

## Complete Russian

Beginner A1

### Chapter 1: Introductions

#### Privet! (Hi!)

Learn to say hi and introduce yourself

**Privet! / Привет!**

Hi! (informal)

Privet! / Привет!

Marina's saying **hi** to you.

She's saying "**privet / привет**" (hi). He's greeting you.

Anton's saying "**privet / привет**" to greet you!

**Ya Lena. / Я Лена.**

I'm Lena.

Olga's saying hi and introducing herself.

We say "**privet / привет**" to greet people informally and "**ya / я + name**" to introduce ourselves.

Privet! Ya Kirill.

Hi! I'm Kirill.

They're saying hi and introducing themselves.

Both men and women use the phrase "**ya / я + name**" to introduce themselves.

#### Saying how you are

Learn to ask how your friend is doing

The woman says hi and tells you her name.

She says: "**Hi! I'm Lena.**"

**Как ты? / Как ты?**

How are you? (informal)

She is asking **how you are doing**.

Privet, Marina! Как ты?

Hi Marina! How are you?

We use "**Privet / Привет**" to greet someone informally and "**Как ты? / Как ты?**" to ask how they are.

**Horosho! / Хорошо!**

Well! / Good!

Horosho! / Хорошо!

"**Horosho! / Хорошо!**" means "I'm good / well."

Horosho!

Good!

Anton says he's good.

Horosho! / Хорошо!

**We can say this when our friend asks how we are doing.**

"**Horosho! / Хорошо!**" means "I'm good / well."

## Asking about others

Learn to ask questions in return

**A ty? / А ты?**

And you? (singular, informal)

A ty?

And you?

A ty?

And you?

We reply with "**А ты? / А ты?**" to ask our friend how they are in return.

A ty?

And you?

We use "**А ты? / А ты?**" to informally ask for someone's name in return.

A ty? / А ты?

This phrase is used to either **ask for someone's name** or **ask how someone is** in return.

With only one phrase, we can ask two different questions in return!

## Saying "yes" and "no"

Learn to agree and disagree in Russian

**da / да**

yes

**What do we use the word "da / да" for**

to answer positively

"Da / да" means **yes**.

**net / нет**

no

"Net / Нет" means "**no**".

Da    yes

Net, ya Olya.

No, I'm Olya.

She says: "No (**net**), I'm Olya."

da / да      yes

net / нет      no

Privet! Da, ya Anton!

Hi! Yes, I'm Anton!

## Developing fluency

Revise the words and phrases you've learned

Ya - Masha!

I am Masha.

They introduced themselves to each other: he's **Anton** and she's **Masha**.

Anton asks a lady in a cafe **if she's Masha**.

He asks: "**Ty Masha?**"

Yes, I'm Masha.

She says: "**Da, ya Masha.**"

Kak ty?

How are you?

A ty?

And you?

He asks how she is in return: "**A ty?**"

## Developing fluency

Revise the words and phrases you've learned

Ya - Masha!

I am Masha.

They introduced themselves to each other: he's **Anton** and she's **Masha**.

Anton asks a lady in a cafe **if she's Masha**.

**He asks:** "Ty Masha?"

Yes, I'm Masha.

She says: "**Da, ya Masha.**"

Kak ty?

How are you?

A ty?

And you?

He asks how she is in return: "**A ty?**"

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

Yes, I'm Masha.

She says: "**Da, ya Masha.**"

They introduced themselves to each other: he's **Anton** and she's **Masha**.

A ty?

And you?

He asks how she is in return: "**A ty?**"

Net, ya Olya.

No, I'm Olya.

She says: "No (**net**), I'm Olya."

Privet! Da, ya Anton!

Hi! Yes, I'm Anton!

da

yes

Horosho! / Хорошо!

We can say this when our friend asks how we are doing.

**Horosho! / Хорошо!** means "I'm good / well."

Horosho!

Good!

Anton says he's good.

Privet! Ya Kirill.

Hi! I'm Kirill.

They're saying hi and introducing themselves.

Both men and women use the phrase "**ya / я + name**" to introduce themselves.

A ty?

And you?

We use "**A ty? / А ты?**" to informally ask for someone's name in return.

A ty? / А ты?

This phrase is used to either **ask for someone's name** or **ask how someone is** in return.

With only one phrase, we can ask two different questions in return

## Chapter 2: Essentials

### Learning key facts about Russian

Learn some facts about the Russian language and alphabet

#### Did you know?

**Russian** is an official language in Russia , Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Belarus .

People also speak Russian in Azerbaijan , Armenia , Estonia , Georgia , Latvia , Lithuania , Moldova , Tajikistan , Turkmenistan , Ukraine and Uzbekistan!

**You can use it in many countries once you've learned it!**

**Where is Russian an official language?**

Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Belarus

## Meet the Cyrillic

The Russian words you've seen in our course so far were written both in *Latin letters* (**privet**) and *Cyrillic letters* (**привет**).

Many Cyrillic letters look similar to the Latin ones but some are very different.

Compare them:

**Latin** (*English, Polish, German, etc.*)

**Cyrillic** (*Russian, Kazakh, Serbian, etc.*)

sobaka/собака, kot/кот

Some Cyrillic letters look **different** from the Latin ones, while others look **similar**.

КОТ

cat

**Кот** [kot] is written in **Cyrillic**.

### Two ways of writing Cyrillic letters

**Block letters** (*each letter is written separately*) are usually used on street signs or printed materials, for example in books, menus, etc.

**Cursive** (*all the letters in a word are joined*) is common for handwriting, although sometimes we use block letters too for easy reading.

### What types of letters are used for writing?

Mostly cursive but block letters can be used too.

## The Russian alphabet: а е к о м с т

Learn 7 letters of Russian alphabet

### Привет! (Privet!) Let's learn the Russian alphabet!

The Russian alphabet is based on the Cyrillic, and contains **33 letters**.

Some of them look very similar to Latin letters, whilst others are totally different!

Don't worry, we'll learn all of them step by step!

### The Russian alphabet is based on:

Cyrillic

#### Let's get started!

In this lesson we'll learn 7 letters that **look and sound very similar** to their Latin equivalents. In the flashcards, you'll see the capital and lowercase versions of the letters.

**А а** - pronounced /a/ like in "car"

**Е е** - pronounced /je/ like in "yes"

**К к** - pronounced /k/ like in "kangaroo"

**М м** - pronounced /m/ like in "mother"

**О о** - pronounced /o/ like in "orange"

**С с** - pronounced /s/ like in "sun"

**Т т** - pronounced /t/ like in "taxi"

**А а**

**А а**

**EXAMPLE**

атом

**Е е**

Е е

**EXAMPLE**

еда

The word "еда" (food) starts with the letter "е".

**К к**

**EXAMPLE**

кот

cat

кот

cat

е к а

**С с**

**EXAMPLE**

сок

juice

**М м**

**EXAMPLE**

мама

mother

мама

**О о**

**EXAMPLE**

осень

autumn, fall

сок

juice

**Т т**

**EXAMPLE**

Том

Tom

Том

Tom

**Now you know 7 Russian letters! Horosho!**

Let's practise a bit more to memorise them even better!

**А а** - pronounced /a/ like in "car"

**Е е** - pronounced /je/ like in "yes"

**К к** - pronounced /k/ like in "kangaroo"

**М м** - pronounced /m/ like in "mother"

**О о** - pronounced /o/ like in "orange"

**С с** - pronounced /s/ like in "sun"

**Т т** - pronounced /t/ like in "taxi"

Е е

М м

Т, с

е а к т м

е а к т м

К

The woman said, "Privet! Ya - Masha", which means that her name is Masha.

кот

такое

such

кекс

cake

Как дела?

How's it going?

## The Russian alphabet: б г д ё ж

Learn the next 5 letters of the Russian alphabet

е м а с

Привет! Я - Катя.

Hi! I am Katya.

### It's time to learn the next 5 letters!

The letters we'll learn in this lesson look different from Latin letters! Which one do you think looks the most interesting? I think it is Ё with the two dots on top.

Take a look at the letters and pronunciation hints below.

**Б б** - pronounced /b/ like in "boy"

**Г г** - pronounced /g/ like in "go"

**Д д** - pronounced /d/ like in "dog"

**Ё ё** - pronounced /jo/ like in "your"

**Б б**

### EXAMPLE

босс

boss

Б

б

**Г г**

### EXAMPLE

год

year

Г г pronounced /g/ like in "go"

Б б pronounced /b/ like in "boy"

**Д д**

### EXAMPLE

дом  
house

дом  
house

г д б

Ё ё

### EXAMPLE

ёжик  
hedgehog

Ё

е ё  
е ё

Ж ж

### EXAMPLE

жаба

toad

жаба

toad

### Молодец! (Molodets!) Great job!

You are making great progress! Now let's practise the letters even more to memorise them perfectly.

**Б б** - pronounced /b/ like in "boy"

**Г г** - pronounced /g/ like in "go"

**Д д** - pronounced /d/ like in "dog"

**Ё ё** - pronounced /jɔ/ like in "your"

**Ж ж** - pronounced /ʒ/ like in "pleasure"

Д д

Ж ж

б, д

дед  
grandfather

Мёд  
honey

Ж ж

The man said "Privet! Ya - Dima" (Hi! I am Dima), which means that his name starts with Д and not Г.

бегемот  
hippo

мода  
fashion

Обама

сода  
baking soda



## The Russian alphabet: з л п и й

Learn the next 5 letters of the Russian alphabet

З з

### EXAMPLE

зима

winter

зима

winter

Л л

### EXAMPLE

липа

lime tree

Л

Л л pronounced /l/ like in "love"

З з pronounced /z/ like in "zoo"

П п

### EXAMPLE

папа

father

папа

father

И и

### EXAMPLE

ил

silt

ил

silt

Й й

### EXAMPLE

йога

yoga

йога

yoga

П п pronounced /p/ like in "pot"

З з pronounced /z/ like in "zoo"

Л л pronounced /l/ like in "love"

П п

Л л

з

П

П

Пирожки (pirozhki) are fried dough with fillings such as cabbage, potatoes, eggs and onion.

Й  
Й

лампа  
lamp

## Saying thank you

Learn key Russian vocabulary for a polite conversation

да  
yes

да / da yes  
нет / net no

нет  
no

**спасибо / spasibo**  
thank you

спасибо  
thank you

Although we write "о" at the end of this word, we pronounce it like [a].

Спасибо, Лена!  
Thank you Lena!

Although we write "о" at the end of this word, we pronounce it like [a].

### Saying "no" politely

By simply combining the words "нет / net" (*no*) and "спасибо / spasibo" (*thank you*), we can politely decline an offer.

**Нет, спасибо.** / Net, spasibo. (*No, thank you.*)

"**Нет, спасибо** / Net, spasibo" is used to **decline** an offer.

He declined.

Anton said: "**Нет, спасибо.**"

Нет, спасибо.  
No, thank you.

## Review

Let's practise what we've learned so far!

кот  
cat

дом, лампа, жаба house, lamp, toad

йога  
yoga

ёжик  
hedgehog

да, нет  
yes, no

спа сибо

пожа луйста

Кофе? Нет, спасибо.

Coffee? No, thank you.

пожалуйста / pozhalujsta

you're welcome

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

папа

father

Б

б

"**Нет, спасибо** / Net, spasibo" is used to **decline** an offer.

Спасибо, Лена!

Thank you Lena!

Although we write "о" at the end of this word, we pronounce it like [a].

He declined.

Anton said: "**Нет, спасибо.**"

Нет, спасибо.

No, thank you.

лампа

lamp

П

П

Пирожки (pirozhki) are fried dough with fillings such as cabbage, potatoes, eggs and onion.

Л л

йога

yoga

ёжик

hedgehog

Кофе? Нет, спасибо.

Coffee? No, thank you.

пожалуйста / pozhalujsta

you're welcome

спасибо

С

Т, с

Mostly cursive but block letters can be used too.

кот

cat

**Кот** [kot] is written in **Cyrillic**.

Ж ж

## Chapter 3: The alphabet and phrases

### Replying to "thank you"

Find out what to say when someone thanks you

спасибо

We use this word to thank someone.

#### peak like a local!

When someone says "**спасибо** / spasio" (*thank you*) to you, a great way to reply is "**пожалуйста** / pozhalujsta" (*you're welcome*).

**Пожалуйста** (Pozhalujsta). -*You're welcome.*

**Пожалуйста / Pozhalujsta.**

You're welcome.

Пожалуйста / Pozhalujsta.

You're welcome.

When someone thanks us, we often reply with "**пожалуйста** / pozhalujsta" (*you're welcome*).

Пожалуйста!

You're welcome!

#### Pronunciation focus

We don't say "й" / j in the word "**пожалуйста** / pozhalujsta".

Listen to it again and try to repeat!

пожалуйста

[пажалуста]

Пожалуйста.

You're welcome.

We don't pronounce "й" in "пожалуйста".

Пожалуйста, Дима!

You're welcome, Dima!

You can add the person's name either **before** or **after** "спасибо" and "пожалуйста"

### The Russian alphabet: ф ц ч ш щ

Learn the next 5 letters of the Russian alphabet

Ф ф

#### EXAMPLE

факс

fax

Ц ц

#### EXAMPLE

цокот

clanking sound

Ц ц pronounced /ts/ like in "boots"

Ф ф pronounced /f/ like in "fat"

Ч ч

Ч ч

**EXAMPLE**

чай

tea

чай

tea

Ш ш

**EXAMPLE**

шалаш

hut

шалаш

hut

Щ щ

**EXAMPLE**

щи

shchi (Russian cabbage soup)

щи

shchi (Russian cabbage soup)

ц щ

ц щ

Ч ч pronounced /ch/ like in "chair"

Ц ц pronounced /ts/ like in "boots"

Ш ш pronounced /sh/ like in shock

Ч ч

Ч ч

Ш ш

Ш ш

кофе

coffee

Ефим, Миша

Efim, Misha

чаща

thicket

лицей

lyceum

**The Russian alphabet: ы э ю я**

Learn the next 4 letters of the alphabet

Ы ы

**EXAMPLE**

мы

we

Мы

we

И Ы

и ы

и ы

Э э

### EXAMPLE

Эмма

Emma

Мэтт

Matt

Э э pronounced /e/ like in "egg"

Ы ы pronounced /i/ like in "ill"

Ю ю

### EXAMPLE

юла

spinning top

юла

spinning top

Я я

### EXAMPLE

Я - Катя.

I am Katya.

Я я

Я я

Ы ы

Ы ы

Ю ю

Ю ю

ы ю я

ы ю я

Я я pronounced /ya/ like in "yard"

Э э pronounced /e/ like in "egg"

Ю ю pronounced /ju/ like in "you"

Э э

pronounced /ya/ like in "yard"

Ю ю

Ю ю

Юлия

Julia

Эдик

Edik

This Russian city starts with the letter "Я".

It is called Yaroslavl, which is famous for being a historic city.

## The Russian alphabet: в н р у х

Learn the next 5 letters of the Russian alphabet

**В в**

### EXAMPLE

вы

you (plural)

вы

"you" (plural)

**Н н**

### EXAMPLE

Наташа

Natasha

Н

Н

Наташа

Natasha

В в pronounced /v/ like in "van"

Н н pronounced /n/ like in "no".

**Р р**

### EXAMPLE

рот

mouth

рот

mouth

Р р

Р р

Р р pronounced /r/ like in "rock" (as a rolled "r")

Н н pronounced /n/ like in "no"

В в pronounced /v/ like in "van"

**У у**

### EXAMPLE

уха

ukha (Russian fish soup)

**Х х**

### EXAMPLE

хор

choir

уха

ukha (Russian fish soup)

торт

cake

шуба

fur coat

Привет. Я Маша.

Hi! I am Masha.

## The soft and the hard sign

Learn the hard and the soft signs and review all the letters

**брат - брать**

brother - to take

**Let's cross the finish line!**

In addition to the ordinary letters, there are also two pronunciation signs in the Russian alphabet: **the soft sign** and **the hard sign**.

Let's start with the more frequently used **soft sign**! When we see the soft sign **ь**, we pronounce the previous consonant softly.

The word meaning completely changes if there is a soft sign. Compare the two words below.

**брат** (brother)

**брать** (to take)

брат брать

brother, to take

**Select the soft sign.**    **ь**

соль

salt

Очень приятно.

It's nice to meet you. (literally "very pleasant")

Казань

Kazan

**Great job on the soft sign! Now let's learn the hard sign!**

Similarly to **the soft sign**, **the hard sign** doesn't have a specific sound. When we see **the hard sign ъ**, we pronounce the preceding and following letters separately from each other, as two distinct letters. That's why we also call the hard sign the "**dividing sign**". Good news – **the hard sign** only exists in a few words! Compare the words with and without **the hard sign** below.

**сесть** (to sit down)

**съесть** (to eat up)

**сесть - съесть**

to sit down - to eat up

сесть съесть

to sit down, to eat up



## Select the hard sign. ь

Привет! Я Наташа. Очень приятно.  
Hi! I am Natasha. Nice to meet you.

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

Пожалуйста!  
You're welcome!

Пожалуйста.  
You're welcome.

Пожалуйста, Дима!  
You're welcome, Dima!

You can add the person's name either **before** or **after** "спасибо" and "пожалуйста".

Пожалуйста.  
You're welcome.

We don't pronounce "й" in "пожалуйста"

ц щ

ц щ

Привет. Я Маша.  
Hi! I am Masha.

Х х

Х х

шуба  
fur coat

ы ю я

ы ю я

Ю ю

Ю ю

чаща  
thicket

Ефим, Миша  
Efim, Misha

лицей  
lyceum

уха  
ukha (Russian fish soup)

This Russian city starts with the letter "Я".

It is called Yaroslavl, which is famous for being a historic city.

Казань  
Kazan

Привет! Я Наташа. Очень приятно.  
Hi! I am Natasha. Nice to meet you.

соль  
salt

Очень приятно.  
It's nice to meet you. (literally "very pleasant")

## Chapter 4: Being polite

### Different uses of "please"

Learn to make an order in a restaurant and accept offers

### What does the word "пожалуйста / pozhalujsta" mean in this dialogue?

you're welcome

#### Let's discover more!

Other than *you're welcome*, **пожалуйста / pozhalujsta** has two more meanings. Take a look below:

1. Please
2. Here you go

The word "пожалуйста / pozhalujsta" has three meanings.

#### Coffee, please

You can use the word **пожалуйста / pozhalujsta** as *please* to make an order at a restaurant.

Just name the food or drink you want and add **пожалуйста / pozhalujsta**. It's as simple as that!

**Кофе, пожалуйста.** / Kofe, pozhalujsta. (*Coffee, please.*)

**Кофе, пожалуйста.** / Kofe, pozhalujsta.

Coffee, please.

Кофе, пожалуйста.

Coffee, please.

Суп, пожалуйста.

Soup, please.

The woman orders soup.

#### et's continue!

You can say **да, пожалуйста / da, pozhalujsta** (*yes please*) to accept an offer.

For example, if a waiter asks if you want some **борщ** (*borscht*, Eastern European beetroot soup), say **да, пожалуйста / da, pozhalujsta**, and they will bring you one. ☐☐

*Waiter: - Борщ? (Borscht?)*

*You: - Да, пожалуйста! (Yes please!)*

**да, пожалуйста / da, pozhalujsta**

yes please

Да, пожалуйста!

Yes, please!

#### Here's a tip!

**Пожалуйста / Pozhalujsta** is often used to mean *here you go* when giving a physical object to someone.

You would often hear it, for example, when a waiter brings you your food.

**пожалуйста / pozhalujsta** (*here you go*)

"Пожалуйста / Pozhalujsta" can be used when giving an object to someone.

here you go

Да, пожалуйста.

Yes please.

Борщ, пожалуйста.  
Borscht, please.

No need to pay just yet! The waiter says: "Here you go".

## Learning about word stress

Learn what word stress is and where it goes

ф  
ф

объект This word has the hard sign.

быть This word has the soft sign.

### Давай послушаем! (Let's listen!)

Most Russian words have only **one stressed** sound. It's the part of the word which sounds more noticeable than the rest.

You can't predict which part of the word will be stressed!

But it's easy in short words. In "**да**", the stressed sound is **a**. Where do you think the stress is in "**нет**"? Look below - which letter is underlined?

**да** - a is stressed

**нет** - e is stressed

In the word "нет", the stressed sound is "e".

### Отлично! (Excellent!)

It's a bit more difficult in longer words.

Try saying "**привет**". The stressed sound here is "**e**": "**привет**".

Look at "**спасибо**" and "**отлично**" in the examples. Which letter is stressed in both of them?

**привет** (e is stressed)

**спасибо** (u is stressed)

**отлично** (u is stressed)

О Т Л И Ч Н О  
excellent

### The stress mark (á, ó)

This symbol shows where the stress falls. It's not compulsory, and you will only find it in Russian textbooks.

We will use it later in the course if we need to indicate word stress!

Word stress in Russian often has to be memorised, but don't worry - we'll go through everything together!

**за́мок**

a castle (the "a" in "замок" is stressed)

**замо́к**

a padlock (the "o" in "замок" is stressed)

замок — замок  
záмок (a castle) - замóк (a padlock)

## Pronunciation tips: the letter "O o"

Learn to pronounce stressed and unstressed "O o"

**дóм, кóшка, óчень**

house, cat, very

**облакá, Москвá, Росси́я**

clouds, Moscow, Russia

**The "o" is unstressed!**

In all these words, the "o" is **unstressed** and sounds like "a" in "да".

**облакá** (*clouds*) sounds like **а**блака́

**Москвá** (*Moscow*) sounds like Ма**с**квá

**Росси́я** (*Russia*) sounds like Ра**с**си́я

[a] as in "да"

**о**кно

window

### EXAMPLE

о**к**но́

о**к**но́ (the second "o" is stressed)

**The letter O o**

You've probably noticed that the word **о**кно́ sounds like [а**к**но]. It's useful to remember...

stressed **o**

pronounced [o] as in " дом"

unstressed **o**

pronounced [a] as in " да"

о**к**но  
window

he word "дом" has a stressed "o" and is pronounced [дом], exactly as it is spelled.

**Москвá**

Moscow

### EXAMPLE

Москвá — столица Росси́и. [Ма**с**квá — стали́ца Росси́и]

Moscow is the capital of Russia.

[ма**с**квa]

Moscow

кóшка

In this word, the letter "o" is stressed and we pronounce it as [o].

собáка

In this word the letter "o" is not stressed and we pronounce it as [a].

## The alphabet and phrases

Review everything we already know

час, кофе, борщ  
hour, coffee, borscht (beetroot soup)

хорошо  
good

вареники  
vareniki (dumplings stuffed with potato or cabbage)

пицца  
pizza

Наташа  
Natasha

Кофе, пожалуйста.  
Coffee, please.

пожалуйста  
There are 3 meanings: 1. Here you are. 2. You're welcome. 3. Please.

пожалуйста  
please

**Listen to the word "спасибо", what does the letter "о" sound like?**

[a]

## Asking how it is going

Learn to ask people how they are

### What are Anton and Anna asking each other about?

how they are

Anton's asking "**Как ты?**" and Anna is replying with "**Хорошо. А ты?**"

**Как дела?**

How's it going?

**Как дела?**

In Russian-speaking countries, we ask "**Как дела?**" or "**Как ты?**" only to people we know. Because of this, it's not very common to start a conversation with a stranger with these questions.

Как дела? We ask this question to people we know.

Как дела? How's it going?

Как дела?  
How's it going?

Хорошо.  
Good.

Как дела? – **Хорошо.**

## Developing fluency

Introduce yourself to the Busuu Community

привет  
hi

привет | privet

Hi!

privet

Как дела?

How are you doing?

Привет! Я Саша.

Hi! I'm Sasha.

Привет. Я Антон.

I'm Anton.

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

соба́ка

In this word the letter "o" is not stressed and we pronounce it as [a].

Да, пожалуйста!

Yes, please!

"Пожалуйста / Pozhalujsta" can be used when giving an object to someone.

**The waitress gives you the menu and says "пожалуйста / pozhalujsta". What does she mean?**

here you go

вареники

vareniki (dumplings stuffed with potato or cabbage)

замок — замок

за́мок (a castle) - замо́к (a padlock)

пожалуйста

No need to pay just yet! The waiter says: "Here you go".

Борщ, пожалуйста.

Borscht, please.

**Pick the words you would use to accept the waitress' suggestion to see the menu.**

да, пожалуйста

The woman orders soup.

Кофе, пожалуйста.

Coffee, please.

**What does the letter "o" sound like in "облака"?**

[a] as in "да"

Хорошо.

Good.

Как дела? – **Хорошо.**

Как дела?

How's it going?

Как дела?

We ask this question to people we know.

Как дела?

How's it going?

**привет | privet**

Hi!

privet

Как дела?

How are you doing?

Привет. Я Антон.

I'm Anton.

Привет! Я Саша.

Hi! I'm Sasha.

## Chapter 5: Conversation skills

### Introducing other people

Learn to introduce others and to ask who someone is

— Как дела? — Хорошо, спасибо!  
- How is it going? - Good, thank you.

я I

спасибо thank you

пожалуйста you are welcome

да, нет

introducing herself

**Это Анна.**

This is Anna.

"Это" means "this is".

Привет! Я Анна. Это Олег.

Hi! I am Anna. This is Oleg.

это

this is

Это Егор.

This is Egor.

Привет, я Ольга. Это Нина.

Hi, I am Olga. This is Nina.

**Кто это?**

Who is this?

### EXAMPLE

Кто это? Это Ольга.

Who is this? This is Olga.

Кто это?

Who is this?

Кто это? Это Олег.

Who is this? This is Oleg.

Кто это? Это я.

Как дела? Хорошо.

### Алло!

Hello! (only when you answer the phone)

### EXAMPLE

Алло! Кто это?

Hello! Who is this?

Алло!

Hello!

## Asking yes / no questions

Learn to say what something is and to ask yes/no questions

### What does "это" mean?

this is

### "Who is this?"

кто, это

### People and things

We can already use "это" to introduce **people**. It can also be used to talk about **things**.

Let's look at some everyday objects and learn what we call them in Russian.

**Это чашка.** ☐☐ (*This is a cup.*)

**Это телефон.** ☎☐ (*This is a telephone.*)

**СТОЛ**

a table

### EXAMPLE

Это стол.

This is a table.

The person is saying: "This is a table."

Это стол.

This is a table.

**чашка**



a cup

### EXAMPLE

Это чашка.

This is a cup.

Это чашка кофе.

This is a cup of coffee.

Это чашка кофе .

This is a cup of coffee.

This is a cup of coffee.

лампа

a lamp

### EXAMPLE

Это лампа.

This is a lamp.

He says: "Это стол. Это лампа." ("This is a table. This is a lamp.")

Это лампа.

This is a lamp.

лампа It provides light.

стол You can sit at it.

чашка You can drink out of it.

Это стол?

Is this a table?

