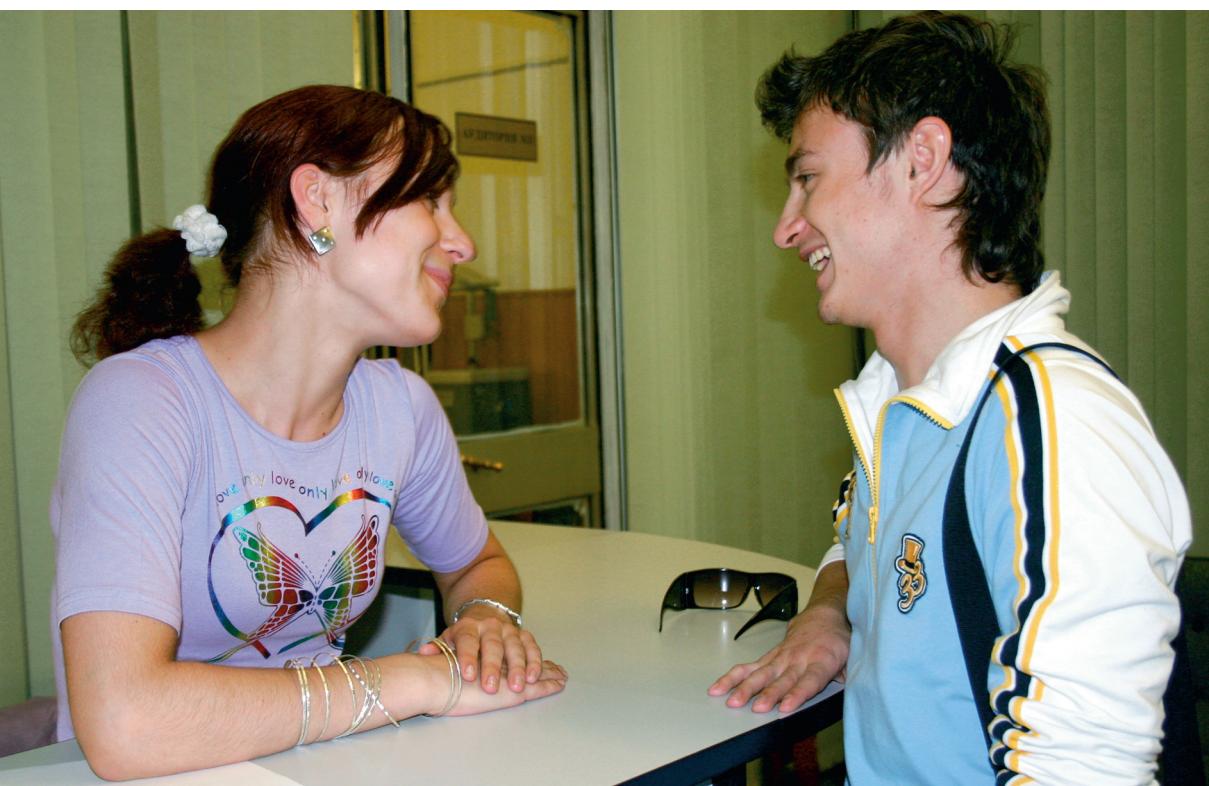




# УРОК 1



## Немного о себе

### Коммуникативные задания

- Greetings and good-byes, formal and informal
- Introducing and giving information about yourself
- Introducing family and friends
- Asking for information about someone else
- Reading Russian business cards
- Russian social networking
- Letters to and from Russian host family

### Грамматика

- Formal and informal speech situations: **ты–вы**
- Russian names
- Gender—Introduction
- Gender of modifier “my”
- Grammatical case: introduction
- Nominative case
- Prepositional case—Introduction
- The verb *to be* in Russian present-tense sentences

### Культура и быт

- Saying “hello”
- Physical contact

# Точка отсчёта

## О чём идёт речь?

When greeting each other, Russians say: Здравствуйте and Здравствуй.

The informal greeting, like the English “Hi!”, is Привёт!



Other greetings include: доброе утро, добрый день, добрый вечер.



The standard way to say good-bye is До свидания!

The informal variant is Покá!

**1-1** How would you greet people at the following times of day?

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 9:00 A.M.  | 3:00 P.M. |
| 10:00 A.M. | 7:00 P.M. |
| 2:00 P.M.  | 9:00 P.M. |

## Культура и быт

**Saying “Hello.”** Russians greet each other only the first time they meet on a particular day. During subsequent encounters that day they usually just nod or make eye contact.

