

RUSLAN RUSSIAN 1

A1

A communicative course for beginners in Russian

John Langran and Natalya Veshnyeva

Alphabet introduction and first lesson - free on the website



Ruslan Limited
www.ruslan.co.uk

Ruslan Russian 1 fifth edition, 2012
ISBN 9781899785827
Published in the UK by Ruslan Limited
www.ruslan.co.uk

© 1995, 1997, 2001, 2005, 2008, 2012 Ruslan
© for the cartoons at the start of each lesson Anna Lauchlan
Additional cartoons by Piers Sanford

UK book trade distribution by Bay Foreign Language Books Limited
www.baylanguagebooks.co.uk

Copyright notice

Teachers using the Ruslan course with learners who have purchased the course book may copy and cut out the speaking exercise material to use as cue cards for group work and may copy the cartoons at the beginning of each lesson for classroom use. With these exceptions, no part of this book may be copied, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, without the written permission of the copyright owner.

Errata

Any errors or amendments will be listed on the Ruslan website at:
www.ruslan.co.uk/errata.htm

Ruslan 1 fifth edition textbook	ISBN 9781899785827
Ruslan 1 fifth edition textbook with audio CD	ISBN 9781899785834
Ruslan 1 fifth edition audio CD only	ISBN 9781899785841
Ruslan 1 workbook with audio CD	ISBN 9781899785223
Ruslan 1 CD-ROM	ISBN 9781899785087

Ruslan 2 and 3 continue the course to intermediate and advanced levels and the **Ruslan Russian Grammar** brings together the grammar for all three levels.

www.ruslan.co.uk

Ruslan Russian 1 more than satisfies the requirements for Council of Europe foreign language assessment at A1 level.

The alphabet introduction describes the sound of each letter and gives examples with international words for easy recognition.

The ten lessons include:

- a list of contents for you to check your progress.
- a cartoon to introduce new vocabulary and also useful for practising 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.
- lists of new words in the order in which they appear.
- background information in English.
- grammar explanations.
- exercises based on the new language.
- reading exercises with authentic material.
- writing exercises to reinforce the grammar points.
- 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 extending the main story-line.
- translation exercises.
- some songs and poems for learners.

At the end of the book you will find the texts of the listening exercises, a summary of the grammar covered in the course, a pronunciation guide and Russian to English and English to Russian dictionaries.

Teachers notes, tests and work sheets linked to the course are free for teachers. Please go to www.ruslan.co.uk/teachers.htm. You will need a user name and password from Ruslan Limited.

Support for learners and a key to the exercises are at www.ruslan.co.uk/ruslan1.htm

The Ruslan 1 Audio CD contains recordings of the Alphabet Introduction, all the dialogues, the listening exercises, texts, songs and poems.

Ruslan Russian 1 Workbook

203 exercises to support Ruslan Russian 1. These can be used for individual learning or by groups with a teacher. Teachers may want to use the exercises orally in class, or 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 has won a UK DTI award for Language Excellence.

CONTENTS**СОДЕРЖАНИЕ**

Cyril and Methodius	11
Stress in Russian	11
The Russian alphabet	12
Letters in words. Handwriting	14
Lesson 1 - АЭРОПОРТ - The airport	16
No word for “the” or “a”	
No verb “to be” in the present tense	
How to ask a question by raising your voice	
Masculine and feminine nouns	
The possessive pronouns мой and моя, ваш and ваша	
The personal pronouns он and она́	
Information: Moscow	
Reading: Igor at Pulkovo Airport, Saint Petersburg	
Song: «До свидания!»	
Lesson 2 - УЛИЦА - The street	30
я знаю́ and вы зна́ете - “I know” and “you know”	
The prepositions в and на meaning “to” a place	
Imperatives: Скажи́те! Иди́те! Извини́те! Чита́йте!	
Neuter nouns. The personal pronoun оно́	
The use of есть - “there is”	
Numbers 0-10	
Information: Arbat. Bulat Okudzhava	
Reading: Igor in Saint Petersburg	
Photo gallery: Moscow and Saint Petersburg	
Lesson 3 - СЕМЬЯ - The family	44
The genitive singular of masculine and feminine nouns	
The genitive of pronouns я, вы (меня́, вас)	
Spelling rule for the letters ы and и	
The genitive to express “of”, after prepositions, after negatives and after numbers 2, 3, 4	
Forms of оди́н and два	
мо́жно - “you may”, “it is possible” and не́льзя - “you may not”	
Information: Russian names	
Reading: Анто́н и Ве́ра	
Lesson 4 - ГДЕ ВЫ БЫЛИ? - Where were you?	56
The use of ты and вы - two forms of “you”	
The prepositional singular with в and на meaning “at” a place	
Recognition of infinitives	
Introduction to the past tense	
The full present tense of знать - “to know”	
Numbers 10-100. Months of the year	
Information: Russian national holidays	
Countries and languages	
Reading: У Анто́на и Ве́ры	
Song: «Из аэро́порта как по́едем ... ?»	