### EXAMPLE

Это стол? Да, это стол.

Is this a table? Yes, this is a table.

**Хорошие новости! (Good news!) ☑**

You don't need to learn anything new to ask **yes/no questions!**

We use **intonation**, meaning we simply make our **voice** go **up** at the end of the question. ↗

Nothing else changes!

**Это лампа? Да, это лампа! (Is this a lamp? Yes, this is a lamp!)**

**What do we do to ask a yes/no question?**

**1**

We change the word order. **2**

**We change the intonation.** **3**

We change the form of the first word.

**Это лампа? Это стол? Это чашка?**

Is this a lamp? Is this a table? Is this a cup?

— Алло! Это Миша? — Да, привет!

- Hello! Is this Misha? - Yes, hi.

Юля, это лампа?

Yulya, is this a lamp?

Это стол? Да, это стол.

Это чашка? Нет, это стол.

## A pen and a notebook

Learn some more words for everyday objects and form negative sentences

лампа

**ручка**

a pen

### EXAMPLE

Это ручка.

This is a pen.

Это ручка.

This is a pen.

**блокнот**

a notebook

### EXAMPLE

Это блокнот.

This is a notebook.

**ручка и блокнот**

a pen and a notebook

### EXAMPLE

Это блокнот? Это ручка и блокнот!

Is this a notebook? This is a pen and a notebook.

**And = и!**

To say "**and**" you just need one letter - "**и**"!

**Это Анна и Олег.** (*This is Anna and Oleg.*)

**Это стол и чашка.** (*This is a table and a cup.*)

Это ручка, блокнот и чашка кофе.

This is a pen, a notebook and a cup of coffee.

Это ручка, блокнот и чашка кофе.

This is a pen, a notebook and a cup of coffee.

**телефон**

a phone

### EXAMPLE

Это телефон. И это телефон!

This is a phone. And this is a phone!

теле... фон

руч... ка

блок... нот

— Это телефон. — И это телефон!

- This is a phone. - And this is a phone!

**компьютер**

a computer

### EXAMPLE

Это телефон? Нет, это компьютер.

Is this a phone? No, this is a computer.

Чашка кофе и компьютер!  
A cup of coffee and the computer!

### Let's form a negative!

The word "**не**" helps us to make things negative. Look at some examples below.

Это **не** телефон. (*This is **not** a phone.*)

Это лампа? Нет, это **не** лампа. (*Is this a lamp? No, this is **not** a lamp.*)

She has got a table and a lamp: "**Это стол и лампа.**"

Алло! Это Коля? Нет, это не Коля.

Кто это? Это Максим.

## Question words "who" and "what"

Learn to ask what something is and choose appropriate question words

### Что это?

What is this?

#### EXAMPLE

Что это?                      Это сюрприз!  
What is this?                This is a surprise!

Что это?  
What is this?

— Что это? — Это телефон.  
- What is this? - This is a phone.

Таня, что это?  
Tanya, what is this?

### Сюрприз!

Surprise!

#### EXAMPLE

Это сюрприз!

It's a surprise!

что, это

### Here's a tip!

Listen to the first sound in the word "**что**".

In this word, instead of the sound [ч] (like in ручка) we say [ш] (like in "хорошо").

### что

Кто это? You don't recognise someone on the phone.

Что это? You can't identify an object.

Это сюрприз! You don't want to reveal what your friend's gift is.

### Here's a tip!

When we talk about animals in Russian, we see them as **animate** (or *living*), so we will use "**кто**" to ask a question about them.

**Кто это? Это собака.** (*What is this? This is a dog.*)

— Папа, кто это? — Это кошка Соня.  
- Daddy, what is this? - This is Sonya the cat.

Кто это? Это кошка.

Что это? Это компьютер.

## Reviewing grammar and vocabulary

Recap vocabulary and grammar from the last few lessons

кто when asking who someone is  
что when asking what something is  
это when saying "this is" about people or things

Мама, папа! Это Кристина!  
Mom, Dad! This is Kristina!

Что это?  
What is it?

Это блокнот и компьютер.  
This is a notebook and a computer.

Это стол , лампа и компьютер .  
This is a table, a lamp and a computer.

не  
not

Это Кирилл. a statement  
Это не Кирилл. a negative statement  
Это Кирилл? a question

**"Это Кирилл?"** is a yes/no question.

Что это? Это лампа?  
What is this? Is this a lamp?

Это телефон?  
Is this a phone?

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

**Choose the three letters which make up the Russian word for "who".**

к, т, о

**What do you say when you answer the phone in Russian?**

Алло!  
Hello!

**Select the two words to ask: "What is this?"**

что, это

**Complete this conversation about a cat.**

— Папа, кто это? — Это кошка Соня.  
- Daddy, what is this? - This is Sonya the cat.

Это ручка, блокнот и чашка кофе.  
This is a pen, a notebook and a cup of coffee.

**Choose the word that means "and".**

и

Это ручка, блокнот и чашка кофе.

This is a pen, a notebook and a cup of coffee.

Что это?

What is it?

Это блокнот и компьютер.

This is a notebook and a computer.

Это стол , лампа и компьютер .

This is a table, a lamp and a computer.

### What do we do to ask a yes/no question?

We change the intonation.

Юля, это лампа?

Yulya, is this a lamp?

— Алло! Это Миша? — Да, привет!

- Hello! Is this Misha? - Yes, hi.

"**Это Кирилл?**" is a yes/no question.

Это телефон?

Is this a phone?

Привет, я Ольга. Это Нина.

Hi, I am Olga. This is Nina.

She has got a table and a lamp: "**Это стол и лампа.**"

He says: "Это стол. Это лампа." ("This is a table. This is a lamp.")

Это лампа.

This is a lamp.

## Chapter 6: Gender

### Pronunciation tips: "Е е" and "Я я"

Learn to pronounce unstressed "Е е" and "Я я"

река́

river

#### EXAMPLE

Это Москва́-река́. [Э́та Маскв́а-рика́]

This is the Moskva River.

#### Look!

Did you notice that the letter **e** in "**река**" sounds a little different?

We pronounce "**e**" as [**и**] in the middle of words when unstressed.

unstressed e

река́

pronounced [**и**]

[рика́]

весна́

spring

весна

spring

Е е [**и**] when unstressed

О о [**а**] when unstressed

телефон  
telephone

весна  
spring

мячи́

balls

мячи́

In this word the letter "я" makes the sound [и].

### Look!

The letter **Я я** is pronounced [и] in the middle of words when unstressed.

unstressed **я**

мячи́

pronounced [и]

[мичи́]

Е е, Я я [и] when unstressed

О о, А а [а] when unstressed

## Feminine nouns

Learn about nouns and the feminine gender

### Let's talk about gender!

In Russian, nouns have three genders: **masculine**, **feminine** and **neuter**.

**masculine**

**feminine**

**neuter**

телефон (*telephone*)

собака (*dog*)

море (*sea*)

Russian nouns are either masculine (телефон), feminine (собака) or neuter (море).

### Here's the secret!

By looking at the **last letters of a word**, we can almost immediately see which gender it is.

Let's have a look at each gender.

### What should you pay attention to in order to define a word's gender?

the last letters

#### Feminine nouns

Feminine words end in **-а** or **-я**.

ручка (*pen*)

собака (*dog*)

Россия (*Russia*)

**Ручка, Россия, собака** are feminine nouns because they end in **-а** and **-я**.

### Which two letters come at the end of feminine nouns?

-а, -я

лампа

lamp  
ручка  
pen

**Книга** (*book*) is a feminine noun.

## Masculine nouns

Learn about the masculine gender

### Choose which genders Russian nouns have.

masculine, feminine and neuter

**Let's remember what feminine nouns are. Choose two letters they may end with.**

-а, -я

собака, Россия, девочка  
dog, Russia, girl

### Masculine nouns

Masculine words end in a **consonant (б, в, г, д, ж, з...)**.

**кот** (*cat*)

**телефон** (*telephone*)

**компьютер** (*computer*)

кот, телефон, компьютер  
cat, phone, computer

**Кот** (*cat*) is a masculine noun.

### Мяу! (Meow!)

We've used both "**кот**" and "**кошка**" to mean *a cat* in our course. As you may have already guessed by their endings, they have different genders:

**кот** (*a male cat*)

**кошка** (*a female cat*)

If you don't know whether a cat is male or female, you can use either of these words!

Это кот Барсик, а это кошка Маша.  
This is Barsik the cat and this is Masha the cat.

кошка  
cat

компьютер  
computer

собака, книга, ручка

### The soft sign (ь)

This is the only letter that **both feminine and masculine** words may have at the end.

Luckily, there aren't many so it will be easy to remember them!  
Here are some of them:

**день** (*day*) - **masculine**

**ночь** (*night*) – **feminina**

**ночь**

night (feminine)

ночь  
night

Remember that Ночь is feminine

день

day (masculine)

день  
day

-а -я feminine

-ь either feminine or masculine

-т -н -ф -л -ц... masculine

## Neuter nouns

Learn about the neuter gender

### Neuter nouns

Neuter words end in **-о**, **-е** or **-мя**.

**молоко** (*milk*)

**море** (*sea*)

**время** (*time*)

**Море** (sea), **молоко** (milk), **время** (time) are neuter nouns.

молоко, море, время  
milk, sea, time

**Which gender are the words время (time) and море (sea)?**

neuter

море  
sea

море neuter

ночь feminine

компьютер masculine

день  
day

**Complete the chain with a feminine noun.**

мама, Россия, лампа, ночь  
mother, Russia, lamp, night

## Personal pronouns

Learn personal pronouns (singular)

**Я, ты**

I, you (singular)



### EXAMPLE

Я Наташа. Ты Кирилл.  
I'm Natasha. You're Kirill.

я I  
ты you

**он**  
he

### EXAMPLE

Это Олег. Он дизайнер.  
This is Oleg. He is a designer.

**он**  
it (masculine)

### EXAMPLE

Это стол. Он большой.  
This is a table. It's big.

Он

The pronoun "**он**" is used for both people and objects

#### Remember

If the word is masculine, we use the pronoun "**он**".  
It refers to all **masculine** nouns (people, animals, places and objects).

**Это Антон. Он дизайнер.**  
(This is Anton. He's a designer.)

**Это город. Он большой.**  
(This is a town. It's big.)

**Which pronoun can we use for masculine nouns (e.g. компьютер, Владимир)?**

он

**она**  
she

### EXAMPLE

Это Марина. Она модель.  
This is Marina. She is a model.

**она**  
it (feminine)

### EXAMPLE

Это машина. Она красивая.  
This is a car. It's beautiful.

Марина, машина

These are both feminine words and are substituted by the pronoun "**она**".

Это собака. Она красивая.  
This is a dog. It's beautiful.

### Remember

We use the pronoun "**она**" for all **feminine** nouns.

**Это Мария. Она красивая.**  
(*This is Maria. She's beautiful.*)  
**Это машина. Она красивая.**  
(*This is a car. It's beautiful.*)

Это лампа. Она красивая.  
This is a lamp. It's beautiful.

### Build the sentence: This is a book. It's beautiful.

Это книга. Она красивая.  
This is a book. It's beautiful.

### Молодец! (Well done!)

We use the pronoun "**оно**" for all neuter nouns.

**Это небо. Оно красивое.**  
(*This is the sky. It's beautiful.*)  
**Это море. Оно красивое.**  
(*This is the sea. It's beautiful.*)

Это море. Оно красивое.  
This is the sea. It's beautiful.

он masculine nouns  
она feminine nouns  
оно neuter nouns

Это Сергей. Он дизайнер.  
This is Sergey. He is a designer.

блокнот он  
лампа она  
море оно

### Full names

Cultural tip about short forms of names

### Choose the five personal pronouns that we already know (I, you, he, she, it).

я, ты, он, она, оно

Это дом. Он большой.  
It's a house. It's big.

он  
he

### Let's remember this

A person's gender always determines the pronoun.  
For example, the word **папа** (*father*) is masculine and has the pronoun **он** (*he*), even though the word ends in **-а**.

**Это мой папа. Он хороший.**  
(*This is my father. He is nice.*)

Это Миша — мой папа. Он хороший.

This is my dad Misha. He's nice.

Here's a tip!

Did you know many Russian names have short forms?

**Катя** and **Миша** are short names that are used by friends and family.

We've already seen some during our course (**Катя, Миша**). They're mostly used by friends and family, and kids are usually called by their short name.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Short name</u>
<b>Екатерина</b> (female)	<b>Катя</b>
<b>Михаил</b> (male)	<b>Миша</b>

**Катя** and **Миша** are short names that are used by friends and family.

Это Катя. Она очень красивая.  
This is Katya. She's beautiful.

Миша, Паша

These names end in **-а**, but we use the pronoun "**он**" because they are short names for male names Михаил and Павел.

## Review: pronunciation tips and gender

Review the pronunciation of Russian vowels and the gender of nouns!

если, ёжик  
if, a hedgehog

Although we hear **[je]** and **[jo]** at the beginning of these words, we write single letters: **е** and **ё**.

молоко, весна

Unstressed **о** and **е** sound like **[а]** and **[и]**.

## What do nouns name?

people, animals, objects and places

Nouns have **three** genders in Russian – **masculine**, **feminine** and **neuter**.

-т, -р, -н... masculine

-а, -я feminine

-ь both feminine and masculine

компьютер masculine

девочка feminine

молоко neuter

We can tell the gender of a noun by looking at its final letter.

The pronouns "**он**" and "**она**" can be used for people as well as for animals and objects.

Он

It's my dad. He is nice.

A person's gender always determines the pronoun, so "папа" (masculine) can be replaced by "он"

Это машина. Она красивая.

This is a car. It is beautiful.

"Она" can be used to replace feminine nouns

папа он

кошка она

окно оно

Это Дима. Он дизайнер.

It's Dima. He's a designer.

Although "Дима" ends with **-а**, it's a short form of a **male** name "Дмитрий".

Екатерина - Катя, Дмитрий – Дима

Short versions of Russian names are mainly used **by friends** and **family**.

Александр Саша

Мария Маша

Екатерина Катя

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

Миша, Паша

These names end in **-а**, but we use the pronoun "он" because they are short names for male names Михаил and Павел.

**Катя** and **Миша** are short names that are used by friends and family.

Nouns have **three** genders in Russian – **masculine**, **feminine** and **neuter**.

Это море. Оно красивое.

This is the sea. It's beautiful.

ручка

pen

**Which two letters come at the end of feminine nouns?**

-а, -я

**Книга** (*book*) is a feminine noun.

день

day

Это собака. Она красивая.

This is a dog. It's beautiful.

Это книга. Она красивая.

This is a book. It's beautiful.

мячи

In this word the letter "я" makes the sound [и].

весна  
spring

**What should you pay attention to in order to define a word's gender?**

the last letters

ночь  
night

Remember that Ночь is feminine

молоко, море, время  
milk, sea, time

Это кот Барсик, а это кошка Маша.  
This is Barsik the cat and this is Masha the cat.

Это Дима. Он дизайнер.  
It's Dima. He's a designer.

Although "**Дима**" ends with **-а**, it's a short form of a **male** name "**Дмитрий**".

Екатерина - Катя, Дмитрий – Дима

Short versions of Russian names are mainly used **by friends** and **family**.

Это машина. Она красивая.  
This is a car. It is beautiful.

"**Она**" can be used to replace feminine nouns.

## Chapter 7: Occupations

### Discovering professions

Learn gender-neutral names for jobs

кто who  
он he  
она she

**Кто он / она по профессии?**

What is his/her profession?

To ask what someone does for a living, we say "**Кто он/она по профессии?**"

Кто Миша по профессии?

What is Misha's profession?

**врач**

a doctor

#### EXAMPLE

Это Наташа. Она врач.

This is Natasha. She is a doctor.

врач  
a doctor

**инженер**

an engineer

### EXAMPLE

Кто он по профессии? Он инженер.

What is his profession? He is an engineer.

инженер  
an engineer

инженер, врач

Кто Света по профессии?

What is Sveta's profession?

**менеджер**

a manager

### EXAMPLE

Кто Лена по профессии? Она менеджер.

What is Lena's profession? She is a manager.

менеджер  
a manager

менеджер  
a manager

**дизайнер**

a designer

### EXAMPLE

Это Роман. Он дизайнер по профессии.

This is Roman. He is a designer.

дизайнер  
designer

Это Ольга, она дизайнер по профессии.

This is Olga, she is a designer.

Она дизайнер.

She is a designer.

по профессии  
by profession

менеджер  
a manager

Мария дизайнер по профессии.

Maria is a designer.

врач  
a doctor

дизайнер, менеджер, инженер, врач

дизайнер designs how something looks (e.g. clothes)

инженер builds machinery

врач treats ill people

инженер  
an engineer

Нина не инженер, она врач.

Nina is not an engineer, she is a doctor.

Павел не врач, он дизайнер и менеджер.

Pavel is not a doctor, he is a designer and a manager.

## Talking about occupations

Learn gender-specific names for jobs

Кто она по профессии?  
What is her profession?

врач a doctor  
инженер an engineer  
менеджер a manager

**учитель**

a teacher (male)

### EXAMPLE

Кто Максим по профессии? Он учитель.

What is Maxim's profession? He is a teacher.

учитель  
a teacher (male)

**учительница**

a teacher (female)

### EXAMPLE

Это Ольга. Она учительница.

This is Olga. She is a teacher.

"Учительница" is a female teacher.

учитель a teacher (male)  
учительница a teacher (female)

Это Николай, он учитель.  
This is Nikolai, he is a teacher.

Таня дизайнер и учительница.  
Tanya is a designer and a teacher.

**журналист**

a journalist (male)

### EXAMPLE

Сергей учитель по профессии?  Нет, он журналист.

Is Sergei a teacher by profession?  No, he is a journalist.

журналист  
a journalist (male)

**журналистка**

a journalist (female)

### EXAMPLE

Ира журналистка?  Да, она журналистка.

Is Ira a journalist?  Yes, she is a journalist.

журналистка  
a journalist (female)

журналист a journalist (male)

журналистка a journalist (female)

Павел не инженер, он журналист.  
Pavel is not an engineer, he is a journalist.

Надя не дизайнер, она журналистка.  
Nadia is not a designer, she is a journalist.

учитель  
a teacher (male)

**студент**  
a student (male)

### EXAMPLE

Костя учитель?  Нет, он студент.

Is Kostya a teacher?  No, he is a student.

студент  
a student (male)

**студентка**  
a student (female)

### EXAMPLE

Марина не журналистка, она студентка.

Marina is not a journalist, she is a student.

студентка  
a student (female)

учительница, студентка, журналистка

This is Katya and Oleg. Katya is a student and a journalist. Oleg is not a student, he is a designer.

Катя студентка и журналистка.  
Katya is a student and a journalist.

дизайнер  
a designer

## Reviewing grammar and vocabulary

Test and solidify your knowledge of job names.

студент a student

учительница a teacher

дизайнер a designer

### What is Oleg's profession?

учитель  
a teacher

Кто он по профессии?  
What is his profession?



инженер  
engineer

врач  
a doctor

учительница  
teacher

инженер, дизайнер, врач, менеджер

Сергей не дизайнер, он менеджер.  
Sergey is not a designer, he is a manager.

Маша            Петя, кто это?

Петя            Маша, это Антон.

Маша            Ах, да! А кто он по профессii?

Маша            Он vrach ?

Петя            Нет, Антон — не врач. Он uchitel.

Маша            А кто это? Это Диана?

Петя            Да, это Диана. Она zhurnalistka.

## Polite forms of address

Learn to address people in two different ways

**ТЫ**

you (informal)

### EXAMPLE

Маша, ты студентка?

Masha, are you a student?

### Here's a tip!

We use the casual pronoun "**ТЫ**" to talk to:

-our friends and family

-a child or a teenager

-any adult who you've agreed to address casually, e.g. a colleague

**ТЫ**

you (informal)

## Who is Katya addressing on the phone?

her friend's daughter

Света, это ты?

Sveta, is this you?

**ВЫ**

you (formal)

### EXAMPLE

Вы журналист?

Are you a journalist?

**Here's a tip!**

We use the formal pronoun "**вы**" when we talk to:

- strangers
- people older than us or higher in social status
- any adult who is not a friend or family member, unless we agreed to address each other casually

If in doubt, always stick to "**вы**".

вы  
you (formal)

ты you (casual)  
вы you (formal)

We use "вы" to address a government official.

Вы инженер?  
Are you an engineer?

**Here's a tip!**

In official letters (e.g. a letter to an embassy), we tend to spell the formal "you" as "**Вы**" with a capital "**В**". We do this to show our respect.

Outside of an official context, we don't need to worry about the capital "**В**" and can spell the formal "you" as "**вы**".

**How should we address a visa officer in a letter or an email?**

Вы  
you (formal)

**Highlight the two words which mean "you" in Russian.**

ты, вы

ты talking to your friend's son

вы meeting a new colleague

Вы writing a letter to a state official

Ты студент?  
Are you a student?

**How would you formally ask someone about their profession?**

Кто вы по профессии?  
What is your profession?

Кто ты по профессии?  
What is your profession?

## Pick the words to formally ask: "What is your profession?"

кто, вы, по, профессии

Ты дизайнер по профессии?

Are you a designer?

Павел, вы менеджер по профессии?

Pavel, are you a manager (by profession)?

## Build the sentence: "Are you a doctor (by profession)?"

Вы врач по профессии?

Are you a doctor?

## Formal and informal greetings

Learn greetings and goodbyes

## Match the pronoun with the situation you would use it in.

ты when talking to your 5-year-old nieceвы when meeting your new colleague for the first time

ты when talking to your 5-year-old niece

вы when meeting your new colleague for the first time

## What is the best way to address someone you meet for the first time who is not a child or a teenager?

вы

you

### Hello and goodbye

Depending on whether our conversation is formal or informal, we **greet** and say **goodbye** differently.

Let's have a closer look at some words that will help you prepare for any situation!

**привет** - *hi (informal)*

**здравствуйте** - *hello (formal)*

**Привет!**

Hi! (informal)

### EXAMPLE

Привет, Саша! Как дела?

Hi Sasha! How are you?

### Using "hi" in Russian

**Привет** (*Hi*) is a great way to greet people in an informal situation.

You can say **привет** to anyone you would address with **ты**, for example, your friend, family member or classmate.

"Привет" is a greeting that we use in informal situations.

### Let's learn a formal greeting!

We use **здравствуйте** (*hello*) to greet anyone you don't know very well, someone who is more senior than you and not a friend or a family member.

**Здравствуйте!**

Hello! (formal)

### EXAMPLE

Здравствуйте, Сергей Александрович!

Hello Sergey Aleksandrovich!

### Who would you say "здравствуйте" to?

someone you meet for the first time

здравствуйте

hello (formal)

### Sound like a local!

Let's practise the pronunciation of the word "здравствуйте / zdravstvujte" in the next exercise!

здравствуйте

hello (formal)

Здравствуйте

### Let's have look at goodbyes!

To say goodbye, we use **пока** (*bye*) in an informal situation, and **до свидания** (*goodbye*) in a formal situation.

**пока** (*bye*) - to a friend

**до свидания** (*goodbye*) - to a teacher

**Пока!**

Bye! (informal)

### EXAMPLE

Пока, Женя!

Bye Zhenya!

Пока, Женя!

Bye Zhenya!

**До свидания!**

Goodbye (formal)

### EXAMPLE

До свидания, Анна Ивановна!

Goodbye, Anna Ivanovna!

до свидания

goodbye

До свидания, Анна Ивановна!

Goodbye, Anna Ivanovna!

**Привет | privet**

hi

privet

До, свидания, Пока

his manager

**Пока | Пока, Оля!**

Bye Olya!

Пока

## Asking someone's name informally

Learn how to ask for people's names in an informal way

Кто ты по профессии?  
What's your job?

Кто он по профессии?  
What's his job?

**Как тебя зовут?**

What's your name? (informal)

Как тебя зовут?  
What's your name?

### An informal question

We use the expression **Как тебя зовут?** when we address **people the same age or younger than us** in informal conversations.

**Как тебя зовут?** (*What's your name? - informal*)

**"Как тебя зовут?"** should be addressed to people the same age or younger than us.

**Меня зовут...**

My name is...

### EXAMPLE

Как тебя зовут? Меня зовут Мария.

What's your name? My name is Maria.

Меня зовут Анна.  
My name is Anna.

Меня зовут Алекс.  
My name is Alex.

Как тебя зовут?  
What's your name?

Меня зовут Джессика.  
My name is Jessica.

Как тебя зовут? □ Меня **зовут|zovut** Джо.  
What's your name? □ My name is Joe. Zovut

## What's your name? (formal)

Asking someone's name formally

Как тебя зовут?  
What's your name?

Как тебя зовут? What's your name?

Меня зовут Анна. My name is Anna.

Кто ты по профессии? What's your job?

**Как вас зовут?**

What's your name? (formal)

## EXAMPLE

Как вас зовут? Меня зовут Владимир.

What's your name? My name is Vladimir.

### ас or тебя?

We already know that there are two forms of addressing people in Russian: **formal** and **informal**.

The same rule works here!

We should use the phrase "**Как вас зовут?**" in these situations:

when we talk to people who are older than us

in formal conversations (for example, in business meetings )

just to sound very polite

**"Как вас зовут?"** is used when we talk to people in formal situations.

Как вас зовут?

What's your name? (formal)

Меня зовут Кирилл.

My name is Kirill.

Как тебя зовут? informal

Как вас зовут? formal

Меня зовут.... both formal and informal

Как **вас|vas|was** зовут?

vas

Здравствуйте! Как вас зовут?

Hello! What's your name?

**Меня|меня** зовут Алексей Петрович.

My name is Alexey Petrovich.

меня

Как, тебя, зовут, Как, вас, зовут

Как тебя зовут? (informal) Как вас зовут? (formal)

Как вас зовут? What's your name?

## Asking for a name in return

Learn to ask for names in return

Меня зовут... My name is..

Как тебя зовут? What is your name? (informal)

Как вас зовут? What is your name? (formal)

Привет! Как тебя зовут?

Hi! What's your name?

### The powerful "А"

We'll meet this little word very often in our course because it helps us ask different questions in return.

All you need to do is place it before the question. Take a look at the examples where we introduce ourselves:

**Я Анна. А ты?**

*(I'm Anna. And you?) - informal*

**Я Анна. А вы?**

*(I'm Anna. And you?) - formal*

Привет, я Паша. А ты?

Hi, I'm Pasha! And you?

Здравствуйте, я Павел. А вы?

Hello, I'm Pavel. And you?

**Отлично!**

If we introduce ourselves using the structure "**My name is...**", to ask someone about their name in return, we can place "**А**" before the whole question.

**Меня зовут Анна. А как тебя зовут?**

*(My name's Anna. And what's your name?) - informal*

**Меня зовут Анна. А как вас зовут?**

*(My name is Anna. And what's your name?) - formal*

Меня зовут Никита. А как тебя зовут?