**Physical contact.** Russians often embrace if they haven’t seen each other for a long time. Occasionally this greeting may involve three kisses on the cheek. Men tend to shake hands each time they meet and sometimes when they part. Women sometimes greet and take leave of each other with a kiss on the cheek.

When Russians introduce each other, the new acquaintances usually shake hands and give their own names.



**1-2** Introduce yourself to your classmates.

**1-3** Now use the model above to introduce your classmates to each other.



**1-4** **Что чёму соотвётствует?** Match the noun referring to a man with the corresponding noun referring to a woman.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. русский    | _____ англичанка |
| 2. американец | _____ студентка  |
| 3. канадец    | _____ бизнесмен  |
| 4. студент    | _____ канадка    |
| 5. англичанин | _____ американка |
| 6. бизнесмен  | _____ русская    |

**1-5** Which words would you use to describe yourself?

Я \_\_\_\_\_.

Я \_\_\_\_\_.

**1-6** Which words would you use to describe your classmates?

Марк \_\_\_\_\_.

Мария \_\_\_\_\_.

## Разговоры для слушания

You will probably always be able to *understand* more Russian than you are able to speak. So one part of each unit will be devoted to listening to conversations that practice the unit's topic. In the following conversations you will hear the way Russians greet each other, introduce themselves, and say good-bye. You will not be able to understand everything you hear. In fact, you shouldn't even try. As soon as you have understood enough information to answer the questions, you have completed the assignment.



### Разговор 1. Здравствуйте!

1. What is the name of the male speaker?
2. What is the name of the female speaker?
3. What nationality is the woman?
4. Where is she from?
5. Where does the man go to school?

You will now hear two more conversations. Here are some suggestions on how to proceed:

- Read the questions first.
- Listen to the whole conversation to get the gist of it.
- Keeping the questions in mind, listen to the conversation again for more detail.
- If necessary, listen one more time to confirm your understanding of what is going on. Don't worry if you don't understand everything. (This cannot be overemphasized!)



### Разговор 2. Добрый день!

1. What is the American's name?
2. What is the Russian's name?
3. What does she teach?
4. What American cities has the young man lived in?
5. Where does he go to school?



### Разговор 3. Вы канадец?

1. What is the name of the male speaker?
2. What is the name of the female speaker?
3. What is the man's nationality?
4. Where is he from?
5. Where does the woman go to school?



# Давайте поговорим

## Диалоги



### 1. Познакомьтесь!

- Познакомьтесь! Это мой друг Эд.
- Здравствуйте! Маша.
- Очень приятно!
- Очень приятно!



### 2. Доброе утро!

- Доброе утро! Меня зовут Вера. А как тебя зовут?
- Меня? Эван.
- Как ты сказал? Эван?
- Эван. Это имя. А фамилия Джонсон. Я американец.
- Очень приятно познакомиться! Ты студент?
- Да.
- Я тоже студентка. Ну, пока.
- Пока.



### 3. Добрый день!

- Добрый день! Меня зовут Джейн Паркер. Я американка.
- Здравствуйте. Краснова Ольга Петровна. Вы студентка, Джейн?
- Да, студентка. Простите, как ваше отчество?
- Петровна.
- Очень приятно с вами познакомиться, Ольга Петровна. До свидания.
- До свидания.



### 4. Добрый вечер!

- Добрый вечер! Меня зовут Валерий.
- Джим. Очень приятно.
- Ты канадец, да? Где ты живёшь в Канаде?
- Я живу и учусь в Квебеке.
- Значит, ты студент. Я тоже.
- Правда? А где ты учишься?
- Я живу и учусь здесь, в Иркутске.





### 5. Здравствуйте! Давайте познакомимся!

- Здравствуйте! Давайте познакомимся. Меня зовут Ольга Александровна. А как вас зовут?
- Меня зовут Джейн. Очень приятно.
- Вы студентка, Джейн?
- Да, студентка. Англичанка. Я учусь в университете здесь, в Москве.
- А в Англии где вы учитесь?
- В Англии? Я живу и учусь в Лондоне.

### Упражнения к диалогам

**1-7** Go through the dialogs and determine which names qualify as **имя**, which as **отчество**, and which as **фамилия**.



**1-8** With a partner or in small groups, go through **Точка отсчета** and **Диалоги** and determine the difference between the words or phrases in each pair. Note as many differences as you can. Be prepared to discuss your findings with the class.

