

Nadezda Bragina

RUSSIAN FOR SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH



УРА!

**УРОКИ
РУССКОГО
АНГЛОГОВОРЯЩИМ**

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Автор:
кандидат педагогических наук Н.В. Брагина

Рецензенты:
кандидат филологических наук, доцент,
профессор кафедры РКИ МПГУ Л.С. Крючкова;
кандидат филологических наук, старший преподаватель кафедры
английской филологии МИМ ЛИНК Е.Ю. Петришина;
кандидат педагогических наук Н.В. Матвеева

Брагина, Н.В.

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«УРА! – Уроки русского англоговорящим» является краткосрочным курсом русского языка как иностранного. Курс рассчитан на 30 академических часов и предназначен для англоговорящих учащихся, изучающих русский язык «с нуля». В курсе воплощаются идеи авторской национально-ориентированной методики, базирующейся на принципах краткосрочного характера обучения, минимизации учебного материала, культурологического тематического комментирования на английском языке, наглядности и индукции, как основного способа подачи материала. Основной целью курса является культурологическая и языковая подготовка в объеме, необходимом для совершения туристической поездки в Россию.

Компоненты курса – учебник, рабочая тетрадь – содержат много интересных сравнений между русской и британской культурами, обычаями и менталитетом. Благодаря тематически структурированному материалу учащиеся после изучения данного курса смогут разговаривать на повседневные темы.

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Author:
Dr Nadezda Bragina

Reviewers:
Dr L.S. Kriuchkova (Moscow State Pedagogical University, Russia)
Dr E.U. Petrishina (International Institute of Management LINK, Russia)
Dr N.V. Matveeva (International Institute of Management LINK, Russia)

«УРА! – Уроки русского англоговорящим. Russian for Speakers of English» is a short-term abinitio course of Russian as a foreign language consisting of a book and a workbook. The course of 30 academic hours has been especially designed for English-speaking audience and is based on the communicative approach to language teaching with wide use of visualization, cultural commentaries, educational games and songs. The course prepares students for a successful and enjoyable first trip to Russia where they will be able to communicate in simple everyday situations.

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LESSON	RUSSIAN CULTURE	SPEAKING	LISTENING
Introduction	About the Russian Language (ex.I,II)	Кто это? Who is it? Что это? What is it? Это... This is/these are.. (ex.V)	Song «Алфавит» (ex. VII)
Getting to know each other	Social étiquette rules (ex.I, II)	Basic phrases and questions to introduce yourself and get to know a person (ex.IV, XIII, XIV, XVIII)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Song «Здравствуйте» (ex.VII,VIII) • Poem (ex.X) • Dialogue «First meeting» (ex. XVI)
My home	Housing in Russia (ex.I,II)	How to describe a house/a flat (ex.V,VII), a room (ex. VIII,X,XVI, XVII)	Song «Новоселье» (ex.XVIII)
My day	A day in the life of a Russian person (ex.I,II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to speak about the things you usually do (ex. XIV,XVI) • How to tell the time (ex.XIII) 	Text «Elena's day» (ex.XI)
In the town	Moscow (ex.I,II)	How to ask for and give directions (ex.X,XI)	Dialogues «In the street» (ex.VI,VII)
In a restaurant	Russian cuisine and feasting (ex.I,II)	How to order meals and drinks in a restaurant (ex.XII, XIII,XIV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Song «Диета» (ex.X) • Dialogue «In a restaurant» (ex.XII)
Health	About health (ex.I,II)	How to ask people how they feel and say how you feel (ex. VII, VIIIb, X, XI,XII)	Dialogue «At the doctor's» (ex.X)
Appearance	Appearance of a Russian person (ex.I,II)	How to describe people (ex. VI,VII,XI)	Song «Русская краса» (ex.XIII)
The weather	The weather in Russia (ex.I,II)	How to speak about the weather (ex.VII, XII)	Weather forecast (ex. VI)
My family	Russian family (ex.I,II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to talk about your family (ex.V,VI) • When did you last...? (ex. XIII) 	Text «My grandfather» (ex. VIIIa)
In a gift shop	Russian souvenirs (ex.I,II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to ask about the price (ex.VII) • Conversations in the shop (ex.XI) 	Dialogue «In a gift shop» (ex.IX)
Transport	Transport (ex.I,II)	How to request and give information about traveling(ex. VIII,X,IX)	Dialogue «How can I get to Arbat?» (ex.IX)

