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Грамматическое и лексическое содержание учебника

Урок 1

Past active participles in the nominative case.

Numbers in compound nouns and adjectives usually appear in the genitive.

The present tense can describe an action from the past that is still continuing.

лес has the irregular plural лесá.

сесть is used colloquially to mean “to run out” for batteries.

The indirect expressions есть хочется, etc, “to be hungry” etc.

погибать / погибнуть has the past perfective endings: он погиб etc.

Adjectives with endings in “-ический” form adverbs in “-ически”.

некуда, негде, некогда and незачем are used with the infinitive.

Adjectives from the names of family members and from diminutive names.

Imperatives - use of aspects.

The declension of soft adjectives.

The word “free” has two renderings in Russian: свободный and бесплатный .

The prefix “по-” with the meaning “to do a bit of”, “to do for a short time”.

To visit: посещáть / посéтить and навещáть / навестítь .

и can be used for emphasis.

посадить can mean “to put in prison”.

за plus the accusative can mean “for” in the sense “to vote for ... “ etc.

The use of за границу - “abroad”.

Revision of verb aspects

Урок 2

Past gerunds. Past gerunds of reflexive verbs.

ложиться / лечь has the past perfective: он лёг etc.

ошибаться / ошибиться has the past perfective: он ошибся etc.
область can mean "an area" in the abstract sense "area of work".
Abbreviations used as nouns.
озеро has a stress change in the plural - озёра.
Masculine nouns that end in "-ч", "-ш" or "-щ" have the genitive plural "-ей".
The alternative feminine instrumental singular adjective ending in "-ою" or "-ею".
Passive forms using the verb in the third person plural with "они" omitted.
развёртываться / развернуться - "to turn round" - and other verbs meaning "to turn".
хватать / хватить - "to have sufficient of".
Compound nouns in Russian.
Noun diminutives in Russian.
"похож на" - like, resembling .
"виден" - visible.
"программа" and "передача" .
"песня" - "a song" - has the genitive plural "песен".

Урок 3

Past passive participles - short form.
Past passive participles - long form.
The verbs начать / начинать etc. are followed by an imperfective infinitive.
Numerals два, три and четыре with masculine nouns and adjectives.
When a perfective verb is formed with the prefix "вы-", this prefix is always stressed.
The particle ли - "whether".
помогать / помочь - "to help" is followed by the dative case.
по is used with numerals to convey "each".
требоваться / потребоваться is used in the third person only.
Ending a letter in Russian. С уважением.
Adverbs from soft adjectives use the ending "-е" instead of "-о".
"по-" with comparative adverbs suggests "a bit": поближе - "a bit closer".
Adjectives formed from the names of the trees: берёзовый - "birch".

Revision of verbs of motion

Урок 4

Present gerunds.
Adjectival nouns. Nouns that decline as adjectives.
сутки is a plural noun that means "a day" in the sense of "24 hours".
Nouns that have plural forms only. Collective numerals.
за is used with the accusative to render "during" or "within" a period of time.
идти is used for "to take to get there" with letters and parcels.
Пусть ... and Пускай ... - "Let ...".
When каждый qualifies a number it declines in the plural.
Verbs that can take the genitive as well as the accusative.
Verbs that only take the genitive.
яблоко - an apple - has the irregular plural яблоки.
солдат has the irregular genitive plural солдат.
перестать and встать form the imperative in "-нь(те)".
надоест is used impersonally and takes the dative case.
Many nouns in "-ие" are derived from verbs.
слезá - "a tear" - has stress changes in the plural.
плакать - "to cry" - has the stem "плач-".
плакать - "to cry" - has different perfective forms.
касаться - to affect - takes the genitive case.
сúдно - "a boat, vessel" - has the irregular nominative plural "судá".

Revision summary of the use of cases. Case endings.

Урок 5

Past active participles in cases other than the nominative.

The declension of surnames.

The declension of numerals два, три, четыре.

пиарщик - derived from the English "PR".

With много the verb is put in the third person singular.

зарплата is an abbreviation of заработная плата.

одноклассник and однокурсник.

угощать / угостить - "to treat to" - takes the instrumental.

полтора - "one and a half".

позавчера and послезавтра - "the day before yesterday", "the day after tomorrow"

инструкция - "instructions" - is used in the singular in Russian.