<p>Lesson 5 - ГОСТИНИЦА - The hotel</p> <p>The preposition с with the meaning “since”</p> <p>Short adjectives: открыт - “open” and закрыт - “shut”</p> <p>The present tense of говорить - “to speak”</p> <p>Note on imperfective and perfective verbs</p> <p>The constructions у меня and у вас used for “I have” and “you have”</p> <p>The days of the week</p> <p>Information: Hotels in Russia. GUM - The Main Department Store</p> <p>Reading: Игорь в Новосибирске. Гостиница «Новосибирск»</p>	70
<p>Lesson 6 - РЕСТОРАН - The restaurant</p> <p>The verbs хотеть, идти and the imperatives дайте, принесите</p> <p>More about neuter nouns</p> <p>The accusative singular of nouns</p> <p>Adjectives in the nominative case</p> <p>The word for “which” - какой</p> <p>Information: Russian Food. A.S.Pushkin</p> <p>Reading: Игорь и Нелли в ресторане</p>	82
<p>Lesson 7 - О СЕБЕ - About oneself</p> <p>The preposition о - “about” - taking the prepositional case</p> <p>Masculine and feminine nouns ending in a soft sign</p> <p>Neuter nouns ending in -мя</p> <p>Impersonal constructions: интересно</p> <p>Nouns ending in -ция</p> <p>Numbers above 100</p> <p>Information: The river Volga</p> <p>Reading: Жизнь Нелли</p> <p>Song: «Люблю я борщ»</p>	94
<p>Lesson 8 - ВРЕМЯ - Time</p> <p>The time in whole hours</p> <p>The nominative and accusative plural of nouns and adjectives</p> <p>Short adjectives in the plural</p> <p>The genitive plural of masculine nouns</p> <p>The verb мочь - “to be able to”</p> <p>Information: Using the telephone in Russia</p> <p>Reading: У Игоря нет денег</p>	107
<p>Lesson 9 - ТЕАТР - The theatre</p> <p>Reflexive verbs in the present tense</p> <p>The dative singular of nouns</p> <p>The verbs любить - “to love” - and нравиться - “to please”</p> <p>The verb играть with в and the accusative - “to play a sport”</p> <p>The use of раз - “a time”</p> <p>Information: Snegurochka</p> <p>Reading: В театре</p> <p>Song: «Концерт»</p>	120


Lesson 10 - ДОМ - The house **132**


The instrumental singular of nouns
The spelling rule for the letter o
The genitive plural of feminine and soft sign nouns
The genitive plural of masculine nouns ending in -ж, -ч, -ш or -щ
Masculine nouns with the prepositional ending in -ý or -ю
The verb играть with на and the prepositional - "to play an instrument"
The verbs спать - "to sleep", петь - "to sing" and пить - "to drink"
The declension of personal pronouns
The accusative after спасибо за - "thankyou for"
Information: Housing in Russia
Reading: На дáче

Song: «Степь да степь кругóm» **146**

Texts of the listening exercises	147
Grammar Reference	150
Russian Pronunciation	154
Russian Punctuation	155
English to Russian Dictionary	156
Russian to English Dictionary	166
Ruslan Russian materials	176

