

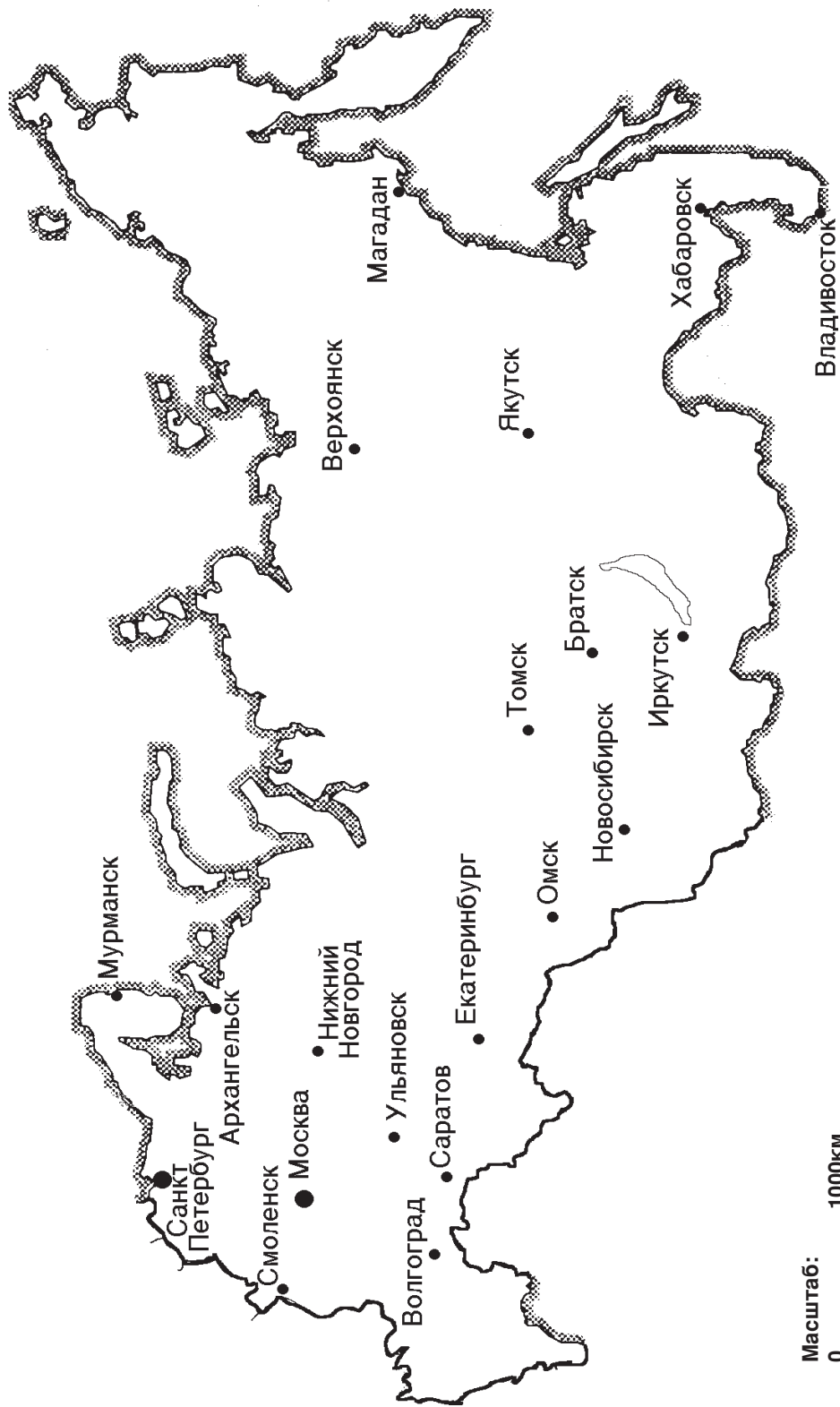
RUSLAN RUSSIAN 1

A communicative Russian
course by John Langran
and Natalya Veshnyeva
North American Edition

THIS DEMO FILE CONTAINS
THE INTRODUCTORY PAGES,
CONTENTS PAGES, THE
ALPHABET INTRODUCTION
AND LESSON 1 OF THE
COURSE

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RUSLAN RUSSIAN 1

A communicative course for beginners in Russian

John Langran and Natalya Veshnyeva

Advisor for the American Edition - Vassily Bessonoff



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Errata

Any errors or amendments will be listed on the Ruslan website at:
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Ruslan 1 textbook with audio CD ISBN 0981882208
Ruslan 1 workbook with audio CD ISBN 0981882215
Ruslan 1 CD-ROM ISBN 1899785086 UK edition
Ruslan 2 and 3 continue the course to intermediate and advanced levels.



INTRODUCTION

People expect Russian to be a difficult language to learn, and to some extent this is true. If English is your mother tongue, you will find fewer familiar words and more new grammatical concepts in Russian than in most other European languages.

But it is worth the extra hard work, as Russian provides a gateway to a fascinating and important country and culture, and to other Slavonic languages as well.