My name is Nikita. And what's your name?

А как тебя зовут?

And what's your name?

Я Паша. А ты?

Меня зовут Паша. А как тебя зовут?

Здравствуйте, меня зовут Дмитрий! А как вас зовут?

Hello, my name's Dmitriy! And what's your name? My name is Svetlana.

**It may sound even shorter! □**

It's also possible to drop some words and ask "**А тебя?/А вас?**" (*And yours?*) after we introduce ourselves.

**Меня зовут Анна. А тебя?**

*(My name's Anna. And yours?) - informal*

**Меня зовут Анна. А вас?**

*(My name is Anna. And yours?) - formal*

**А тебя? А вас?**

And yours? (informal/formal - when asking for someone's name in return)

а тебя?

and yours?

а, тебя

Меня зовут Сергей. А вас?

My name's Sergey. And yours?

Меня зовут Сергей. А вас?

My name's Sergey. And yours?

А как тебя зовут? А тебя?

А как вас зовут? А вас?

## Reacting to meeting new people

Learn what to say when people introduce themselves

**Очень приятно!**  
Nice to meet you!

Очень приятно!  
Nice to meet you!

Очень приятно, Андрей.  
Nice to meet you, Andrei.

When the letter "о" isn't stressed, it's pronounced "а": [приятна].

Очень приятно!  
Nice to meet you!

**Nice to meet you too!**

To reply to "**Очень приятно!**", you can use just one word "**Взаимно!**" - it is literally translated as "*likewise*".

Очень приятно, Анастасия!  
(*Nice to meet you, Anastasia!*)

**Взаимно, Андрей!**  
(*Likewise, Andrei!*)

**Взаимно!**

Nice to meet you too! (Likewise!)

Взаимно!  
Likewise!

Katya and Anton are pleased to see each other.

Очень приятно, Катя! – Взаимно, Антон!

Взаимно!  
Likewise!

Виктор                      Zdravstvuyte . Меня зовут Виктор. А вас?

Наталья                     A menya zovut Natalya. А меня зовут Наталья.

Виктор                      Vzaimno

## Patronymic names

Cultural note about patronymic names

Привет! Меня зовут Александр. А как тебя зовут?  
Hi! My name is Alexander. And what's your name?

**In each line choose the two words to make the informal and formal version of the question: "And yours?"**

а, тебя, а, вас

Меня зовут Екатерина Александровна.  
My name's Ekaterina Aleksandrovna.

**Interesting fact!**

Did you know that Russians have patronymic names?



Their full official name consists of a first name, a patronymic and a surname.

**A patronymic** is a *father's name with a suffix* that means "a daughter of / a son of". It always follows the first name when used.

**Александр Сергеевич** literally means *Alexander who is a son of Sergey*.

**Екатерина Александровна** means *Ekaterina who is a daughter of Alexander*.

### What is a patronymic based on?

the father's name

Александр Сергеевич

If we use a patronymic, it should be placed only after the first name.

Анна Александровна

Anna Alexandrovna

### When do we use our name with a patronymic name?

for all legal paperwork

to address our boss, a doctor, a teacher, a senior colleague or parents-in-law

to address senior people

we normally don't use it if talking to friends, peers or members of our family

Павел Александрович

Pavel Alexandrovich

### When would we NOT use the name Павел Александрович?

if this person is our friend or our family member

**Александровна** is a patronymic name that we use with a first name to address senior people.

Меня зовут Родион.

My name's Rodion.

Меня зовут Наталья Петровна. А тебя?

My name's Natalia Petrovna. And yours?

Кто вы по профессии?

What is your profession?

Наталья Петровна

She uses her name with a patronymic because she is a teacher.

It's traditional to use a patronymic name for teachers.

Она врач.

She's a doctor.

Katya and Olga are pleased to meet each other.

**Очень приятно!** (*Nice to meet you!*) **Взаимно!** (*Nice to meet you too!*)

## Reviewing grammar and vocabulary

Combine the phrases you've learned into a dialogue

**Yana and Maxim arrive at a busy networking event to make some new connections. They've never met before. How would they greet each other?**

Здравствуйте!

Hello! (a formal greeting)

Здравствуйте!

Hello! (formal)

Как вас зовут?

What's your name?

Меня зовут Максим.

My name is Maxim.

меня, зовут, Яна

Очень приятно!

Pleased to meet you!

Очень приятно!

Pleased to meet you!

Взаимно!

Yana is pleased to meet Maxim too.

Как вас зовут? Меня зовут Яна.

Очень приятно! Взаимно!

Кто вы по профессии?

What is your profession?

менеджер и учитель

a manager and a teacher

Максим менеджер и учитель

Яна журналистка

До свидания, Яна!

Goodbye, Yana!

## Developing fluency

Practise phrases with native speakers

**Привет, время практики! (Hi, it's time to practise!) □**

We're ready to use some phrases we know to meet new people in our community!

Remember: we are all friends there, so feel free to use the "ты" form.

**Привет! (Hi!)**

**Меня зовут.... (My name is...)**

**А как тебя зовут? (And what's your name?)**

**А тебя? (And yours? - asking about names)**

**Кто ты по профессии? (What's your profession?)**

Меня зовут Анна. А тебя?

My name's Anna. And yours?

Меня зовут Малик.

My name's Malik.

Кто ты по **профессии** | **professii**?

What is your profession?

professii

Я врач.

I'm a doctor.

Меня зовут Оливер! А **тебя|tebya**?

My name's Oliver. And yours?

tebya

Привет! Меня зовут Мария. А тебя? Кто ты по профессии?

Hi! My name's Maria. And yours? What's your profession?

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

### How should we address a visa officer in a letter or an email?

Вы

you (formal)

### Continue the phrase: "Меня зовут Миша, ....."

а тебя?

and yours?

врач

a doctor

Как вас зовут?

What's your name?

Меня зовут Оливер! А **тебя|tebya**?

My name's Oliver. And yours?

tebya

Павел не врач, он дизайнер и менеджер.

Pavel is not a doctor, he is a designer and a manager.

Взаимно!

Likewise!

До свидания!

Goodbye!

Здравствуйте

Здравствуйте, меня зовут Дмитрий! А как вас зовут?

Hello, my name's Dmitriy! And what's your name? My name is Svetlana.

**привет|privet**

hi

privet

**Пока|Рока**, Оля!

Bye Olya!

Рока

студентка

a student (female)

учительница

a teacher (female)

менеджер

a manager

**Александровна** is a patronymic name that we use with a first name to address senior people.

менеджер и учитель

a manager and a teacher

инженер, дизайнер, врач, менеджер

Как тебя зовут?  
What's your name?

Кто ты по профессии?  
What is your profession?

## Chapter 8: Countries

### Plural nouns

Learn to form the plural of masculine and feminine nouns

стол, журналист, инженер  
книга, учительница, чашка  
a book, a teacher (female), a cup

#### Plural forms

To make most **masculine** nouns plural, we add **Ы** to the end of the word. So simple!

студент      студенты

стол          столы

инженер      инженеры

стол — столы  
a table - tables

СтолЫ means "tables" in Russian.

инженеры  
engineers

столы  
tables

журналисты, телефоны, менеджеры  
journalists, telephones, managers

#### Plural forms □

To form the plural of most **feminine** nouns, we replace the final **a** with **Ы**. See how easy it is:

мама ➔ мамы

лампа ➔ лампы

машина ➔ машины

лампа — лампы  
a lamp - lamps

лампы  
lamps

мамы  
mothers

учительницы, машины

### One rule to remember!

We write **и** instead of **ы** after the letters г, к, and ч.

студентка ➔ студент**и**

книга ➔ книг**и**

студентки

We write **и** instead of **ы** after the letters г, к, and ч.

### After which three letters do we write и instead of ы?

г, к, ч

книги

books

кот, стол, мама **ы**

врач, книга, чашка **и**

компьютеры, чашки, врачи, мамы

врачи

doctors

чашки

cups

he word for female students is spelled as "студентки".

### Here's a tip!

The word "это" (*this*) can be used with both plural and singular nouns. Take a look at the example!

**Что это? Это компьютеры.**

*What are these? These are computers.*

Это блокноты.

These are notebooks.

Это не лампы.

These are not lamps.

Это не студенты.

These are not students.

Это учительницы и журналистки.

These are female teachers and female journalists.

## Reviewing plural nouns

Test your understanding of the plural endings

### **ы" or "и"? That is the question!**

Let's test your knowledge of the plural endings in this fun quiz!

### **Поехали! (Let's go!)**

We form the plural using **ы** for most masculine and feminine nouns (столы, лампы).

We form the plural using **и** after the letters г, к, ч (врачи, книги).

## After which letters do we write и instead of ы?

Г К Ч

студентки и компьютеры  
students and computers

Это не книги, это блокноты.  
These are not books, these are notebooks.

### Помнишь? (Do you remember?)

Remember the words **кошка** (a female cat), **ручка** (a pen), **девочка** (a girl) and **собака** (a dog)?

Because all of them have **к** before the ending, they end with **и** in the plural.

кошка	кошки
ручка	ручки
девочка	девочки
собака	собаки

<b>КОТ И КОШКА</b>	<b>КОТЫ И КОШКИ</b>
--------------------	---------------------

a male cat and a female cat	male cats and female cats
-----------------------------	---------------------------

КОТЫ  
cats (male)

КОТЫ И КОШКИ  
male and female cats

### Select the three nouns whose plural form ends with и.

врач, кошка, книга

Это не ручки  
These are not pens.

Это не ручки.

девочк_ , студентк_ , собак_	и
студент_ , учительниц_ , телефон_	ы

девочки и телефоны  
girls and phones

Это коты, собаки и книги.  
These are cats (male), dogs and books.

Это не коты, это собаки|ки.  
These are not cats (male), these are dogs.

ки

## Pronouns "we" and "you"

Learn the plural pronouns "мы" and "вы"

Это не учительницы, это студентки.  
These are not teachers, these are students.

Это не врачи, это дизайнеры.  
These are not doctors, these are designers.

### Here's a tip!

The plural of male job titles like "**студенты**" and "**журналисты**" can mean both an all male group and a mixed-gender group.

**журналисты** - *male journalists and a mixed-gender group of journalists*

"Студенты" means an all-male group as well as a mixed-gender group of students.

**МЫ**

we

#### EXAMPLE

Мы студенты!

We are students!

Мы журналисты.

We are journalists.

Мы студенты.

We are students.

#### Помнишь? (Do you remember?)

Remember the pronoun "**вы**" we use to formally address someone? The good news is that this word can also be used to address multiple people. How useful!

**Кто вы? Мы журналисты!**

*Who are you? We are journalists!*

**ВЫ**

you (plural)

#### EXAMPLE

Вы студентки? Нет, мы учительницы.

Are you students? No, we are teachers.

**ВЫ**

you (formal and plural)

ты to informally address one person

мы for a group of people to talk about themselves

вы to address a group of people

Кто вы? Мы инженеры.

Who are you? We are engineers.

Вы журналисты? Нет, мы менеджеры.

Are you journalists? No, we are managers.

Вы журналисты? Нет, мы менеджеры.

### Who are they?

Learn to say "they" in Russian and the plural form of "учитель"

**Highlight the plural forms which can be used for mixed-gender groups.**

студенты, журналисты

### Pick the sentence "We are designers."

Мы дизайнеры.  
We are designers.

We can use "**вы**" to talk to one person formally and to address a group of people.

### How would you ask a group of people who they are?

Кто вы?  
Who are you?

**они**  
they

### EXAMPLE

Кто они? Они врачи.  
Who are they? They are doctors.

они  
they

она студентка  
он студент  
они студенты

### Which pronouns can be used with the word "студенты"?

они, вы, мы

### What would be the correct response to the question: "Are they engineers?"

Нет, они менеджеры.  
No, they are managers.

### Plural forms

Some nouns have an irregular plural form and the word "**учитель**" (a *male teacher*) is one of them.

Look at its plural form:

учитель учителя

Just like "**студенты**" and "**журналисты**", "**учителя**" is used to talk about all-male or mixed-gender groups of teachers.

**читель** ➡ **учителя**

a male teacher ➡ teachers (male or mixed-gender)

### EXAMPLE

Кто они по профессии? Они учителя.  
What's their profession? They are teachers.

"Учителя" is an all-male or a mixed-gender group of teachers.

учителя, студенты, журналисты an all-male or a mixed-gender group



учительницы, студентки, журналистки an all-female group

Это Вика и Алекс, они учителя.  
These are Vika and Alex, they are teachers.

Они не журналисты, они учителя.  
They are not journalists, they are teachers.

они учител\_я  
они врач\_и  
они учительниц\_ы

Это Вадим и Лена, они учителя.  
These are Vadim and Lena, they are teachers.

## Asking people where they are from

Learn how to ask others where they are from

### Spot all the plural personal pronouns.

мы, они  
вы  
you

ты when talking to a friend

вы when talking to a stranger

### Отлично! (Great!)

When asking "Where are you from?" in Russian, all you need is the word **откуда** (*where from*) followed by a pronoun.

**Откуда ты?** (*Where are you from?*) - informal

**Откуда вы?** (*Where are you from?*) - formal/plural

### Откуда ты?

Where are you from? (informal)

#### EXAMPLE

Алекс, откуда ты?

Alex, where are you from? (informal)

The man in the audio asks "Where are you from?" informally.

The man asks "Алекс, откуда ты?", which is an informal question.

Алекс, откуда ты?  
Alex, where are you from?

Откуда ты?  
Where are you from?

### Откуда вы?

Where are you from? (formal/plural)

#### EXAMPLE

Ольга, откуда вы?

Olga, where are you from? (formal)

Откуда ты? Informal

Откуда вы? Formal

Мария, откуда вы?

María, where are you from?

Ольга, **откуда** вы?

Olga, where are you from?

**Я из...**

I'm from...

### EXAMPLE

Я из Канады.

I'm from Canada.

**Я из** Канады.

I'm from Canada.

**Отлично! (Great!) □**

You can replace **Я** with a different pronoun, or even with a name.

**Они из Германии.** (*They are from Germany.*)

**Марк из Германии.** (*Mark is from Germany.*)

**Они из Германии.**

They are from Germany.

Они из Германии.

They are from Germany.

**Марк из Германии.**

Mark is from Germany.

Марк из Германии .

Mark is from Germany.

**Sound like a local! □**

Once you've answered this question, you can then ask it back with the short phrase **А ты?** or **А вы?** (*And you?*) □

**А ты?**

*And you? (informal)*

**А вы?**

*And you? (formal)*

**А ты?**

And you? (informal)

### EXAMPLE

Я из Канады. А ты?

I'm from Canada. And you? (informal)

**А вы?**

And you? (formal)

### EXAMPLE

Я из Германии. А вы?

I'm from Germany. And you? (formal)

Я из Германии. А вы?

I'm from Germany. And you?

## Discovering names of countries

Learn how to talk about where you are from

– Откуда ты? – Я из Германии.  
– Where are you from? – I'm from Germany.

А вы?  
And you?

**Германия**  
Germany

### EXAMPLE

Анна из Германии.  
Anna is from Germany.

Германия  
Germany

**Франция**  
France

### EXAMPLE

Поль из Франции.  
Paul is from France.

Франция  
France

**Япония**  
Japan

### EXAMPLE

Нарико из Японии.  
Nariko is from Japan.

Япония  
Japan

Франция  
France

**Италия**  
Italy

### EXAMPLE

Мария из Италии.  
Maria is from Italy.

Италия  
Italy

**Турция**  
Turkey

### EXAMPLE

Эмрах из Турции.  
Emrah is from Turkey.

Турция  
Turkey

Германия, Италия, Турция  
Germany, Italy, Turkey

### Let's discover more!

Russian grammar has a feature called "**case**", which just means that **nouns** (names of people, objects, countries or places) **change their form**.

Cases help us understand the role of these words in a sentence and express our ideas more precisely.

### What do we need cases for?

to understand the role of nouns (names of people, objects, etc.) in a sentence

#### Focus on nouns!

When we use names of people, things and places in different cases, we usually change the word's ending (the last one or two letters) or add an ending if there wasn't one. ↩

Take a look at the example below:

Япония (Japan) - из Японии (from Japan)

To use a noun in different cases, we need to change its ending or add one.

Япония (Japan) - из Японии (from Japan)

#### Let's take a closer look at cases!

All Russian cases have names. For example, the initial form of a noun is called the **nominative case**.

To tell others where you are from, you need to use the country name in the case called the **genitive**. □ Note how the ending of the word changes:

<u>Nominative</u>	<u>Genitive</u>
Япония (Japan)	из Японии (from Japan)
Германия (Germany)	из Германии (from Germany)

Япония, Германия, Франция

We use the country name in **the genitive case**.

#### Using country names with "Я из..."

All the country names we've covered today end with **-ия**.

To use them in the phrase "Я из...", we replace the ending **-ия** with **-ии**. That's it!

<u>Nominative</u>	<u>Genitive</u>
<b>-ия</b> ➔	<b>-ии</b>
Франция (France)	из Франции (from France)
Япония (Japan)	из Японии (from Japan)

Поль из Франции.

Paul is from France.

Нарико из Японии.

Nariko is from Japan.

Нарико из Японии|ii.

Nariko is from Japan.

Турции, Германии, Италии

Мария из Италии .

Maria is from Italy.

Ты из Франции?

Are you from France?

Эмрах из Турции.

Emrah is from Turkey.

Ты из Японии ?

Are you from Japan?

Мария из **Италии**|**Italii**.

Maria is from Italy.

Italii

## More names of countries

Learn country names ending with -a

Sophie is saying: "**Я из Франции.**" (*I'm from France.*)

Это Эмрах. Он из Турции.

This is Emrah. He is from Turkey.

**Канада**

Canada

### EXAMPLE

Анна из Канады. Anna is from Canada.

Канада

Canada

**Аргентина**

Argentina

### EXAMPLE

Привет, я Луис. Я из Аргентины.

Hi, I'm Luis. I'm from Argentina.

Аргентина

Argentina

### Ты из Канады?

When using these country names in the phrase "**Я из...**", change their ending from **-a** to **-ы**.

Take a look at the examples below:

#### Nominative

**-а** ➔

Канада

Аргентина

#### Genitive

**-ы**

из Канады

из Аргентины

## Канада — из Канады

Canada - from Canada

### EXAMPLE

Анна из Канады.

Anna is from Canada.

Анна из Канады.

Anna is from Canada.

## Аргентина — из Аргентины

Argentina - from Argentina

### EXAMPLE

Привет, я Луис. Я из Аргентины.

Hi, I'm Luis. I'm from Argentina.

Аргентины

I'm from Argentina.

Привет, меня зовут Анна. Я из Канады.

Hi, my name is Anna. I'm from Canada.

Алекс из Канады.

Alex is from Canada.

## Country names ending in -ка

Country names that end with **-ка** behave slightly differently.

When using them in the phrase "**Я из...**", we change the final **-а** to **-и**.

### Nominative

**-ка** ➔

Мексика (Mexico)

Америка (America / USA)

### Genitive

**-ки**

из Мексики (from Mexico)

из Америки (from America / USA)

**Мексика**

Mexico

### EXAMPLE

Кто это? Это Виктория. Она из Мексики.

Who is that? That's Victoria. She is from Mexico.

Мексика

Mexico

Виктория из Мексики.

Victoria is from Mexico.

**Америка**

America (USA)

### EXAMPLE

Брэндон из Америки.

Brandon is from America (USA).

Брэндон из Америки.

Brandon is from America (USA).

Manuel is guessing that Luisa is from Italy, but she is from **the USA**.

Мануэль из Мексики. Луиза из Америки.

Manuel is from Mexico. Luisa is from America.

## Reviewing grammar and vocabulary

Meet some people and review lessons with them

мы we  
они they  
вы you (formal singular/plural)

Кто вы по профессии?  
What's your profession?

We use "**вы**" because we haven't met Mark before and we want to sound polite.

кто, вы, по, профессии

менеджеры, студентки, лампы, чашки

Most plural words (more than one person/thing) end in "**-ы**" or "**-и**".

Они менеджеры.  
They are managers.

инженеры, дизайнеры, врачи

книга - книги, чашка - чашки, врач - врачи

These words have the ending "**-и**" when plural, because they have consonants "**г**", "**к**" and "**ч**" at the end.

мамы, коты, книги, чашки, врачи, компьютеры  
mothers, cats, books, cups, doctors, computers

Кто вы по профессии? What's your profession?

We use "**вы**" because we haven't met Mark before and we want to sound polite.

Мы из России.  
We're from Russia.

Нет, мы не менеджеры, мы студенты.  
No, we aren't managers, we're students.

мы, учителя, по, профессии

Он из Турции.  
He's from Turkey.

Они из Франции.  
They're from France.

Привет, мы из Японии. Мы журналистки.  
Hi, we're from Japan. We're journalists.

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

Ольга, **откуда** вы?  
Olga, where are you from?

А ты?  
And you?

Вы журналисты? – Нет, мы менеджеры.  
Are you journalists? No, we are managers.

Вы журналисты? Нет, мы менеджеры.

Он из Турции.  
He's from Turkey.

Привет, мы из Японии. Мы журналистки.  
Hi, we're from Japan. We're journalists.

Привет, меня зовут Анна. Я из Канады.  
Hi, my name is Anna. I'm from Canada.

Это Вика и Алекс, они учителя.  
These are Vika and Alex, they are teachers.

Это Вадим и Лена, они учителя.  
These are Vadim and Lena, they are teachers.

мамы, коты, книги, чашки, врачи, компьютеры  
mothers, cats, books, cups, doctors, computers

### After which three letters do we write и instead of ы?

Г, К, Ч

Мария из **Италии**|**Italii**.  
Maria is from Italy.

Italii

Нарико из **Японии**|**ii**.  
Nariko is from Japan.

ii

Это блокноты.  
These are notebooks.

Это учительницы и журналистки.                      These are female teachers and female journalists.

Италия  
Italy

Это коты, собаки и книги.  
These are cats (male), dogs and books.

Это не коты, это **собаки**|**ki**.  
These are not cats (male), these are dogs.

ki

Manuel is guessing that Luisa is from Italy, but she is from **the USA**.

Брэндон из Америки.  
Brandon is from America (USA).

## Chapter 9: City life

### Discovering names of places in town

Learn about essential places in a city

#### Пойдём на прогулку! (Let's go for a walk!)

In this lesson, we'll learn the names for essential places in a city.

Let's start with the most practical ones:



**магазин** (*shop*)  
**банк** (*bank*)  
**аптека** (*pharmacy*)

**магазин**  
shop

**EXAMPLE**

Извините, где магазин?

Excuse me, where is there a shop?

The word **магазин** means **shop**.

**банк**  
bank

**EXAMPLE**

Алло, это банк?

Hello, is this a bank?

Это банк.

This is a bank.

**аптека**  
pharmacy

**EXAMPLE**

Это аптека?

Is this a pharmacy?

магазин where you buy food or clothes

банк where you withdraw money

аптека where you buy medicine

**музей**  
museum

**EXAMPLE**

Извините, где музей?

Excuse me, where is the museum?

музей  
museum

**театр**  
theatre

**EXAMPLE**

Алло, это театр?

Hello, is this a theatre?

**парк**  
park

**EXAMPLE**

Это парк.

This is a park.

театр, парк, музей

theatre, park, museum

### Идём в ресторан? (Shall we go to a restaurant?) □

Finally, let's take a look at places where you can eat!

Here are the two words we need most. Usually, they serve both drinks and light meals in **кафе** in Russia, whereas **ресторан** are best for a meal in the evening.

**кафе** (*cafe*) □  
**ресторан** (*restaurant*)

**кафе**

cafe

#### EXAMPLE

Это кафе.

This is a cafe.

**ресторан**

restaurant

#### EXAMPLE

Алло, это ресторан?

Hello, is this a restaurant?

кафе drinks and light meals

ресторан meals, best for the evening

Алло, это аптека ?

Hello, is this a pharmacy?

магазин

shop

театр, музей

He says: **Алло, это ресторан?**, which means: *Hello, is this a restaurant?*

Это театр.

This is a theatre.

парк, магазин, кафе

park, shop, cafe

ресторан

restaurant

**магазин**|**magazin**

shop

magazin

— Алло, это аптека? — Нет, это банк.

- Hello, is this a pharmacy? - No, it's a bank.

### A busy day in St Petersburg

Let's take look at a story about Sasha's life in St Petersburg and practise our new vocabulary with her! □

**Театр** means *theatre*. To withdraw cash, we would recommend going to a **банк** (*bank*) instead!

### Asking for directions

Learn to ask for directions and apologise

банк where you can withdraw cash  
парк where you can go for a walk  
магазин where you can do your shopping

музей, театр  
museum, theatre

### Choose the two places where you can eat out.

ресторан, кафе

где  
where

#### EXAMPLE

Где магазин?

Where is there a shop?

Где театр?

Where is the theatre?

#### Вот он! (Here it is!)

When referring to objects, buildings or places on a map, you can use the word **Вот**. □

It means *here is / are* and is usually used to point at something within your reach or sight.

**Вот банк.** (*Here is the bank.*)

**Вот ресторан.** (*Here is the restaurant.*)

**ВОТ**

here is / are...

#### EXAMPLE

Вот банк. Вот ресторан.

Here is the bank. Here is the restaurant.

#### What do we use the word **Вот** for?

to refer to something nearby

— Где театр? — Вот он!

- Where is the theatre? - Here it is!

#### Conversation tip!

When we reply to the question **Где?** we often replace the noun (for example, **театр** or **аптека**) with a pronoun of the same gender and number - **он, она, оно** or **они**.

Take a look at the examples below:

: Где **аптека**? : Вот **она**!

: Где **кафе**? : Вот **оно**!

— Где аптека? — Вот она!

- Where is the pharmacy? - Here it is!

— Где кафе? — Вот оно!

- Where is the cafe? - Here it is!

**Complete the dialogue: Где ресторан? Вот \_\_!**

он  
Here it is!

Где аптека? Вот она  
Где банк? Вот он!  
Где кафе? Вот оно!

### Продолжим! (Let's continue!) □

Let's explore some tips on how to sound more polite when asking for directions.

Here are the words that will help us:

**извини** (*I'm sorry / excuse me*) - informal

**извините** (*I'm sorry / excuse me*) - formal

#### ИЗВИНИ

I'm sorry / excuse me (informal)

#### EXAMPLE

Извини, Катя!

I'm sorry, Katya! (informal)

#### ИЗВИНИТЕ

I'm sorry / excuse me (formal)

#### EXAMPLE

Извините, где ресторан «Италия»?

Excuse me, where is the restaurant called "Italy"?

#### The two meanings of извините

In Russian, we often use **извините** both as "*I'm sorry*" (to apologise) and "*Excuse me!*" (to attract someone's attention).

When apologising, you can use **извини** with a friend or family member, and **извините** with a stranger or anyone you would address with **ВЫ**.