Key to the exercises	www.ruslan.co.uk/ruslan1.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 at www.ruslan.co.uk/ruslan1.htm

For items marked _{www} you will find additional information or an additional exercise at www.ruslan.co.uk/ruslan1.htm

Abbreviations used:

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

ИНФОРМАЦИЯ

INFORMATION

Cyril and Methodius

Russian uses the Cyrillic alphabet, which is named after Cyril and Methodius, two Greek holy men, now Saints. In the 9th century AD, Cyril and Methodius created an original alphabet called "Glagolitic", as part of a mission to convert the Slavic tribes to Christianity. The Cyrillic alphabet then evolved from this Glagolitic alphabet, with some additional influence from Greek and Hebrew.

The Cyrillic alphabet was amended at the time of Peter the Great and some more small changes were made by Lenin in the 1920s.

During the time of the USSR, the Cyrillic alphabet was obligatory in all the Soviet Republics. Today it is used in Russia, and, with a few minor differences, in Ukraine, Belarus, Bulgaria and Serbia.



Cyril and Methodius

STRESS IN RUSSIAN

You do not need perfect pronunciation to be able to get by in basic Russian. However, if you want to progress beyond beginner level you should try to pronounce the words as correctly as you can.

Russian pronunciation depends on the stress. In words of more than one syllable there is a stressed vowel which is pronounced more strongly than the others. This stressed vowel 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 "o" is unstressed and therefore reduced. It sounds more like the English "a" in "about". (For the pronunciation of **ВИНО́** and **проблѐма** use the Alphabet Introduction of the CDRom or audio CD, or check with your teacher.)

Stress is usually unpredictable, although there are some patterns. If you are a beginner it is best to learn the stress for each new word. 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.

There is some more detailed help with pronunciation on page 154.

THE RUSSIAN ALPHABET

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



Six letters are 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

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

банан	марга́рин	ви́за	ра́дио	репо́ртёр
журна́лист	зе́бра	кино́	май	сала́т
суп	телефо́н	це́мент	чемпио́н	шокола́д
борщ	Крым	эффе́кт	юри́ст	а́рмия

The two phonetic symbols (the soft sign ь and the hard sign ъ) have no sound of their own. The soft sign ь has the effect of softening the previous consonant. The hard sign creates a buffer between a hard consonant and a soft vowel.

карто́фель о́бъект

	wine	?
	petrol	
	chocolate	
	Red Square	

The sounds of the letters in alphabetical order

А а	stressed: “a” in “father”, unstressed: “a” in “about”.	Ф ф	“f” as in “far”.
Б б	“b” in “bit”. Sounds like “p” at the end of a word.	Х х	like the “ch” in the German “ach” or the Scottish “loch”.
В в	“v”. Sounds like “f” at the end of a word.	Ц ц	like the “ts” in “hats”.
Г г	“g” in “gate”. Sounds like “k” at the end of a word.	Ч ч	like the “ch” in “child”.
Д д	“d”. Sounds like “t” at the end of a word.	Ш ш	“sh” as in “sheep”.
Е е	stressed: “ye” in “yes”, unstressed: “i” in “bit”.	Щ щ	long “sch” as in “borsch”. Try to say “ee”, keep your tongue in the same place, and say “sh” instead.
Ё ё	“yo” - always stressed. Often hardened, as in “Горбачёв”.	Ъ ъ	“hard sign” - quite rare and has no sound of its own. Used to separate a consonant from a soft vowel.
Ж ж	like the “s” in “pleasure”.	Ы ы	There is no equivalent in English. Start with “i” as in “bit”, and then move your tongue lower and backwards.
З з	“z” in “zip”. Sounds like “s” at the end of a word.	Ь ь	“soft sign”. Has no sound of its own. It has the effect of softening the preceding consonant.
И и	like “ee” in “eel”.	Э э	stressed: a hard “e”, like the “e” in “when”. Unstressed like “i” in “bit”
Й й	like the “y” in “boy”.	Ю ю	a soft “u”, like the first “u” in “usual”.
К к	“k” as in “kill”.	Я я	stressed: “ya” in “yak”, unstressed: more like the “a” in “about”.
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”.		