“**Ruslan 1**” has been written by experienced teachers of Russian to adults and young people. It maximizes the enjoyment of learning a new language, while giving a thorough grammatical and structural introduction in a communicative context.

The course can be used by people learning in groups with a teacher, and there are a large number of group activities and language games. But it will also be useful to people learning on their own, especially when used alongside the Ruslan 1 Student Workbook and CD Rom.

The approach is practical and communicative, with up-to-date, useful language, thoroughly vetted by Russian teachers living in Russia, and by Russian Language Instructors at the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC).

The team:



John Langran put the course together. John studied Russian at Sussex University, and taught in Birmingham, where he was head of Brasshouse Centre, Birmingham’s language center for adults. He was Director of Studies for the Prime Minister’s Enterprise Initiative in Russia, and author of the BBC Russian Phrasebook (1995).



Natalya Veshnyeva, who wrote most of the Ruslan dialogues, was born and grew up in Moscow. She is a graduate of the Moscow Pedagogical Institute. Natalya has been in London since 1980, teaching Russian at a wide range of schools and adult education centers.



Vassily Bessonoff acted as advisor for the American edition. Vassily has advanced degrees in applied linguistics from the Universities of London and Saint Petersburg. He is a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Linguists (UK). Vassily has been teaching in the US since 1994 at a range of government agencies and universities.

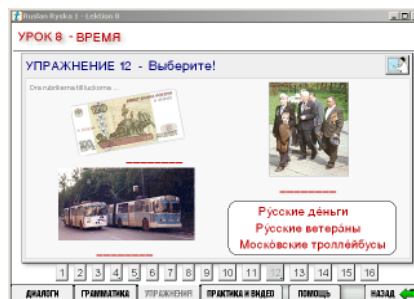
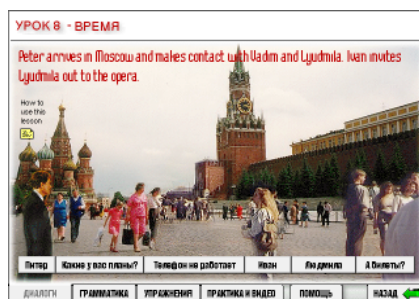
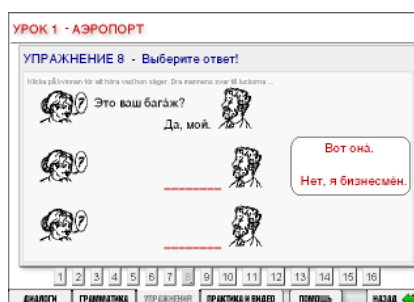
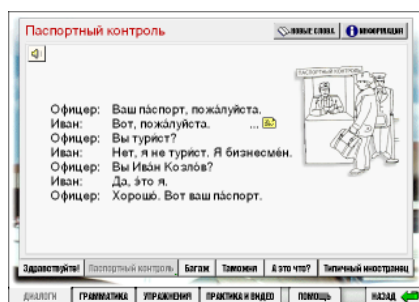
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Screen shots from the Ruslan Russian 1 CDRom



Try out the first lesson at: www.ruslan.co.uk/demos.htm



RUSLAN RUSSIAN 1

A SUMMARY

Ruslan Russian 1

The alphabet introduction describes the sound of each letter and gives examples with international words which you can recognize easily. These are recorded on the audio CD.

The ten lessons include:

- a list of contents for you to check your progress.
- a cartoon to help teachers introduce new vocabulary. These are also useful for practicing questions and answers, and for revision.
- dialogues to introduce new vocabulary and structures, following the adventures of Ivan, Vadim, Lyudmila and her family and friends.
- a vocabulary with new words in the order in which they appear.
- background information in English.
- grammar explanations.
- exercises based on the new language.
- reading exercises with real material.
- writing exercises to practice the handwritten script.
- listening exercises with texts printed at the back of the book.
- speaking exercises, with role-play situations, and suggestions for pair work and language games.
- reading texts, with a parallel story-line and with additional vocabularies.
- translation exercises, English to Russian.
- some fun songs and poems for learners.

At the end of the book you will find the texts of the Listening Exercises, a summary of Russian grammar, a pronunciation guide, and Russian to English and English to Russian dictionaries.

Ruslan Russian 1 Workbook

203 exercises to support the Ruslan 1 Russian course. The exercises may be used by individuals working alone, or by groups with a teacher. Teachers can use the exercises orally in class, as well as for tests or for homework.

Ruslan Russian 1 CDRom

A full multimedia version of the Ruslan 1 course with 285 interactive exercises with sound and feedback, and including video exercises. This program is fully functional with Windows 98, XP, 2000, etc. It also works well with Windows 32-bit Vista, although sometimes the fonts need to be installed manually - see www.ruslan.co.uk/vista.htm. This program has won a UK DTI award for Language Excellence.

Ruslan Russian 1 Internet support:

Teachers notes, tests and answers

These are free for teachers but you will need a password.