Appendix 1 – Grammar commentaries

Appendix 2 – Dictionary

Appendix 3 – Key to exercises

OTHER SKILLS	NEW WORDS	GRAMMAR	PAGE
Let's learn how to read (ex. III,IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alphabet (ex.III,VII) International words (ex. IV,VI,VII) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of articles a/the (ex. V) Genders of Russian nouns (ex.VI) Nominative Case of Russian nouns 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading rule (ex. III) Task «At the international conference» (ex. XVIII) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs (ex. IX,X) Countries (ex.XI - XV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of the verb 'to be' in the Present Tense sentences like «I am a doctor – Я врач» (ex. X,XIII,XIV) Genitive Case of Russian nouns (ex. XIII, XIV) 	16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading rule (ex.IV) Memory game (ex. XVI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rooms (ex.V,VI,VII, XVIIIa) Furniture (ex. VIII,IX,X, XVI,XVII) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possessive pronouns мой/моя/моё/ мои – my (ex.XV) Plural of Russian nouns (ex. XII-XIV) The construction «I have – У меня есть...» (ex.VII,X,XV) 	26
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ INTRODUCTION

In this lesson you will find out how to do the following:

- to read in Russian
- to ask two questions What is this? – Что это? and Who is this? – Кто это? and answer them using the construction This is/These are – Это...

You will learn the following vocabulary and grammar points:

- the Russian alphabet
- word stress
- some international words
- the absence of articles a/the
- the genders of Russian nouns (Masculine, Feminine, Neuter)
- the Nominative Case of Russian nouns



**When in Rome do as the Romans do.
В чужой странé жить – чужой обы́чай любíть.**



I. Do you know much about the Russian language? Are these statements true or false?



1. Russian is the most widely spoken language of Eurasia. About 250 million people speak Russian. ☐
2. Russian belongs to the Germanic group of languages, as do English and German. ☐
3. There are numerous dialects of the Russian language. Thus people living in one part of Russia can have problems in understanding their compatriots. ☐
4. The Russian language, like English, has a Latin alphabet. ☐
5. The English alphabet has fewer letters than the Russian alphabet. ☐

II. Read the text and compare your answers with the information given in it.

Russian is the most geographically widespread language of Eurasia. About 250 million people around the world speak Russian, including 180 million people in the territory of the former USSR. Russian belongs to the family of Indo-European languages, the Slavic group, East Slavic branch. Its closest relatives are two East Slavic languages: Ukrainian and Belorussian. Other relatives include Serbo-Croatian, Macedonian and Bulgarian from the South Slavic branch, and Polish, Czech and Slovak from the West Slavic branch. In the vast territory of Russia you will see almost no dialectal divisions, almost all people speak the literary language. Only the older generation may still use local dialects, which vary little from place to place.

The Russian alphabet, which is called Cyrillic, is based on the Greek alphabet. 24 out of 33 letters in Russian came from the Greek alphabet. The rest of the letters were especially created to show specific Slavonic sounds. The Russian alphabet may appear strange at first, but you will quickly get used to it. A number of the letters are similar in Russian and English (А, О and Т). Other letters, although they may look the same, are pronounced quite differently (the Russian В is pronounced as the English V). Some letters are specific to Russian but represent sounds which are familiar to English speakers (the Russian П is equivalent to the English P sound). Then there are some letters which are peculiar to the Cyrillic script and have no English equivalents (Ы, Ъ, Ь).

III. Meet the Russian Alphabet! (Track 1).

1. Letters which are similar in Russian and English.

А а	<i>А а</i>	a in car
О о	<i>О о</i>	o in folk
З з	<i>З з</i>	z in zoo
К к	<i>К к</i>	k in kitten
М м	<i>М м</i>	m in map
С с	<i>С с</i>	c in city
Т т	<i>Т т</i>	t in tip

там, сам, так, ма́ма
за, зам, мак, такт
кот, кто, мост, сок
том, тот, то́ст

2. Letters which look the same, but sound different.

Е е	<i>Е е</i>	ye in yet
У у	<i>У у</i>	oo in boot
В в	<i>В в</i>	v in vine
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	n in not
Р р	<i>Р р</i>	r in roll (roll your tongue while pronouncing this letter)
Х х	<i>Х х</i>	ch in loch

ва́за, вот, век, вес, верх
на, ну, нос, нас, наст
рот, рост, ров, рак

ха, хан, хор, хна
ус, ум, ура́, уха́

3. Letters which look different but have sounds similar to English sounds.

Ё ё	<i>Ё ё</i>	yo in yonder
И и	<i>И и</i>	ee in see

This QR Code will take you directly to the audio recording. Please, use your mobile phone to scan the code.