Listen to the CD for the exact
sounds of the letters!

For additional explanations see
page 154.

HANDWRITING. LETTERS IN WORDS

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	йо́гурт	<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>	rouble
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>	ice 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	объё́кт	<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>	humour
Я я	я́блоко	<i>Я я яблоко</i>	apple

The letter ы and the signs ь and ъ are not used at the beginning of a word. The letter й is only used together with a vowel.

The stress marks and the dots over the letter “ё” are not normally 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 Ruslan 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.

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

You will meet a number of words associated with travel and 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” is not used in the present tense
- you can ask a question by changing the intonation.

The grammar includes:

- some masculine and feminine nouns
- personal pronouns:

я	-	я	вы	-	you
он	-	he or it	она́	-	she or it
- possessive pronouns:

мой (masculine) / моё (feminine)	-	my or mine
ваш (masculine) / ваша́ (feminine)	-	your or yours

You will learn:

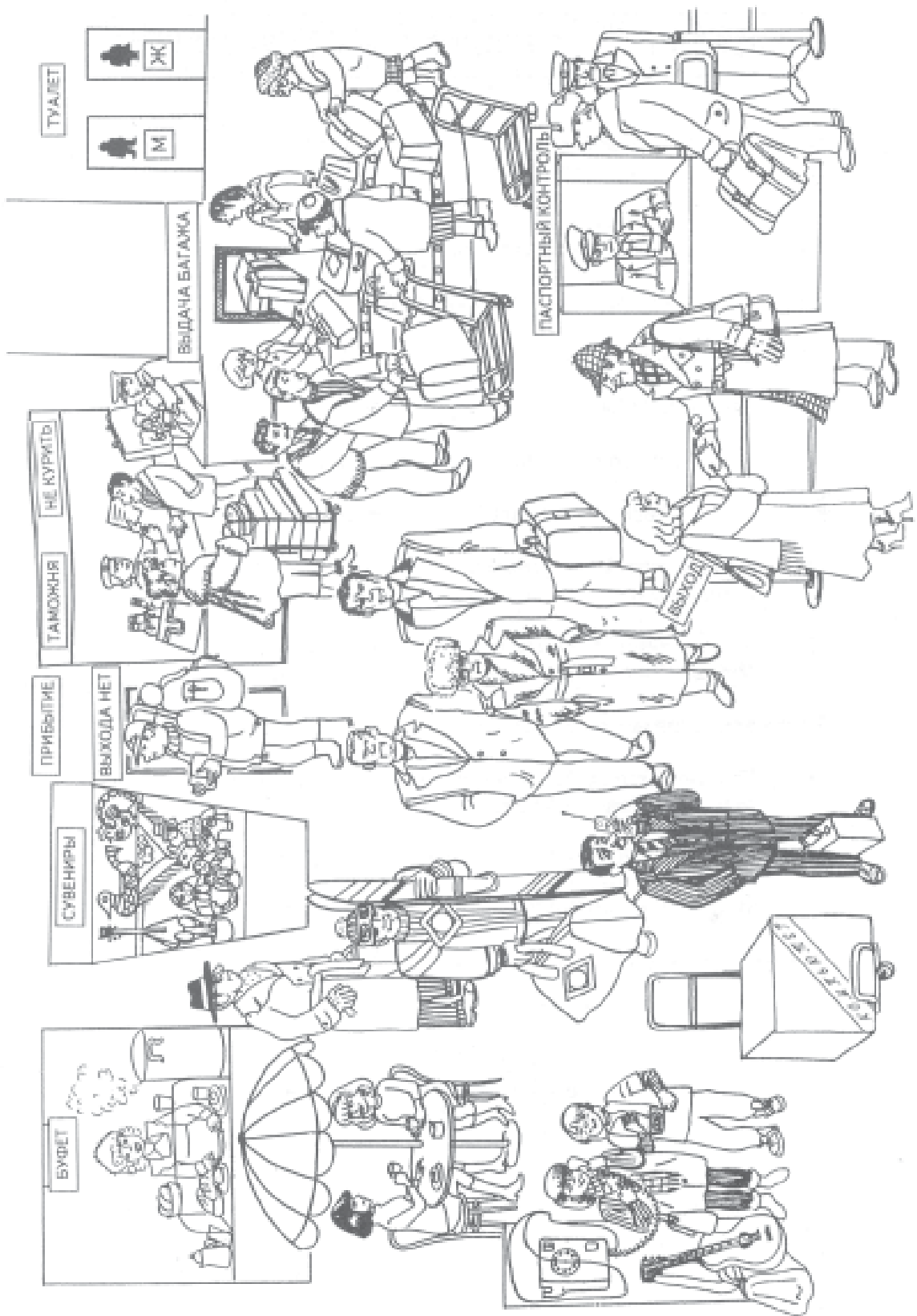
- to read some notices at a Russian airport and to understand some place names
- to write some Russian letters and to write your name.