Go to www.ruslan.co.uk/teachers.htm

Free support for learners

www.ruslan.co.uk/ruslan1.htm

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Reading: “В театре”

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Key to the exercises

www.ruslan.co.uk/teachers.htm


Internet support for learners

www.ruslan.co.uk/ruslan1.htm


Internet support for teachers


www.ruslan.co.uk/teachers.htm



Items marked ₂ are recorded on the CD. The number is the number of the CD track.



For items marked _{www} there are additional recordings on the Ruslan website.

For items marked _{www} there is additional information or an additional exercise on the Ruslan website.

Abbreviations:

nom.	Nominative
acc.	Accusative
gen.	Genitive
dat.	Dative
instr.	Instrumental
prep.	Prepositional
imp.	Imperfective
perf.	Perfective
m.	Masculine
f.	Feminine
n.	Neuter
pl.	Plural
adj.	Adjective





SOUNDS AND STRESS IN RUSSIAN

You don't need perfect pronunciation to be able to get by in Russian. It is likely to be obvious that you are a foreigner and people will be trying hard to understand you. But if you want to progress beyond a basic level it will be well worth spending time trying to pronounce the words as correctly as you can.

Russian pronunciation depends a lot on the stress. In words of more than one syllable there is one stressed vowel which is pronounced more strongly, or louder, than the others. The stress in Russian isn't predictable. You have to learn it for every word.

The stress is marked with an acute accent. For example the stress in the word for "wine" is on the last syllable - **ВИНО́** - "veenoh". But in the word for "problem" - **проблѐма** - the "о" is unstressed and therefore reduced. It sounds more like the English "a" in "about". For the exact pronunciation of these words, find them in the Alphabet Introduction of the CD Rom or on the audio CD, or check with your teacher.

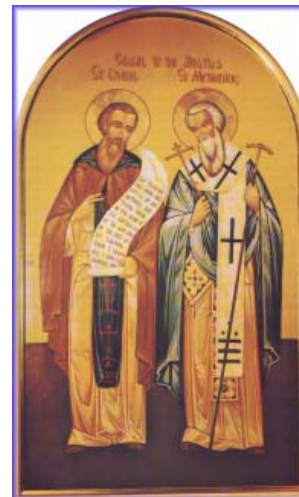
There is some additional, more detailed help with pronunciation in the Russian Pronunciation section, page 158.

When you go to Russia, or when you read original Russian texts or newspapers, the stress will not be marked for you. You need to learn it.

Cyril and Methodius

These were two Greek holy men, now Saints, who have been credited with the creation of the Cyrillic alphabet.

In 863 AD they began a mission to convert the Slavic tribes to Christianity. In the process they translated the Scriptures into Old Church Slavonic, and created a Slavic alphabet based on existing Greek characters. Where there were no characters in Greek that corresponded to the sounds of Old Church Slavonic, they invented new symbols. The alphabet that they produced was amended at the time of Peter the Great, when characters that were no longer needed in contemporary Russian were abolished, and again by Lenin in the 1920s.



In the days of the USSR, the Cyrillic alphabet was in use in all the Soviet Republics. Today it is used in the Ukraine, Belarus, Bulgaria and Serbia.

THE RUSSIAN ALPHABET

The Russian alphabet has 33 characters: 21 consonants, 10 vowels and 2 phonetic signs.



Six letters are more or less similar in Russian and English:

а е м т о к

Examples in words:

а́том тэ́ма ма́ма коме́та кака́о такт

Six letters are “false friends”. They look like English letters, but their sounds are different:

в н р с у х

Examples in words:

торт ка́сса анана́с хор со́ус самова́р



The remaining letters are unlike English letters:

б г д ё ж з и й л п
ф ц ч ш щ ы э ю я

Examples in words:

бана́н марга́рин ви́за ра́дио репорта́ж
журнали́ст зе́бра кино́ май сала́т
суп телефо́н це́мент чемпио́н шокола́д
борщ Кры́м эффе́кт юри́ст а́рмия

The two phonetic symbols (the soft sign ь and the hard sign ъ) have no sound of their own:

карто́фель о́бъект



wine
gasoline
chocolate
Red Square

?





Letter Sound

А а	stressed: "a" in "father", unstressed: "a" in "about".
Б б	"b" in "bit". Sounds like "p" at the end of a word.
В в	"v". Sounds like "f" at the end of a word.
Г г	"g" in "gate". Sounds like "k" at the end of a word.
Д д	"d". Sounds like "t" at the end of a word.
Е е	stressed: "ye" in "yes", unstressed: "i" in "bit".
Ё ё	"yo" - always stressed. Often hardened, as in "Горбачёв".
Ж ж	like the "s" in "pleasure".
З з	"z" in "zip". Sounds like "s" at the end of a word.
И и	like "ee" in "eel".
Й й	like the "y" in "boy".
К к	"k" as in "kill".
Л л	"l" as in "ball".
М м	"m" as in "man".
Н н	"n" as in "new".
О о	stressed: "o" as in "for", unstressed: "a" in "about".
П п	"p" as in "pan".
Р р	a rolled "r".
С с	"s" as in "sit".
Т т	"t" as in "pat".
У у	like the "oo" in "zoo".