Э э	Э э	e in met
Ю ю	Ю ю	u in use
Я я	Я я	ya in yard
Б б	Б б	b in bit
Г г	Г г	g in go
Д д	Д д	d in do
Л л	Л л	l in lamp
П п	П п	p in pet
Ф ф	Ф ф	f in face

бар, бал, бак, бок, бокс, борт, болт
гол, гном, гимн
да, два, дом, док, дно
лак, лоск, лом, лес, лён, лис, лифт, люк, люфт
порт, спорт, пост, спирт
форт, флот, флирт
сэр, мэр, эра

4. Letters which are peculiar to the Cyrillic script and have no English equivalents.

Ы ы	Ы ы	i in ill
Ж ж	Ж ж	g in genre, s in pleasure
Й й	Й й	y in boy
Ц ц	Ц ц	ts in cats
Ч ч	Ч ч	ch in chip
Ш ш	Ш ш	sh in shut
Щ щ	Щ щ	sh in sheer
Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	a sign which makes the preceding consonant hard
Ь ь	Ь ь	a sign which makes the preceding consonant soft

жар, жанр, жир	брат – брать	дал – даль
час, чай, чек, чин	мат – мать	жар – жарь
шанс, шах, шар, шок, шов	мел – мель	ест – есть
щи, щу́ка, щека́	кон – конь	Пит – пить



As you see, the Russian alphabet is not as difficult as it may seem at first. When you have learnt the alphabet, you will be able to read Russian!

Printed	Hand-written	English Example	Printed	Hand-written	English Example
А а	<i>А а</i>	a in car	П п	<i>П п</i>	p in pet
Б б	<i>Б б</i>	b in bit	Р р	<i>Р р</i>	r in roll (roll your tongue while pronouncing this letter)
В в	<i>В в</i>	v in vine	С с	<i>С с</i>	c in city
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	g in go	Т т	<i>Т т</i>	t in tip
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	d in do	У у	<i>У у</i>	oo in boot
Е е	<i>Е е</i>	ye in yet	Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	f in face
Ё ё	<i>Ё ё</i>	yo in yonder	Х х	<i>Х х</i>	ch in loch
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	g in genre s in pleasure	Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	ts in cats
З з	<i>З з</i>	z in zoo	Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	ch in chip
И и	<i>И и</i>	ee in see	Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	sh in shut
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	y in boy	Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	sh in sheer
К к	<i>К к</i>	k in kitten	Ъ	<i>Ъ</i>	a sign which makes preceding consonant hard
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	l in lamp	Ы	<i>Ы</i>	i in ill
М м	<i>М м</i>	m in map	Ь	<i>Ь</i>	a sign which makes the preceding consonant soft
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	n in not	Э э	<i>Э э</i>	e in met
О о	<i>О о</i>	o in folk	Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	u in use
			Я я	<i>Я я</i>	ya in yard

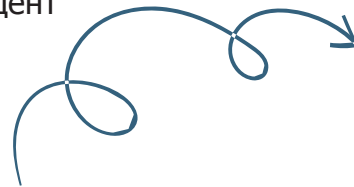
People are born unskilled.
С мастерством люди не рождаются.



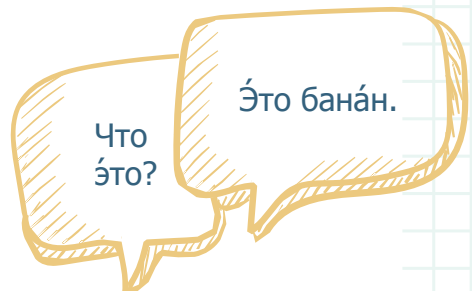
IV. Match the Russian and English words.

