) <u>sailboat</u> soon? (familiar)	Ты скоро продашь свою <u>парусную лодку</u> ?
He will sell his (own) car this <u>winter</u>	Он продаст свою машину этой <u>зимой</u> .
She will sell her (own) house this <u>summer</u>	Она продаст свой дом этим <u>летом</u> .
We will sell our <u>property</u> next year.	Мы продадим нашу <u>собственность</u> в следующем году.
Will you sell your <u>country</u> home this year? (plural)	Вы продадите ваш <u>загородный</u> дом в этом году?
They will sell everything <u>during</u> the autumn.	Они продадут всё <u>в течение</u> осени.
business / enterprise	предприятие
I will sell my business to my	Я продам моё <u>коммерческое</u> предприятие
son. / I will sell my <u>commercial</u>	моему сыну.
enterprise to my son.	
I <u>will go</u> [by foot] to the pharmacy. /	Я <u>пойду</u> в аптеку.
I <u>will walk</u> to the pharmacy.	
<u>Will you go</u> [by foot] to the church? (familiar)	Ты <u>пойдёшь</u> в церковь?
It will rain soon. [L. Soon <u>will go</u> rain.]	Скоро <u>пойдёт</u> дождь.
We <u>will send</u> them next week.	Мы <u>пошлём</u> их на следующей неделе.
I <u>will do</u> it tomorrow.	Я <u>сделаю</u> это завтра.
I <u>will be able</u> to visit my uncle.	Я <u>смогу</u> навестить моего дядю.

I <u>will want</u> to go later.	Мне <u>захочется</u> пойти позже.
to see one another	видеться [imperf.] / увидиться [perf.]
I <u>will see</u> you the day after tomorrow. (familiar)	Я <u>увижусь</u> с тобой послезавтра.
I <u>will come</u> at 8:30. / I <u>will arrive</u> at 8:30.	Я <u>прийду</u> в восемь тридцать.
I <u>will run</u> home.	Я <u>побегу</u> домой.
I <u>will try</u> it again.	Я <u>снова попробую</u> это.
I <u>will turn</u> it <u>off</u>	Я <u>выключу</u> это.

This lesson shows examples of the future tense using the perfective aspect. Please see the previous lesson for an explanation of when to use the perfective or imperfective aspect.

Russian verbs must be learned in pairs. There is no way that one can use the imperfective aspect of a verb to predict the perfective aspect or vice versa.

The perfective future tense is formed by conjugating a perfective infinitive with the same endings that are used to conjugate an imperfective infinitive in the present tense. (i.e. Almost every verb has two infinitives; a perfective one and an imperfective one. If the imperfective infinitive is conjugated with present tense endings, it forms the present tense. However, if the perfective infinitive is conjugated using the same endings, it forms the future perfective tense.)

The following is a brief summary of how the different tenses are formed:

PRESENT TENSE	=	IMPERFECTIVE INFINITIVE + PRESENT TENSE ENDINGS
PAST IMPERFECTIVE	=	IMPERFECTIVE INFINITIVE + PAST TENSE ENDINGS
PAST PERFECTIVE	=	PERFECTIVE INFINITIVE + PAST TENSE ENDINGS
FUTURE IMPERFECTIVE	=	VERB "БЫТЬ" (CONJUGATED) + IMPERFECTIVE INFINITIVE
FUTURE PERFECTIVE	=	PERFECTIVE INFINITIVE + PRESENT TENSE ENDINGS

LESSON 68

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Today is <u>Sunday</u>	Сегодня— <u>воскресенье</u> .
Yesterday was <u>Saturday</u>	Вчера была <u>суббота</u> .
Tomorrow will be <u>Monday</u>	Завтра будет <u>понедельник</u> .
The <u>day after tomorrow</u> will be Tuesday.	<u>Послезавтра</u> будет вторник.
The <u>day before yesterday</u> was Friday.	<u>Позавчера</u> была пятница.
I went to the movies [on] last	Я ходил в кино в прошлую <u>среду</u> .
<u>Wednesday</u> . (male speaker)	
There was a big party on <u>Thursday</u> evening.	В <u>четверг</u> вечером была большая вечеринка.
My grandfather will be here on <u>Tuesday</u>	Мой дедушка будет здесь во <u>вторник</u> .
My grandmother left <u>on Monday</u>	Моя бабушка уехала в <u>понедельник</u> .
My nephew is planning <u>to arrive</u>	Мой племянник собирается <u>приехать</u> в
on this Saturday.	эту субботу.
If today is Wednesday, <u>then</u>	Если сегодня среда, <u>то</u> завтра будет четверг.
tomorrow will be Thursday.	
I go [<u>by foot and return</u>] to church	Я <u>хожу</u> в церковь по воскресеньям.
on Sundays.	
My niece bought her [own] tickets	Моя племянница купила свои билеты
[on] last <u>Friday</u> .	в прошлую <u>пятницу</u> .