Letter Sound

Ф ф	"f" as in "far".
Х х	like the "ch" in the German "ach" or the Scottish "loch".
Ц ц	like the "ts" in "hats".
Ч ч	like the "ch" in "child".
Ш ш	"sh" as in "sheep".
Щ щ	long "sch" as in "borsch". Try to say "ee", keep your tongue in the same place, and say "sh" instead.
Ъ ъ	"hard sign" - quite rare and has no sound of its own. Used to separate a consonant from a soft vowel.
Ы ы	There is no equivalent in English. Start with "i" as in "bit", and then move your tongue lower and backwards.
Ь ь	"soft sign". Has no sound of its own. It has the effect of softening the preceding consonant.
Э э	a hard "e", like the "e" in "when".
Ю ю	a soft "u", like the first "u" in "usual".
Я я	stressed: "ya" in "yak", unstressed: more like the "a" in "about".

**NB! Listen to the CD for the correct
sounds of the letters!**

**For additional explanations see the
pronunciation section - page 158**



THE ALPHABET - LETTERS IN USE

Letter	Example	Handwritten	Translation
Ⓜ ₄ А а	áтом	<i>А а атом</i>	atom
Б б	бага́ж	<i>Б б багаж</i>	luggage
В в	вино́	<i>В в вино</i>	wine
Г г	грамм	<i>Г г грамм</i>	gram
Д д	до́ктор	<i>Д д доктор</i>	doctor
Е е	эвро	<i>Е е евро</i>	evro
Ё ё	ёлка	<i>Ё ё ёлка</i>	New Year tree
Ж ж	журна́л	<i>Ж ж журнал</i>	journal
З з	зоопáрк	<i>З з зоопарк</i>	zoo
И и	иде́я	<i>И и идея</i>	idea
Й й	йогу́рт	<i>Й й йогурт</i>	yoghurt
К к	кри́зис	<i>К к кризис</i>	crisis
Л л	ла́мпа	<i>Л л лампа</i>	lamp
М м	меню́	<i>М м меню</i>	menu
Н н	ноль	<i>Н н ноль</i>	zero
О о	о́пера	<i>О о опера</i>	opera
П п	пробле́ма	<i>П п проблема</i>	problem
Р р	ру́бль	<i>Р р рубль</i>	ruble
С с	спорт	<i>С с спорт</i>	sport



Т т	такси́	<i>Т т такси</i>	taxi
У у	у́лица	<i>У у улица</i>	street
Ф ф	футбо́л	<i>Ф ф футбол</i>	football
Х х	хокке́й	<i>Х х хоккей</i>	hockey
Ц ц	ца́рь	<i>Ц ц царь</i>	tsar
Ч ч	ча́й	<i>Ч ч чай</i>	tea
Ш ш	шокола́д	<i>Ш ш шоколад</i>	chocolate
Щ щ	щи́	<i>Щ щ щи</i>	cabbage soup
Ъ ъ	объе́кт	<i>ъ объект</i>	object
Ы ы	му́зыка	<i>ы музыка</i>	music
Ь ь	контро́ль	<i>ь контроль</i>	control
Э э	экспе́рт	<i>Э э эксперт</i>	expert
Ю ю	ю́мор	<i>Ю ю юмор</i>	humor
Я я	я́блоко	<i>Я я яблоко</i>	apple

The letter ы and the signs ь and ъ are never at the beginning of a word.

The stress marks are not used in authentic Russian texts.

In handwriting:

There are two versions of the letter “т” - *т/т* .

Some letters that are “tall” letters in English, for example “k”, “l”, are “short” in Russian: *к, л* . They occupy just half the height of the line.

For more practice of the letters, use the Russian 1 Workbook.

In *л, м, я* the “hook” at the start of the letter is clearly defined.

Some letters can be quite different in upper and lower cases.

**LESSON 1****АЭРОПОРТ****УРОК 1**

Ivan and Lyudmila meet on the plane and then arrive at Moscow Sheremetyevo airport from London.

You will encounter a number of words associated with travel and arriving at the airport, and some basic questions and answers.

You will learn that:

- the Russians have no word for “the” or “a”
- the verb “to be” isn’t used in the present tense
- the intonation rises when you ask a question.

You will learn:

- some masculine and feminine nouns
- the possessive pronouns “my” and “your” in masculine and feminine forms - мой / моё and ваш / ваша
- the pronouns он and она́, meaning “he” and “she” respectively, and both meaning “it”.

There is some basic information on Moscow. The reading passage is about Igor at Pulkovo Airport in Saint Petersburg, and there is a song for learners “Где ваш паспорт?”