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Здравствуйте!                 | До свидания!                        |
| 2. Здравствуйте!                 | Здравствуй!                         |
| 3. Доброе утро!                  | Добрый вечер!                       |
| 4. Здравствуйте!                 | Привет!                             |
| 5. Привет!                       | Пока!                               |
| 6. До свидания.                  | Покая!                              |
| 7. Познакомьтесь!                | Давайте познакомимся!               |
| 8. Ты студент?                   | Вы студентка, Джейн?                |
| 9. Ты студент?                   | Я тоже студентка.                   |
| 10. Как ты сказал? Эванс?        | Простите, как ваше отчество?        |
| 11. Давайте познакомимся!        | Очень приятно познакомиться!        |
| 12. Очень приятно познакомиться! | Очень приятно с вами познакомиться. |

**1-9** Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words and phrases.

1. An older member of a Russian delegation visiting your university wants to get acquainted with you. Open and close the conversation appropriately.

- Здравствуйте. Давайте \_\_\_\_\_\_. Меня \_\_\_\_\_ Белоусова
- Анна Николаевна. А \_\_\_\_\_ зовут?
- Меня? \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Очень \_\_\_\_\_ познакомиться.
- До \_\_\_\_\_!
- До \_\_\_\_\_!

2. A fellow student wants to get acquainted with you. Open and close the conversation appropriately.

— Здравствуй! \_\_\_\_\_ зовут Маша. А как \_\_\_\_\_ зовут?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ зовут \_\_\_\_\_.  
— Очень \_\_\_\_\_.  
— Ну, \_\_\_\_\_.  
— \_\_\_\_\_!

### 1-10 Немного о себе.

1. Меня зовут \_\_\_\_\_. Моё фамилия \_\_\_\_\_.  
2. Я \_\_\_\_\_. Я \_\_\_\_\_.  

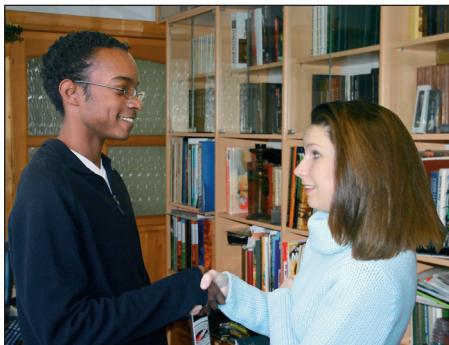
студент, студентка,	американец, американка,
бизнесмен	канадец, канадка,
	англичанин, англичанка
3. Я живу в \_\_\_\_\_.  
Бостоне, Вашингтоне, Нью-Йорке, Чикаго, Лос-Анджелесе,  
Сан-Франциско, Торонто, Квебеке, Монреале (*fill in your city*)
4. Я живу в штате/в провинции \_\_\_\_\_.  
Миссouri, Иллинойс, Огайо, Нью-Йорк, Монтана,  
Квебек, Онтарио (*fill in your state or province*)
5. Я учусь в \_\_\_\_\_.  
школе, университете

### 1-11 Подготовка к разговору.

Review the dialogs. How would you do the following?

1. Initiate an introduction.
2. Say what your name is.
3. Ask a person with whom you are on formal terms what his/her name is.
4. Ask a person with whom you are on informal terms what his/her name is.
5. Give your first and last name.
6. State your nationality.
7. Say how pleased you are to meet someone.
8. Say hello and good-bye to someone with whom you are on formal terms.
9. Say hello (hi) and good-bye to someone informally.
10. Tell someone where you live.
11. Tell someone in which city you go to school.
12. Ask someone what his/her patronymic (first name, last name) is.

**1-12** Develop a short dialog for each picture.



## Игровые ситуации

This part of the unit gives you the opportunity to use the language you have learned. Read the role-play situations and consider what language and strategies you would use to deal with each one. Do not write out dialogs. Get together with a partner and practice the situations. Then act them out in class.



**1-13** You are in Moscow:

1. Get acquainted with the following people. Tell them as much as you can about yourself and find out as much as you can about them.
  - a. your new Russian teacher
  - b. a student sitting next to you
  - c. your new host family
  - d. a young Russian at a party in the cafeteria
2. It is your first day of class in Russia. Introduce yourself to the class. Say as much about yourself as you can.
3. Working with a partner, prepare and act out an introduction situation of your own design. Use what you know, not what you don't know.

## Устный перевод



**1-14** Here is your chance to act as an interpreter for an English speaker and a Russian. The purpose is to give additional practice using the linguistic material you are learning. Try to express your client's ideas rather than translating every word.

One student will play the role of the English speaker who knows no Russian. This person's script is given. Your instructor will play the role of the Russian. All students should prepare the interpreter's role by planning how they will express the English speaker's comments in Russian. If you play the interpreter, you will have to give the English version of the Russian's comments as well as the Russian version of the English speaker's comments; those playing the English and Russian speakers must pretend not to know the other language. If the interpreter runs into difficulty, he/she may ask a classmate to help out.