**извини** (*I'm sorry*) - informal

**извините** (*I'm sorry*) - formal

извини to your friend  
извините to your boss

#### Извините, где это?

When asking for directions, you can use **извините** to ask a stranger for help.

We always recommend using **извините** to be on the safe side, unless you're talking to a friend.

**Извините, где магазин?** (*Excuse me, where is there a shop?*)

#### Извините, где магазин?

Excuse me, where is there a shop?

We say **извините** to both apologise and attract someone's attention.

извините  
excuse me (formal)

Извините, где магазин ?  
Excuse me, where is there a shop?

Извините, это музей? Нет, это банк.  
Извините, где театр? Вот он!

Извините, где парк? : Вот он!  
Excuse me, where is there a park? : Here it is!

### Let's review!

In this section, we'll practise our new words and phrases. Here is the vocabulary from today's lesson summed up:

**где** (*where*)

**вот** (*here is / are*)

**извини** (*I'm sorry / excuse me*) - *informal*

**извините** (*I'm sorry / excuse me*) – *formal*

Извините, где музей?  
Excuse me, where is there a museum?  
We use **вот** to refer to something within our reach or sight.

**вот|vot**  
here is / are

vot

извини your younger sister  
извините a shop assistant

**Извините|Izvinite**, это театр?  
Excuse me, is this a theatre? (formal)

Izvinite

The woman is saying: **Извините, это театр?** which means: *Excuse me, is this a theatre?*

— Извините, где кафе? — Вот оно!  
- Excuse me, where is there a cafe? - Here it is!

**Извините|Izvinite**, это театр?  
Excuse me, is this a theatre? (formal)

Izvinite

## Giving directions

Learn to talk about where something is located

### Привет! Как дела?

In this lesson, we'll learn to talk about the location of buildings and places around you. □

Let's start with a quick review of the previous lesson as usual!

**где** (*where*)

**вот** (*here is / are*)

**извини** (*I'm sorry / excuse me*) - *informal*

**извините** (*I'm sorry / excuse me*) – *formal*

Извините, где аптека?

The woman is asking where there's a pharmacy.

извини a friend

извините a stranger

Извините, где ресторан «Италия»? — Вот он! — Спасибо!

- Excuse me, where is the restaurant called "Italy"? - Here it is! - Thank you!

### Here or over there?

We use **здесь** (*here*) to talk about something that is situated close to us, and **там** (*over there*) to talk about something that is further away.

**здесь** (*here*)

**там** (*over there*)

**здесь**

here

### EXAMPLE

Извините, где аптека? Она здесь.

Excuse me, where is the pharmacy? It's here.

здесь

here

Извините, где аптека? Она здесь.

Excuse me, where is the pharmacy? It's here.

### Sound like a local!

If you know you're in the right place but just can't find that restaurant or museum you're looking for, you can ask for help using the word **здесь**.

**Извините, где здесь музей?** (*Excuse me, where is the museum around here?*)

### Sound like a local! □

If you know you're in the right place but just can't find that restaurant or museum you're looking for, you can ask for help using the word **здесь**.

**Извините, где здесь музей?** (*Excuse me, where is the museum around here?*)

Извините, где здесь ресторан?

Excuse me, where is a restaurant around here?

**там**

over there

### EXAMPLE

Извините, где кафе? □ Оно там.

Excuse me, where is there a cafe? □ It's over there.

The woman is saying: "**Оно там**", which means that the cafe is *over there*.

— Извините, это музей? — Нет, это театр. Музей там!

- Excuse me, is this a museum? - No it's not, it's a theatre. The museum is over there!

**справа**

on the right

### EXAMPLE

Магазин справа.

The shop is on the right.

**Справа** means "*on the right*".

Ресторан справа.

The restaurant is on the right.

**слева**

on the left

### EXAMPLE

Музей слева.

The museum is on the left.

слева  
on the left

**прямо**  
straight ahead

### EXAMPLE

Извините, где здесь парк? □ Вот он, прямо.

Excuse me, where is a park around here? □ Here it is, straight ahead.

Вот он, прямо.  
Here it is, straight ahead.

прямо  
straight ahead

Wow, you've learned so much!

Let's move on to a dialogue to practise your new knowledge. A journalist named Anna wants to interview a famous designer, but he is not that easy to find!

There are a couple of new expressions in the dialogue - have a look below.

**Правильно?** (*Correct?*)

**менеджер ресторана** (*restaurant manager*)

## The prepositional case with locations

Learn how to answer the question "Где?" using masculine nouns

— Извините, где здесь театр? — Вот он, прямо.

- Excuse me, where is the theatre around here? - Here it is, straight ahead.

слева on the left  
справа on the right

### I'm at the restaurant!

You can answer the question "Где?" and tell others where you are using nouns in a case called **the prepositional**. □ Let's take a look at how it works!

All singular nouns that end in a **consonant** take the ending -e in the prepositional.

**Nominative**  
ресторан (*restaurant*)  
театр (*theatre*)

**Prepositional**  
в ресторане (*at the restaurant*)  
в театре (*at the theatre*)

We use nouns in the prepositional case to answer the question "Где?"

**в ресторане**  
at the restaurant

### EXAMPLE

Мария и Андрей в ресторане.

Maria and Andrei are at the restaurant.

**в театре**  
at the theatre

### EXAMPLE

Она в театре.

She is at the theatre.

### Spot the two nouns in the prepositional case. Look out for the ending -e!

банке, магазине

в магазине

Sasha is at the shop.

Таня в театре.

Tanya is at the theatre.

### At the museum

Let's take a look at a couple of words that follow their own rules.

If a masculine noun ends with **-й**, **replace** it with **-e**.

**Nominative**  
музей (*museum*)

**Prepositional**  
в музей (*at the museum*)

**в музее**  
at the museum

### EXAMPLE

Олег в музее.

Oleg is at the museum.

— Привет, Олег! Где ты? — Привет! Я в музее.

- Hi Oleg! Where are you? - Hi! I'm at the museum.

Со

Я в музее|ее.

I'm at the museum.

**ее**

Pay attention to the accents

**дома**  
at Home

### EXAMPLE

Я дома.

I'm at home.

Я дома.

I'm at home.

Я дома, а Наташа в музее.

I'm at home, and Natasha is at the museum.

### Using "a" to connect ideas

We often use "a" to show the contrast between two independent ideas.

For example, when saying that you're at home while your friend is somewhere else, you can connect these two thoughts by putting "a" between them.

**Я дома, а Наташа в музее.** (*I'm at home, and Natasha is at the museum.*)

**Саша в магазине, а Анна в банке.** (*Sasha is at the shop, and Anna is at the*



bank.)

**Я дома, а Наташа в музее.**

I'm at home, and Natasha is at the museum.

Саша в магазине, а Анна в банке.

We can use "а" to show the contrast between two ideas.

Катя дома, а Олег в музее.

Katya is at home, and Oleg is at the museum.

Парк слева, а театр справа.

We often use "а" to show the contrast between ideas.

Катя в музее .

Katya is at the museum.

### Choose the words to make a phrase: "I'm at the restaurant."

я, в, ресторане

— Маша, привет! Ты дома? — Привет, Кирилл! Нет, я в парке.

- Hi Masha! Are you at home? - Hi Kirill! No, I'm at the park.

Наташа в ресторане, а Антон в банке.

Natasha is at the restaurant, and Anton is at the bank.

Наташа дома, а Антон в магазине.

Natasha is at home, and Anton is at the shop.

### Are you in Moscow?

Learn to talk about location using country names and places around the city

— Ты дома? — Нет, я в банке.

- Are you at home? - No, I'm at the bank.

Олег, ты в музее ?

Oleg, are you at the museum?

Я в парке, а Оля в магазине.

I'm at the park, and Olya is at the shop.

### Let's move on!

Now let's take a look at how we use feminine nouns to talk about location.

If a singular noun ends with **-а**, change the ending to **-е**.

#### Nominative

Канада (*Canada*)

Москва (*Moscow*)

аптека (*pharmacy*)

#### Prepositional

в Канаде (*in Canada*)

в Москве (*in Moscow*)

в аптеке (*at the pharmacy*)

**в Канаде**

in Canada

### EXAMPLE

Торонто в Канаде.

Toronto is in Canada.

Торонто в Канаде.

Toronto is in Canada.

**в Москве**

in Moscow

### EXAMPLE

Парк «Зарядье» в Москве.  
Zaryadye Park is in Moscow.

"**В Москве**" means "*in Moscow*".

**в аптеке**  
at the pharmacy

### EXAMPLE

Ты в аптеке?  
Are you at the pharmacy?  
Привет! Ты в аптеке?  
Hi! Are you at the pharmacy?

**гостиница**  
hotel

### EXAMPLE

Эта гостиница в Москве.  
This hotel is in Moscow.

гостиница  
hotel

Привет! Я в гостинице в Москве.  
Hi! I'm at the hotel in Moscow.

Е

### Here's a secret!

When using country names like **Германия** or **Турция** to answer the question "Где?", replace the ending **-ия** with **-ии**.

#### Nominative

Германия (*Germany*)  
Турция (*Turkey*)

#### Prepositional

в Германии (*in Germany*)  
в Турции (*in Turkey*)

**в Германии**  
in Germany

### EXAMPLE

Берлин в Германии.  
Berlin is in Germany.

Берлин в Германии.  
Berlin is in Germany.

**в Турции**  
in Turkey

### EXAMPLE

Я живу в Турции.  
I live in Turkey.

Я живу в Турции.  
I live in Turkey.

Она в Японии.  
She is in Japan.

Милан, в, Италии

Берлин в Германии, а Милан в Италии.  
Berlin is in Germany, and Milan is in Italy.

### Amazing work!

Let's practise what we've learned in a short dialogue! Dina is calling Misha to find out where he is now. □

There are just two new words that we haven't yet learned:

**сейчас** (*now*)  
**Правда?!** (*Really?!*)

### Choose the two places where you can eat out.

ресторан, кафе  
restaurant, cafe

**Ресторан** means "restaurant", and **кафе** means "cafe".

магазин where you can buy food or clothes

парк where you can go for a walk

аптека where you can buy medicine

в ресторане, в аптеке, в музее

### We use nouns in the prepositional case to talk about **location**.

Аня сейчас в ресторане в Москве, а Кирилл в театре в Италии.

Anya is now at a restaurant in Moscow, and Kirill is at a theatre in Italy.

The prepositional case of "**театр**" is "театре", and "**Италия**" is "Италии".

в музее

at the museum

The correct spelling of "**музей**" in the prepositional case is "**музее**".

в гостинице in a hotel

дома at home

Оля в гостинице.

Olya is in the hotel.

"In the hotel" is "**в гостинице**" in Russian.

Он в Турции.

He is in Turkey.

The prepositional case of "**Турция**" is "Турции".

Катя в Мексике.

Katya is in Mexico.

"**В**" means "in", and "**Мексика**" in the prepositional case is "Мексике".

Извините

We use this word to both apologise and attract someone's attention.

### You arrive at a class a little late. Spell the word you would say to your teacher to apologise.

Извините.

I'm sorry.

The correct spelling of the word for "I'm sorry / excuse me" is "**извините**".

## Ask where there's a shop.

Извините, где здесь магазин?

Excuse me, where is a shop around here?

To ask for directions, we usually say: "**Извините, где здесь...?**" (Excuse me, where is ... around here?)

Извините, где здесь аптека?

Excuse me, where is a pharmacy around here?

Вот он.

Here it is.

"**Вот**" means "here is / are" and is used to point at something within your reach or sight.

там

over there

"**Там**" means "over there" and is used to talk about something that is further away.

здесь

here

This word is "here" and is spelled like "**здесь**".

слева on the left

справа on the right

прямо straight ahead

Ресторан **прямо**. (The restaurant is **straight ahead**.)

Гостиница слева, а магазин справа.

The hotel is on the left, and the shop is on the right.

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

— Привет, Олег! Где ты? — Привет! Я в музее.

- Hi Oleg! Where are you? - Hi! I'm at the museum.

## It's stopped raining, so Sasha decides to get some fresh air. Where does she go?

парк

park

We say **извините** to both apologise and attract someone's attention.

музей

museum

The woman is saying: "**Оно там**", which means that the cafe is *over there*.

Катя в Мексике.

Katya is in Mexico.

"**В**" means "in", and "**Мексика**" in the prepositional case is "**Мексике**".

**Извините**|Izvinite, это театр?

Excuse me, is this a theatre? (formal)

Izvinite

The woman is saying: **Извините, это театр?** which means: *Excuse me, is this a theatre?*

— Извините, где кафе? — Вот оно!

- Excuse me, where is there a cafe? - Here it is!

Ресторан **прямо**. (The restaurant is **straight ahead**.) Берлин в Германии, а Милан в Италии.  
Berlin is in Germany, and Milan is in Italy.

Милан, в, Италии

Она в Японии.

She is in Japan.

Наташа дома, а Антон в магазине.

Natasha is at home, and Anton is at the shop.

Наташа в ресторане, а Антон в банке|е.

Natasha is at the restaurant, and Anton is at the bank.

прямо

straight ahead

Привет! Я в гостинице|е в Москве.

Hi! I'm at the hotel in Moscow.

Парк слева, а театр справа.

We often use "a" to show the contrast between ideas.

**магазин|magazin**

shop

magazin

## What do we use the word **вот** for?

to refer to something nearby

## Chapter 10: Locations

### The verb "to live"

Learn how to say where you live

#### Welcome back!

In this lesson, you'll learn how to say which country you live in.

Do you remember what we learned last time?

#### Nominative

**-а** ➔

гостиница (*hotel*)

Москва (*Moscow*)

**-ия** ➔

Италия (*Italy*)

#### Prepositional

**-е**

в гостинице (*in the hotel*)

в Москве (*in Moscow*)

**-ии**

в Италии (*in Italy*)

Я в Мексике, а Анна в Японии.

I'm in Mexico, and Anna is in Japan.

**я живу**

I live

#### EXAMPLE

Я живу в Германии.

I live in Germany.

Я живу в Турции.

The phrase "**я живу**" means "*I live*".

Я живу в Америке.  
I live in America / USA.

Я живу в Турции.  
I live in Turkey.

**ТЫ ЖИВЁШЬ**  
you live (informal)

### EXAMPLE

Где ты живёшь?

Where do you live? (informal)

Где ты живёшь?  
Where do you live?

живёшь  
(you) live

Где ты живёшь ?  
Where do you live?

### In France

When we say that someone is **in France**, we use **во** (*in*) instead of **в**.

We often use **во** with the words that begin with two or three consonants to make it easier to pronounce.

**во Франции** (*in France*)

**во Франции**  
in France

### EXAMPLE

Я живу во Франции.

I live in France.

Я живу во Франции.  
I live in France.

Я живу **во|во** Франции.  
I live in France.

vo

### Замечательно! (Brilliant!)

Let's strengthen what we've learned and put the new words into context in the next few exercises!

**Я живу в Канаде.** (*I live in Canada.*)

**Я живу во Франции.** (*I live in France.*)

**Ты живёшь в Германии?** (*Do you live in Germany?*)

я живу

ты живёшь

— Где ты живёшь? — Я живу во Франции.  
- Where do you live? - I live in France.

**Я живу во Франции. А ты?**

I live in France. And you?

Я живу во Франции. А ты?  
I live in France. And you?

Я живу в Германии. А ты?  
I live in Germany. And you?

**But...**

Here's a tiny **but** helpful word - **но** (*but*).

Let's learn and practise it together! ☀

**но** (*but*)

**Я из Мексики, но живу в Канаде.** (*I'm from Mexico but I live in Canada.*)

**НО**

but

### EXAMPLE

Привет, я Мануэль. Я из Мексики, но живу в Канаде.

Hi, I'm Manuel. I'm from Mexico but I live in Canada.

но

I'm from Mexico but I live in Canada.

Я из Франции, но живу в Японии.

I'm from France but I live in Japan.

## Discovering more names of countries

Learn five more country names

Я живу во Франции.

I live in France.

Я из Германии, но живу в Италии.

I'm from Germany but I live in Italy.

**Польша**

Poland

### EXAMPLE

Я живу в Польше.

I live in Poland.

Польша

Poland

Я живу в Польше.

I live in Poland.

**Россия**

Russia

### EXAMPLE

Ты живёшь в России?

Do you live in Russia?

Россия

Russia

Ты живёшь в России?

Do you live in Russia?

**Бразилия**

Brazil

### EXAMPLE

Я живу в Бразилии. А ты?

I live in Brazil. And you?

Бразилия

This is the Russian name for Brazil.

Я живу в Бразилии. А ты?  
I live in Brazil. And you?

Вот Россия, вот Бразилия, а вот Польша!  
Here is Russia, here is Brazil, and here is Poland!

**Испания**

Spain

### EXAMPLE

Привет! Я Анна. Я живу в Испании.

Hi! I'm Anna. I live in Spain.

Испания  
Spain

Я живу в Испании.  
I live in Spain.

**Китай**

China

### EXAMPLE

Я из Испании, но живу в Китае.

I'm from Spain but I live in China.

Китай  
China

Я живу в Китае. А ты?  
I live in China. And you?

в Китае  
Anton lives in China.

### Великолепно! (Superb!)

Let's sum up today's vocabulary and practise it by listening to Victor and Olga, two Russian learners who meet online! ☐

**Польша** (*Poland*)

**Россия** (*Russia*)

**Бразилия** (*Brazil*)

**Испания** (*Spain*)

**Китай** (*China*)

## Developing fluency

Find out in what countries people in our community live in ☐

я живу  
ты живёшь

Где ты живёшь?  
Where do you live?

Я живу в Польше.  
I live in Poland.



я живу|ya zhivu

I live...

ya zhivu

Я живу во Франции.

I live in France

**в Турции, в Бразилии, в Испании**

in Turkey, in Brazil, in Spain

#### EXAMPLE

Я живу в Турции.

**в Китае, во Франции**

in China, in France

#### EXAMPLE

Ты живёшь во Франции?

**в Польше, в Канаде, в Америке**

in Poland, in Canada, in America / in the USA

#### EXAMPLE

Я живу в Польше.

#### А ты?

To ask where someone lives *in return*, you can use both a short and long question – just remember to start with "а" (*and*).

**Я живу в Китае. А ты?** (*I live in China. And you?*)

**Я живу в Китае. А где ты живёшь?** (*I live in China. And where do you live?*)

Я живу в Китае. А где ты живёшь?

I live in China. And where do you live?

А ты?

I live in Germany. And you?

## Saying where people live

Learn how to say where someone lives

**он / она живёт**

he lives / she lives

#### EXAMPLE

Антон живёт в России. Анна живёт в Испании.

Anton lives in Russia. Anna lives in Spain.

**Choose the correct answer to the question: Где живёт Анна?**

Она живёт в Испании.

She lives in Spain.

Антон живёт в России.

Anton lives in Russia.

живёт

(he/she) lives

Мария, живёт, в, Италии

Я живу в Японии, а Андрей живёт в России.

I live in Japan, and Andrei lives in Russia.

Мануэль из Мексики, но живёт в Канаде.

**Manuel lives in Canada.**

Although Manuel is from Mexico, he **lives** in Canada.

Виктор из России, но живёт в Китае.

Victor is from Russia but (he) lives in China.

Анна из России, но живёт в Испании.

Anna is from Russia but (she) lives in Spain.

**Прекрасно! (Terrific!)**

Now let's listen to a short story about Ivan and his sister.

Here are the words you need to fully understand the story. Let's listen to their pronunciation before moving on!

**моя сестра** (*my sister*)

**сейчас** (*now*)

**моя сестра**

my sister

### EXAMPLE

Это моя сестра Оля. This is my sister Olya.

**сейчас**

now

### EXAMPLE

Сейчас она дома.

She's at home now.

"**Сейчас**" means "*now*".

Ivan is an engineer.

Россия

Ivan is from Russia.

Иван живёт в Германии.

Ivan lives in Germany.

Она студентка.

She is a student.

Где, она, живёт

Оля живёт в Америке.

Olya lives in America / the USA.

Оля живёт в Америке, но **сейчас** она дома, **в Москве**.

## Prepositions "в" and "на"

Learn how to say you're in or at a place

**Привет!**

In this lesson, we will learn how to use the Russian words for being *in* or *at* somewhere.

Let's take a quick look at what we learned previously!

**я живу** (*I live*)

**ТЫ ЖИВЁШЬ** (*you live*)  
**ОН/ОНА ЖИВЁТ** (*he/she lives*)

я живу  
ты живёшь  
он/она живёт

### "В" and "на"

There are two Russian words to describe location: "в" and "на" (*in/at*).

We mainly use "в" with **countries**, **cities**, **buildings** and **places having clear boundaries**.

**в Германии** (*in Germany*)  
**в магазине** (*at the shop*)  
**в парке** (*at the park*)

We usually use "в" with **countries**, **cities**, **buildings** and **places having clear boundaries**.

Саша в Германии. Сейчас она в гостинице в Берлине.  
Sasha is in Germany. Now, she is in the hotel in Berlin.

**офис**  
office

### EXAMPLE

Маша, привет! Ты дома?  Нет, я в офисе.  
Hi Masha! Are you at home?  No, I'm at the office.

офис  
office

Я в офисе.  
I'm at the office.

**университет**  
university

### EXAMPLE

Олег студент. Сейчас он в университете.  
Oleg is a student. He's at university now.

в университете  
Oleg is at university.

Аня в университете.  
Anya is at university.

### What about "на"?

"На" also means *in/at* but we usually use it with **activities** or **events**, like work or a university lecture.

**Nominative**  
**работа** (*work*)  
**лекция** (*lecture*)

**Prepositional**  
**на работе** (*at work*)  
**на лекции** (*at a lecture*)

на работе, на лекции

We use **на** (*in/at*) when saying that we are at an event or are

engaged in an activity.

**работа**

work

**EXAMPLE**

Я на работе.

I'm at work.

работа

work

Виктор на работе.

Victor is at work.

в офисе

на работе

**лекция**

lecture

**EXAMPLE**

Оля в университете на лекции.

Olya is at university at a lecture.

лекция

lecture

Оля в университете на лекции.

Olya is at university at a lecture.

в университете

на лекции

Katya is at work, and Anton is at university.

**Идеально! (Perfect!)**

Let's sum up what we've learned so far. More discoveries await! ☐

**Nominative**

**офис** (*office*)

**работа** (*work*)

**университет** (*university*)

**лекция** (*lecture*)

**Prepositional**

**в офисе** (*at the office*)

**на работе** (*at work*)

**в университете** (*at university*)

**на лекции** (*at a lecture*)

**Talking about places around town**

Learn vocabulary related to city life

**Lovely to see you again!**

In this lesson, we'll explore more words related to life in a city. But first, let's review how to talk about where we are!

**Nominative**

**работа** (*work*)

**университет** (*university*)

**лекция** (*lecture*)

**Prepositional**

**на работе** (*at work*)

**в университете** (*at university*)

**на лекции** (*at a lecture*)

Катя на работе, а Антон в университете.  
Katya is at work, and Anton is at university.

Я на лекции в университете.  
I'm at a lecture at university.

в офисе  
на лекции

**КИНО**  
the cinema

#### EXAMPLE

Аня и Олег в кино.  
Anya and Oleg are at the cinema.

кино  
the cinema

**ТАКСИ**  
taxi

#### EXAMPLE

Я сейчас в такси.  
I'm in a taxi now.

Я сейчас в такси.  
I'm in a taxi now.

#### Can the metro be a museum?

Yes, especially if you are in Moscow! We recommend visiting **Комсомольская** (*Komsomolskaya*), **Киевская** (*Kievskaya*) and **Маяковская** (*Mayakovskaya*) metro stations.

Look out for the pictures in the next few exercises!

**Комсомольская**  
**Киевская**  
**Маяковская**

**метро**  
metro

#### EXAMPLE

Это метро в Москве.  
This is the metro in Moscow.

Это метро в Москве.  
This is the metro in Moscow.

метро, такси

#### Отличные новости! (Great news!) □

These words never change their endings! It's a feature of many words that were adopted from a different language without any modifications.

**в кино** (*at the cinema*)

**в такси** (*in a taxi*)

**в метро** (*in the metro*)

**в кафе** (*at the cafe*)

такси, кафе, кино, метро

**В КИНО**

at the cinema

### EXAMPLE

Мы сейчас в кино.

We're at the cinema now.

**в кафе**

at the cafe

### EXAMPLE

Оля, ты в кафе?

Olya, are you at the cafe?

Катя не в кафе. Она **в кино**. (Katya is not at the cafe. She is **at the cinema**.)

Олег в такси, а Аня в метро.

Oleg is in a taxi, and Anya is on the metro.

Нет, я в такси.

No, I am in a taxi.

Мы сейчас в кино.

We're at the cinema now.

в такси

Oleg is in the taxi.

## Developing fluency

Tell the Busuu Community where you are learning Russian

### Make learning Russian your habit!

The secret is to make learning a part of your daily routine. For example, I study with Busuu while I'm having my morning coffee **в кафе**.

Let's review our city-related vocabulary and tell the Busuu Community where you are learning

### Where are Andrei and Katya?

в кафе

at the cafe

метро

metro

Я **в|в** метро.

I'm in the metro.

It's the other way around - Olga is at work, and Maksim is at university.

Антон в офисе на работе.

Anton is at the office at work.

Я **на|на** работе.

I'm at work.

Я в магазине, а Катя в музее.

I'm at the shop, and Katya is at the museum.

в парке

Kirill is at the park.

Я **дома|дома**.

I'm at home.

## Using the words "already" and "still"

Learn to talk about time using the words "ещё" and "уже"

**уже**  
already

### EXAMPLE

Ты уже в ресторане?

Are you at the restaurant already?

Ты уже в ресторане?

Are you at the restaurant already?

**ещё**  
still

### EXAMPLE

Я ещё в метро.

I'm still in the metro.

Ты ещё в университете?

Are you still at university?

Я ещё на работе.

I'm still at work.

Misha is late.

Katya is still in the taxi.

Дима ещё в офисе, а я уже дома.

Dima is still at work, and I'm already at home.

Я **ещё|eshchyо|eshchio** в офисе.

I'm still at the office.

eshchyо

Он **уже|uzhe** дома.

He's already at home.

uzhe

### Perfect! (Идеально!)

Let's practise what we've learned by listening to Dima and Olya who are going to the theatre!

Watch out for these new phrases:

**Шучу!** (*I'm joking!*)

**Жду тебя!** (*I'm waiting for you!*)

## Asking someone to repeat

Learn some survival phrases

### Let's boost our vocabulary!

In this lesson, we will learn what to say if we don't understand something.

But first, let's recall how to ask for directions!

**Извините, где здесь ... ?** (*Excuse me, where is ... around here?*)

**справа** (*on the right*)

**слева** (*on the left*)  
**прямо** (*straight ahead*)

Извините, где здесь метро?  
Excuse me, where is the metro around here?