УРОК 68

ДНИ НЕДЕЛИ.

Notice that the endings of the days of the weeks change depending on how they are used in sentences. As with most Russian nouns, the endings change depending on whether they are used as subjects (nominative case), direct objects (accusative case), indirect objects (dative case), objects of prepositions, etc. (There are some exceptions to the above.) Most words in any dictionary are listed alphabetically in the nominative case.

There are six different cases in Russian: nominative, accusative, dative, genitive, instrumental and prepositional. The object of a preposition can be in any case except nominative depending on the preposition and its meaning. For example, the preposition “для” which means “for” or “intended for” requires that its object (and any accompanying adjectives) be in the genitive case. The preposition “с” however requires that its object be in the accusative case when it means “approximately”, the genitive case when it means “down from” and the instrumental case when it means “with”.

LESSON 69

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

- I traveled to France in January. (male speaker) Я путешествовал во Францию в январе.
 In February the weather was very cold. В феврале погода была очень холодной.
 March was very windy this year. / In В этом году март был очень ветренным.
 this year, March was very windy.
 I drove from France to Germany in Я ездила на машине из Франции в
 April. / I rode in a car from France Германию в апреле.
 to Germany in April. (female speaker)
 I took the boat to Sweden in May. / In В мае я плавал на корабле в Швецию.
 May, I sailed in a boat to Sweden.
 (male speaker)

УРОК 69

МЕСЯЦЫ ГОДА.

In June, I traveled by train to Norway. /	В июне я <u>ездил</u> на поезде в Норвегию.
In June, I <u>rode</u> in a train to Norway. (male speaker)	
excellent / great / magnificent	великолепный
In July the weather <u>really</u> was great.	В июле погода, <u>действительно</u> , была великолепной.
But in August it rained a lot. / But in	Но в августе часто <u>шёл</u> дождь.
August, often <u>fell</u> rain.	
the cloud	облако
<u>September</u> was very cloudy.	<u>Сентябрь</u> был очень облачным.
afterwards / later on / then	потом
But then October was quite sunny. / But	Но, потом, октябрь был <u>достаточно</u> солнечным.
then October was <u>sufficiently</u> sunny.	
It's going to <u>rain</u> . / <u>Rain</u> will fall.	Будет идти <u>дождь</u> .
November is going to be rainy	В ноябре <u>опять</u> будет идти дождь.
<u>again</u> . / In November it will rain <u>again</u> .	
It's going to snow a lot in <u>December</u> . /	В <u>декабре</u> будет много снега.
In <u>December</u> will fall much snow.	

LESSON 70

AT THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE

I need a <u>doctor</u>	Мне нужен <u>врач</u> . / Мне нужен <u>доктор</u> .
sooner / rather	скорее
It is possible. / It is permissible. / One may.	Можно.
as soon as <u>possible</u>	как <u>можно</u> скорее

УРОК 70

В КАБИНЕТЕ ВРАЧА.

the tooth	зуб
Do you know a good <u>dentist</u> ? (polite)	Вы знаете хорошего <u>зубного</u> врача?
What's your problem? / About what	На что (вы) <u>жалуетесь</u> ?
<u>do you complain</u> ? (polite) [L. On what (you) <u>complain</u> ?]	
I'm very <u>sick</u> . (male speaker)	Я очень <u>болен</u> .
I <u>feel nauseous</u>	Меня <u>тошнит</u> .
to feel / to sense	чувствовать
I don't feel well. / I <u>myself</u> feel bad.	Я <u>себя</u> плохо чувствую.
I <u>vomited</u>	Меня <u>вырвало</u> .
I have pain here. / To me, here <u>is painful</u>	Мне тут <u>больно</u> . [also: Мне вот здесь <u>больно</u> .]
He has an <u>injury</u>	У него <u>рана</u> .
Someone is <u>injured</u>	Кто-то <u>ранен</u> .
the foot	ступня
the leg	нога
the ankle	щиколотка
the back	спина
the arm / the hand	рука
the head	голова
an ear	ухо
an eye	глаз
the eyes	глаза
the mouth	рот
the abdomen / the belly	живот