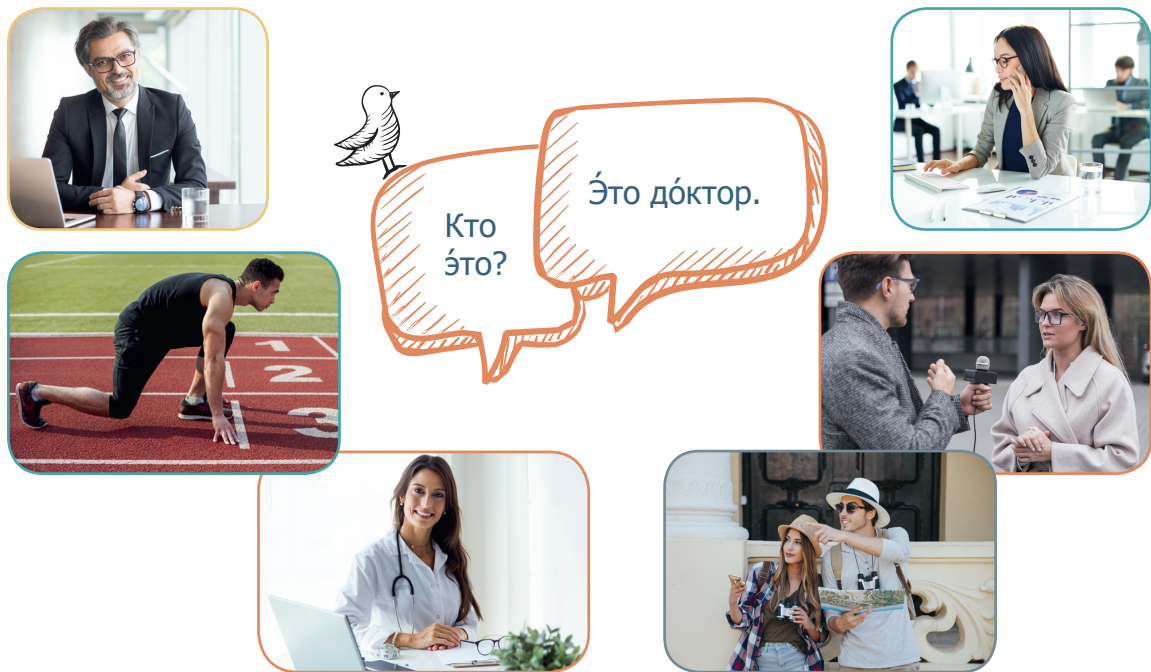
1. банан
2. доктор
3. спортсмен
4. бизнесмен
5. ваза
6. роза
7. зебра
8. музыка
9. кафе
10. компьютер
11. президент
12. парк
13. банк
14. водка
15. гид
16. футбол
17. журналист
18. лампа
19. секретарь
20. турист

- a) zebra
- б) president
- в) guide
- г) doctor
- д) banana
- е) vodka
- ё) businessman
- ж) vase
- з) journalist
- и) cafe
- й) music
- к) football
- л) lamp
- м) secretary
- н) tourist
- о) park
- п) rose
- р) computer
- с) sportsman
- т) bank



V. Pair work. Ask and answer questions.





Grammar rules even the kings.
Грамматика повелевает даже царями.

Russian nouns belong to one of three genders – masculine (he, it – он), feminine (she, it – она́) or neuter (it – оно́). Look at the table below and work out why these nouns are masculine, feminine or neuter.

ОН	ОНА́	ОНО́
Ива́н президе́нт компью́тер хот-дог	Мари́я ва́за ро́за	вино́ кафе́

VI. Read these international words and divide them into genders – он, она́, оно́



фо́то, фла́г, ка́мера, би́знес, метро́, раке́та, ро́бот, тигр, рестора́н, ко́фе, бар, шампа́нское, Интерне́т, спорт, бо́мба, о́пера, прин́тер, сала́т, ви́за, па́спорт, поэ́ма, телефо́н, журна́л, казино́, волейбо́л, хокке́й, телеви́зор, ра́дио, аэропо́рт, те́ннис

ОН	ОНА́	ОНО́
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

VII. a. Listen to the alphabet song! Try to recognise and write down as many international words as possible (Track 2).



b. Read the song lyrics and find more words you know but haven't recognised.