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 «До свидания!»

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 is a free download from:
www.ruslan.co.uk/demos.htm



Is this the fast or the slow bus to the airport?



- 6 **Lyudmila and Ivan on the plane**
 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.

- 7 **Ivan at passport control**
 Офицер: Ваш паспорт, пожалуйста.
 Иван: Вот, пожалуйста.
 Офицер: Вы турист?
 Иван: Нет, я не турист. Я бизнесмен.
 Офицер: Вы Иван Козлов?
 Иван: Да, это я.
 Офицер: Хорошо. Вот ваш паспорт.



- 8 **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.

- 9 **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 англичанин. A Russian woman asks a British visitor about his bag

10

Женщина: Извините, это ваша сумка?
 Англичанин: Да, спасибо, это моя сумка. А скажите, пожалуйста, это Шереметьево?
 Женщина: Да, это Шереметьево.
 Англичанин: Это Шереметьево-1 или Шереметьево-2?
 Женщина: Нет-нет! Это Шереметьево-D.



аэропорт	airport	типичный	typical
Здравствуйте!	Hello!	англичанин	Englishman
это	this	женщина	woman
Москва	Moscow	карта	map
да	yes	Скажите!	Tell (me)!
Извините!	Excuse (me)!	Шереметьево	Sheremetyevo (airport)
а	and / but	один	one
вы	you	или	or
турист	male tourist	два	two
туристка	female tourist	Нет-нет!	No! (with emphasis)
бизнесмен	businessman		
журналистка	female journalist		
офицер	officer		
нет	no		
и	and		
я	I		
не	not		
ваш / ваша	your / yours (m. / f.)		
паспорт	passport		
пожалуйста	please (please take it) / you are welcome		
хорошо	good		
вот	here is		
спасибо	thank you		
чемодан	suitcase		
мой / моя	my / mine (m. / f.)		
где	where (position)		
сумка	bag		
билет	ticket		
он	he / it (m.)		
декларация	(customs) declaration		
она	she / it (f.)		
багаж	baggage		
что	what		
аспирин	aspirin		
сувенир	souvenir		

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.

Шереметьево
 The new terminals at Sheremetyevo airport use Latin letters in their names: **Терминал-А, Терминал-В, Терминал-С**, etc.

www
www

www

Москва

Over 850 years old, Moscow is the capital of the Russian Federation, and with more than 11.5 million inhabitants (2010) it is the largest city in Europe. It is the “Port of Five Seas” (which are linked to the city by rivers and canals). Moscow has three major airports, nine main stations, and a metro renowned for its efficiency, frequency and amazing architecture and decor.



www

English-speaking nationalities, male and female:

англича́нин	англича́нка	америка́нец	америка́нка
шотла́ндец	шотла́ндка	кана́дец	кана́дка
ирла́ндец	ирла́ндка	австрали́ец	австрали́йка
валли́ец	валли́йка	новозела́ндец	новозела́ндка

Russians sometimes 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 in everyday speech the verb “to be” is not used in the present tense (“I am”, “you are” etc.).