You are in Moscow. A friend who does not know Russian has asked you to help her get acquainted with someone at a party.

### ENGLISH SPEAKER'S PART

1. Hello. I'd like to meet you.  
What's your name?
2. My name is \_\_\_\_\_.  
It's nice to meet you.
3. My last name is \_\_\_\_\_.  
What's your last name?
4. Is that so! I'm a student too.
5. Yes, I'm an American.
6. Good-bye!



# Грамматика

## 1. Formal and Informal Speech Situations

Family members and friends normally address each other informally: They call each other by first name and use the **ты** forms of the pronoun *you*. When they first meet, adults normally address each other formally: They may call each other by name and patronymic and use the **вы** forms of the pronoun *you*.

The **вы** forms are also used to address more than one person.

### ТЫ FORMS

(INFORMAL SINGULAR)

Здравствуй! Привёт!  
Как тебя зовут?  
Как ты сказал(а)?  
Где ты учишься?  
Где ты живёшь?  
Покá!

### ВЫ FORMS

(FORMAL AND PLURAL)

Здравствуйте! Добryй день (вечер)!  
Как вас зовут?  
Как вы сказали?  
Где вы учитесь?  
Где вы живёте?  
До свидания!

### Упражнения

**1-15** How would you say hello and good-bye to the following people?

- your new Russian teacher
- your next-door neighbor
- a four-year-old boy
- your classmate
- three little girls

**1-16** How would you ask the above people their names?

**1-17** Would you address the people below with **ты** or with **вы**?



**1-18** The following dialog takes place between people on formal terms (**вы**). Change it to one between people whose relationship is informal.

- Здравствуйте! Меня зовут Ольга. А как вас зовут?
- Меня зовут Джейн. Очень приятно.
- Вы студентка, Джейн?
- Да, студентка. Я учусь в университете здесь, в Москве.
- А в Америке где вы учитесь?
- В Америке? Я живу и учусь в Лос-Анджелесе.
- До свидания!
- До свидания!



Complete Oral  
Drills 1 and 2 in the  
Student Activities  
Manual (S.A.M.).

## 2. Russian Names

Russians have three names: a first name (**имя**), a patronymic (**отчество**), and a last name (**фамилия**).

1. **Имя.** This is the given name, the name the parents select when a baby is born. Examples are **Михаил**, **Сергей**, **Екатерина**, and **Наталия**. Most names have one or more commonly used nicknames. **Екатерина**, for example, is called **Катя**, **Катенька**, and **Катюша** by close friends and relatives.
2. **Отчество.** The **отчество** is derived from the father's first name by adding a suffix to it (-овна/-евна for daughters, -ович/-евич for sons). It means "daughter of ..." or "son of ..." It is part of a Russian's full name as it appears in all documents.

When Russians reach their twenties, usually when they acquire some degree of status at work, they begin to be addressed by their **имя-отчество** in formal situations. This carries the semantic weight of "Mr." and "Ms." The literal Russian equivalents of "Mr." (**господин**) and "Ms." (**госпожа**) are used only in the most official of circumstances. The **отчество** is used only with the full form of the **имя**, never with a nickname.

Foreigners do not have an **отчество**. Unless you are Russian, it is culturally inappropriate for you to introduce yourself using **имя-отчество**.

3. **Фамилия.** Russian last names are slightly different for males and females:

Он...  
Каренин  
Пушкин  
Ленский



Она...  
Каренина  
Пушкина  
Ленская



Call your Russian friends by their first name or nickname. Call all other adults, especially your teacher and individuals with whom you are conducting business negotiations, by their first name and patronymic. But remember that last names are rarely used as forms of address: **Професор Петров** is **Виктор Николаевич** to his students.

## Упражнение

**1-19 Что чёму соответствует?** Match the people on the left with their fathers on the right.

PERSON'S FULL NAME

- Елена Викторовна Гуслистова
- Игорь Петрович Каспин
- Алексей Михайлович Марков
- Анна Григорьевна Левицкая
- Марина Андреевна Соловьёва
- Иван Сергеевич Кандыбин
- Наталья Ивановна Петрова
- Пётр Алексеевич Вишневский

FATHER'S FIRST NAME

- a. Иван
- b. Алексей
- в. Пётр
- г. Виктор
- д. Андрей
- е. Михаил
- ж. Григорий
- з. Сергей

### 3. Gender—Introduction



Russian women's names end in **-а** or **-я**.