the blood	кровь
strong / powerful / violent	сильный
I have a very bad <u>headache</u> . [L. By me	У меня очень сильная <u>головная боль</u> .
very strong <u>headache</u> .]	
I have a toothache. [L. By me <u>hurts</u> tooth.]	У меня <u>болит</u> зуб.
I have a stomach ache. [L. <u>By me</u> hurts abdomen.]	У <u>меня</u> <u>болит</u> живот.
Is it <u>broken</u> ?	Он <u>сломан</u> ? [masc.] / Она <u>сломана</u> ? [fem.] / Оно <u>сломано</u> ? [neut.]
Do you have something for an	У вас есть что-нибудь от ушной <u>боли</u> ?
earache? / Do you have something	
for ear <u>pain</u> ?	
I need something for <u>diarrhea</u>	Мне нужно что-нибудь от <u>поноса</u> .

LESSON 71

AT THE DINNER TABLE

We have a reservation for seven	Мы <u>заказали</u> стол на семь часов.
o'clock. / We <u>reserved</u> a table	
for seven o'clock.	
to bring / to fetch (perfective)	принести
May I have a bottle of wine	<u>Принесите</u> , пожалуйста, бутылку вина.
please? / Please <u>bring</u> a bottle of wine. (polite)	
to hand over / to pass (perfective)	передать
Please pass me the <u>vegetables</u> . (polite)	Пожалуйста, передайте мне <u>овощи</u> .

УРОК 71

ЗА ОБЕДЕННЫМ СТОЛОМ

Please bring me (some) <u>mineral</u> water. (polite)	Пожалуйста, принесите мне <u>минеральной</u> воды.
Carbonated or <u>non carbonated</u> ?	Газированной или <u>негазированной</u> ?
the dish	блюдо
What is the specialty of the house? /	Какое <u>фирменное</u> блюдо в этом ресторане?
What is the <u>proprietary</u> dish of this restaurant?	
What are your specials today? / What	Какие у вас <u>специальные</u> блюда?
special dishes do you have? (polite)	
[L. What by you <u>special</u> dishes?]	
What time do you open for lunch? / At	В какое время у вас <u>начинается</u> обед?
what time <u>do you start</u> lunch? (polite)	
When <u>does</u> the restaurant <u>close</u> ?	Когда ресторан <u>закрывается</u> ?
What's for <u>dessert</u> ?	Что на <u>десерт</u> ?
<u>one</u> more	ещё <u>один</u> [masc.] / ещё <u>одна</u> [fem.] / ещё <u>одно</u> [neut.]
I would like another [one more]	Я хотела бы ещё один стакан <u>молока</u> .
glass of <u>milk</u> . (female speaker)	
Three more <u>beers</u> please.	Ещё три <u>пива</u> , пожалуйста.
May we please have some more	Пожалуйста, принесите ещё <u>немного</u> сыра.
cheese? / Please bring <u>a little</u> more cheese.	
Do you want some <u>cream</u> in your	Вы хотите немного <u>сливок</u> в вашем кофе?
coffee? (polite)	
I would like a <u>steak</u> , please.	Я хотел бы <u>бифштекс</u> , пожалуйста.
(male speaker)	