This means that some basic sentences can be very simple:

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

You can ask a question by changing the intonation. The word order does not change.



Это Москва́.

- This is Moscow. (voice goes down)



Это Москва́?

- Is this **Moscow**? (voice rises)

Russian nouns can be masculine, feminine or neuter

You have only met masculine and feminine nouns in this lesson. Usually you can tell the gender by the last letter of the word.

Most masculine nouns end in a consonant or -й:

пáспорт / багáж / тури́ст / трамва́й (tram)

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

в́иза (visa) / 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

мой / мо́я - “my” or “mine” and ваш / ва́ша - “your” or “yours” agree with the noun that they refer to. Here they are either masculine or feminine:

Masculine

мой пáспорт

мой багáж

ваш чемодáн

Feminine

мо́я в́иза

мо́я сýмка

ва́ша декла́рация

он / она́

These mean “he” or “she” for people or animals, and “it” for things.

он is used to refer to a masculine noun:

Где ваш пáспорт? - 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.



English speakers often find this difficult. If you have a standard English accent, try thinking of your donkey! Say “Does your ass fit yer” fairly quickly and slurring the first “Does”. The result can be very close to “Здра́вствуйте!”.

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

Здра́вствуйте and Приве́т should only be used once a day, when you first meet. Приве́т is only used informally, with people you know.

1. Complete the blanks with the correct word

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|------------|
| а. | Где _____ журнал? | ваш / ваша |
| б. | Это _____ виза. | мой / моя |
| в. | Вот _____ билет. | ваш / ваша |
| г. | Где багаж? Вот _____. | он / она |
| д. | Где моя сумка? Вот _____. | он / она |
| е. | Где Людмила? Вот _____. | он / она |
| ж. | Где Борис? Вот _____. | он / она |

2. Choose the correct response

- а. Это ваш багаж?
 б. Где ваша виза?
 в. Вы турист?
 г. Вот ваш журнал.
 д. Это Лондон?
 е. Спасибо.
 ж. Где ваш багаж?
 з. Это наркотик?

Вот он.
 Да, мой.
 Нет, это аспирин.
 Пожалуйста.
 Вот она.
 Нет, я бизнесмен.
 Спасибо
 Нет, это Москва.

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

Это ваш паспорт?
 Где мой паспорт?
 Вот мой паспорт.
 Хорошó.

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

Это мой паспорт.
 Где ваш паспорт?
 Вот ваш паспорт.
 Спасибо.

You thank him / her:

Хорошó.
 Пожалуйста.
 Извините.
 Спасибо.

And he / she might respond:

Хорошó.
 Пожалуйста.
 Извините.
 Спасибо.

1. Notices at the airport. 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
вйски	дóллар	журна́л «Экономист»
декларация	фотоаппарат	газета «Таймс»

3. Recognise the currencies!

Дóллар - Фúнт стéрлингов - Рубль - Евро
 Украинская грíвна - Япóнская иéна - Китáйский юáнь
 Индй́йская рúпия



4. Recognise the cars! Find three Russian cars!

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



5. Какой аэропорт? - Which airport?

Which airport(s) would you use for the USA, for Western Europe,
 for the Baltic countries, for Ukraine, for China?
 Which airport would you use for Northern Russia, Southern Russia,
 for Siberia, for the Far East of Russia. (Use the map on page 2)

**Шереметьево-D:**

Берлин, Владивостóк, Екати́ринбúрг,
 Иркúтск, Лóндон, Милáн, Новосибй́рск,
 Парй́ж, Хабáровск.

Шереметьево-E:

Донéцк, Кй́ев, Рй́га, Тáллин

Шереметьево-F:

Пе́кй́н, Шанхáй

Вну́ково:

Архáнгельск, Магадáн, Мúрманск.

Домоде́дово:

Вашингтóн, Волгогра́д, Лóндон,
 Лос-Анджелес, Майáми, Нью-Йóрк,
 Омск, Санкт-Петербúрг, Сара́тов.