Russian men's *full* names end in a consonant. (Many men's *nicknames* end in **-а** or **-я**. For example, a nickname for **Евгений** is **Женя**, and a nickname for **Павел** is **Паша**.)

Nouns denoting nationality also show gender. So far you have seen **американец/американка, канадец/канадка, англичанин/англичанка, and русский/русская**.

## Упражнения

\*или – or

### 1-20 Он или\* она?

Образцы: Илья Ильич Обломов — он  
Анна Аркадьевна Карёнина — она

1. Григорий Антонович Бόский
2. Мария Петровна Петрова
3. Наталья Петровна Иванова
4. Фёдор Иванович Гагарин
5. Александра Михайловна Аксёнова
6. Александр Григорьевич Бугаев
7. Борис Сергеевич Максимов
8. Евгения Александровна Вознесёнская
9. Николай Павлович Зернов

**1-21** Parts of the following list were smeared in the rain. Help restore the names by filling in the missing letters. Note that in official Russian, the **фамилия** comes first, followed by the **имя** and **отчество**. They are not separated by commas.

Астадьев	Мария Ивановна
Зайцев	Ольга Максимовна
Монахов	Сергей Михайлович
Пришин	Валерий Петрович
Устинов	Александра Андреевна

**1-22** Match each full name in the left column with its appropriate nickname in the right column. Two nicknames can be used twice.

- |                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. ___ Пáвел      | a. Натáша |
| 2. ___ Евгéний    | б. Аня    |
| 3. ___ Алексáндра | в. Сáша   |
| 4. ___ Марýя      | г. Бóря   |
| 5. ___ Екатерíна  | д. Лéна   |
| 6. ___ Борýс      | е. Пéтя   |
| 7. ___ Елéна      | ж. Кáтя   |
| 8. ___ Алексáндр  | з. Мáша   |
| 9. ___ Пётр       | и. Жéня   |
| 10. ___ Ивáн      | к. Мítя   |
| 11. ___ Анна      | л. Мýша   |
| 12. ___ Михайл    | м. Пáша   |
| 13. ___ Евгéния   | н. Вáня   |
| 14. ___ Натáлья   |           |
| 15. ___ Дmýтрий   |           |

**1-23 Он и́ли она́?** Look again at the previous exercise and identify each name as male or female.

Образéц: Вíктор — он  
Татьяна — она́



Complete Oral Drills  
3–5 in the S.A.M.



## 4. Gender of Modifier “My”

You can introduce someone as you do in English: “This is my brother.” The pronoun “my” would change according to the gender of the person you are describing. For example:

Это <b>мой</b> друг Марк.	<i>This is my (male) friend Mark.</i>
Это <b>мой</b> брат Саша.	<i>This is my brother Sasha.</i>
Это <b>мой</b> папа Борис Михайлович.	<i>This is my father Boris Mikhailovich.</i>
Это <b>моя</b> подруга Маша.	<i>This is my (female) friend Masha.</i>
Это <b>моя</b> сестра Лена.	<i>This is my sister Lena.</i>
Это <b>моя</b> мама Анна Сергеевна.	<i>This is my mother Anna Sergeevna.</i>

### Упражнения

**1-24 Мой или моя?** Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of “my.”

1. Это \_\_\_\_\_ друг Боря.
2. Это \_\_\_\_\_ подруга Лена.
3. Это \_\_\_\_\_ сестра Таня.
4. Это \_\_\_\_\_ брат Саша.
5. Это \_\_\_\_\_ папа Марк Маркович.
6. Это \_\_\_\_\_ мама Ирина Николаевна.

**1-25** Introduce the following people to your partner:

- your brother
- your sister
- your (male) friend
- your (female) friend
- your mother
- your father

## 5. Case

One way in which Russian differs from English is that Russian nouns, adjectives, and pronouns have endings that indicate their function in a sentence. Consider these two English sentences.

**Mother loves Maria.** and **Maria loves Mother.**

How can you tell which is the subject and which is the object in these sentences? In English, word order tells you which is which. In Russian, however, endings on nouns and adjectives identify their roles in sentences. For instance, the Russian sentences **Мама любит Марью** and **Мария любит маму** both mean *Mother loves Maria.*

The system of putting endings on nouns, adjectives, and pronouns is called the *case system*. Russian has six cases: nominative, accusative, genitive, prepositional, dative, and instrumental.



## 6. Nominative Case

The nominative case is used for naming. Nouns and adjectives given in the dictionary are in the nominative case. The nominative case is used for:

1. The subject of the sentence.

Джон америка́нец. *John* is an American.