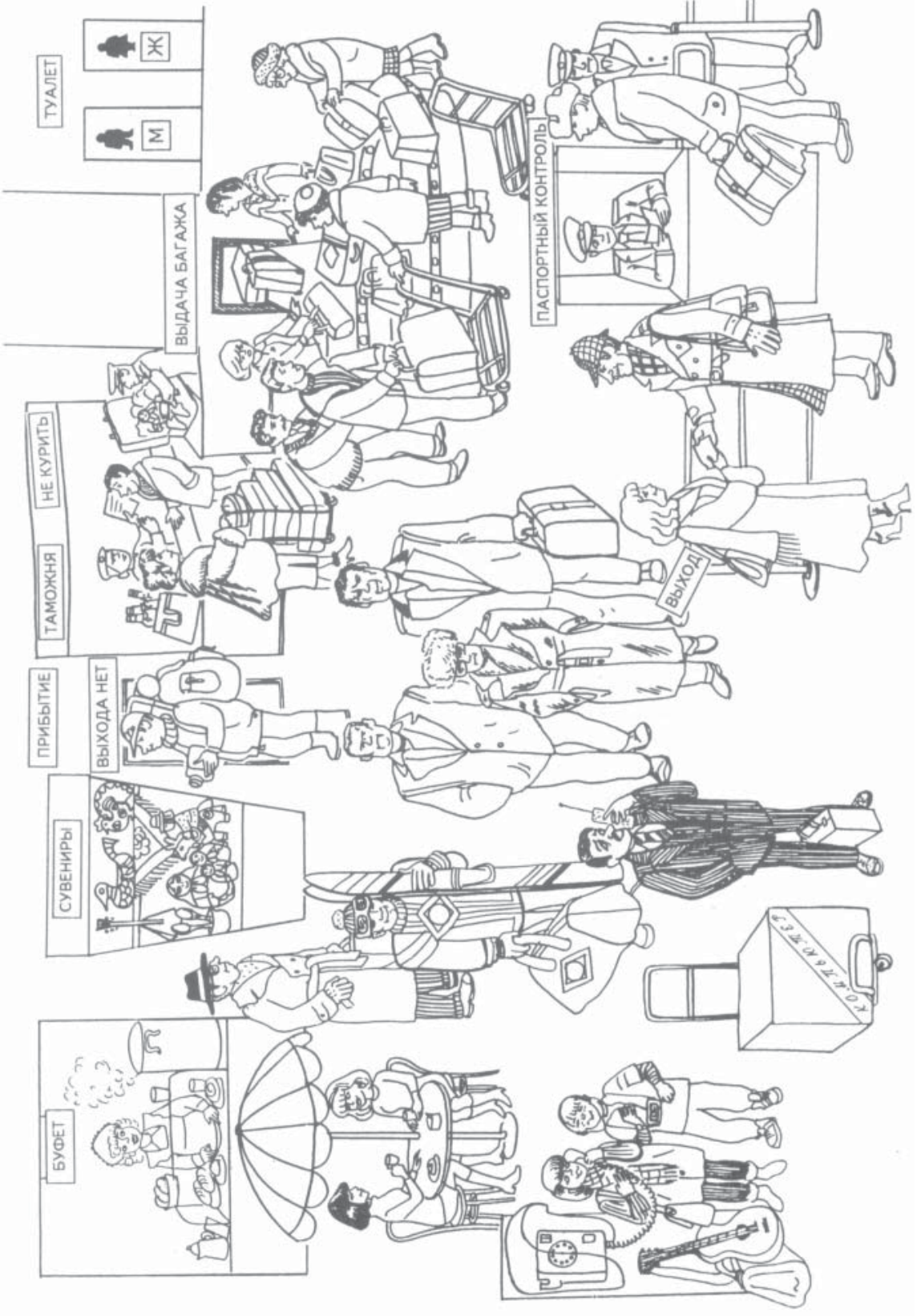
By the end of the lesson you should be able:

- to read some notices at a Russian airport, and to understand some place names
- to write some Russian letters, and to write your name.

The Ruslan 1 workbook contains 19 additional exercises for this lesson, including 3 listening exercises.
The Ruslan 1 CD Rom contains 23 additional exercises with sound. Lesson 1 of the CD Rom is a free download from: www.ruslan.co.uk/demos.htm



You are in a hurry. Would you take this bus?





ДИАЛОГИ

УРОК 1



Lyudmila and Ivan on Russian Airlines flight SU242 from London

Людмила: Здравствуйте!
Иван: Здравствуйте!
Людмила: Это Москва?
Иван: Да, Москва!
Людмила: Извините, вы турист?
Иван: Нет, я бизнесмен. А вы?
Людмила: Я туристка...и...журналистка.



Ivan at passport control

Official: Ваш паспорт, пожалуйста.
Иван: Вот, пожалуйста.
Official: Вы турист?
Иван: Нет, я не турист. Я бизнесмен.
Official: Вы Иван Козлов?
Иван: Да, это я.
Official: Хорошо. Вот ваш паспорт.



Ivan and Lyudmila by the baggage claim

Иван: Это ваш чемодан?
Людмила: Да, мой.
Иван: А где мой?
Людмила: Вы Козлов?
Иван: Да, я Козлов.
Людмила: Это ваш чемодан?
Иван: Да, мой, спасибо.
Людмила: А сумка ваша?
Иван: Да, спасибо.