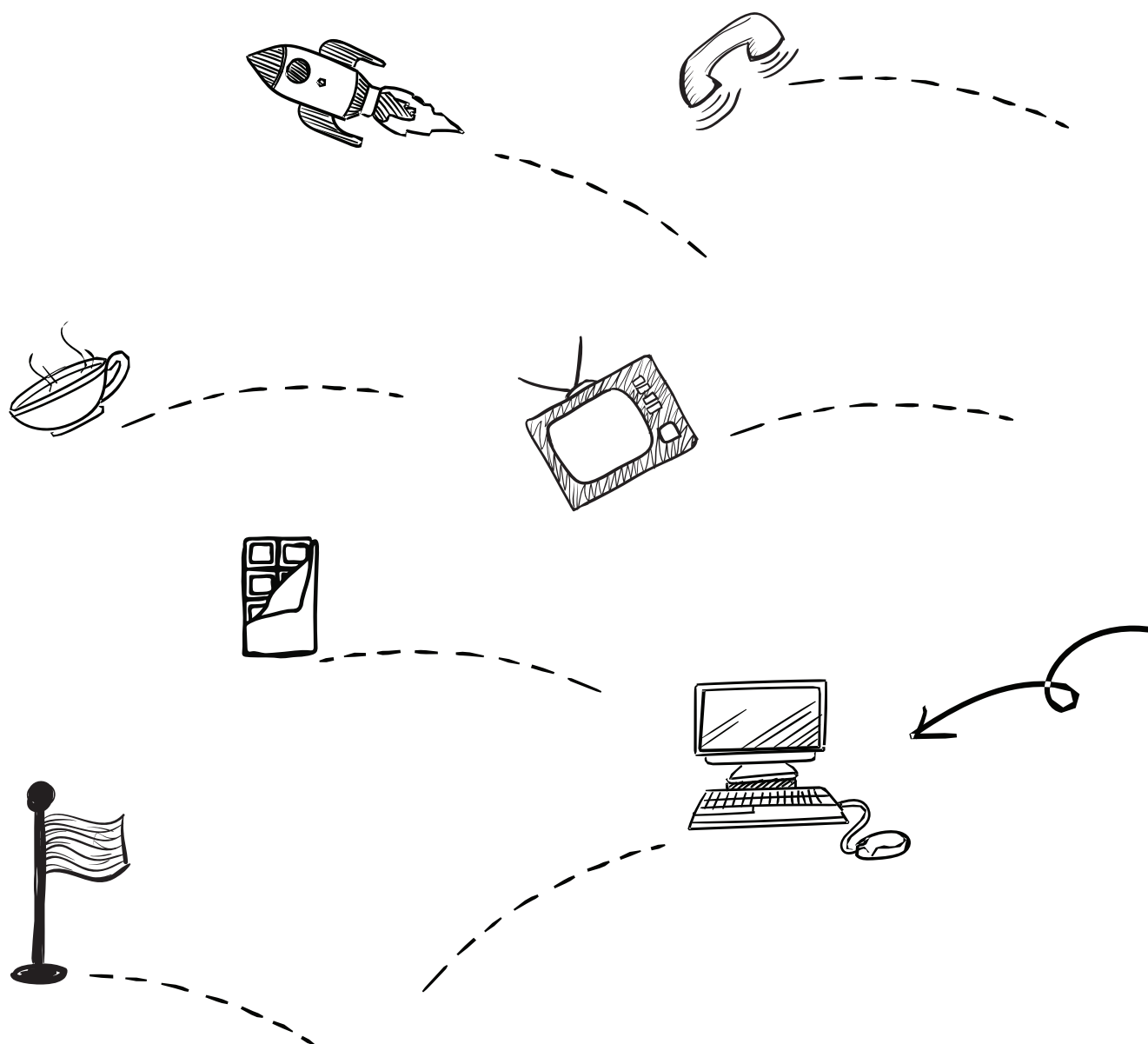
Алфавіт я изуча́ю, слу́шаю и понима́ю.
А, Б, В – авто́бус, би́знес, во́дка.
Г, Д, Е – го́льф, диало́г, Евро́па.
Ё, Ж, З – ёж, журна́лист и зе́бра.
И, Й, К – Изра́иль, йо́га, кре́до.

Алфавіт я изуча́ю, слу́шаю и повторя́ю.
Л, М, Н – ла́мпа, ми́тинг, нос.
О, П, Р – о́фис, при́нтер, ро́за.
С, Т, У – суп, тост, универси́тет.
Ф, Х, Ц – факс, хокке́й, цеме́нт.

Алфавіт я изуча́ю, слу́шаю, запомина́ю.
Ч, Ш, Щ – че́к, шокола́д и щи.
Ъ, Ы, Ь – слов не ищи́.
Э, Ю, Я – экза́мен, ю́мор, як.
Ру́сский алфавіт от А до Я.

VIII. Tick what you have learned and know how to do.

- to read in Russian
- to ask the questions What is it? – Что это? and Who is it? – Кто это? and answer them using the construction This is/These are – Это...
- the Russian alphabet
- word stress
- some international words
- the absence of articles a/the
- the genders of Russian nouns (Masculine, Feminine, Neuter)
- the Nominative Case of Russian nouns

☐
☐
☐
☐
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☐


СЛОВÁРИК VOCABULARY

он	he	о́фис	office
она́	she	парк	park
оно́	it	па́спорт	passport
алфави́т	alphabet	поэ́ма	poem
аэропо́рт	airport	президе́нт	president
авто́бус	bus	принтер	printer
банáн	banana	ра́дио	radio
банк	bank	раке́та	rocket
бар	bar	рестора́н	restaurant
бизне́с	business	ро́за	rose
бизнесме́н	businessman	ро́бот	robot
бо́мба	bomb	салáт	salad
ва́за	vase	секретáрь	secretary
ви́за	visa	спорт	sport
во́дка	vodka	спортсме́н	sportsman
волейбо́л	volleyball	суп	soup
гид	guide	телефо́н	telephone
гольф	golf	телеви́зор	TV-set
диало́г	dialogue	те́ннис	tennis
до́ктор	doctor	тигр	tiger
Евро́па	Europe	тост	toast
журнали́ст	journalist	тури́ст	tourist
журна́л	journal	университет	university
зе́бра	zebra	факс	fax
Интерне́т	Internet	флаг	flag
Израи́ль	Israel	фо́то	photo
йо́га	yoga	футбо́л	football
ка́мера	video camera	хокке́й	ice hockey
казино́	casino	цеме́нт	cement
кафе́	café	чек	check
компью́тер	computer	шампа́нское	champagne
ко́фе	coffee	шокола́д	chocolate
ла́мпа	lamp	экза́мен	exam
метро́	metro	ю́мор	humour
ми́тинг	meeting	Что э́то?	What is it?
му́зыка	music	Кто э́то?	Who is it?
нос	nose	Э́то...	This is/these are ...
опера́	opera		