слева            on the left  
справа    on the right  
прямо            straight ahead

**Извините, я не понимаю.**  
I'm sorry, I don't understand.

Я не понимаю.

This sentence means "I don't understand".

Извините, я не понимаю.  
I'm sorry, I don't understand.

**Повторите, пожалуйста.**  
Could you repeat, please?

Could you repeat, please?

Повторите, пожалуйста.  
Could you repeat, please?

Извините, я не понимаю. Повторите, пожалуйста.  
I'm sorry, I don't understand. Could you repeat, please?

Извините, я не понимаю.  
I'm sorry, I don't understand.

Извините, я не **понимаю**|**ponimayu**|**ponimaiu**.  
I'm sorry, I don't understand.

Could you repeat, please?

Извините, я не понимаю. Повторите, пожалуйста.  
I'm sorry, I don't understand. Could you repeat, please?

Извините, я не понимаю. Повторите, пожалуйста.  
I'm sorry, I don't understand. Could you repeat, please?

## Thanking people

Learn and practise survival phrases

### Welcome back!

In this lesson, we will learn more phrases to ask for help.

Do you remember what we learned last time?

**Извините, я не понимаю.** (*I'm sorry, I don't understand.*)

**Повторите, пожалуйста.** (*Could you repeat, please?*)

Извините, я не понимаю... Повторите, пожалуйста.  
I'm sorry, I don't understand... Could you repeat, please?

**Вы говорите по-английски?**

Do you speak English?

Do you speak English?

Извините, я не понимаю. Вы говорите по-английски?



I'm sorry, I don't understand. Do you speak English?

Извините, я не понимаю. Вы говорите по-английски?  
I'm sorry, I don't understand. Do you speak English?

**Большое спасибо!**  
Thank you very much!

Большое спасибо!  
Thank you very much!

Большое спасибо!  
Thank you very much!

## Review: countries, places and survival phrases

Review what you've learned so far!

я живу  
ты живёшь  
он / она живёт

Саша из России, но живёт в Испании.  
Sasha is from Russia but she lives in Spain.  
"**Из России**" means "from Russia", "**но**" means "but", and "**в Испании**" means "in Spain".

Marco is from Brazil but he **lives** in China.

Я сейчас на работе в офисе.  
I am now at work at the office.

We usually use "**на**" with activities while "**в**" is more often used with places, buildings, etc.

Катя сейчас на лекции в университете.  
Katya is at a lecture at university now.

в кино  
I am at the cinema now.  
Ivan says in the audio: "**Я сейчас в кино.**" (I am at the cinema now.)

метро, такси

уже already  
ещё still

Извини, я ещё на работе...  
I'm sorry, I'm still at work...  
The woman in the audio says: "Извини, я **ещё** на работе." (I'm sorry, I'm **still** at work.)

Maxim is already at the museum, and Ira is still in the taxi.

Я живу в Польше.  
I live in Poland.

The correct spelling of the word "(I) live" is "**живу**".

Где ты живёшь|zhivyosh|zhiviosh?  
Where do you live? (informal)

zhivyosh

The correct spelling of the word "(you) live" is "**живёшь**".

Извините, я не понимаю.

I'm sorry, I don't understand.

**"Извините, я не понимаю"** means "I'm sorry, I don't understand".

Извините, я не понимаю.

I'm sorry, I don't understand.

The correct way to spell "(I) understand" in Russian is "**понимаю**".

Повторите, пожалуйста.

Could you repeat, please?

Извините, я не понимаю. Повторите, пожалуйста.

I'm sorry, I don't understand. Could you repeat, please?

Большое спасибо!

Thank you very much!

**Большое|bolshoe|bolshoye** спасибо!

Thank you very much!

bolshoe

Вы говорите по-английски?

We use this question to ask if someone speaks English.

Извините, я не понимаю. Вы говорите по-английски?

I'm sorry, I don't understand. Do you speak English?

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

я живу

ты живёшь

он / она живёт

Саша из России, но живёт в Испании.

Sasha is from Russia but she lives in Spain.

**"Из России"** means "from Russia", **"но"** means "but", and **"в Испании"** means "in Spain".

Marco is from Brazil but he **lives** in China.

Я сейчас на работе в офисе.

I am now at work at the office.

We usually use **"на"** with activities while **"в"** is more often used with places, buildings, etc.

Катя сейчас на лекции в университете.

Katya is at a lecture at university now.

в кино

I am at the cinema now.

Ivan says in the audio: **"Я сейчас в кино."** (I am at the cinema now.)

метро, такси

уже already

ещё still

Извини, я ещё на работе...

I'm sorry, I'm still at work...

The woman in the audio says: "Извини, я **ещё** на работе." (I'm sorry, I'm **still** at work.)

Maxim is already at the museum, and Ira is still in the taxi.

Я живу в Польше.

I live in Poland.

The correct spelling of the word "(I) live" is "**живу**".

Где ты **живёшь**|zhivyosh|zhiviosh?

Where do you live? (informal)

**zhivyosh**

Pay attention to the accents

Извините, я не понимаю.

I'm sorry, I don't understand.

**"Извините, я не понимаю"** means "I'm sorry, I don't understand".

Извините, я не понимаю.

I'm sorry, I don't understand.

The correct way to spell "(I) understand" in Russian is "**понимаю**".

Повторите, пожалуйста.

Could you repeat, please?

Извините, я не понимаю. Повторите, пожалуйста.

I'm sorry, I don't understand. Could you repeat, please?

Большое спасибо!

Thank you very much!

**Большое**|bolshoe|bolshoye спасибо!

Thank you very much!

Bolshoe

Вы говорите по-английски?

We use this question to ask if someone speaks English.

Извините, я не понимаю. Вы говорите по-английски?

I'm sorry, I don't understand. Do you speak English?

Извините, я не понимаю. Вы говорите по-английски?

I'm sorry, I don't understand. Do you speak English?

Большое спасибо!

Thank you very much!

Я из Франции, но живу в Японии.

I'm from France but I live in Japan.

Антон в офисе на работе.

Anton is at the office at work.

в парке

Kirill is at the park.

в Китае

Anton lives in China.

Katya is at work, and Anton is at university.

А ты?

I live in Germany. And you?

**"Сейчас"** means "*now*".

в такси

Oleg is in the taxi.

Где, она, живёт

**Большое|bolshoe|bolshoye** спасибо!

Thank you very much!

Извини, я ещё на работе...

I'm sorry, I'm still at work...

The woman in the audio says: "Извини, я **ещё** на работе." (I'm sorry, I'm **still** at work.)

Извините, я не понимаю. Повторите, пожалуйста.

I'm sorry, I don't understand. Could you repeat, please?

Аня в университете.

Anya is at university.

Повторите, пожалуйста.

Could you repeat, please?

Я живу **во|vo** Франции.

I live in France.

Во

Я живу в Польше.

I live in Poland.

Он **уже|uzhe** дома.

He's already at home.

Uzhe

## Chapter 11: My neighbourhood

### Plural nouns refresh

Learn the plural form of new nouns

#### What is the most common plural ending of masculine and feminine nouns?

ы

ы

Это не компьютеры, это телефоны.

These are not computers, these are phones.

#### Select the three nouns whose plural forms end with и.

девочка, книга, врач

рестораны, гостиницы, театры

restaurants, hotels, theatres

ресторан\_ , театр\_ , гостиниц\_    ы

книг\_ , кошк\_ , врач\_        и

Извините, где здесь театры?

Excuse me, where are the theatres around here?

Извините, где здесь гостиницы?

Excuse me, where are the hotels around here?

Natasha is asking where **multiple restaurants** are: "Извините, где здесь **рестораны?**"

Рестораны не здесь.  
The restaurants are not here.

Гостиницы, театры и рестораны **у** там.  
The hotels, theatres and restaurants are over there.

у

университеты, магазины, офисы

университеты и офисы в Польше  
universities and offices in Poland

магазины и офисы в Москве      shops and offices in Moscow

## Using plural nouns

Learn the plural form of new nouns

Гостиницы — прямо, а театры — слева.  
The hotels are straight ahead, and the theatres are on the left.

аптеки, банки, парки  
Masha is talking about **multiple banks**: "**Банки** справа."

Аптеки и магазины там.  
The pharmacies and the shops are over there.

Извините, где в Москве парки и рестораны?  
Excuse me, where are the parks and restaurants in Moscow?

Svetlana wants to know where the parks are.

Это банки и офисы.  
These are banks and offices.

Это не банки **и**  
These are not banks.

Гостиницы — прямо, а театры — слева.  
The hotels are straight ahead, and the theatres are on the left.

## The plural form of "museum"

Learn the word for "museums"

### Plural forms

Masculine nouns ending in **й** (**музей** - a *museum*) end with **и** in the plural!

музей ➔ музеи

Very simple!

**музеи**

museums

### EXAMPLE

Извините, где в Москве музеи?

"Музей" means one museum and "музеи" means several museums.

музеи и магазины в Минске  
museums and shops in Minsk

музеи  
museums

Где здесь магазины и музеи?  
Where are the shops and museums around here?

аптек\_ , парк\_ , музе\_ и  
магазин\_ , театр\_ , гостиниц\_ ы

Музеи не здесь, они прямо.  
The museums are not here; they are straight ahead.

Yura is saying that **multiple museums** are not here but straight ahead: "**Музеи** не здесь, они прямо."

Это не музеи.  
These are not the museums.

## Expressing the existence of things

Learn to talk about the presence of something

**есть**

there is / there are

### EXAMPLE

Здесь есть музей.

Здесь есть студенты.

We use the word "**есть**" to talk about the presence of something or someone.

Здесь есть книги.  
There are books here.

Здесь есть гостиницы?  
Are there hotels around here?

Здесь есть студенты.  
There are students here.

### Here's a tip!

In order to say that something or someone is present in a specific place, we replace "**здесь**" with the location in the prepositional case.

**В Москве есть университеты.**

*There are universities in Moscow.*

**В Москве есть университеты.**

There are universities in Moscow.

Dasha is saying that **there are** theatres in Minsk: "В Минске **есть** театры."

В Праге есть музеи.  
There are museums in Prague.

## Plural forms

The word "кафе" (a cafe) can mean one cafe and multiple cafes.

How convenient! ☐

**В Москве есть кафе и рестораны.**

*There are cafes and restaurants in Moscow.*

**Кафе** can mean one cafe and several cafes.

В Петербурге есть кафе.

There are cafes in St Petersburg.

В университете есть кафе, музеи, театры и магазины.

At the university there are cafes, museums, theatres and shops.

В университете есть кафе, музеи, театры и магазины.

At the university there are cafes, museums, theatres and shops.

## Learning about places in St Petersburg

Understand people talking about cities they live in

В Саратове есть рестораны и офисы.

There are **restaurants** and **offices** in Saratov.

гостиницы, университеты, музеи, магазины

These words are in the plural form: **hotels, universities, museums, shops**.

**Two strangers are waiting for their taxis in St Petersburg. They get into conversation – let's hear what they say.**

Он живёт в Турции.

He lives in Turkey.

Он из Франции, но **живёт в Турции**, в Кемере.

They are in St Petersburg: –Вы живете в **Санкт-Петербурге**, Алиса? –Да, я живу **здесь** (here).

Здесь есть гостиницы, музеи, театры, парки и метро.

There are hotels, museums, theatres, parks and a metro here.

В Санкт-Петербурге есть гостиницы, музеи, театры и парки.

In St Petersburg there are hotels, museums, theatres and parks.

А в Кемере есть метро?

And is there a metro in Kemer?

такси, кафе, метро

taxis, cafes, metros

These words are from a group of words that never change.

There are multiple restaurants (**рестораны**) in Kemer.

Здесь есть кафе и рестораны.

В Санкт-Петербурге есть метро.

Здесь есть гостиницы, музеи, театры, парки и метро.

There are hotels, museums, theatres, parks and a metro here.

## Developing fluency

Tell the Busuu Community what places there are in a city you like

### Time to practise!

It's interesting to know what *your favourite city or town* has to offer.  
We might go there one day!

Let's revise how to say it:

**В Омске есть гостиницы.**

*(In Omsk there are hotels.)*

**Я сейчас живу в Москве. Здесь есть рестораны.**

*(I live in Moscow now. There are restaurants here.)*

cafes, museums and parks

**В Риме есть кафе, музеи и парки.**

В Риме есть кафе, музеи и парки.

In Rome there are cafes, museums and parks.

магазины where we buy food

университеты where we study

банки where we withdraw money

В Лондоне есть офисы, банки и театры.

In London there are offices, banks and theatres.

В Лондоне есть **офисы|ofisy|ofisi|ofysy|ofysi**, банки и театры.

In London there are offices, banks and theatres.

Ofisy

Я сейчас живу в Токио. Здесь есть кафе и рестораны.

I live in Tokyo now. There are cafes and restaurants here.

**"Кафе"** is a word that is the same in singular and plural, in all cases.

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

Я сейчас живу в Токио. Здесь есть кафе и рестораны.

I live in Tokyo now. There are cafes and restaurants here.

**"Кафе"** is a word that is the same in singular and plural, in all cases.

В Лондоне есть **офисы|ofisy|ofisi|ofysy|ofysi**, банки и театры.

In London there are offices, banks and theatres.

ofisy

Это не музеи.

These are not the museums.

Где здесь магазины и музеи?

Where are the shops and museums around here?

Yura is saying that **multiple museums** are not here but straight ahead: **"Музеи** не здесь, они прямо."

университеты и офисы в Польше

universities and offices in Poland

Извините, где здесь театры?

Excuse me, where are the theatres around here?

Рестораны не здесь.

The restaurants are not here.



магазины и офисы в Москве  
shops and offices in Moscow

Гостиницы, театры и рестораны|у там.  
The hotels, theatres and restaurants are over there.

В Праге есть музеи.  
There are museums in Prague.

В университете есть кафе, музеи, театры и магазины.  
At the university there are cafes, museums, theatres and shops.

В Петербурге есть кафе.  
There are cafes in St Petersburg.

В университете есть кафе, музеи, театры и магазины.  
At the university there are cafes, museums, theatres and shops.

**"Кафе"** can mean one cafe and several cafes.

гостиницы, университеты, музеи, магазины  
These words are in the plural form: **hotels, universities, museums, shops**.

Это не банки|i  
These are not banks.

Извините, где в Москве парки и рестораны?  
Excuse me, where are the parks and restaurants in Moscow?

Это банки и офисы.  
These are banks and offices.

## Chapter 12: Cafés and restaurants

### Could I have the menu?

Learn some restaurant vocabulary and use the word "можно" to ask for things

### Choose two places where can you order food to eat.

ресторан, кафе

Мы в ресторане.  
We are in the restaurant.

Is there a cafe here?

**официант/официантка**  
a waiter/a waitress

Наташа студентка и официантка.  
Natasha is a student and a waitress.

Это официанты.  
These are waiters.

- Извините, здесь есть **меню|menu|menyu|menju**?  
Excuse me, is there a menu here?
- menu

a menu

Здравствуй! Вот меню!  
Hello! Here is the menu!

— Извините, где меню? — Оно здесь!  
- Excuse me, where is the menu? - It is here!

Извините, здесь есть **меню**|**menu**|**мену**|**menju**?  
Excuse me, is there a menu here?

menu

Извините, вы официант? Да, здравствуйте!

Здесь есть меню? Вот оно, пожалуйста!

**Заходите! (Come on in!) □**

Let's learn the word "**можно**"!

It's really helpful if we want to ask for the menu, for our favourite food - or for anything in all sorts of situations!

**Можно...?** (*Could I have...?*)

**Можно меню?** (*Could I have the menu?*)

**Можно кофе, пожалуйста?** (*Could I have a coffee*

**Можно...?**

Could I have...?

– Можно кофе, пожалуйста? – Да, Артём, вот кофе!  
– Could I have some coffee please? – Yes, Artyom, here is the coffee!

— Здравствуйте! Можно меню, пожалуйста? — Да, вот оно!  
- Hello! Could I have the menu please? - Yes, here it is!

**Spell the word meaning "Could I have...?"**

м, о, ж, н, о

**счёт**

a bill

**EXAMPLE**

— Можно счёт? — Да, пожалуйста.

Можно счёт?  
Could I have the bill?

Это счёт в ресторане.  
This is a restaurant bill.

**The "сч" in "счёт" sounds like the letter "щ" in "щи" (cabbage soup) or "щука" (pike). Try saying it!**

**щи, щука, счёт**

cabbage soup, pike, a bill

Это официант и **счёт**|**schyot**|**schiot**|**schjot**.  
This is a waiter and a bill.

schyot

## Soup and pirozhki

Refresh and practise food vocabulary from earlier in the course

He is asking for the menu: "Можно меню, пожалуйста?"

меню This is a list of available dishes.

счёт This shows how much you need to pay.

официант This person works at a restaurant.

официант

**кофе**

coffee

### EXAMPLE

Вот чашка кофе.

**чай**

tea

### EXAMPLE

Дома есть чай и кофе.

В магазине есть чай и кофе.

There is tea and coffee at the shop.

Hi Asya! Tea? – No, thanks. Could I have some coffee?

В кафе есть чай и кофе.

There is tea and coffee in the cafe.

**суп**

soup

### EXAMPLE

Можно суп, пожалуйста?

**салат**

salad

### EXAMPLE

В меню есть салат.

— Оля, это кофе? — Нет, это суп!

- Olya, is this coffee? - No, this is soup!

В меню есть салат и суп.

There is salad and soup on the menu.

суп, кофе, салат

**мёд**

honey

### EXAMPLE

Где мёд? □ Вот он, на столе!

Чай и мёд, пожалуйста!

Tea and honey, please!

**борщ**

borscht

## EXAMPLE

Борщ — это суп.

Это борщ.  
It's borscht.

**пирожки**  
pirozhki (pies, pastries)

## EXAMPLE

Можно суп и пирожки, пожалуйста?

В меню есть пирожки и салат.  
There are pirozhki and salad on the menu.

пи, рож, ки

борщ

Вот счёт! Суп, салат и чай|chai|chaj|chay.  
Here's the bill! Soup, salad, and tea.

Chai

### Супер! (Super!)

Vika is having lunch in a cafe. We'll listen to her conversation with the waiter.

One of them uses a phrase we don't know yet!

**может быть** (*perhaps, maybe*)

**Может быть, кофе?** (*Some coffee, maybe?*)

**МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ**  
perhaps, maybe

## EXAMPLE

Может быть, кофе? □ Да, пожалуйста!

— Может быть, чай?

- Some tea, maybe?

## Developing fluency

Asking for the menu, the bill, some tea or some salad

### Shall we practise?

Let's imagine that you are at a cafe or a restaurant.

You are going to use the word "**можно**" to ask for the menu, the bill or some food and drink.

You also need to remember some polite words.

**извините** (*excuse me*)

**пожалуйста** (*please*)

**Можно ...?** (*Could I have...?*)

Извините, можно чай, пожалуйста?  
Excuse me, could I have some tea, please?

извините  
excuse me

Извините, можно салат, пожалуйста?  
Excuse me, could I have some salad, please?

**Извините|Izvinite**, можно салат, пожалуйста?  
Excuse me, could I have some salad, please?

Izvinite

**меню** all the dishes the restaurant has

**счёт** the dishes you ordered

Извините, можно счёт, пожалуйста?  
Excuse me, could we have the bill, please?

Извините, можно счёт, пожалуйста?  
Excuse me, could we have the bill, please?

Извините, можно меню, пожалуйста?  
Excuse me, could I have the menu, please?

Извините, можно меню, **пожалуйста|pozhaluista|pozhalujsta?**  
Pozhaluista

## Pronunciation tips: consonant pairs

Learn about similar sounding consonants in different positions

дом, банк, город  
a house, a bank, a town/city

### Which letters are missing?

...елефон    т  
...ривет    п

### Consonant pairs

Some consonants sound very similar.

We can practise them in these pairs.

**Д – Т**    **дом** (*a house*) – **том** (*a volume of a book*)

**Б – П**    **бар** (*a bar*) – **пар** (*steam*)

**Г – К**    **грот** (*a grotto*) – **крот** (*a mole*)

**дом – том**

a house – a volume (of a book)

**бар – пар**

a bar – steam

**грот – крот**

a grotto – a mole

компьютеры  
cities/towns, computers

телефон, парк, кошка  
a phone, a park, a cat

бар – пар, дом – том, грот – крот  
a bar – steam, a house – a volume (of a book), a grotto – a mole

**Check the position!** 📄

Some consonants sound different at the end of words!

Д → [Т]

Г → [К]

Б → [П]

**мёд** (*honey*) sounds like мё[Т]  
**город** (*city/town*) sounds like горо[Т]

**What do you hear at the end of the words: "мё...", "горо..." ?**

[Т]

[Т]

**What do we write, and what do we say?**

мёд – мё[Т]

honey

Это хлеб и суп.

The last letter in "хлеб" and the last letter in "суп" sound the same.  
The letter "б" sounds like "п" at the end of words.

**Choose the letters that look different but sound the same in the words "bread" and "soup".**

б, п

## Making sandwiches

Learning some new words for food and drink

**сыр**  
cheese

Это сыр!  
It's cheese!

сыр  
cheese

с, ы, р

**хлеб**  
bread

Суп и хлеб.  
Soup and bread.

Можно хлеб, пожалуйста?  
Could I have the bread, please?

**бутерброд**  
a sandwich

бутерброд  
a sandwich

Это бутерброд?  
Is this a sandwich?

В меню есть бутерброды!  
There are sandwiches on the menu.

В меню есть бутерброды.  
There are sandwiches on the menu.

**лимонад**  
lemonade

Можно лимонад?  
Could we have some lemonade?

чай, лимонад

лимонад  
lemonade

Это лимонад?  
Is this lemonade?

## Words & phrases

**Сыр** cheese

**Хлеб** bread

**Бутерброд** a sandwich

**Лимонад** lemonade

### Listening skills: ordering lunch

Listen to a dialogue and practise new vocabulary

#### You arrive at a cafe to have lunch. How do you greet the owner?

Здравствуйте!

Hello! (formal)

"Здравствуйте!" is how you greet strangers. "Пока!" means "Bye!"

Нет, спасибо. Say this to refuse an offer.

Да, конечно! Say this to agree or allow something.

Можно...? Say this to ask for something.

She would like a sandwich and some salad

Можно бутерброд и салат, пожалуйста?

Could I have a sandwich and some salad, please?

"Бутерброд" means "a sandwich" and "салат" means "salad".

Lemonade

Нет, спасибо, можно лимонад?

No, thank you. Could I have some lemonade?

Можно бутерброд и салат, пожалуйста?

Может быть, чай или кофе?

Maybe some tea or coffee?

Нет, спасибо, можно лимонад?

### Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

Извините, можно меню, **пожалуйста**|pozhaluista|pozhalujsta?

Извините, можно меню, пожалуйста?  
Excuse me, could I have the menu, please?

Извините, здесь есть **меню**|menu|menyu|menju?  
Excuse me, is there a menu here?

Наташа студентка и официантка.  
Natasha is a student and a waitress.

**Which one of these is a type of soup?**

борщ

Вот счёт! Суп, салат и **чай**|chai|chaj|chay.  
Here's the bill! Soup, salad, and tea.

— Может быть, чай?  
- Some tea, maybe?

**Make the Russian word for savoury or sweet pies.**

пи, рож, ки

**Join me at the cafe! They have sandwiches!**

В меню есть бутерброды!  
There are sandwiches on the menu.

Это лимонад?  
Is this lemonade?

Это хлеб и суп.

The last letter in "хлеб" and the last letter in "суп" sound the same.

The letter "б" sounds like "п" at the end of words.

компьютеры  
cities/towns, computers

**Choose the letters that look different but sound the same in the words "bread" and "soup".**

б, п

мёд – мё[т]  
honey

Это сыр!  
It's cheese!

Это счёт в ресторане.  
This is a restaurant bill.

Это официант и **счёт**|schyot|schiot|schjot.  
This is a waiter and a bill.

schyot

Можно счёт?  
Could I have the bill?

В кафе есть чай и кофе.  
There is tea and coffee in the cafe.

Здравствуйте!  
Hello! (formal)

"Здравствуйте!" is how you greet strangers. "Пока!" means "Bye!"



## Chapter 13: Food and drink

### Discovering more food items

Learn new food vocabulary

пицца

pizza

Здесь есть пицца!  
There is pizza here!

В меню есть пицца?  
Is there pizza on the menu?

каша

porridge

Извините, в меню есть каша?  
Excuse me, is there porridge on the menu?

сметана

sour cream

Борщ и сметана на столе.

сметана

Kolya says that the shop has **sour cream**: "В магазине есть **сметана**."

### Pick the words you may find on the menu.

сметана, пицца, каша

каша, сыр, хлеб, сметана  
porridge, cheese, bread, sour cream

### Inanimate objects

Learn the term "inanimate" to talk about non-living objects

### Complete the conversation about a dog.

– Папа, кто это?  
– Daddy, what is this?

Animals are seen as **animate (living)** nouns in Russian, so we use "**кто**" to ask a question about them.

Это лампа.  
This is a lamp.

We use "**что**" to ask a question about **non-living** nouns. "Студентка" and "кот" are **animate/living**.

Кто это? living nouns ("мама", "кот")

Что это? non-living nouns ("стол", "книг")

We use "**кто**" to ask a question about **living (animate)** nouns and "**что**" about **non-living** nouns.

— Кто это? — Это кот и собака.

Animals like "кот" and "собака" are **animate (living)** nouns.

We use the term "**animate**" for **animals** and **people**. So "кот" (a cat) and "собака" (a dog) are **animate**.

### People are animate (living) nouns. Which noun below is animate?

**дизайнер**

a designer

"Дизайнер" is a **person** and, therefore, an **animate (living)** noun. "Чашка" and "ручки" are **non-living**.

### Which three nouns are animate (living)?

мама, врач, кот

The term "**animate**" is used for **people** and **animals**. "Стол", "книга" and "кафе" are **not animate**.  
— Что это? — Это телефон.

"Телефон" (a phone) is a **non-living object** and, therefore, **not animate (living)** like people and animals.

### Here's a tip!

For *non-living objects* ("**книга**", "**телефон**") we use the word "inanimate". 📞

This includes most food items too!

— Что это? — Это каша.

### We use the word "**inanimate**" to talk about non-living things and food

We use the word "**inanimate**" to talk about **non-living things**, including **food** (чашка, каша).  
кот, студентка, собака, врач animate (living)

чай, сметана, борщ, каша inanimate (non-living)

We use the term "**animate**" for **people** and **animals**, and "**inanimate**" for **non-living objects** and **food**.

### Select the group of only inanimate nouns.

лимонад, пицца, книги

lemonade, pizza, books

The term "**inanimate**" is for **non-living things** and **food**. Кошка (a cat) and мама (a mother) are **animate**.

### Select the three inanimate nouns.

кофе, хлеб, музей

"**Inanimate**" is for **non-living objects/food**. "Дизайнер", "кошки" and "мама" are **animate**.