Ivan going through customs

Official: Ваш билет.
Иван: Билет? Где он...? А, вот он. Пожалуйста.
Official: Где ваш паспорт?
Иван: Где мой паспорт? Вот он.
Official: А декларация?
Иван: Вот она. Пожалуйста.
Official: Хорошо. Вы турист?
Иван: Нет, я не турист. Я бизнесмен.
Official: Где ваш багаж?
Иван: Вот мой багаж. Чемодан и сумка.
Official: А это что?
Иван: Это аспирин.
Official: А это?
Иван: Это сувенир.
Official: Хорошо, вот ваш паспорт и ваш билет.



Типичный иностранец. Lyudmila notices a foreign visitor dropping some papers



Людмила: Извините, это ваша виза?
 Иностранец: Да, спасибо, это моя виза. А скажите, пожалуйста, это Шереметьево?
 Людмила: Да, это Шереметьево.
 Иностранец: Это Шереметьево-1 или Шереметьево-2?
 Людмила: Это Шереметьево-2.

аэропорт	airport
Здравствуйте!	Hello!
это	this
Москва	Moscow
да	yes
Извините!	Excuse (me)!
а	and / but
вы	you
турист	male tourist
туристка	female tourist
бизнесмен	businessman
журналистка	female journalist
нет	no
и	and
я	I
не	not
ваш / ваша	your (m. / f.)
паспорт	passport
пожалуйста	please / you are welcome
хорошо	good
вот	here is
спасибо	thank you
чемодан	suitcase
мой / моя	my (m. / f.)
где	where
сумка	bag
билет	ticket
он	he / it (m.)
декларация	(customs) declaration
она	she / it (f.)
багаж	baggage
что	what
аспирин	aspirin
сувенир	souvenir

типичный	typical
иностранец	foreigner
виза	visa
Скажите!	Tell (me)!
Шереметьево	Sheremetyevo (airport)
один	one
или	or
два	two



типичный иностранец

декларация

Travellers to Russia who are carrying more than a certain amount of foreign currency and valuables have to fill out a customs declaration form and go through the red customs channel.

www

виза

Foreign visitors must obtain a visa before entering Russia.



ИНФОРМАЦИЯ

УРОК 1

www

Москва́

Over 850 years old, Moscow is the capital of the Russian Federation, and with more than 10 million inhabitants (2005) it is the largest city in Europe. It is the “Port of Five Seas” (linked to the city by rivers and canals). Moscow has four major airports, nine main stations, and a subway renowned for its efficiency, frequency, and amazing architecture.



English-speaking nationalities, male and female:

англича́нин	англича́нка	амери́канец	амери́канка
шотла́ндец	шотла́ндка	кана́дец	кана́дка
ирла́ндец	ирла́ндка	австра́лиец	австра́лийка
		новозе́ла́ндец	новозе́ла́ндка

The Russians often use англича́нин / англича́нка to mean anyone from the British Isles!

ГРАММАТИКА

There is a glossary of grammatical terminology at www.ruslan.co.uk/ruslan1.htm

Articles and the verb “to be”

There are no articles (“a” or “the”) in Russian, and the verb “to be” isn’t used in the present tense (“I am”, “you are”).

You can therefore say a lot with just two or three words:

This is the airport.	Это аэропо́рт.
I am a businessman.	Я бизне́сме́н.
This is my luggage.	Это мой бага́ж.

The intonation of questions

In a question without a question word such as “What?” or “Who?”, the voice rises on the stressed syllable of the word you are asking about.



Это Москва́?

-

Is this **Moscow**?



Это ваш чемодáн?

-

Is this **your** suitcase?



The gender of nouns

Russian nouns can be masculine, feminine or neuter. You have only met the first two so far. Usually you can tell the gender by the last letter of the word.

Most masculine nouns end in a consonant or -й:

пáспорт / бага́ж / тури́ст / трамва́й

Most feminine nouns end in -а , -я or -ия:

в́иза / Та́ня (a girl's name) / декла́рация

In later lessons you will meet nouns with other endings.
Nouns ending in -о or -е are almost always neuter.
Nouns ending in -мя are neuter.
Nouns ending in a soft sign -ь can be masculine or feminine.

Possessive pronouns

The possessive pronouns мой / мо́я - “my” - and ваш / ва́ша - “your” agree with the noun they refer to. Here they are either masculine or feminine.

Masculine

мой па́спорт

мой бага́ж

ваш че́модан

Feminine

мо́я в́иза

мо́я су́мка

ва́ша декла́рация

он / она́

These mean “he” or “she” for people, and “it” when referring to things.

он is used to refer to a masculine noun:

Где ваш па́спорт? - Вот он !

Где Ива́н? - Вот он !

она́ is used to refer to a feminine noun:

Где ва́ша в́иза? - Вот она́!

Где Ни́на? - Вот она́!

Здра́вствуйте! - Hello!

To make this easier to pronounce, break it up into syllables.

Здра́(в) / ствуй / те!

The first в is not pronounced.

Practice this with your teacher and with the CD.

When talking to a friend or a child, use the familiar form, removing the -те at the end: Здра́вствуй!

The Russian equivalent of “Hi!” is: Приве́т!