ЗНАКОМСТВО

GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER

In this lesson you will find out how to do the following:

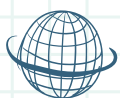
- to greet people and introduce yourself
- to ask basic questions to get to know someone

You will learn the following vocabulary and grammar points:

- the names of jobs
- the names of countries
- the absence of the verb «to be» in the Present Tense
- the Genitive Case of Russian nouns

**When in Rome do as the Romans do.
В чужой стране жить – чужой обычай любить.**

I. What do you know about Russian social etiquette rules? Are these statements true or false?



1. Every full Russian name consists of three parts: a surname, first name and a name derived from the name of the person's father. ☐
2. Only relatives and friends can address a person by his or her first name and patronymic (father's name). ☐
3. In Russian there are two versions of the personal pronoun «you» – the polite or plural «you» and the informal «you». ☐
4. Russian people have a tradition of kissing new acquaintances after they have introduced themselves. ☐
5. According to the unwritten rules of social behaviour, the Russians always smile when they first meet a person. ☐



II. Read the text and compare your answers with the information given in it.

FIRST MEETING

«Hello! My name is ...» – You have just introduced yourself to a Russian person for the first time. What is going to follow this simple introduction? There is no doubt your acquaintance will tell you his or her name.

Full Russian names consist of three components: a surname, a first name and a patronymic name which is derived from the person's father's name (e.g. Petrov Ivan Vladimirovich – this person's father's name is Vladimir). Russian surnames, unlike English surnames, change according to gender and number. Thus if the man you have just got to know has a surname Petrov, his wife's surname will be Petrova and the whole family can be called the Petrovi family. The majority of Russian first names have both full and short forms (e.g. Ivan – Vanya) and lots of diminutive variants (e.g. Vanechka, Vanyusha). These diminutive forms are informal ways of addressing someone and are normally used by relatives and friends. If you speak to someone you don't know well or somebody who is older than you are, you should use the person's full name and patronymic (e.g. Ivan Vladimirovich). You also should address a person by his or her full name and patronymic in any official situations and in order to demonstrate your respect towards him or her.

Another linguistic manifestation of demonstrating respect in the Russian language is the existence of two ways of addressing a person i.e two different versions of the personal pronoun «you». In Russian there is a polite or plural «you» – «vi» and an informal «you» – «ti». You should address doctors, teachers, sales-assistants and people you don't know or know a little bit as «vi» while you can call your relatives and friends «ti».

When you and your new acquaintance have introduced yourselves you are very likely to shake hands especially in formal situations. However, in the business environment men who already know each other tend to shake hands



as a way to say hello. When relatives and friends meet they can hug, pat on the back or kiss each other.

At the first meeting with a Russian person you may notice there is no polite smile on his or her face. Rather there is likely to be a serious facial expression, but don't let this fact surprise or offend you. Russian people only smile to show emotion. They smile when they are really happy or when they want to express gratitude or show their trust. In the Russian culture smiling has nothing to do with social etiquette!



III. Read the Russian words paying special attention to their pronunciation (Track 3).



Every letter «E» which is not stressed should be pronounced as «И»

метрó – [мИтрó]

óпера – [óпИра]

Певéц, инженер, секретáрь, учíteль, балерíна, президéнт, Гермáния, Берли́н, Великобритáния, Петербу́рг.

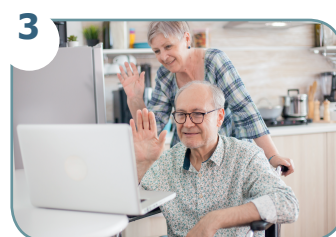
Здра́вствуйте! / Привéт!

IV. Look at the pictures and write down the appropriate greetings.



– Привéт!
– Привéт!











– Как Вас/тебя зовут?
– Меня зовут Ирина.



V. Do you know any Russian names? Write down the names you know in Russian.

.....
.....
.....