## Introduction to the accusative case

Learn about the accusative case and using it with "можно"

Можно чай, пожалуйста?

Could I have some tea, please?

We use "**Можно...?**" to **request** something.

Можно меню, пожалуйста?

Could I have the menu, please?

We use "**Можно...?**" to **request** something.

### One more case

When we request something with "**Можно...?**" we use the accusative case.

Good news! *Inanimate masculine or neuter* nouns don't change in this case.

**Можно чай?** – "чай" is *masculine inanimate*.

**Можно меню?** – "меню" is *neuter*.

**Можно салат, пожалуйста?**

**Inanimate masculine and neuter nouns** do not change in the accusative.

Their ending **doesn't change** in the **accusative**.

**Pick the three nouns that don't change in the accusative.**

чай, меню, салат

**Inanimate masculine and neuter nouns** do not change in the **accusative**.

**More good news!**

**Inanimate plural nouns** also stay the same in the accusative.

So you already know how to correctly order some tasty pirozhki!

**Можно пирожки, пожалуйста?**

*Could I have some pirozhki, please?*

Можно пирожки, пожалуйста?

**Inanimate plural nouns** ("пирожки", "чашки") **do not change** in the **accusative**.

**Which group of nouns won't change in the accusative?**

пирожки, бутерброды, чашки  
pirozhki, sandwiches, cups

Only plural **inanimate** nouns **don't change** in the **accusative**. **People** and **animals** are **animate**.

**And feminine nouns?**

See what happens to the *feminine* nouns ending in **-a** in the accusative:

каша ➔ кашу

пицца ➔ пиццу

We replace "a" with "y". So simple!

**Можно пиццу, пожалуйста?**

*Could I have some pizza, please?*

**Можно кашу, пожалуйста?**

Could I have some porridge, please?

Можно кашу, пожалуйста?

Could I have some porridge, please?

**"Каша"** is a **feminine** noun and in the **accusative** we replace "a" in its ending with "y".

Можно салат, пирожки и пиццу, пожалуйста?

Could I have some salad, pirozhki and some pizza, please?

**Select the three feminine nouns in the accusative case.**

кашу, чашку, пиццу

**Feminine** nouns ending in "a" end in "y" in the **accusative**.

**Можно суп и чашку кофе, пожалуйста?**

Could I have some soup and a cup of coffee, please?

## В меню есть каша?

Можно кашу?

When using "можно" to **request** something, we use **the accusative** ("каша" becomes "кашу").

## Help Sonya order some sandwiches and some porridge.

Можно бутерброды и кашу, пожалуйста?

Could I have some sandwiches and some porridge, please?

**Feminine** nouns ending in "а" end in "у" and **inanimate plural** nouns **don't** change in the **accusative**.

## How can Sasha ask for some pirozhki and some pizza?

Можно пирожки и пиццу?

Could I have some pirozhki and some pizza?

**Feminine** nouns ending in "а" end in "у" and **inanimate plural** nouns **don't** change in the **accusative**.

## Build the sentence: "Could I have borscht, porridge and pirozhki, please?"

Можно борщ, кашу и пирожки, пожалуйста?

Could I have borscht, porridge and pirozhki, please?

## Using the accusative case with "будешь"

Learn to offer food and drink using "будешь"

**Ты будешь чай? (Would you like some tea?)** □

When we want to informally ask if a person would like some food or drink, we use: "**Ты будешь...?**" (*Would you like...?*) □

**Ты будешь лимонад?**

*Would you like some lemonade?*

**Ты будешь...?**

*Would you like...?*

### EXAMPLE

Ты будешь кофе?

**Ты будешь...?** is used to **informally** offer food or drink.

**Будешь борщ?**

It's very common to simply say "**Будешь...?**" instead of "**Ты будешь...?**" when offering food or drink.

How easy!

**Будешь салат?**

*Would you like some salad?*

Будешь бутерброды?

Would you like some sandwiches?

Будешь хлеб?

Would you like some bread?

**Будешь пиццу?**

The food and drink we offer with "**Будешь...?**" is in the accusative.

Let's recap how nouns act in this case:

**Будешь чай / пирожки?** (*Would you like some tea / pirozhki?*)

**Будешь кашу / пиццу?** (*Would you like some porridge / pizza?*)

Будешь пиццу?  
Would you like some pizza?

Будешь кашу?  
В меню есть каша.  
When saying "Будешь...?", we use **the accusative** – "каша" becomes "кашу".

**Which three words would complete the question:  
"Будешь...?"**

борщ, сметану, пирожки  
We use "Будешь...?" with **the accusative**. "Каша" and "пицца" are **not** in the accusative.

Будешь кашу и бутерброды?  
Would you like some porridge and some sandwiches?  
Будешь кашу и бутерброды?  
Would you like some porridge and some sandwiches?

#### **And the response?**

As a response to "Будешь...?" you can simply say "**Да, пожалуйста!**" (*Yes, please!*) or "**Нет, спасибо!**" (*No, thank you!*).

– Будешь чай? – Нет, спасибо!  
*Would you like some tea? – No, thank you!*

Да, пожалуйста!  
Yes, please!  
Yana **says no** to the lemonade: "**Нет, спасибо!**"

### **Words & phrases**

**Ты будешь...?** Would you like...?

### **Saying what you want with "хочу"**

Learn to say what food or drink you want

#### **Let's talk about our wishes!**

Let's learn to say what we want with "**Я хочу...**" (*I want...*)!

The thing that we want goes into the accusative case.

**Я хочу кашу и суп.**  
*I want some porridge and soup.*

**Я хочу...**

I wan

Galya says: "**Я хочу сыр.**" (I want some cheese.)

Я хочу мёд.  
I want some honey.

Я хочу сметану.  
I want some sour cream.

### Я не хочу суп! (I don't want any soup!)

In order to say that you **don't want** something, simply add "не" before "хочу".

### Я не хочу кофе.

*I don't want any coffee.*

Я не хочу...

I don't want...

Dasha says she **doesn't want** any porridge: "Я не хочу кашу."

Я не хочу бутерброды, я хочу пирожки!

I don't want sandwiches, I want pirozhki!

Я не хочу бутерброды, я хочу пирожки.

I don't want sandwiches, I want pirozhki.

## Developing fluency

Practise saying what food you want

Я хочу борщ и сметану.

I want borscht and sour cream.

The thing we want goes into the **accusative case** ("сметана" becomes "сметану").

Я хочу кашу и бутерброды.

I want porridge and sandwiches.

Я хочу пиццу.

В меню есть пицца.

Marina says: "Я хочу суп и пирожки."

Я хочу хлеб и сыр.

I want bread and cheese.

суп, пиццу, хлеб

We can use "хочу" with food in **the accusative** to say that we want it.

Я хочу кашу|kashu.

I want some porridge.

kashu

Sveta wants some **porridge**: "Я хочу кашу."

Я хочу суп, салат и бутерброды.

I want soup, salad and sandwiches.

## The accusative: a closer look

Learn when to use the accusative case

Можно пиццу, пожалуйста?

Could I have some pizza, please?

We use "Можно...?" to **request something**. The thing we request goes into the **accusative**.

Будешь чай и кашу?

Would you like some tea and porridge?

We use "Будешь...?" to **offer** food and drink. The things we offer are in the **accusative**.

Я хочу пирожки и сметану.

I want pirozhki and sour cream.

We use "Я хочу" with a noun in **the accusative** to say **what we want**.

### Let's take a closer look

We use the **accusative** case for a **direct object of our action** – the thing we do something to.

For example, when you **kick a ball** or **write a letter**, a *ball* and a *letter* are **the objects that receive your action**, so we use them in **the accusative** in Russian.

### What do we use the accusative case for?

for the object of our action

We use the **accusative** case for a **direct object of action** – the thing we **do something to**.

### And what about food?

We use the accusative case when we offer or request drinks and food. The food and drink in this case are objects of our actions.

Будешь **пиццу**? (Will you have a **pizza**?)

Можно **чай**? (Can I have a **tea**?)

Я хочу **пирожки**. (I want **pirozhki**.)

Можно пиццу?

In "**Можно пиццу?**", *pizza* is the object of our action.

In "**Можно пиццу?**" *pizza* is the **object** of request and is in the **accusative**.

### What are the two objects of the action in the sentence?

чай, кашу

Можно кашу и чай, пожалуйста?

Could I have some porridge and tea, please?

Я хочу борщ и сметану.

На столе есть борщ и сметана.

We use "**Я хочу...**" (I want...) with **the accusative** – "сметана" becomes "сметану".

Я хочу борщ и сметану|и.

и

We use "**Я хочу**" with a noun in **the accusative** to say **what we want**.

### Making choices

Learn a new way to offer food and drinks

или

or

### Tea or coffee? That is the question!

If we want someone to **choose** between a few things we offer, we can use "**или**" (*or*):

– Ты хочешь пиццу или суп? – Пиццу, пожалуйста.

– Do you want pizza or soup? – Pizza, please.

Ты хочешь бутерброды или пирожки?  
Do you want sandwiches or pirozhki?

Ты хочешь кашу или пиццу?  
Do you want porridge or pizza?

Masha chooses **coffee**: "**Кофе, пожалуйста.**"

Салат, пожалуйста.  
Salad, please.

Ты хочешь пиццу или салат?  
Do you want pizza or salad?

## Choosing drinks

Learn vocabulary for drinks

### вода

Вода на столе.  
Water is on the table.

Это не лимонад, а вода.  
This is not lemonade, but water.

Оля, будешь воду?  
Olya, would you like some water?  
When we use "вода" in **the accusative**, it changes to "воду" ("вода" is a feminine noun).

Будешь воду?  
На столе есть вода.  
We use **the accusative** when **offering** with "будешь" ("вода" becomes "воду").

### Сок

Ты хочешь лимонад или сок?  
Do you want lemonade or juice?

Maxim picks **juice**: "**Сок, пожалуйста.**"

Ты хочешь воду или сок?  
Do you want water or juice?

Оля, будешь воду?  
Olya, would you like some water?  
When we use "вода" in **the accusative**, it changes to "воду" ("вода" is a feminine noun).

вода, сок, чай

**ВИНО**

wine

### EXAMPLE

Будешь вино?  
Would you like some wine?



Будешь вино?  
Would you like some wine?

Nika would like some wine.

Nika says she **wants** wine: "Да, пожалуйста!"

Будешь сок или вино?  
Would you like juice or wine?

"**Вино**" is **neuter** and **doesn't change** its ending in **the accusative** when it is **offered**.

**ПИВО**

beer

### EXAMPLE

Ты хочешь вино или пиво?

Do you want wine or beer?

Ты хочешь вино или пиво?

Do you want wine or beer?

Будешь вино или пиво?

Would you like some beer or wine?

"**Пиво**" is **neuter** and **doesn't change** its ending in **the accusative**.

Пиво, пожалуйста!

Beer, please!

"**Пиво**" is **neuter** and **doesn't change** its ending in **the accusative**.

Я не хочу вино, я хочу пиво.

I don't want wine, I want beer.

### Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

Можно бутерброды и кашу, пожалуйста?

Could I have some sandwiches and some porridge, please?

**Feminine** nouns ending in "**a**" end in "**y**" and **inanimate plural** nouns **don't** change in the **accusative**.

Можно борщ, кашу и пирожки, пожалуйста?

Could I have borscht, porridge and pirozhki, please?

Можно пирожки, пожалуйста?

Можно салат, пирожки и пиццу, пожалуйста?

Could I have some salad, pirozhki and some pizza, please?

Dasha says she **doesn't want** any porridge: "Я не хочу кашу."

Я хочу сметану.

I want some sour cream.

Я не хочу вино, я хочу пиво.

I don't want wine, I want beer.

Пиво, пожалуйста!

Beer, please!

"Пиво" is **neuter** and **doesn't change** its ending in **the accusative**.

Я хочу хлеб и сыр.

I want bread and cheese.

Я хочу кашу|kashu.

I want some porridge.

kashu

Sveta wants some **porridge**: "Я хочу кашу."

Я хочу борщ и сметану|и.

и

We use "**Я хочу**" with a noun in **the accusative** to say **what we want**.

лимонад, пицца, книги

lemonade, pizza, books

The term "**inanimate**" is for **non-living things** and **food**. Кошка (a cat) and мама (a mother) are **animate**.

кофе, хлеб, музей

"**Inanimate**" is for **non-living objects/food**. "Дизайнер", "кошки" and "мама" are **animate**.

мама, врач, кот

The term "**animate**" is used for **people** and **animals**. "Стол", "книга" and "кафе" are **not animate**.

Ты хочешь пиццу или салат?

Do you want pizza or salad?

Maxim picks **juice**: "**Сок, пожалуйста**."

Kolya says that the shop has **sour cream**: "В магазине есть **сметана**."

Борщ и сметана на столе.

борщ, сметану, пирожки

We use "**Будешь...?**" with **the accusative**. "**Каша**" and "**пицца**" are **not** in the accusative.

Yana **says no** to the lemonade: "**Нет, спасибо!**"

## Chapter 14: Everyday life

### Actions: sleep, drink, walk

Learn three new verbs and some features of the basic verb form

Я хочу пиццу.

I want pizza.

"**Я хочу**" means "I want", "**ты хочешь**" means "you want".

Я хочу пиццу.

Ты хочешь суп.

#### Action words □

After "**хочу**", we can also use *verbs* – words that tell us about *actions*!

**Я хочу спать.** (*I want to sleep. / I am sleepy.*)

**Я хочу пить.** (*I want to drink. / I am thirsty.*)

**спать**  
to sleep

### EXAMPLE

Я хочу спать.

I want to sleep.

Нет, я хочу спать!

No, I want to sleep!

He asks "Аля, будешь кофе?" She refuses: "Нет, я хочу спать!"

спать

Remember the "-ть" at the end: it will come in handy!

**пить**  
to drink

### EXAMPLE

Хочешь пить? Вот вода!

Are you thirsty? Here is some water!

Оля, ты хочешь пить?

Olya, are you thirsty?

Хочешь пить?

Are you thirsty?

You can say "Ты хочешь пить?" or just "Хочешь пить?"

п, и, т, ь

Я хочу **пить|pit**.

I am thirsty. / I want to drink.

pit

### Look it up!

Can you see that "**спать**" and "**пить**" end in the same way?

If you look up a verb in the dictionary, you will find its basic form – it will always end in "-ь".

Most basic verb forms end in "-ть"!

гулять, пить, спать

The basic verb form always ends in the soft sign ("ь"). Most verbs end in "-ть".

**гулять**  
to walk

### EXAMPLE

Я хочу гулять в парке.

I want to walk in the park.

Мама, я хочу гулять!

Mommy, I want to go for a walk!

Я хочу гулять!

I want to go for a walk!

спать when you need to get up early  
пить when it's very hot and dry  
гулять when you feel like some fresh air

She is thirsty and sleepy.

Я хочу пить и спать.  
I want to drink and sleep.

спать

Remember the "-ть" at the end: it will come in handy!

## Using "to eat"

Learn to say that you are hungry using "to eat"

**есть**  
to eat

### EXAMPLE

**Привет! Хочешь есть?**

Hi! Are you hungry? / Do you want to eat?

Хочешь есть? Вот суп!  
Are you hungry? Here is some soup!

есть суп, хлеб, пиццу  
пить чай, сок, воду

### Déjà vu?

You have seen this word before!

The word "**есть**" has two meanings:

- *there is / are*
- *to eat*

Strange, isn't it?

**В городе есть магазины.** (*There are shops in the city.*)

**Я хочу есть!** (*I want to eat! / I am hungry!*)

Хочешь есть, Аня?  
Are you hungry, Anya?

She is not hungry, but she is thirsty: "**Нет, спасибо. Я хочу пить!**"

**Zina is still unpacking her groceries when her son Misha calls. What does he say?**

This word has two meanings!

Я хочу **есть**. Дома есть суп?  
I am hungry. Is there soup at home?  
"**Есть**" means "to eat" and "there is/are".

есть

to eat / there is (are)

He uses the word "**есть**" to express two different meanings!

Я хочу есть. to eat

Дома есть суп? there is/are

Я хочу есть. В музее есть кафе?

I am hungry. Is there a cafe at the museum?

Tolya says he is hungry, then uses "**есть**" again to ask if there is a cafe.

Я хочу есть. В музее есть кафе?

I am hungry. Is there a cafe at the museum?

## Reading skills: places and actions

Read a short text and answer questions using verbs and nouns

поезд

a train

### EXAMPLE

Алло! Я уже в поезде.

Hello! I am already on the train.

Это поезд.

This is a train.

Полина в поезде.

Polina is on the train.

We are talking about Polina's **location**, so we need the prepositional case: "в поезде".

**В поезде можно спать.**

You can sleep on the train.

### What can you do?

The word "**можно**" can be used with verbs to talk about what you can do.

**В городе можно гулять.** (*You can walk around in the city.*)

**В поезде можно спать.** (*You can sleep on the train.*)

It is possible to sleep on the train.

"**Можно**" means "**you can**".

Я хочу гулять в парке. I want to go for a walk in the park.

Можно гулять в парке. You can go for a walk in the park.

"**Хочу**" is for what you **want** and "**можно**" is for what is **possible**.

### Polina is reading a guidebook. What can you do in the city?

This is Vologda, a city in Russia. There are museums and parks here.

You can go for a walk or have some tea in a cafe.

It says "**музеи и парки**", but doesn't mention banks or universities.

Здесь есть музеи и парки.

There are museums and parks here.

### According to the guidebook, what can you do in Vologda?

have some tea in a café

Можно гулять или пить чай в кафе.

You can go for a walk or have some tea in a cafe.

The guidebook doesn't mention hotels or restaurants, but says "**пить чай в кафе**".

Можно гулять или пить чай в кафе.  
You can go for a walk or have some tea in a cafe.

Можно гулять или пить чай в кафе.  
You can go for a walk or have some tea in a cafe.  
The guidebook doesn't mention hotels or restaurants, but says "**пить чай в кафе**".

## Listening skills: on the train

Listen to two conversations and answer questions

Алло! Я в поезде.

The word "**поезд**" means "**a train**".

В Вологде есть парки. Там можно гулять.  
There are parks in Vologda. You can go for a walk there.  
"**Можно**" is often used with verbs to say what you **can** do.

Извините, в поезде есть магазин?  
Excuse me, is there a shop on the train?  
In this case, "**есть**" means "**is there?**"

В поезде есть кафе. Можно есть там или здесь.

You can eat in the cafe or at your seat.

"**Там**" means "**there**" (in the cafe) and "**здесь**" is "**here**" (at your seat).

Извините, в поезде есть магазин?

Можно есть там или здесь.

Нет, но есть кафе.

Select two words that form the phrase "you can eat".

Можно, есть

есть  
to eat

Хочешь спать?

Do you want to sleep?

We can say "**Ты хочешь спать?**" or use it without "**ты**".

В поезде можно есть и **спать**|**spat**.

You can eat and sleep on the train.

Spat

В поезде можно есть и спать.

## Developing fluency

Practise saying what you want or don't want

Сейчас я хочу гулять!

Right now I want to go on a walk!

We use "**хочу**" to say that we **want** something.

Сейчас я хочу спать.

Сейчас ты хочешь есть?

Сейчас я хочу есть и спать.  
Right now I want to eat and to sleep.

Nastya wants **to eat**: "Сейчас я хочу есть."

пить, гулять, спать

We can use "**хочу**" with **verbs** to say what we want **to do**.

Сейчас я не хочу есть. Я хочу пить!  
Right now I don't want to eat. I want to drink!

гулять

to go on a walk

Right now Tanya wants **to go on a walk**: "Сейчас я не хочу спать. Я хочу гулять."

Сейчас я не хочу есть.  
Right now I don't want to eat.

Сейчас я хочу есть и **пить**|pit|pit'.  
Right now I want to eat and to drink.

Pit

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

Я хочу есть. В музее есть кафе?  
I am hungry. Is there a cafe at the museum?  
Tolya says he is hungry, then uses "**есть**" again to ask if there is a cafe.

Я хочу есть. В музее есть кафе?  
I am hungry. Is there a cafe at the museum?

Я хочу **есть**. Дома есть суп?  
I am hungry. Is there soup at home?  
"**Есть**" means "to eat" and "there is/are".

Полина в поезде.

Polina is on the train.

We are talking about Polina's **location**, so we need the prepositional case: "в поезде".

Это поезд.

This is a train.

**Choose the correct meaning of the sentence: "В поезде можно спать."**

It is possible to sleep on the train.

"**Можно**" means "**you can**".

В поезде можно есть и **спать**|spat.

You can eat and sleep on the train.

spat

В поезде можно есть и спать.

Мама, я хочу гулять!  
Mommy, I want to go for a walk!

Я хочу пить и спать.  
I want to drink and sleep.

She is thirsty and sleepy.

**Choose the four letters that spell the verb "to drink".**

п, и, т, ь

Я хочу гулять!  
I want to go for a walk!

The basic verb form always ends in the soft sign ("ь"). Most verbs end in "-ТЬ".

Сейчас я не хочу есть. Я хочу пить!  
Right now I don't want to eat. I want to drink!

Сейчас я не хочу есть.  
Right now I don't want to eat.

Сейчас я хочу есть и пить|pit|pit'.  
Right now I want to eat and to drink.

Pit

## Chapter 15: Free time

### My hobbies

Learn to talk about your hobbies using the word "любить"

**я люблю**

I like

#### EXAMPLE

Я люблю гулять.

I like to walk.

#### Let's talk about hobbies!

In my free time, I like to cook and to take pictures. What about you?

To answer this question, simply combine the phrase "я люблю" (*I like*) with an infinitive (the basic form of the verb) describing your hobby!

**я люблю** (*I like*) + infinitive

я люблю

I like

The correct spelling of "(I) like" is "люблю".

to walk

"Гулять" means "to walk".

**Я люблю гулять.**

I like to walk.

#### EXAMPLE

Привет, я Алина. Я люблю гулять в парке. А ты?

Hi, I'm Alina. I like to walk in the park. And you?

Я люблю гулять в парке.

I like to walk in the park.

To say that we like doing something, we use the word "люблю".

**ЧИТАТЬ**

to read

#### EXAMPLE

Я люблю читать.

I like to read.



читать  
to read

The word for "to read" is "**читать**".

Я люблю читать.

It means "I like **to read**."

Я люблю читать .

I like to read.

**ГОТОВИТЬ**

to cook

### EXAMPLE

Я люблю готовить. А ты?

I like to cook. And you?

готовить

to cook

The correct spelling of the word "to cook" is "**готовить**".

Я люблю готовить.

I like to cook.

The man in the audio says that he likes **to cook** (**готовить**).

читать to read

готовить to cook

Vera likes to walk around the park and **to cook**.

Я люблю читать и гулять в парке.

I like to read and to walk in the park.

## Talking about someone else's interests

Learn to talk about other people's hobbies using "любить"

Я люблю гулять в парке.

Sasha likes to walk in the park.

Я люблю читать.

I like to read.

Я люблю готовить и читать.

We often use "**я люблю**" with an infinitive to talk about our hobbies and interests.

We can use "**я люблю**" + infinitive (basic form of the verb), to talk about things we like doing.

Я люблю гулять в парке и читать.

I like to walk in the park and to read.

### She likes to read too!

To talk about someone else's hobbies, we use the same structure but a slightly different verb form: "**любит**".

"**Люблю**" and "**любит**" come from the same basic verb: "**любить**" (*to like*). We just need to change its ending depending on who we're referring to.

**я люблю** + infinitive

**он / она любит** + infinitive

**он любит / она любит**

he likes / she likes

## EXAMPLE

Он любит гулять и готовить.

He likes to walk and to cook.

Она любит читать.

She likes to read.

When talking about another person, we use the verb "**любит**".

Андрей любит готовить.

Andrei likes to cook.

The correct spelling of "(he / she) likes" is "**любит**".

я люблю

он / она любит

Я люблю готовить, а Катя любит читать.

I like to cook, and Katya likes to read.

We use "**люблю**" when talking about ourselves and "**любит**" when talking about another person.

**рисовать**

to draw

## EXAMPLE

Женя любит рисовать.

Zhenya likes to draw.

**What does the word "рисовать" mean?** to draw

Женя любит рисовать.

Zhenya likes to draw.

The correct word for "to draw" is "**рисовать**".

**фотографировать**

to take pictures

## EXAMPLE

Марина любит фотографировать.

Marina likes to take pictures.

фотографировать

to take pictures

The correct way to spell "to take pictures" in Russian is "**фотографировать**".

Марина любит фотографировать.

Marina likes to take pictures.

The correct spelling of the word for "to take pictures" is "**фотографировать**".

рисовать to draw

фотографировать to take pictures

готовить to cook

Аня любит гулять в парке, рисовать и фотографировать.

Anya likes to walk in the park, to draw and to take pictures.

Кирилл любит фотографировать и **рисовать**. (Kirill likes to take pictures and **to draw**.)

## Words & phrases

он любит / она любит he likes / she likes

рисовать to draw

фотографировать to take pictures

### Using "to listen"

Learn to say what you like to listen to

Sveta says: "Я люблю гулять в парке и рисовать." (I like to walk in the park and to draw.)

to read, take photos and cook

Егор любит читать, фотографировать и готовить. (Yegor likes to read, take photos and cook.)

рисовать to create pictures using pencils or paint

готовить to make food

фотографировать to capture moments with a camera

Наташа любит рисовать, а я люблю фотографировать.

Natasha likes to draw, and I like to take pictures.

я люблю I like

он / она любит he / she likes

любить to like

"Любить" is an infinitive, whereas "люблю" and "любит" are used to refer to ourselves and to someone else respectively.

слушать

to listen

#### EXAMPLE

Артём любит слушать музыку.

Artyom likes to listen to music.

Артём любит слушать музыку.

Artyom likes to listen to music.

"To listen" is "слушать" in Russian.

музыка

music

#### EXAMPLE

Это Вика. Она любит слушать музыку.

This is Vika. She likes to listen to music.

музыка

music

#### What do you like to listen to?

We use nouns in the accusative case after the verb "слушать" to say what we listen to.

☐ Remember that in this case, we need to change the ending of the noun only if it's **feminine**. The accusative is definitely my favourite case!

**Вика любит слушать музыку.** (*Vika likes to listen to music.*)

**Я люблю слушать радио.** (*I like to listen to the radio.*)

**Олег любит слушать подкасты.** (*Oleg likes to listen to podcasts.*)

Это Вика. Она любит слушать музыку.

This is Vika. She likes to listen to music.

To say what we're listening to, we use nouns in **the accusative case** after "слушать".

Я люблю слушать музыку. А ты?

I like to listen to music. And you?

**радио**

radio

### EXAMPLE

Антон любит слушать радио.

Anton likes to listen to the radio.

Антон любит слушать радио.

Anton likes to listen to the radio.

**подкаст**

a podcast

### EXAMPLE

Привет! Я Арина. Я люблю слушать подкасты. А ты?