Здра́вствуйте! and Приве́т! should only be used once a day, when you first meet.



**УПРАЖНЕНИЯ****EXERCISES****УРОК 1****1. Complete the blanks with the correct word**

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-------------|
| а. | Где _____ журнал? | ваш / ва́ша |
| б. | Это _____ ви́за. | мой / моё |
| в. | Вот _____ биле́т. | ваш / ва́ша |
| г. | Где бага́ж? Вот _____. | он / она́ |
| д. | Где моё су́мка? Вот _____. | он / она́ |
| е. | Где Людми́ла? Вот _____. | он / она́ |
| ж. | Где Бори́с? Вот _____. | он / она́ |

2. Choose the correct response

- а. Это ваш бага́ж?
б. Где ва́ша ви́за?
в. Вы тури́ст?
г. Вот ваш журна́л.
д. Это Ло́ндон?
е. Спаси́бо.
ж. Где ваш бага́ж?
з. Это наркоти́к?

Вот он.
Да, мой.
Нет, это аспи́рин.
Пожалу́йста.
Вот она́.
Нет, я бизне́смен.
Спаси́бо
Нет, это Москв́а.

3. You have lost your passport. What might you say?

Это ваш па́спорт?
Где мой па́спорт?
Вот мой па́спорт.
Хорошо́.

Someone has found it. What might he / she say to you?

Это мой па́спорт.
Где ваш па́спорт?
Вот ваш па́спорт.
Спаси́бо.

You thank him / her:

Хорошо́.
Пожалу́йста.
Извини́те.
Спаси́бо.

And he / she might respond:

Хорошо́.
Пожалу́йста.
Извини́те.
Спаси́бо.



ЧИТАЙТЕ!

READ!

УРОК 1

1. Notices at the airport. Work out which is which

ВЫДАЧА БАГАЖА	ТРАНЗИТ
№ РЕЙСА	КРАСНЫЙ КОРИДОР
НЕ КУРИТЬ	ПАСПОРТНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ
РЕГИСТРАЦИЯ	ТУАЛЕТ
СУВЕНИРЫ	ВЫХОД
ПАРФЮМЕРИЯ	ВЫХОДА НЕТ



Souvenirs - Transit - Check in - Baggage claim
 Perfumes - Red channel - No smoking - No exit
 Toilet - Passport control - Exit - Flight number

2. What might interest a Russian customs officer?

билёт	пáспорт	вóдка
икóна	сувенир	наркóтик
вiски	дóллар	журнáл “Экономiст”
декларáция	фотоаппарáт	газéта “Таймс”

3. Recognize the currencies!

Дóллар - Фúнт стéрлингов - Рубль - Евро
 Япóнская иéна - Китáйский юáнь - Индiйская рупиá

4. Recognize the cars! Find three Russian cars!

Форд - Ренó - Мерседéс - Лáда - Фиáт - Ягуáр - Москвiч
 БМВ - Вóльво - Ситроéн - Вóлга - Кадиллáк - Тойóта

5. According to this list, which airport(s) would you use for the USA, for Western Europe? for Siberia?

www



Шереметьево-1:

Петербúрг, Мúрманск, Тáллинн,
 Рiга

Шереметьево-2:

Лóндон, Нью-Йорк, Берлiн,
 Амстердáм

Внúково:

Волгогрáд, Кiев, Минск

Домодéдово:

Новосибiрск, Хабáровск, Иркúтск,
 Лóндон, Парiж

Быкóво:

Ворóнеж, Владикавкáз, Сарáнск





ПИШИТЕ!

WRITE!

УРОК 1

Here is part of the passenger list from Ivan's flight to Moscow.

- a. Determine who the three non-Russians are.
- б. Add your own name in Russian handwriting, and the names of other people in your class.

1. *Андреев Павел Борисович*
2. *Брансон Ричард*
3. *Иванов Борис Владимирович*
4. *Иванова Татьяна Николаевна*
5. *Козлов Иван Николаевич*
6. *Мальцева Юлия Павловна*
7. *Минский Вадим Степанович*
8. *Смит Мэри*
9. *Сурганов Александр Львович*
10. *Тихонова Людмила Николаевна*
11. *Томас Джон Филип*
12. *Мишкин Михаил Андреевич*
13. *Щукина Зоя Борисовна*



СЛУШАЙТЕ!

LISTEN!

УРОК 1

Listen to the dialogue on the audio CD.



Людмила is going through customs:

1. Name the three items requested by the official for inspection.
2. What was the purpose of Lyudmila's trip?
3. Name the cities she has visited.
4. Has she any souvenirs?

You can check your answers using the text on page 151.

ГОВОРИТЕ!

SPEAK!

1. Questions and answers about the cartoon on page 17

- Это турист? - Да.
 Это сувенир? - Нет, это телефон.
 Где чемодан? - Вот чемодан.
 Где паспорт? - Вот он!
 Где сумка? - Вот она!

2. Role-play (work in pairs)

You are at passport control.
 One person plays the border guard, the other plays a visitor.
 The visitor can decide whether to be a tourist (турист), a business person (бизнесмен) or any other profession that you know the word for.