VI. Read the Russian names and divide them into male and female names.

Илья́, Ната́лья, Ива́н, Серге́й, Ири́на, Мари́на, Влади́мир, Пётр, Макси́м, Наде́жда, Светла́на, Еле́на.

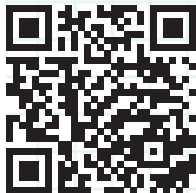
ОН	ОНА́
.....Илья́.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

VII. Listen to the song and tick the names that you hear (Track 4).

- ☐ Илья́
- ☐ Ива́н
- ☐ Серге́й
- ☐ Светла́на
- ☐ Ири́на

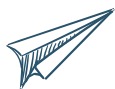


- ☐ Пётр
- ☐ Али́на
- ☐ Влади́мир
- ☐ Мари́на
- ☐ Ната́лья



VIII. Listen to the song again and fill in the gaps.

Здра́вствуйте, здра́вствуйте,
(1)_____ зову́т Илья́.
Здра́вствуйте, здра́вствуйте,
Как вас (2)_____, друзья́?



Меня зовут Светлана.
 Меня зовут (3)_____.
 Меня зовут Владимир.
 Меня зовут Марина.

Здравствуйте, здравствуйте,
 Теперь мы все друзья:
 Светлана и Владимир,
 Марина, Ира, (4)_____.

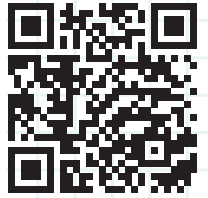
– Кто Вы/ты по профессии?
 – Я доктор.

IX. Match the words to the pictures.

певец/певица, инженер, спортсмен, студент, секретарь, доктор,
 музыкант, учитель, учёный, солдат, повар, журналист



X. a. Listen to the poem. What is Irina's job? (Track 5)
b. Read the poem and underline all the professions.



Кто по профессии Ирина?
 Учитель? Доктор? Балерина?
 Певица? Повар? Акробат?
 А, может быть, она солдат?

Ирина – доктор и студентка,
 Она и повар, и спортсменка,
 И журналист, и директриса.
 Ирина – русская актриса!



Ирина
Горбачёва

– Откуда Вы/ты?
 – Я из Ирландии.

XI. What country is it? Match the words to the pictures.



Испания ____
 Польша ____
 Великобритания ____
 Америка ____
 Турция ____
 Ирландия ____
 Италия ____
 Франция ____
 Германия ____
 Япония ____
 Россия ____



XII. Find the capitals of these countries.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Испания | а. Москва |
| 2. Польша | б. Мадрид |
| 3. Великобритания | в. Берлин |
| 4. Америка (США) | г. Анкара |
| 5. Турция | д. Лондон |
| 6. Италия | е. Рим |
| 7. Ирландия | ё. Варшава |
| 8. Франция | ж. Вашингтон |
| 9. Германия | з. Париж |
| 10. Япония | и. Токио |
| 11. Россия | й. Дублин |



XIII. Where are they from?

Мáша, Хосé, Матéуш, Вíльям, Мухамéд, Клáус, Виржíния, Гийóм, Кармéн, Риккáрдо, Хики́ру.

Примéр: Мáша из Росси́и. (Росси́я → Росси́и)

Хосé

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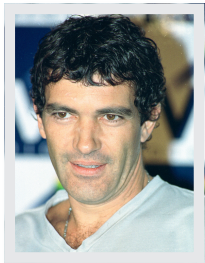
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XIV. Who is it? Where is he/she from?

Примéр: – Кто éто?
– Éто Антони́о Бандéрас.
– Откúда он?
– Он из Испáнии. (Испáния → Испáнии)



XV. Match a country and its currency.

Великобритáния, Испáния, Япóния, Гермáния, Росси́я, Амéрика, Итáлия, Тúрция.



ДÓЛЛАР



РÚБЛЬ



ÉВРО



ЙÉНА



ФУНТ

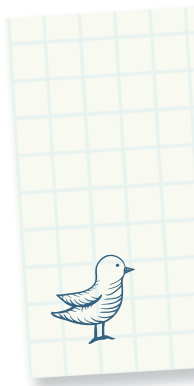


ЛÍРА

The greatest luxury in the world is the luxury of human communication.
Самая большая роскошь на свете – роскошь человеческого общения.