Hi! I'm Arina. I like to listen to podcasts. And you?

подкаст

a podcast

The correct spelling of this word is "**подкаст**".

Я люблю слушать подкасты. А ты?

I like to listen to podcasts. And you?

The word "**подкаст**" is masculine inanimate, so it doesn't change in the accusative case.

радио a broadcasting station or channel

музыка songs and melodies

подкаст an online audio show you can download

Dima says that he **doesn't** like listening to podcasts.

music

He **likes** listening to **music**.

Я люблю слушать **радио|radio**. А ты?

I like to listen to the radio. And you?

radio

Ваня любит слушать подкасты, музыку и радио.

Vanya likes to listen to podcasts, music and the radio.

## Using "to watch"

Learn to talk about things you like to watch

Tanya likes listening to music and the radio.

## Spot the three words we can use with "слушать".

музыка, радио, подкаст

**Музыка** (music), **радио** (radio) and **подкаст** (a podcast)

Это Вадим. Он любит читать книги, слушать подкасты и фотографировать.

This is Vadim. He likes to read books, listen to podcasts and take pictures.

гулять в парке

слушать музыку

**смотреть**

to watch

### EXAMPLE

Алекс любит смотреть телевизор.

Alex likes to watch TV.

Алекс любит смотреть телевизор.

Alex likes to watch TV.

### What will you watch today?

We use nouns in the accusative case after "**смотреть**" to say what exactly we watch.

**Алекс любит смотреть телевизор.** (*Alex likes to watch TV.*)

**Я люблю смотреть фильмы.** (*I like to watch films.*)

**телевизор**

TV

Masha **doesn't like to listen to the radio** but she **likes to watch TV**.

Я не люблю слушать радио, но люблю смотреть телевизор.

I don't like to listen to the radio but I like to watch TV.

We add "**не**" before "**любить**" to say that we **don't like** doing something.

Я не люблю смотреть телевизор, но люблю слушать музыку.

I don't like to watch TV but I like to listen to music.

Я не люблю смотреть телевизор, но люблю слушать музыку.

I don't like to watch TV but I like to listen to music.

**фильм**

a film

### EXAMPLE

Привет, я Максим! Я люблю смотреть фильмы.

Hi, I'm Maxim! I like to watch films.

**фильм**

a film

### EXAMPLE

Привет, я Максим! Я люблю смотреть фильмы.

Hi, I'm Maxim! I like to watch films.

фильм

a film

Note that we use the soft sign ("ь") between "л" and "м".

Maxim says that he **doesn't like to read** but he likes to watch films.

**сериал**

a series

сериал

a series

## Which of these is a show that has multiple seasons and episodes?

сериал

слушать музыку и подкасты  
смотреть фильмы и сериалы

Я люблю смотреть **фильмы**|*filmy*.  
I like to watch films.

*filmy*

watch the series and read books

Olya likes to **watch the series** and **read books**.

Кирилл любит готовить, а Света любит смотреть фильмы и сериалы.  
Kirill likes to cook, and Sveta likes to watch films and series.

## I like sport!

Learn the verb "to play" and names of sports

Olga likes to watch series and to listen to podcasts.  
Я люблю **смотреть сериалы** и **слушать подкасты**.

## Choose the three words that show action (verbs).

смотреть, фотографировать, слушать

**смотреть** - to watch, **фотографировать** - to take pictures, **слушать** - to listen

**футбол**

football

**баскетбол**

basketball

### EXAMPLE

Хочешь смотреть баскетбол?

Do you want to watch a basketball game?

футбол и баскетбол  
football and basketball

Кирилл любит смотреть футбол и баскетбол дома.  
Kirill likes to watch football and basketball at home.

Кирилл любит смотреть футбол и баскетбол дома.  
Kirill likes watching football and basketball at home.

**играть**

to play

Маша любит играть в баскетбол.  
Masha likes to play basketball.

### Ball games

We use the preposition "**в**" with the word "**играть**" when we talk about ball sports.

**играть в футбол** (*to play football*)

**играть в баскетбол** (*to play basketball*)

Хочешь играть в баскетбол?  
Do you want to play basketball?

играть в футбол, играть в баскетбол

We use the preposition **"в"** with ball sports.

**Which case goes after "в"?**

After the expression **"играть в"** we should use a word in *the accusative case*.

Luckily, as ball games are all *masculine inanimate*, their endings don't change in the accusative!

играть в + the accusative

**Я люблю играть в футбол.**

Ира любит играть в футбол и баскетбол.

Ira likes to play football and basketball.

**"Играть в"** requires the accusative after itself, in which masculine inanimate words don't change.

**ТЕННИС**

tennis

теннис  
tennis

теннис  
tennis

**ВОЛЕЙБОЛ**

volleyball

играть в волейбол

to play volleyball

We use the preposition **"в"** with ball sports.

Анна любит играть в **волейбол**.

волейбол  
volleyball

футбол, волейбол, теннис, баскетбол

Я люблю играть в баскетбол или смотреть волейбол.

I like to play basketball or watch volleyball.

Маша любит играть в теннис и футбол.

Masha likes to play tennis and football.

играть в теннис to play tennis

смотреть теннис to watch tennis

любить теннис to love tennis

**I like to play the guitar!**

Learn how to use the verb "to play" with musical instruments

**What does Anya like to do?**

играть в волейбол  
to play volleyball

играть в теннис, футбол  
слушать музыку, подкасты

гитара

guitar

пианино

piano

гитара и пианино  
guitar and piano

саксофон

saxophone

пианино  
piano

саксофон  
saxophone

пианино, саксофон, гитара  
piano, saxophone, guitar

пианино, гитара, саксофон

пианино, гитара, саксофон  
piano, guitar, saxophone

### I like to play the guitar!

We use the same verb "играть" when talking about musical instruments but with a different preposition: "на".

играть на гитаре (to play the guitar)

играть на саксофоне (to play the saxophone)

играть на гитаре, играть на саксофоне

We use the preposition "на" when we talk what musical instruments we play.

Стивен любит играть на гитаре.

Stephen likes to play the guitar.

We use the preposition "на" when we talk about musical instruments we play.

играть на + musical instruments

играть в + ball sports

**Играть на + □ □ □**

We should remember that the preposition "на" requires a word in *the prepositional case* after it:

□ гитара - на гитаре

□ саксофон\_ - на саксофоне

"Пианино" is one of the words of foreign origin that never changes – "играть на пианино".

Кристина хочет играть на гитаре и на саксофоне.

Kristina wants to play the guitar and saxophone.

The preposition "на" requires the word after it to be in the prepositional case.

Алексей любит играть на пианино.

Alexey likes to play the piano.



играть на пианино  
to play the piano

"**Пианино**" is one of the words of foreign origin that never changes.

Антон любит играть в футбол и играть на пианино.  
Anton likes to play football and play the piano.

## Words & phrases

**Гитара** guitar

**Пианино** piano

**Саксофон** saxophone

## Asking about hobbies

Learn how to ask and answer questions about hobbies

Я люблю читать, слушать музыку и играть в теннис.  
I like to read, to listen to music and to play tennis.

играть в волейбол  
играть на гитаре

We use "**играть в**" with ball sports and "**играть на**" with musical instruments.

### Do you like it?

In order to ask our friend or acquaintance about the things they like, we need to use a slightly different form of the verb "**любить**" – "**любишь**".

Have a look at the differences in endings:

**я люблю** (*I like*)

**он/она любит** (*he/she likes*)

**ты любишь** (*you like*)

Ты любишь гулять?  
Do you like to walk?

**ты любишь** (you like), **он/она любит** (he/she likes)

Аня, ты любишь фотографировать?  
Anya, do you like to take photos?

Андрей, ты любишь играть в футбол?

Anya is asking if **Andrey's mom** likes to play football.

Anya is asking if **Andrey** likes to play football.

Ник, ты любишь смотреть телевизор?  
Nick, do you like to watch TV?

Я люблю слушать музыку, а ты любишь слушать подкасты.  
I like to listen to music and you like to listen to podcasts.

**я люблю** (I like), **ты любишь** (you like)

Я люблю есть.  
Ты любишь спать.  
Он любит гулять.

I like to eat. You like to sleep. He likes to walk.

### Ты любишь готовить?

The word "**очень**" can help us to intensify a positive answer – **Да, очень!** (*Yes, very much!*)

It can also make a negative answer a bit softer – **Нет, не очень.** (*No, not much.*)

**очень**  
very (much)

Да, очень!  
Yes, very much!  
She likes to take photos **very much**.

### Anton doesn't like to play the guitar. Listen and choose his answer.

Нет, не очень.  
No, not much.

### Kristina doesn't like to draw.

We reply with "**Нет, не очень.**" to say we don't like the activity people ask about.

Да, очень. when we like the activity very much  
Нет, не очень. when we don't really like the activity

Марина, ты любишь смотреть сериалы?  
Marina, do you like to watch TV series?

Нет, не очень. Я люблю смотреть футбол.  
No, not much. I like to watch football.

**я люблю** (I like), **он/она любит** (he/she likes)

## Talking about your free time

Learn how to ask what people like to do in their free time

Ты любишь читать?

Sergey is asking you if you like to read.

### Anya likes to play tennis. Find the answer to the question you hear.

Да, очень.  
Yes, very much.

To answer the question positively, we use the phrase "**Да, очень**".

**А ты это любишь?**

If we like the same activity, we use "**Я тоже!**" ("*Me too!*") to say so.

**Я люблю слушать радио!** (*I like to listen to the radio!*)

**Я тоже!** (*Me too!*)

Я тоже

Me too

Я тоже!

Me too!

Я тоже!

Me too!

**в свободное время**

in (your) free time

Я люблю смотреть сериалы в свободное время.

I like to watch series in (my) free time.

в свободное время

free time

Максим, ты любишь **готовить** в свободное время? –Да, очень. –Я тоже.

Ты любишь смотреть фильмы в свободное время?

Do you like to watch films in (your) free time?

**делать**

to do

### EXAMPLE

Что ты любишь делать в парке?

What do you like to do in the park

Что ты хочешь делать?

What do you want to do?

Что ты любишь делать в свободное время?

What do you like to do in (your) free time?

играть в футбол

to play football

Катя любит **играть в футбол** в свободное время.

They both like **to draw (рисовать)** in their free time.

Кирилл, что ты любишь **делать|delat|delat'** в свободное время?

Kirill, what do you like to do in (your) free time?

delat

Что ты любишь делать в свободное время?

What do you like to do in (your) free time?

### Comprehension: free time

Listen to the dialogue and practise the phrases we've learned

делать

to do

What do you like **to do** in your free time?

я люблю  
ты любишь  
он/она любит

Она любит смотреть сериалы и фильмы, читать и играть на саксофоне.  
She likes to watch TV series and films, to read and to play saxophone.

"**Нет, не очень**" is used to say we don't really like doing something.

Но я люблю есть!  
But I like to eat!

И... я люблю слушать музыку. А ты, Никита?  
And... I like to listen to music. And you, Nikita?

We use "**Я тоже!**" when we like the same thing as the person we're talking to.

Моя мама любит играть на пианино.  
My mom likes to play the piano.

## Developing fluency

Share your hobbies and interests with the Busuu Community!

Sofia doesn't like to draw but she likes to take photos.

## Spot the three musical instruments.

саксофон, пианино, гитара

**Саксофон** (saxophone), **пианино** (piano) and **гитара** (guitar) are the names of musical instruments.

В свободное время я люблю читать и играть на пианино.  
In my free time, I like to read and to play the piano.

We use "**я люблю**" with **an infinitive** to talk about things we like doing.

Я люблю готовить.  
I like to cook.

"**Люблю**" is the form of "любить" we use when talking about **ourselves**.

Я люблю смотреть футбол.  
I like to watch football.

Катя любит играть в баскетбол, а Андрей любит играть на гитаре.  
Katya likes to play basketball, and Andrei likes to play guitar.

We use "**играть в**" with sports in the accusative, and "**играть на**" with musical instruments in the prepositional.

волейбол  
volleyball

Dima is suggesting playing **volleyball**: "Будешь играть в **волейбол**?"

Я люблю **играть|igrat** в теннис.  
I like to play tennis.

igrat

The correct spelling of the word "**to play**" is "**играть**".

А ты?  
And you?

We can use "**А ты?**" to ask someone back about their hobbies.

Я люблю смотреть фильмы и играть в теннис. А ты?

I like to watch films and play tennis. And you?

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

Что ты любишь делать в свободное время?  
What do you like to do in (your) free time?

Это Вика. Она любит слушать музыку.  
This is Vika. She likes to listen to music.

To say what we're listening to, we use nouns in **the accusative case** after "слушать".

Я люблю готовить, а Катя любит читать.  
I like to cook, and Katya likes to read.

We use "**люблю**" when talking about ourselves and "**любит**" when talking about another person.

Ира любит играть в футбол и баскетбол.  
Ira likes to play football and basketball.

"**Играть в**" requires the accusative after itself, in which masculine inanimate words don't change.

пианино, гитара, саксофон  
piano, guitar, saxophone

Антон любит играть в футбол и играть на пианино.  
Anton likes to play football and play the piano.

Марина, ты любишь смотреть сериалы?  
Marina, do you like to watch TV series?

Аня любит гулять в парке, рисовать и фотографировать.  
Anya likes to walk in the park, to draw and to take pictures.

Ты любишь смотреть фильмы в свободное время?  
Do you like to watch films in (your) free time?

Ваня любит слушать подкасты, музыку и радио.  
Vanya likes to listen to podcasts, music and the radio.

Я люблю слушать **радио|radio**. А ты?  
I like to listen to the radio. And you?

делать  
to do

What do you like **to do** in your free time?

Маша любит играть в теннис и футбол.  
Masha likes to play tennis and football.

футбол, волейбол, теннис, баскетбол

А ты?  
And you?

We can use "**А ты?**" to ask someone back about their hobbies.

Я люблю слушать музыку, а ты любишь слушать подкасты.  
I like to listen to music and you like to listen to podcasts.

watch the series and read books

Olya likes to **watch the series** and **read books**.  
Vera likes to walk around the park and **to cook**.

читать  
to read

The word for "to read" is "**читать**".

Я не люблю смотреть телевизор, но люблю слушать музыку.  
I don't like to watch TV but I like to listen to music.

## Chapter 16: My house

### I live in a flat

Learn some places where people live

#### А где ты живёшь?

**дом**  
house / home

Маша, ты живёшь в доме?  
Masha, do you live in a house?

**квартира**  
flat

квартира  
flat

Антон, твоя квартира в Москве?  
Anton, is your flat located in Moscow?

Нет, это дом.  
No, it's a house.

**общежитие**  
dormitory

общежитие  
dormitory

квартира, дом, общежитие

These words are places where people live.

в общежитии в Канаде  
dormitory in Canada

Oleg said that he doesn't live in a house or a flat, but is a student. It means that he lives in a dormitory.

### Words & phrases

**Дом** house / home

**Квартира** flat

**Общежитие** dormitory

### Cities

Describe location

**город**  
city / town

Город Минск в Беларуси.  
The city of Minsk is located in Belarus.

город  
city / town

### Москва — это город!

The word "**город**" can be used for both big cities and small towns.

**город Москва** (*the city of Moscow*)

**город Светлый** (*the town of Svetly*)

город Санкт-Петербург, город Суздаль

We use the word "**город**" to name a big city or a small town.

### деревня

village

Бородино — это деревня в России и город в Америке.  
Borodino is a village in Russia and a town in America.

деревня  
village

### улица

street

Это улица Марата.  
This is Marata Street.

Марата – это не город, это улица.  
Marata is not a town, it's a street.

### Let's consolidate the new words!

The rules of this short quiz are easy – no grammar, all you need to do is to pick the correct word!

**дом** (*house / home*)

**квартира** (*flat*)

**общежитие** (*dormitory*)

**деревня** (*village*)

**город** (*city / town*)

**улица** (*street*)

город  
city

дом  
house

квартира  
flat

деревня  
village

общежитие  
dormitory

улица  
street

Маша живёт в квартире, Паша и Кристина живут в доме, а я живу в общежитии.  
Masha lives in a flat, Pasha and Kristina live in a house and I live in a dormitory.

## My house and my cats

Learn the possessive pronoun "my"

Привет!

Где **моя** ручка? Ах, вот она.

Have you noticed something new in these phrases?

Yes, we'll learn how to say "my" today!

But let's start with a quick review of the words that we will need!

<b>дом</b> ( <i>house, home</i> )	<b>город</b> ( <i>town, city</i> )
<b>квартира</b> ( <i>flat</i> )	<b>деревня</b> ( <i>village</i> )
<b>общежитие</b> ( <i>dormitory</i> )	<b>улица</b> ( <i>street</i> )

дом house, home

квартира flat

общежитие dormitory

Это дом на улице Садовой в городе Санкт-Петербурге.

This is the house on Sadovaya Street in the city of Saint Petersburg.

**Деревня, квартира, улица** are feminine words because they end in **-а** and **-я**.

дом, город

These words are **masculine** because they end in **a consonant (-м, -д)**.

Masculine words end in **consonants (e.g. -п, -т, -м, -н, -х)** or **the soft sign (-ь)**.

**МОЙ**

my (for masculine words)

### EXAMPLE

Барсик, это мой стол!

Barsik, it's my desk!

Это мой дом.

This is my house.

стол, дом

Both words are masculine – that's why we use the word "**мой**" with them.

### Which form of "my" goes before the word "компьютер"?

мой

**МОЯ**

my (for feminine words)

моя собака

my dog

Моя квартира красивая.

My flat is beautiful.

Это моя кошка, а это мой кот.

This is my cat and this is my tomcat.



Моя бабушка и мой папа живут в Москве.  
My grandma and my dad live in Moscow.

**моё**  
my (for neuter words)  
Это моё яблоко!

We use "**моё**" with neuter words.

Neuter words (ending in **-о**, **-е** or **-мя**) are used with "**моё**".

**Choose the two words that can continue the phrase: "моё...".**

яблоко, общежитие

моя улица  
мой город  
моё общежитие

### Great news!

There's only one word for "*my*" in plural – it doesn't matter which gender the word is, it's going to be "**мои**".

**мои** компьютеры (*my computers*)

**мои** собаки (*my dogs*)

**мои** яблоки (*my apples*)

**мои**  
my (for plural words)

**Choose the form of "*my*" we use with plural words. ( \_\_\_ ручки, \_\_\_ столы, \_\_\_ яблоки)**

мои

Это мои бабушки — Нина Александровна и Мария Павловна.  
These are my grandmas – Nina Aleksandrovna and Maria Pavlovna.

Это мой компьютер, а это мои телефоны.  
This is my computer and these are my phones.

Это мои подарки?  
Are these my presents?

**Мои|мои** коты дома.  
My cats are at home.

Это мой компьютер, а это мои телефоны.  
This is my computer and these are my phones.

## Cities and houses

Learn new irregular plural forms

Plural forms

You may remember the irregular plural form "**учителя**" (*teachers*). Let's learn other irregular plural forms:

дом ➔ домá (*a house houses*)

город ➔ городá (*a city cities*)

Дома houses

Example

На улице есть дома. There are houses on the street.

"Дома" means **multiple** houses.

Это мои дома.

These are my houses.

На улице есть дома и квартиры.

There are houses and flats on the street.

## A pronunciation tip

Earlier in this course you learned that "дома" means "*at home*".

The word for "*houses*" is spelled the same way but it sounds different because of the different stress.

дóма (*at home*)

домá (*houses*)

**дóма, домá**  
at home, houses

Example

**Маша дóма. На улице есть домá.**

Masha is at home. There are houses on the street.

**Маша дóма. На улице есть домá.**

**"Дóма" means "at home", "домá" means "houses".**

**Города**  
cities

Example

**Лондон и Москва — это города.**

London and Moscow are cities.

Сочи и Казань — это города в России.

Sochi and Kazan are the cities in Russia.

Города  
cities

города и дома  
cities and houses

Гродно и Брест — города в Беларуси.  
Grodno and Brest are cities in Belarus.

Таллинн и Тарту — это **города|goroda** в Эстонии.  
Tallinn and Tartu are cities in Estonia.

## Maxim lives at number five

### Learn the numbers from one to five

	<b>один</b> one
Здесь один дом. There's one house here.	
	<b>два</b> two
два two	
	<b>три</b> three
три three	
один, два, три one, two, three	
	<b>четыре</b> four
мои четыре ручки my four pens	
четыре four	
	<b>пять</b> five
пять пять five	
один, два, три, четыре, пять	

### Круто! (Cool!)

We are going to read a small text about where Maxim lives.

Below is a short phrase that helps us say where objects or places are located.

**находится** (*is located*)

Мой город находится в России.

The speaker is saying that his city is located in Russia.

находится  
is located

Мой дом находится в городе Москве.  
My house is located in the city of Moscow.

Моё кафе, находится, на, улице, Рубинштейна

### Два банка

You may notice that words change a bit after some numbers. We will definitely study this later - let's just focus on numbers first!

**три магазина** (*three shops*)  
**четыре телефона** (*four phones*)

My name's Maxim. I'm from America.  
I'm a student. I live in Yekaterinburg.  
This is my dormitory. It's located at 5 Mira Street.  
My dormitory is very comfortable.  
Nearby there is one park, three shops, four banks and two theatres.

Он из Америки.  
He's from America.  
на улице Мира, дом 5  
at 5 Mira Street  
один парк  
one park  
четыре  
four

## Give me a call, please

Learn the numbers from six to ten

### Привет!

Let's meet Dmitry who lives with his two flatmates.

He's our new friend so we can call him **Dima** from now on!

**Дмитрий - Дима** (short name)

Дмитрий  
Dmitry

**Dima doesn't live by himself. Listen to how many flatmates he has.**

два

### Номер телефона! (A phone number!)

Dima asked us to give him a call. Here is his phone number: **девять-три-семь-девять-восемь-шесть-два.**

We can recognise some of these numbers but we need to know the rest to contact him.

Let's learn them too!

	<b>ШЕСТЬ</b>
	six
шесть (6)	
	<b>СЕМЬ</b>
	seven
семь человек	
seven people	
семь	
seven	
	<b>ВОСЕМЬ</b>
	eight
шесть, семь, восемь	
6, 7, 8	
шесть, восемь, Пять	
	<b>ДЕВЯТЬ</b>
	nine
девять чашек кофе	
nine cups of coffee	
659	
six - five - nine	
	<b>ДЕСЯТЬ</b>
	ten
	На столе 10 ручек.

This is what the person is saying.

шесть, семь, восемь, девять, десять  
six, seven, eight, nine, ten  
9379862  
nine - three - seven - nine - eight - six - two

## My address

Learn to read addresses and give your own

## Откуда Дима?

из Минска

Дима живёт в квартире.

Dima lives in a flat.

квартира девять (9)

nine

### Мой адрес

To say our address in Russian we need to start with the biggest place and finish with the smallest.

For example: **country** , **city** , **street** , **building** , **flat**

Мой

адрес: Беларусь, город Минск, улица Пушкина, дом 7, квартира 9.

Мой адрес: Россия, город Казань, улица Атая, дом 10, квартира 1.

When we give our address, we start with the biggest segment followed by the smaller ones.

Мой адрес: деревня Ботово, улица Бабушкина, дом четыре.

My address: 4 Babushkina Street, Botovo Village.

город Минск, улица Пушкина, дом 7, квартира 9

Flat 9, 7 Pushkina street, Minsk

Она живёт в Москве на улице Горького, дом 7.

She lives in Moscow, at 7 Gorkogo Street.

город улица дом квартира

city, street, building, flat

## Numbers are fun!

Revise the numbers from one to ten

### Три, два, один... Привет!

Let's practise the ten numbers that we learned in our previous lessons.

1 – один

3 – три

5 – пять

7 – семь

2 – два

4 – четыре

6 – шесть

8 – восемь

один, два, три, четыре, пять, шесть, семь, восемь, девять, десять  
one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten

семь  
seven

один два три четыре пять шесть семь восемь девять десять

один + девять = десять  
one + nine = ten

пять – два = три  
five - two = three

четыре  
four

один, два, три, четыре  
one, two, three, four

Здесь три кошки.  
There are three cats.

три|tri  
three

шесть  
six

Восемь (8)

улица Пушкина, дом девять  
9 Pushkina Street

### Practising is fun!

We are going to see seven interesting facts connected to numbers.

You **don't have to know** the correct answer - all you need to do is **listen to the audio** and pick the number you hear.

7 (семь)  
7 (seven)

9 станций  
nine stations

В России 8 округов.  
There are eight districts in Russia.

## Is it your dormitory?

Learn the possessive pronoun "your" (informal)

### Твой чай

There are three forms of your: **ТВОЙ** (masculine), **ТВОЯ** (feminine), **ТВОЁ** (neuter).

We should use them when we address our friends, peers and family members.

## Listen to the words and recall the endings masculine words have.

-д, -р, -к, -й, -ь

### ТВОЙ

your (for masculine words, informal)

Вот твой подарок!  
Here is your present!

Это твой компьютер?  
Is this your computer?

Вот твой чай, пожалуйста.  
Here you are, this is your tea.

пицца ,каша

These words are **feminine** because they end in **-а**.

Feminine words have **-а, -я** or **-ь** at the end.

### ТВОЯ

your (for feminine words, informal)

Это твоя собака?  
Is this your dog?

Это твоя чашка кофе?  
Is this your cup of coffee?

твоя, квартира

молоко  
milk

Neuter words end in **-о, -е** and **-мя**.

### ТВОЁ

your (for neuter words, informal)

твоё

Это твоё или моё яблоко?  
Is this your or my apple?

Это твоё общежитие?

The speaker is asking her friend if it's his dormitory.

твой мёд

твоя чашка

твоё меню

Это твой город и твоя улица? А это твоё общежитие?  
Is this your town and your street? And is this your dormitory?



твой чай, твоя каша, твоё молоко  
your tea, your porridge, your milk

твой, твоя, твоё

He is asking where his friend's cat is: "**Моя собака здесь, а где твой кот?**"

Это твоя кошка?  
Is this your cat?

мой, твой masculine

моя, твоя feminine

моё, твоё neuter

**s there a plural "your" too?**

Yes, and it's always "**твои**"!

We love it!

**твои телефоны** (*your phones*)

**твои ручки** (*your pens*)

**твои яблоки** (*your apples*)

**ТВОИ**

your (for plural words, informal)

### EXAMPLE

Это твои компьютеры?

Are these your computers?

твои

your

твои

your houses

Это твой чай и твои бутерброды?

Is this your tea and your sandwiches?

Нет, это твой чай и твои бутерброды.

No, this is your tea and your sandwiches.

твои компьютеры, твои собаки, твои яблоки

**"Твои"** is used for plural words regardless of their gender.

### Review: numbers, "my", "your" (informal)

Revise everything we've learned so far

Мой папа живёт в квартире в городе, а моя бабушка живёт в доме в деревне.