2. The predicate complement in an equational sentence (any word that “is” the subject).

Джон америка́нец. *John* is *an American*.

## 7. Prepositional Case—Introduction

- Я живу́ в Аме́рике. *I live in America.*
- Вы живёте в Нью-Йорке? *Do you live in New York?*
- Нет, в Ми́чига́не. *No, in Michigan.*
- А я живу́ в Калифо́рнии. *Well, I live in California.*

To say “in” a place, use the preposition **в** followed by a noun in the prepositional case. In most situations, form the prepositional by adding **-e**. Sometimes we add **-и**.

### In a Place: The Prepositional Case after в

	Add -e (Drop -а, -я, -й)	BUT Replace -ия, -ие with -ии	AND Don't change foreign names ending in -о, -и, or -у.
в	Нью-Йорк Нью-Йорке	Джо́рджия Джо́рджии	Чикаго Миссурис Баку́
	Москва́ Москве́	Индия Индии	

**In the state of ... In the city of ...** To say something like “*in the state of Michigan*,” use **в штáте** + the state name in nominative:

в Мичигáне      OR      в штáте Мичигáн  
в Калифóрнии      OR      в штáте Калифóрния

For “in an American city,” you may hear either the nominative or the prepositional:

в Анн-Арбore      OR      в гóроде Анн-Арбore  
в Тáмпе      OR      в гóроде Тáмпа



**В or во?** В becomes **во** before words that begin with *two consonants* if the first consonant is **в** or **ф**. This affects three combinations that you are likely to use often:

во Флóриде  
во Фráнции  
во Владивостóке

Since **во** is never stressed, pronounce it as [вá].

### Упражнения

#### 1-26 Где онí живút?

Tell where the following people live.  
Образéц: Где живёт Кéрен? (Мичигáн) → Кéрен живёт в Мичигáне.

1. Где живёт Джон? (Иллиноис)
2. Где живёт Кéрол? (Арканзáс)
3. Где живёт Вáня? (Санкт-Петербúрг)
4. Где живёт Сьюзан? (Индiáна)
5. Где живёт Курт? (Монтáна)
6. Где живёт Сáша? (Москвá)
7. Где живёт Дýма? (Россíя)
8. Где живёт Мéри? (Калифóрния)
9. Где живёт Дéннис? (Колорáдо)
10. Где живёт Сáра? (Миссисíпи)

#### 1-27 Где ты úчишься?

Locate each of the places below on the map inside the front cover. Then use the names in sentences following the example. Note that some place names are provided in the nominative and some in the prepositional case. Don't change the case of the word; instead, select the sentence that requires the case in which the word is provided.

Образéц: Ворóнеж → Это Ворóнеж?  
Ворóнеже → Ты úчишься в Ворóнеже?

Это \_\_\_\_\_? Ты úчишься в \_\_\_\_\_?

Хабáровске	Краснодáр
Ирку́тск	Грúзия
Казáнь	Армéнии
Пермí	Уфá
Яросláвле	Москвé
Владивостóк	Казахстáне
Магадáне	Бишкéк

#### 1-28 О себé. Отвéтьте на вопросы.

Answer these questions with your own information.

Где вы живёте?  
Где вы úчитесь?

**1-29 Как по-русски?** Translate into Russian.

1. — What is your name?  
— My name is Natasha.
2. — What is your last name?  
— Sokolova.
3. — It's nice to meet you.
4. — Are you Russian?  
— Yes, I am.
5. — Where do you live in Russia?  
— I live in Smolensk.
6. — Where do you study?  
— I study here in Washington.
7. — This is my friend John. He also lives in Washington.
8. — This is my sister Mila. She lives in Moscow.



Complete Oral Drills  
7–10 and Written  
Exercises 01–12—  
01–16 in the S.A.M.

## 8. The Verb *to be* in Russian Present-Tense Sentences

The present tense of *to be* (*am*, *is*, *are*) is absent in Russian.

Я студéнт.

*I am a student.*

Я студéнтка.

*I am a student.*

In writing, a dash is sometimes used in place of the verb “to be” when both the subject and the predicate are nouns. You might see this dash in complex sentences, or in simpler sentences when the second noun defines the first:

Москвá— рýсский гóрод.

# Давайте почитаем

In each unit you will read Russian documents and other texts to develop specific strategies for reading in Russian. Do not be surprised or frustrated if you do not know many of the words. First, read the initial questions in English, and then read the Russian text silently, trying to find answers to the questions.