благодаря - "thanks to" - takes the dative case.

Урок 6

Present participles - revision.

Present passive participles.

наставать / настать - "to come" when you are talking about a time.

The collective numerals - двое, трое etc. - decline.

из-под, followed by the genitive, is used to denote the use of a now empty container.

вдвоём, втроём, вчетвером.

устанавливать / установить - to suit - with the accusative case.

сам - oneself - has a full declension with stressed endings.

предпочитать / предпочесть - to prefer / choose - has irregular past perfective endings.

мир has two separate meanings.

The declension of полтора - "one and a half" .

лёд - ice - loses the "ё" when it adds endings, but keeps "-ь" in its place.

достигать / достичь - "to reach" - takes the genitive case.

за with the accusative can mean "beyond" or "behind" with movement.

The "-ка" particle is used with imperative forms to add encouragement.

The verb плыть / поплыть - "to sail" or "to swim".

тот же самый - "the very same".

некуда, негде, некогда and незачем in the past, with было.

The prefix под in nouns and adjectives.

Revision - the genitive case

Урок 7

The accusative used with decades.

из Украины - from the Ukraine.

The use of the prepositions на and с.

считать plus the instrumental.

сосед - "neighbour" has hard endings in the singular and soft endings in the plural.

лагерь - "a camp" - has an irregular plural in "-я".

пользоваться / восп- "to use" - governs the instrumental case.

лечь в больницу - "to go in to hospital" and лежать в больнице - "to be in hospital".

The alternative instrumental singular of она - ею.

скорее - "sooner" is used in certain constructions to render "more".

у plus the genitive in preference to a possessive adjective.

длинный and долгий. Two words for "long", one for size and one for time.

дольше is the comparative form of долго.

Comparative forms of adjectives. Summary of irregularities.

The prefix "еже-" can be added to temporal adjectives to convey regularity.

Урок 8

облако has the irregular genitive plural облаков.
страна-то богатая. The particle “-то” is added for emphasis.
Абрамо́вич is a family name.
чудо and небо have nominative plural forms чудеса́ and небеса́.
происходить / произойти - “to happen, to take place”.
при with the prepositional to convey “while someone is in power” etc.
за до ... plus the genitive to convey time before something happens.
запрещать / запретить - “to forbid” - is followed by the dative case.
похоже - “similar” - is a short adjective.
один - “on one’s own” - in the dative.
рост in the genitive to describe the size of people.
The sequence of tenses in reported speech.
The use of якобы.
Word order in simple sentences.
оба - “both”.
много народу - the partitive genitive.
по многу часов - “for many hours at a time”.
воскреснуть has the past perfective “он воскрес”.

Урок 9

обо всём - “about everything”.
ползти / поползти - “to crawl” - has irregular past tense endings.
из-за plus the genitive has two meanings “as a result of” or “from behind”:
полдень and полночь both decline.
пёс - “a dog” - loses the “ё” when it declines.
Past gerunds in “-йдя”. “Выйдя из дома”.
The infinitive can be used for a command (as opposed to a request).
Short adjectives with buffer vowels “-е-” or “-о-”.
пожать руку - “to shake hands” - is followed by the dative.
The verb донести has irregular past endings.
Adjectives can be formed from surnames.
Господи! - Good Lord! An old vocative case.

Урок 10

хотелось бы - “would like to” - is used indirectly with the dative.
повседневный - “everyday”.
Superlatives in “-ейший” or “-айший”.
на деньги - “with the money”.
по plus the accusative to convey “up to”.
под plus the instrumental to convey “near” or “in the region of” a town.
заводить / завести - to acquire (an animal) or to start (an engine).
приобретать / приобрести - to acquire (something valuable).
разводить / развести - to look after, rear (an animal).
считаться - “to be considered” - followed by the instrumental.
звездá - “a star” - changes “е” to “ё” in the plural.
иркутяне - “people from Irkutsk”. Words denoting people from particular towns.
увлечься - “to become absorbed” has past endings я / ты / он увлётся etc.
засыпать / заснуть - “to go to sleep” - is not reflexive.
впечатление от - “an impression of”.
сниться / присниться - “to have a dream”.
из-под is used with the genitive to convey “out of” with movement upwards.
трижды - “three times”.
The vocative case used only in familiar speech and set phrases.
пока не ... - “until ...” followed by a negative.