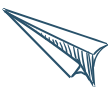


XVI. a. Listen to the dialogue between two international students and find out what their names and jobs are and where they are from. (Track 6)



	ОНА́	ОН
И́МЯ		
ПРОФЕ́ССИЯ		
СТРАНА́		

XVII. Pairwork. Twin dialogues.*



A: Здравствуй! Меня зовут Том.
А как Вас зовут?
Б: **My name is Carmen.**
A: Очень приятно.
Б: **Nice to meet you.**
A: Кармэн, а кто Вы по профессии?
Б: **I am a student. What about you?**
A: Я тоже студент.
Б: **Tom, where are you from?**
A: Я из Америки. А Вы?
Б: **I am from Spain.**
A: До свидания, Кармэн.
Б: **Good bye, Tom.**

A: Hello! My name is Tom.
What is your name?
Б: **Меня зовут Кармэн.**
A: Nice to meet you.
Б: **Очень приятно.**
A: Carmen, what is your job?
Б: **Я студентка. А Вы?**
A: I am a student, too.
Б: **Том, откуда Вы?**
A: I am from America. And you?
Б: **Я из Испании.**
A: Good bye, Carmen.
Б: **До свидания, Том.**

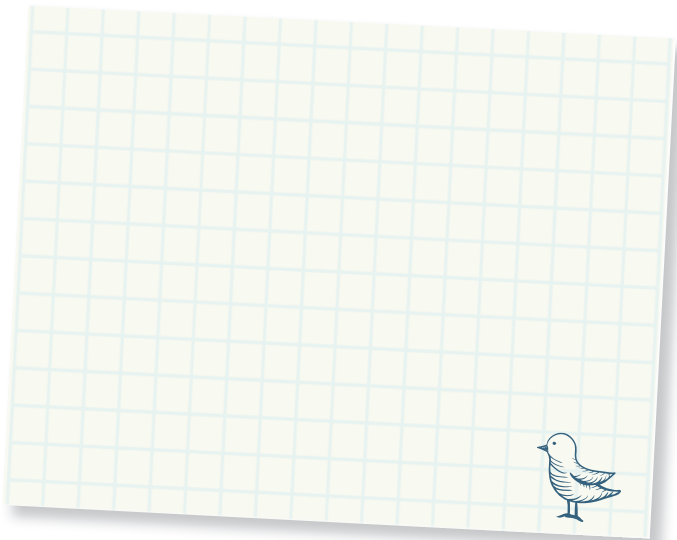
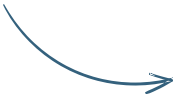
XVIII. You are going to an international conference in Russia.

a. You must first fill in the registration form.

АНКЕТА УЧАСТНИКА	
ФАМИЛИЯ	
ИМЯ	
ПРОФЕССИЯ	
СТРАНА	

b. You have arrived at the conference. Get to know other people there by asking questions.

Как Вас зовут?
Кто Вы по профессии?
Откуда Вы?



XIX. Tick what you have learned and know how to do.



- to greet people and introduce yourself
- to ask basic questions to get to know a person
- the names of jobs
- the names of countries
- the absence of the verb «to be» in the Present Tense
- the Genitive Case of Russian nouns

☐

☐

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* Twin dialogues work. Step 1: One student covers over the right hand dialogue column, the other covers over the left hand column. Students read the dialogue in Russian so that when one student reads his/her lines, another one can see the English translation. When the students are confident enough in reading their lines they can reverse roles. Step 2: One student covers over the right hand dialogue column, the other covers over the left hand column. The first to start speaking is the student whose first dialogue line is in English. He/she reads the English words and says them in Russian. The other student can see if his/her partner is right and can correct him/her. When the students are confident enough of their lines they can reverse roles.

СЛОВÁРИК VOCABULARY

Здра́вствуйте! Приве́т!	Hello! Hi!
Как Вас/тебя́ зову́т?	What is your name?
Меня́ зову́т....	My name is...
О́чень приятно́!	Nice to meet you!
и́мя	name
фами́лия	surname
я	I
ты	you (informal)
вы	you (formal/plural)
Кто Вы/ты по профе́ссии?	What's your job?
профе́ссия	profession
певи́ц/певи́ца	singer (m./f.)
инжене́р	engineer
спортсме́н	sportsman
студе́нт/студе́нтка	student (m./f.)
секрета́рь	secretary
до́ктор	doctor
музыка́нт	musician
учи́тель	teacher
учёный	scientist
солда́т	soldier
повар	cook/chef
журнали́ст	journalist
балери́на	ballerina
акроба́т	acrobat
актё́р/актри́са	actor/actress
Отку́да Вы/ты?	Where are you from?
страна́	country
Испáния	Spain
По́льша	Poland
Великобри́тания	Great Britain
Аме́рика	America
США	The USA
Ту́рция	Turkey
Ита́лия	Italy
Фра́нция	France
Герма́ния	Germany
Япо́ния	Japan
Росси́я	Russia
Ирла́ндия	Ireland
До свидáния!	Good bye!