**1-30 Визитные карточки.** Look through these business cards and decide whom you would consult if you:

- needed to find out about a video copyright
- wanted to find out about the banking system
- were interested in U.S.-Russian trade
- wanted to inquire about courses in cultural history
- were interested in socioeconomic issues

*Российская ассоциация интеллектуальной собственности*

**РОЗАНОВ АЛЕКСАНДР БОРИСОВИЧ**  
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**НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**  
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Which of these cardholders are women?

**1-31 В контакте.** *Vkontakte.ru* is Russia's biggest social networking site. What can you find out about the person shown?

1. What is her name? How many different forms of her name do you see on this page?
2. What does the "У" in МГУ 2016 (upper right on the page) most likely stand for?
3. Where does she live?
4. How many photos of her does she have in her album?
5. What kinds of movies does she like?
6. What is her taste in TV shows?
7. Does this person read only Russian writers? Have you read any of the authors she has read?
8. Do you share any of her taste in music?

Now go back through the page and find the Russian for the following words:

favorite (*given here in the plural form*) –  
date of birth –  
hometown –  
dog –

**1-32 Валя в Америке.** In each unit of *Golosa*, we will follow the e-mail of Valya, a Russian exchange student now in a small college in the town of Centerport. Valya is corresponding with Elena Anatolievna, a teacher from her last year in high school in Arkhangelsk. At this point, Valya has arrived in New York, where she will stay for a few days before she takes a bus to Centerport, where she will live with a family and enroll in the local college.

Read Valya's first e-mail and answer the questions that follow.

The screenshot shows the yaschik.ru webmail interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with links to Файл, Правка, Вид, Переход, Закладки, Инструменты, Справка, and a search bar with the URL http://yaschik.ru. Below the menu is the yaschik.ru logo. The main area shows an email message. The recipient's address is valyabelova234@mail.ru. The subject line is 'Я в Нью-Йорке!'. The body of the email contains Russian text with English translations for some words. The text reads:

Дорогая Елена Анатольевна!

Я в Нью-Йорке! Правда,° наш отель не на Манхэттене, а в Квинсе. Но вот сюрприз: менеджер нашего° отеля — русский иммигрант! Его° зовут Олег Николаевич. Он уже наш друг. Его дочь° Кира учится в университете здесь, в Бруклине. Вот они на фотографии.

В среду мы° в Центрпорте. Всё° так интересно!

Пока° всё!

Ваша Валя

it's true  
of our  
him  
his daughter  
we; everything  
for now

### 1. Вопросы

- Валя в Нью-Йорке или в Москвے?
- Кто менеджер отеля? Как его зовут?
- Как зовут его дочь?

### 2. Грамматика в контексте

- What words are in the prepositional case in this e-mail?
- Here **пока** means *for now*. In what other context have you seen it?

## Давайте послушаем



1-33 **Расписáние.** You just arrived in Moscow to study Russian. You have a list of names of the Russian teachers, but you don't know who is teaching what. On the first day of class, the program director reads the schedule to you. Write down the

names of the teachers in longhand next to the subjects they teach. The list of teachers is given below.

Пáвлова Ирíна Семёновна

Аввакúмов Ивáн Алексéевич

Куприй Николáй Владíмирович

Казáнцева Марíна Васíльевна

Алíева Марíна Николáевна

Занéтия

Фамилия, и́мя, óтчество преподавáтеля

1. Граммáтика

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Лéксика

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Фонéтика

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Литератúра

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Истóрия

\_\_\_\_\_



**1-34 Пресс-конферéнция.** You are an American reporter in Moscow attending a press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A government spokesperson is announcing the names of a delegation to an important meeting in Washington. Check them against the list you were given earlier. There are more names on your list than in the announcement.

1. Абдáтова Татьяна Алексéевна
2. Борисов Кирилл Петрович
3. Германчик Герман Харлович
4. Константинов Евгений Павлович
5. Кропивник Зоя Дмитриевна
6. Куккула Кима Георгиевна
7. Курский Евгений Ильин
8. Муратов Ахмед Алиевич
9. Туруханов Сергей Николаевич
10. Шестко Тарас Иванович
11. Чайкин Максим Павлович



**1-35 Приглашéние на вéчер.** Listen to the announcer read the names of the people invited to a party. Check off the names you hear.

Боский Григорий Антонович

Иванова Александра Ивановна

Вишевский Антон Николаевич

Иванов Максим Ильич

Владимирова Зинаида Сергеевна

Павлов Пётр Петрович

Гагарин Фёдор Игнатьевич

Петрова Мария Петровна

Литвинова Наталья Петровна

Шукшин Михаил Петрович

Could any of the people on the list be brother and sister? Who? How do you know?