Border guard

Ask to see passport.
 Check status
 (tourist / businessman etc).
 Ask to see visa.
 Return the passport and visa and say "thank you".

Visitor

Show your passport.
 Say who you are.

 Show your visa.
 Respond.

Then change roles and start again.

**ГОВОРИТЕ!****УРОК 1****3. Communication activity**

This is for a group of people who are having their first Russian lesson. First choose your profession from the following:

- журналист - journalist
- музыкант - musician
- инженер - engineer

Then try to find the people who have the same job as you, using Russian only, and using words you have learned in this lesson.

- Извините, пожалуйста, вы музыкант?
- Да, я музыкант.
- И я музыкант.
- Хорошó!

- Извините, вы музыкант?
- Нет, я журналист.

Use just masculine forms. It would be unusual to use the feminine form журналистка in this situation. There is no feminine form of инженер or музыкант.

4. Он / она́

You will need a collection of objects or pictures. They should be either masculine or feminine. There are some pictures for you to use on the next page.

Ask each other questions and point when you give the answer.

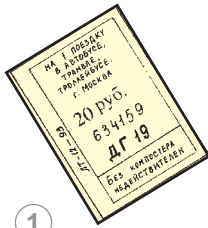
билет - водка - лимонад - журнал - компьютер
паспорт - шоколад - телефон - лампа - сумка

- Где журнал?
- Вот он!
- Где водка?
- Вот она́!

5. Или

Using the pictures opposite, ask and answer questions such as:

- Это билет или паспорт?
- Это паспорт.
- Что это - водка или лимонад?
- Это лимонад.



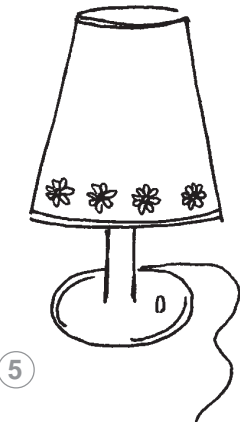
1



2



3



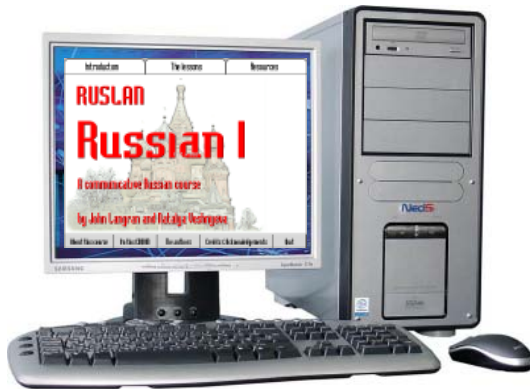
5



4



6



7



8



9



10



ЧИТАЙТЕ И ПИШИТЕ!

УРОК 1



12 Текст - "Аэропорт Пулково"

Это Россия, Санкт-Петербург, аэропорт Пулково. Это терминал номер два? Нет, это терминал номер один.

Вот пассажир. Кто это? Это Игорь. Он инженер. Он русский.

- Извините, где багаж?
- Вот он! Чемодан, сумка и рюкзак.
- А где мой паспорт?
- Вот он.
- Спасибо. А где моя гитара?
- Вот она. Вы музыкант?
- Нет!

Санкт-Петербург	-	Saint Petersburg
терминал	-	terminal
номер	-	number
пассажир	-	passenger
рюкзак	-	backpack
гитара	-	guitar
музыкант	-	musician

Вопросы к тексту

- Questions about the text

- а. Это Москва?
- б. Это Россия?
- в. Это терминал номер один?
- г. Игорь американец?
- д. Игорь инженер?
- е. Где паспорт?
- ж. Где гитара?

Перевод - Translation

- а. - Excuse me, is this your suitcase?
- Yes, it is my suitcase. Thank you.
- You're welcome.
- б. - Where is my ticket?
- Here it is.
- And my visa?
- Here it is.
- в. - This is not my guitar, and this is not my backpack.
- Sorry! Is this your guitar?
- Yes, this is my guitar. Thank you.
- And is this your backpack?
- Yes, this is my backpack. Thank you.
- Are you a tourist?
- No.



Аэропорт Пулково

ПЕСНЯ

SONG

“До свидания”



Извините, где ваш паспорт?
Где портфель и чемодан?
Вот багаж мой, до свидания.
Паспорт мой у вас вот там!
До свидания, до свидания,
Вот портфель и чемодан.
До свидания, до свидания,
Паспорт мой у вас вот там!

Вот уже мы в терминале:
Я - студент, а вы - турист.
Где автобус? Где автобус?
А смотрите - вот таксист!
До свидания, до свидания,
Я - студент, а вы - турист.
Где автобус? Где автобус?
А смотрите - вот таксист!

До свидания	-	Goodbye
портфель (м.)	-	briefcase
уже	-	already
в терминале	-	in the terminal
автобус	-	bus
Смотрите!	-	Look!
таксист	-	taxi driver

Adapted from the original text
and music by L.M. O'Toole.