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

- a. Work out 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. *Малоцева Юлия Павловна*
7. *Минский Вадим Степанович*
8. *Смит Мэри*
9. *Сурганов Александр Львович*
10. *Тихонова Людмила Николаевна*
11. *Томас Джон Филип*
12. *Шинкин Михаил Андреевич*
13. *Щукина Зоя Борисовна*

Listen to the dialogue on the audio CD



Lyudmila 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 visited.
4. Has she any souvenirs?

You can check your answers with the text on page 147.

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!
- и т.д.

2. **Role-play (work in pairs)**

Use a piece of card as an imaginary passport.
Write in your name in Russian and your status or profession: tourist (турист), business person (бизнесмен) etc.

Then you are at passport control.
One person plays the border guard, the other plays a visitor.



Border guard

- Ask to see passport.
- Check status. (tourist / business person etc).
- Check the name.
- Ask about luggage etc.
- Return the passport and visa and say "thank you".

Visitor

- Show your passport.
- Confirm your status.
- Confirm your name.
- Answer.
- Respond.

Then change roles and do it again.

www 3. Language game for a group

Choose your profession from the following:

журналист	-	journalist
музыкант	-	musician
инженер	-	engineer

Then find the other 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.
- Хорошо!

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

Use masculine forms of the professions. 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



4



5



6



7

8



9



10



12 **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	-	rucksack
гитара	-	guitar
музыкант	-	musician

Вопросы к тексту - Questions on the text

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

Перевод - Translation

- Excuse me, is this your suitcase?
- Yes, it is my suitcase. Thank you.
- You're welcome.

- Where is my ticket?
- Here it is.
- And my visa?
- Here it is.

- This is not my guitar and this is not my rucksack.
- Sorry! Is this your guitar?
- Yes, this is my guitar. Thank you.
- And is this your rucksack?
- Yes, this is my rucksack. 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!



13

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

Original song by L.M. O'Toole

TEXTS OF THE LISTENING EXERCISES

These are the texts of the listening exercises from each lesson. The dialogues are for general comprehension practice. They include some points that you will not have met in the lessons and some new words which you will find in the dictionary.

1. АЭРОПОРТ

Таможенник: Ваш паспорт, пожалуйста.

Людмила: Вот..., пожалуйста.

Таможенник: А где ваши виза и декларация?

Людмила: Вот.

Таможенник: Так.. хорошо. Вы приехали из Англии?

Людмила: Да.

Таможенник: С какой целью вы ездили в Англию?

Людмила: Туризм.

Таможенник: Какие города вы посетили?

Людмила: Лондон, конечно. Я там жила. ... Кроме этого: Кембридж, Бирмингем, Манчестер, Виндзор, Ливерпуль...

Таможенник: Что у вас в багаже?

Людмила: Одежда, сувениры, фотоаппарат...

Таможенник: Вот ваш паспорт. Проходите.



Learn more Russian with ...



Ruslan Russian 2

10 lessons, continuing the storyline of Ruslan Russian 1. Council of Europe A2 level.

Ruslan 2 course book ISBN 9781899785483
Ruslan 2 book with CD ISBN 9781899785520
Ruslan 2 audio CD ISBN 9781899785490
Ruslan 2 work book ISBN 9781899785230

Ruslan Russian 3

10 lessons, with a wealth of historical and cultural information. The Ruslan characters are in Siberia and the story continues.

Council of Europe B1 and B2.

Ruslan 3 course book ISBN 9781899785407
Ruslan 3 audio CD set ISBN 9781899785414



The Ruslan Russian Grammar

An interactive presentation bringing together the grammar of the three levels of the Ruslan course and adding greater detail. 256 pages of explanations, pictures, songs, poems and exercises, with answers on the audio CD.

Ruslan Russian Grammar ISBN 9781899785742

The Ruslan Russian Songbook

24 folk songs, romances, war songs and songs from films of the 1930s and 1940s, sung by students from the Gnessins Music College in Moscow. Notes, vocabularies, translations and an audio CD.

Ruslan Russian Songbook ISBN 9781899785261



www.ruslan.co.uk