# Новые слова и выражения

## NOUNS

америкáнец/америкáнка	American ( <i>person</i> )
англичáнин/англичáнка	English ( <i>person</i> )
Англия	England
гóрод	city
друг/подрúга	friend ( <i>male/female</i> )
íмя	first name
Канáда	Canada
канáдец/канáдка	Canadian ( <i>person</i> )
Квебéк	Quebec
Лóндон	London
Москвá	Moscow
бóтчество	patronymic
пráвда	truth
рýсский/рýссская	Russian ( <i>person</i> )
студéнт/студéнтка	student in college
университéт	university; college
фами́лия	last name
штат	state

## PRONOUNS

вы	you ( <i>singular formal or formal/informal plural</i> )
мой/моя	my; mine
ты	you ( <i>informal and singular</i> )
я	I
это	this is; that is; these are; those are

## ADVERBS

здесь	here
óчень	very
тóже	also

## QUESTION WORDS

где	where
кто	who
что	what

## VERBS

Я живу́ ...	I live ...
Ты живёшь ... /Вы живёте ...	You live ...
Я учусь	I go to school; I'm in school
Ты учишься?	You go to school?; You're in school?
Вы учитесь?	You go to school?; You're in school?

# Новые слова и выражения

## CONJUNCTIONS

а  
и

and; and what about ...? (*introduces new questions*)  
and

## PREPOSITIONS

в + *prepositional case*

in

## OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES

Да!	yes; yeah
Давайте познакомимся!	Let's get acquainted!
До свидания!	Good-bye!
Доброе утро!	Good morning!
Добрый вечер!	Good evening!
Добрый день!	Good afternoon!
Здравствуй(те)!	Hello!
Значит ...	so; that means
Как вас (тебя) зовут?	What is your name?
Как ваша фамилия?	What is your last name?
Как ваше отчество?	What is your patronymic?
Как вы сказали?	What did you say? ( <i>formal and plural</i> )
Как ты сказал(а)?	What did you say? ( <i>informal</i> )
Меня зовут ...	My name is ...
Немного о себе.	A bit about myself/yourself.
Ну, ...	Well, ...
очень приятно	very nice
Очень приятно с вами познакомиться!	It's very nice to meet you!
Познакомьтесь!	Let me introduce you! ( <i>lit. Get acquainted!</i> )
Покá!	So long! ( <i>informal</i> )
Правда?	Really?
Привéт!	Hi! ( <i>informal</i> )
Простите!	Excuse me!
Это мой друг/моя подруга.	This is my ( <i>male/female</i> ) friend.

## FIRST NAMES

### Full name

Алексáндр  
Алексáндра  
Анна  
Борýс  
Вéра  
Дмýтрий  
Евгéний

### For short

Сáша  
Сáша  
Аня  
Бóря  
Вéра  
Дýма, Мýтия  
Жéня

# Новые слова и выражения

Евгéния  
Екатерíна  
Елéна  
Елизавéта  
Ивáн  
Марíя  
Марк  
Михайл  
Натáлья  
Ольга  
Пáвел  
Пётр

Жéня  
Кáтя  
Лéна  
Лíза  
Bánya  
Másha  
Mark  
Mísha  
Nataša  
Olia  
Páša  
Péťa

## PASSIVE VOCABULARY

Давáйте поговорíм!  
брat  
(Bánya) живёт ...  
вопрóсы  
Где онí живу́т?  
гóлос (*pl.* голосá)  
граммáтика  
Давáйте поговорíм!  
Давáйте послúшаem!  
Давáйте почитáем!  
диалóг  
игровáя ситуáция  
íли  
Как по-рúсски ...?  
культúра и быт  
но́вые словá и выражéния  
образéц  
Отвéьте на вопрóсы.  
О чём идёт речь?  
подготовка  
приглашéние на вéчер  
разговóр  
разговóры для слúшания  
Разрешíте представиться.  
расписáние  
сестrá  
слóво (*pl.* словá)  
tóчка отсчёта  
упражнéние (*pl.* упражнéния)  
устный перевод  
Что чему́ соотвéтствует?

Let's talk!  
brother  
(Vanya) lives ...  
questions  
Where do they live?  
voice  
grammar  
Let's talk!  
Let's listen!  
Let's read!  
dialog  
role-play  
or  
How do you say in Russian ...?  
culture and everyday life  
new words and expressions  
example  
Answer the questions.  
What are we talking about?  
preparation  
invitation to a party  
conversation  
listening conversations  
Allow me to introduce myself.  
schedule  
sister  
word  
point of departure  
exercise  
oral interpretation  
What matches what?