How would you like your meat cooked? / How do you want that the meat was <u>fired</u> ? (polite)	Как вы хотите, чтобы мясо было <u>пожарено</u> ?
What are the options? [L. What <u>choice</u> ?]	Каков <u>выбор</u> ?
rare	непрожаренный
medium	умеренно прожаренный
well done	хорошо прожаренный
to cook / to fry	пожарить
to cook / to boil	поварить
Please cook this <u>some more</u> . (polite)	Поварите это <u>ещё немного</u> , пожалуйста.
(I would like some) <u>more jam</u> , please.	Ещё <u>варенья</u> , пожалуйста.
Do you have any <u>fresh</u> fruit? (polite)	У вас есть какие-нибудь <u>свежие</u> фрукты?
The meal was very <u>bad</u>	Еда была очень <u>плохой</u> .
The meal was [very] <u>delicious</u>	Еда была очень <u>вкусной</u> .
This <u>knife</u> is inexpensive.	Это недорогой <u>нож</u> .
Do you want another [different] <u>plate</u> ? (polite)	Вы хотите другую <u>тарелку</u> ?
Give me a <u>spoon</u> , please.	Дайте мне <u>ложку</u> , пожалуйста.
Excuse me, may I have another napkin please? / Excuse me, <u>give</u> me one more napkin please.	Извините, <u>дайте</u> мне ещё одну салфетку, пожалуйста.
a bowl	миска
I need a bigger bowl. / I need a bigger plate for <u>soup</u> .	Мне нужна большая тарелка для <u>супа</u> .

Who <u>is going to wash</u> the dishes?	Кто <u>будет мыть</u> посуду?
Is there an <u>ashtray</u> here?	Здесь есть <u>пепельница</u> ?
What kinds of <u>fruit</u> do you have? (polite)	Какие <u>фрукты</u> у вас есть?
We need two more <u>chairs</u>	Нам нужно ещё два <u>стула</u> .
silver	серебро
Where do you keep the <u>silverware</u> ? (polite)	Где вы храните столовое <u>серебро</u> ?
We want <u>to order</u> now.	Мы хотим <u>заказать</u> сейчас.

LESSON 72

CLOTHES

УРОК 72

ОДЕЖДА.

linen	бельё
I have to buy some new underwear. [L.	Мне надо купить новое <u>нижнее</u> бельё.
For me is necessary to buy new <u>lower</u> linen.]	
<u>Are</u> your old clothes <u>worn out</u> ? (familiar)	Твоя старая одежда <u>износилась</u> ?
No, but I need (some) new <u>shoes</u>	Нет, но мне нужна новая <u>обувь</u> .
Are you planning to buy (some) new	Ты собираешься купить новые <u>носки</u> тоже?
<u>socks</u> too? (familiar)	
to do some washing / to wash	постирать
I have to wash my <u>pants</u>	Мне надо постирать мои <u>брюки</u> .
That's a very pretty <u>dress</u>	Это очень красивое <u>платье</u> .
Where is my <u>suit</u> ?	Где мой <u>костюм</u> ?
Is my suit ready <u>yet</u> ?	Мой костюм <u>уже</u> готов?

When will it be <u>ready</u> ?	Когда это будет <u>готово</u> ?
What are you going <u>to wear</u> ? (familiar)	Что ты будешь <u>носить</u> ?
That's a very nice <u>sweater</u>	Это очень хороший <u>свитер</u> .
Where can I buy a good <u>swimming suit</u> ?	Где я могу купить хороший <u>купальный костюм</u> ?
the same	такой же
Where can I find a blouse like this? /	Где я могу найти такую же <u>блузку</u> ?
Where can I find the same <u>blouse</u> ?	
This afternoon she will need a <u>raincoat</u>	Сегодня днём ей будет нужен <u>плащ</u> .
Have you seen my hat? (polite) [L. You	Вы <u>не видели</u> мою шапку?
<u>didn't see</u> my hat?]	
a necktie	галстук
My ties need to be <u>cleaned</u>	Мои галстуки должны быть <u>почищены</u> .
My blouse is torn. / My blouse <u>got</u>	Моя блузка <u>порвалась</u> .
<u>torn</u> . / [L. My blouse <u>tore</u> .]	
What is your <u>size</u> ? (polite)	Какой ваш <u>размер</u> ?
I take size <u>40</u>	У меня <u>сороковой</u> размер.
I need new <u>gloves</u>	Мне нужны новые <u>перчатки</u> .
<u>I'm missing</u> a glove.	<u>У меня не хватает</u> перчатки.
I bought (a) new (pair of) <u>glasses</u> . (male	Я купил новые <u>очки</u> .
speaker)	
I <u>just</u> bought new sunglasses. (female speaker)	Я <u>только что</u> купила новые очки от солнца.
I recently bought a <u>belt</u>	Я недавно купил <u>ремень</u> .
Is this your <u>coat</u> ? (familiar)	Это твоё <u>пальто</u> ?