My dad lives in a flat in a city and my grandma lives in a house in a village

общежитие, дом, квартира

**общежитие** - dormitory, **дом** - house, **квартира** - flat

общежитие, дом, квартира

**общежитие** - dormitory, **дом** - house, **квартира** - flat

## happy moment! 🎉 🎉

Alex and Masha haven't seen each other since school and met in the app where they both study Russian.

These are the words that help them to ask each other questions:

*my* — **мой** (masculine), **моя** (feminine), **моё** (neuter), **мои** (plural)

*informal your* —

**твой** (masculine), **твоя** (feminine), **твоё** (neuter), **твои** (plural)

Я живу в Сеуле.  
I live in Seoul.

Маша, это твоё общежитие?  
Masha, is it your dormitory?

"**Твоё**" is used with the neuter word "**общежитие**".

Нет, я уже живу в квартире.

Нет, это не мой кот.  
No, it's not my cat.

The word "**кот**" is masculine and that's why we use the masculine form of "my" – "**мой**".

Это твоя машина?  
Is this your car?

"**Машина**" is feminine and that's why we use the feminine form of "my" – "**моя**".

356-129  
356-129

**3** - три, **5** - пять, **6** - шесть, **1** - один, **2** - два, **9** - девять

Я Алекс. Я из Германии.  
I'm Alex. I'm from Germany.

In the phrase "**Я из...**", we replace the country's ending **-ия** with **-ии**.

Нет, я живу в деревне.  
No, I live in a village.

деревня Баум, улица Баха, дом 10  
Baum Village, Baha Street, house 10

We start with the biggest place in addresses, e.g. **country - city (village) - street - building (house) - flat**.

Да, это мои 4 собаки.  
Yes, these are my four dogs.

**твой адрес** - masculine, **твоя деревня** - feminine, **твои дома** – plural

деревня Баум, улица Баха, дом 10  
Baum Village, Baha Street, house 10

We start with the biggest place in addresses, e.g. **country - city (village) - street - building (house) - flat**.

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

## What is the correct order for an address?

город улица дом квартира  
city, street, building, flat

На столе 10 ручек.

This is what the person is saying.

Это твоё или моё яблоко?  
Is this your or my apple?

Маша **дó**ма. На улице есть **домá**.

**"Дóма"** means "at home", **"домá"** means "houses".

В России 8 округов.  
There are eight districts in Russia.

шесть, восемь, Пять

Таллинн и Тарту — это **города|goroda** в Эстонии.  
Tallinn and Tartu are cities in Estonia.

Gorola

Гродно и Брест — города в Беларуси.  
Grodno and Brest are cities in Belarus.

Марата – это не город, это улица.  
Marata is not a town, it's a street.

в общежитии в Канаде  
dormitory in Canada

Oleg said that he doesn't live in a house or a flat, but is a student. It means that he lives in a dormitory.

Маша живёт в квартире, Паша и Кристина живут в доме, а я живу в общежитии.  
Masha lives in a flat, Pasha and Kristina live in a house and I live in a dormitory.

Это твой чай и твои бутерброды?  
Is this your tea and your sandwiches?

Нет, это твой чай и твои бутерброды.  
No, this is your tea and your sandwiches.

яблоко, общежитие

Да, это мои 4 собаки.  
Yes, these are my four dogs.

**Мои|moi** коты дома.  
My cats are at home.

Moi

Это мой компьютер, а это мои телефоны.  
This is my computer and these are my phones.

один, два, три, четыре, пять

шесть  
six

Моё, кафе, находится, на, улице, Рубинштейна

## Chapter 17: Lifestyle

### Formal "your"

Learn how to use the formal "your"

Кто твоя мама и твой папа по профессии?

What jobs are your mom and your dad doing?

The person's gender determines the word's gender. "**Мама**" is feminine and "**папа**" is masculine.

- Вы говорите по-английски?

Do you speak English?

The formal word "**вы**" is used when we meet a stranger.

#### Ваш or твой чай?

Let's remember the situations when we want to use the formal form of "your":

– we address strangers, superiors and senior people

– we want to show respect for someone

Formal *your* – **ваш** (masculine), **ваша** (feminine), **ваше** (neuter)

#### ваш

your (for a masculine word, formal)

Пожалуйста, вот ваш чай.

Here is your tea.

The barista talks to a customer, so he uses a polite form of "your" – "**ваш**".

Анна, ваш дом красивый.

Anna, your house is beautiful.

"**Дом**" is masculine (ends in a consonant) and that's why we use the masculine form of formal "your" – "**ваш**".

#### ваша

your (for a feminine word, formal)

#### EXAMPLE

Я ваша учительница.

I'm your teacher.

Извините, это ваша собака?

Excuse me, is this your dog?

We use the formal word "**ваша**" when we talk to a stranger. "**Собака**" is feminine.

Это ваша собака?

"**Ваша**" is a formal form of "your" for feminine words.

Ваш чай и ваша пицца на столе.

Your tea and your pizza are on the table.

"**Чай**" is masculine and "**пицца**" is feminine.

#### ваше

your (for a neuter word, formal)

#### EXAMPLE

Я люблю ваше кафе.

I like your cafe.

Виктор, ваше общежитие находится в Москве?

Anna is asking if Victor's dormitory is located in Moscow.

Anna uses "**ваше**" because she addresses a person she didn't know before and "**общежитие**" is neuter.

Где находится ваше кафе?

Where is your cafe located?

"**Ваше**" is used because "**кафе**" is a neuter word (ends in **-е**).

**ваш город** – masculine, **ваша учительница** – feminine, **ваше меню** – neuter

**ваши**

your (for a word in plural, formal)

Это ваши книги?

Are these your books?

"**Книги**" means more than one book – we use "**ваши**" with it.

Извините, это ваши блокноты?

Excuse me, are these your notepads?

We use a plural form of formal "your" – "**ваши**" – because there are three notepads.

Мария Павловна, ваши студенты на лекции.

There is only one form of "**ваши**" for plural words.

**студент** (singular) – **студенты** (plural)

### Choose all four forms of formal "your".

ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши

**ваш** – masculine, **ваша** – feminine, **ваше** – neuter, **ваши** – plural

Ахмед, как ваш чай и ваша каша? А ваши пирожки?

Ahmed, how is your tea and your porridge? And your pirozhki?

We use a formal form because we're addressing a business partner.

Вот ваша пицца, ваше мясо и ваши три чашки кофе.

Here is your pizza, your meat and your three cups of coffee.

### Useful phrases: "How are you doing?"

Learn to ask how someone is doing and how to answer this question

**Как поживаешь?**

How are you doing? (informal)

#### EXAMPLE

**Привет, Женя! Как поживаешь?**

Hi Zhenya! How are you doing?

**nother way to ask "Как дела?"**

Instead of "**Как дела?**" you can say "**Как поживаешь?**" (for someone you call "**ты**") or "**Как поживаете?**" (for someone you call "**вы**").

**Как поживаешь?** (*How are you doing?*) - informal

**Как поживаете?** (*How are you doing?*) - formal

**"Как поживаешь?"** is another way of saying "**Как дела?**"

Use "**Как поживаешь?**" with people you call "**ты**" to ask how they are doing.

**Как поживаешь, Лена?**

How are you doing, Lena?

Don't forget the "**ь**" at the end of "**поживаешь!**"

## Как поживаете?

How are you doing? (formal or plural)

### EXAMPLE

**Здравствуй! Как поживаете?**

Hello! How are you doing?

Как поживаете?

How are you doing? (formal or plural)

"**Поживаешь**" is for family and close friends; "**поживаете**" is for strangers and older people.

Как поживаешь? ты

Как поживаете? Вы

Как поживаете?

How are you doing?

If you use "**вы**", you should say "**Как поживаете?**"

Как поживаете|ете?

ete

### What about more than one person?

"**Как поживаете?**" can also be used with groups of people – just like the word "**вы**"!

**Как поживаете?** (*How are you doing?*) - to a group of people

a group of friends

He says "**Как поживаете?**" – it is used with strangers and groups of

people.

как, поживаете

Отлично!

Great!

Olya says "**Как поживаешь?**" – Zhenya answers "**Отлично!**" ("Great!")

### Other options

We already know "**Хорошо!**" and "**Отлично!**"

Shall we see what other possible answers there can be?

**нормально** (*alright*)

**неплохо** (*not bad*)

**так себе** (*so-so*)

**Нормально.**

Alright.

### EXAMPLE

– Как дела? – Нормально!

– How's it going? – Alright!

**Нормально.**

Alright.

### EXAMPLE

– Как дела? – Нормально!

– How's it going? – Alright!

**Неплохо.**

Not bad.

**EXAMPLE**

– Как поживаешь? – Неплохо.

– How are you doing? – Not bad.

Неплохо, спасибо.

Not bad, thank you.

Анна Васильевна, как поживаете? Неплохо, спасибо.

Anna Vasilievna, how are you doing? Not bad, thank you.

хоро.....шо

непло.....хо

нормаль.....но

**Так себе.**

So-so.

**EXAMPLE**

– Как ты? – Так себе! А ты?

– How are you? – So-so! And you?

He says: "**Так себе!**" ("So-so!")

**Choose the two words to create the phrase: "So-so."**

так, себе

неплохо not bad

нормально alright

так себе so-so

## Describing what you're doing now

Learn to use verbs with я, ты and он/она in the present tense

**What does Dima like to do in his free time?**

играть на гитаре и гулять

Dima likes to play guitar and to walk.

Dima likes to play guitar and to walk.



Дима, ты хочешь пиццу?  
Нет, я хочу салат.

я хочу, ты хочешь

Russian verbs change depending on **who** is doing the action. For example, "**я хочу**" (I want) or "**ты хочешь**" (you want).

### Что ты читаешь? 📖 📖

Russian verbs change their ending depending on **who** is doing the action.

Here are the verb endings for "**я**" and "**ты**" in the present tense. Most verbs that end in "**-ать**" and "**-ять**" in their infinitive form follow this pattern. 🗨️ □

Infinitive - ать, -ять	я (I) takes "-ю"	ты (you) takes "-ешь"
делать (to do)	я делаю (I do / I'm doing)	ты делаешь (you do / you're doing)
гулять (to walk)	я гуляю (I walk / I'm walking)	ты гуляешь (you walk / you're walking)

Что ты сейчас делаешь?  
What are you doing now?

Я гуляю в парке.  
I'm walking in the park.

"**Гулять**" takes the ending "**-ю**" (гуляю) when we use it to talk about ourselves.

Что ты сейчас делаешь?

Я гуляю в парке.

### Tell your friend you're walking in the park - and ask what he's doing.

Я гуляю в парке. А что ты делаешь?  
I'm walking in the park. And what are you doing?

### Он, она, оно

Most verbs ending in "**-ать**" and "**-ять**" take the ending "**-ет**" when used with "**он**", "**она**" and "**оно**".

Андрей читает книгу. (*Andrei is reading a book.*)

Оля гуляет в парке. (*Olya is walking in the park.*)

Андрей читает книгу, а Оля гуляет в парке.  
Andrei is reading a book, and Olya is walking in the park.

The verbs with the ending "**-ет**" are used with "**он**" and "**она**".

Я читаю книгу.  
Ты гуляешь в парке?  
Что она делает?

она  
She reads books in her free time.

The verb "**читать**" (to read) takes the ending "**-ет**" when used with "**он / она**".

В свободное время я играю на гитаре.  
In my free time, I play guitar.

"**Играть**" (to play) takes the ending "**-ю**" when used with "**я**".

Ты **играешь**|igrayesh|igraesh на пианино?  
Do you play the piano?

igrayesh

"**Играть**" (to play) takes the ending "**-ешь**" when used with "**ты**".

Сейчас я слушаю подкаст.

This phrase means "I'm listening to a podcast at the moment".

играет в футбол  
plays football

In his free time, Yegor **plays football**.

В свободное время я слушаю музыку, а ты играешь в футбол.  
In my free time I listen to music and you play football.

Сейчас я **слушаю**|ushayu|ushaiu подкаст.  
I'm listening to a podcast at the moment.

Ushayu

Ты **играешь**|igrayesh|igraesh на пианино?  
Do you play the piano?

igrayesh

"**Играть**" (to play) takes the ending "**-ешь**" when used with "**ты**".

В свободное время я слушаю музыку, а ты играешь в футбол.  
In my free time I listen to music and you play football.

## Do you work a lot?

Learn to talk about your work-life balance

### Что ты сейчас делаешь?

What are you doing now?

Verb "**делать**" takes the ending "**-ешь**" when used with "**ты**".

Мария читает книгу.

Я слушаю музыку.

Most verbs ending in "**-ать**" take the ending "**-ет**" with "**он/она**", and the ending "**-ю**" with "**я**".

**работать**

to work

### EXAMPLE

Андрей работает в банке.

Andrei works at the bank.

работать  
to work

я работаю  
ты работаешь  
он / она работает

Оля, где ты работаешь?  
Olya, where do you work?

The verb "**работать**" takes the ending "**-ешь**" when used with "**ты**".

Оля **работает в университете.** (Olya **works at the university.**)

Виктор работает в ресторане.  
Victor works at the restaurant.

**ОТДЫХАТЬ**  
to rest, to relax

### EXAMPLE

Катя сейчас дома. Она отдыхает.

Katya is at home now. She's resting.

отдыхать  
to rest, to relax

reading a book and listening to music

Катя **читает книгу** и **слушает музыку.** (Katya **is reading a book** and **listening to music.**)

Я работаю в гостинице.

I work in the hotel.

Я работаю в банке.

I work at the bank.

Ты сейчас отдыхаешь|esh|yesh?

Are you resting now?

**МНОГО**  
a lot

### EXAMPLE

Андрей — менеджер в банке. Он много работает.

Andrei is a manager at the bank. He works a lot.

много  
a lot

Маша, ты много работаешь?

Masha, do you work a lot?

**мало**  
little, not much

### EXAMPLE

Маша мало отдыхает.

Masha doesn't get much rest.

мало  
little, not much

Андрей — менеджер в банке. Он много работает и мало отдыхает.

Andrei is a manager at the bank. He works a lot and rests a little.

Андрей много отдыхает.

Andrei rests a lot.

Andrei isn't working at the bank anymore. He's resting a lot, reading books and walking in the park.

Андрей мало работает и много отдыхает.

Andrei doesn't work much and rests a lot.

## Verbs with -ова- and -ева-

Use three irregular verbs and say you're good at doing something

Arina says that she likes **taking pictures**: "Я люблю фотографировать."

фотографировать  
to take pictures

рисовать  
I like to draw.

To say that he likes to draw, Zhenya uses the word "**рисовать**".

рисовать  
to draw

**танцевать**

to dance

### EXAMPLE

Виктория любит танцевать.

Victoria likes to dance.

танцевать  
to dance

Виктория любит танцевать и фотографировать.

Victoria likes to dance and to take pictures.

Victoria likes **to dance** and **to take pictures**.

Виктория слушает музыку.

Я много читаю.

Что ты сейчас делаешь?

### Verbs with a twist!

When we use verbs like "**рисовать**" and "**танцевать**" in the present tense, we change **-ова-** and **-ева-** to **-у-**, and only then add the ending.

**Я сейчас рисую.** (*I'm drawing now.*)

**Виктория хорошо танцует.** (*Victoria dances well.*)

**я рисую, ты танцуешь**

When we use "**рисовать**" and "**танцевать**" in the present tense, **-ова-** and **-ева-** change to **-у-**.

Виктория хорошо танцует.  
Victoria dances well.

танцую  
I'm listening to music and dancing.  
Pavel is saying: "Я слушаю музыку и **танцую**."

Катя, ты очень хорошо рисуешь!  
Katya, you draw very well!

When we use "**рисовать**" in the present tense, **-ова-** changes to **-у-**.

### Let's give compliments to each other!

To say that you or someone else does something well, simply add one of these before the verb:

**хорошо** (*well / good*)

**очень хорошо** (*very well / very good*)

**отлично** (*brilliantly / amazing*)

**Виктория хорошо танцует.** (*Victoria dances very well.*) □

**Максим отлично фотографирует.** (*Maxim takes pictures brilliantly.*)

Sveta says: "Максим, ты **очень хорошо** фотографируешь!"

Максим, ты очень хорошо фотографируешь!

Maxim, you're really good at taking pictures!

To say that someone does something **very well**, we use "**очень хорошо**" (very well / very good).

Я хорошо танцую.

I dance well.

Ira says that she's not very good at drawing but is good at photography.

taking pictures

Ира хорошо **фотографирует**. (Ira is good at **taking pictures**.)

Саша, ты отлично фотографируешь!

Sasha, you're excellent at taking pictures!

## Describing lifestyle

Understand people talking about their lifestyle

Анна очень хорошо играет на гитаре.

It means that Anna **plays guitar very well**.

## Match the words with the opposite meanings.

работать отдыхать

много мало

## Where can you stay overnight when travelling?

гостиница

a hotel

Я живу в Москве.

I live in Moscow.

To say where we live, we use "**я живу в**" (I live in) and the name of the place in **the prepositional**.

### Welcome to Siberia!

We'll listen to a story about Alina. She lives in **Новосибирск** (*Novosibirsk*).

It's the biggest city in **Siberia**, Russia. Despite its cold winters (the temperatures often drop below -30°C!), it has a vibrant cultural and business life.

**Новосибирск** (*Novosibirsk*)

## Where does Alina live?

в Новосибирске

in Novosibirsk

Alina lives in **Novosibirsk**.

Alina is a manager at **a hotel**.

Алина очень много работает и мало отдыхает.

Alina works a lot and gets little rest.

Она читает книги дома и рисует в парке.

She reads books at home and draws in the park.

Я люблю спорт.

**Alina likes sport.**

Алина, ты очень хорошо играешь в теннис!

Alina, you play tennis very well!

## Plural verbs ending in -ать/-ять

Use verbs with "мы", "вы" and "они" in the present tense

Dima is **having a rest** and **reading a book** at home.

я читаю, ты играешь, Анна гуляет

I read, you play, Anna walks around

Most verbs ending in **-ать** and **-ять** follow the same pattern when used in the present tense.

### Вы играете в футбол?

Here's how to use verbs ending in **-ать** and **-ять** with "**мы**", "**вы**" and "**они**" in the present tense.

Let's take "**играть**" as an example. □

**мы** (*we*) takes "**-ем**"

**вы** (*you - formal / plural*) takes "**-ете**"

**они** (*they*) takes "**-ют**"

**мы играем** (*we play / we're playing*)

(*you play / you're playing*)

**они играют** (*they play / they're playing*)

Мы играем в футбол.

We play football. / We're playing football.

Что вы читаете?

What are you reading? (formal)

We use the same verb ending **-ете** for both **plural** and **formal "вы"**.

Что вы делаете?

What are you doing?

We use the same verb ending **-ете** when addressing one person or a group with "**вы**".

Что вы делаете?

What are you doing?

We use the same verb ending **-ете** when addressing one person or a group with "**вы**".

гуляем

We are walking around the park now.

"**Гулять**" used with "**мы**" takes the ending **-ем** in the present tense.

мы гуляем

вы работаете

Они работают.

They work. / They're working.

мы работаем

вы слушаете

они гуляют

Мы сейчас гуляем в парке. А что вы делаете?

We're walking around the park now. What are you doing?

вы работаете

мы играем

они слушают

Anton and Katya play tennis very well.

слушаете

What are you listening to now?

When "**слушать**" is used with "**вы**", it takes the ending **-ете**.

Я хорошо фотографирую, а Маша и Вера отлично рисуют.  
I take pictures well, and Masha and Vera draw brilliantly.

Где вы работаете ?  
Where do you work?

Мы **играем|играем|играем** в футбол.  
We play football.

## Having breakfast, lunch and dinner

Learn to talk about daily meals

### Time to eat!

The three Russian verbs for having meals consist of the names for **breakfast**, **lunch** and **dinner** combined with "-ать".

So, by remembering just three words, you actually learn six!

**завтрак** (*breakfast*)

**завтракать** (*to have breakfast*)

**обед** (*lunch*)

**обедать** (*to have lunch*)

**завтракать**

to have breakfast

### EXAMPLE

Мы завтракаем дома.

We have breakfast at home.

### What do we eat for breakfast?

Aside from the usual eggs, porridge, pastries or sandwiches, there are some more traditional things you can have for **завтрак** (*breakfast*):

**блины** - thin pancakes

**сырники** - sweet pancakes made of cottage cheese

**драники** - fried potato pancakes

**Катя завтракает дома.**

Katya is having breakfast at home.

**Я завтракаю в кафе.**

I'm having breakfast at the cafe.

**обедать**

to have lunch

### It's lunchtime!

**Обед** (*lunch*) can consist of soup, a small salad, and a side dish with some kind of meat or fish.

The meal is often accompanied by a slice of white bread.

**Где ты обедаешь?**

Where are you having lunch?

обедать soup, salad and bread

завтракать porridge and pancakes

**ужинать**

to have dinner

## What's for dinner?

A typical **ужин** (*dinner*) can be **пельмени** or **вареники** (types of dumplings), **голубцы** (meat-stuffed cabbage rolls), **лагман** (beef soup) or many other dishes.

Each Russian-speaking country has its own diverse cuisine. And we haven't even touched on desserts yet!

**пельмени**

**вареники**

**Мы ужинаем в ресторане.**

We're having dinner at the restaurant.

**Вы сейчас обедаете в кафе?**

Are you having lunch at a cafe now?

The word for "**to have lunch**" is "**обедать**".

**breakfast**

Oleg says: "Я **завтракаю** дома." (I have **breakfast** at home.)

завтракать to have breakfast

обедать to have lunch

ужинать to have dinner

Они ужинают дома.

They are having dinner at home.

Наташа и Андрей обедают в кафе.

Natasha and Andrei are having lunch at a cafe.

Masha has breakfast at home, but she has dinner **at a restaurant**.

Мы обедаем в кафе. А где ты обедаешь?

We're having lunch at a cafe. And where are you having lunch?

Я завтракаю|**ауу**|**аиу** дома.

I'm having breakfast at home.

ауу

Мы обедаем в кафе. А где ты обедаешь?

We're having lunch at a cafe. And where are you having lunch?

## Words & phrases

**Завтракать** to have breakfast

**Обедать** to have lunch

**Ужинать** to have dinner

## Saying how often you do something

Describe how often you do things

**обычно**

usually

**EXAMPLE**



Обычно я обедаю в кафе.  
Usually I have lunch at a cafe.

обычно  
Usually I have lunch at a cafe.  
Где ты обычно ужинаешь?  
Where do you usually have dinner?

**иногда**  
sometimes

#### EXAMPLE

Иногда Аня читает в парке.  
Sometimes Anya reads in the park.  
Anya only does it **sometimes**.

Обычно Максим работает в офисе, но иногда он работает дома.  
Usually Maxim works at the office but sometimes he works from home.

Обычно я завтракаю дома.  
Usually I have breakfast at home.

**Sometimes** Pavel plays the piano.

обычно usually  
иногда sometimes

**часто**  
often

#### EXAMPLE

Вы часто фотографируете?  
Do you often take pictures?

Вы часто фотографируете?  
Do you often take pictures?

**редко**  
rarely

#### EXAMPLE

Они редко рисуют.  
They rarely draw.

Они редко рисуют.  
They rarely draw.

Я часто играю на пианино, но редко играю на саксофоне.  
I often play the piano but I rarely play the saxophone.

tennis  
Anton often plays football but **rarely** plays **tennis**.

редко rarely  
часто often  
иногда sometimes

Обычно мы ужинаем дома, но иногда мы ужинаем в ресторане.  
Usually we have dinner at home but sometimes we have dinner at a restaurant.

Sveta replies: "**Нет, не очень**", which means she **doesn't take pictures often**.

Я часто играю в футбол.  
I often play football.

## Words & phrases

Обычно	usually
Иногда	sometimes
Часто	often
Редко	rarely

## Everyday activities

Revise what you've learned so far

Что ты сейчас делаешь?  
What are you doing now?

We use the verb ending **-ешь** when addressing one person **informally**.

Сейчас я гуляю в парке и слушаю подкаст.  
Right now I'm walking in the park and listening to a podcast.

Я играю на гитаре.  
Ты гуляешь в парке?  
Она читает книгу.

listening to music and dancing

Max is listening to music and dancing: "**Мак слушает музыку и танцует.**"  
Svetlana says: "**Я работаю в музее.**"

Олег, где ты сейчас работаешь?  
Oleg, where do you work now?

We use the verb ending **-ешь** when addressing one person **informally**.

Он отдыхает|ет|ет дома.  
He is relaxing at home.

She works a lot and rests very little.

Tanya works a lot and rests very little: "**Я много работаю и мало отдыхаю.**"

Таня много работает и мало отдыхает.  
Tanya works a lot and rests very little.

Я отлично фотографирую.  
Ты очень хорошо танцуешь.  
Таня хорошо рисует.

Мы танцуем, а они гуляют в парке.

We are dancing and they are walking in the park.

Verbs take the ending **-ем** when used with "**мы**" and **-ют** when used with "**они**".

Verbs take the ending **-ете** when used with "**вы**".

Мы много работаем.  
Вы мало отдыхаете.  
Они отлично рисуют.

Они очень много работают|yut|ut.

They work a lot.

Сейчас я обедаю в кафе. А где ты обедаешь?

Right now I'm having lunch in a cafe. And where are you having lunch?

Verbs take the ending **-ю** when used with "я" and **-ешь** when used with "ты".

They are **having dinner in a restaurant**: "Мы ужинаем в ресторане."

They often have breakfast in a cafe.

They **often have breakfast in a cafe**: "Они часто завтракают в кафе."

### Pick three words to say how often you do something.

обычно, иногда, часто

Alex says: "**Я часто играю на гитаре и редко танцую.**"

Лена часто рисует и редко читает.

Lena draws often and rarely reads.

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

Где находится ваше кафе?

Where is your cafe located?

"**Ваше**" is used because "**кафе**" is a neuter word (ends in **-е**).

- Андрей мало работает и много отдыхает.  
Andrei doesn't work much and rests a lot.

Обычно я завтракаю дома.

Usually I have breakfast at home.

обычно, иногда, часто

- Андрей читает книгу, а Оля гуляет в парке.  
Andrei is reading a book, and Olya is walking in the park.  
The verbs with the ending "**-ет**" are used with "**он**" and "**она**".

Anton often plays football but **rarely** plays **tennis**.

He says: "**Так себе!**" ("So-so!")

- Я завтракаю|ayu|aiu дома.

I'm having breakfast at home. ayu

Мы сейчас гуляем в парке. А что вы делаете?

We're walking around the park now. What are you doing?

Он отдыхает|et|yet дома.

He is relaxing at home.

Алина, ты очень хорошо играешь в теннис!

Alina, you play tennis very well!

Вот ваша пицца, ваше мясо и ваши три чашки кофе.

Here is your pizza, your meat and your three cups of coffee.

Ira says that she's not very good at drawing but is good at photography.

Ты играешь|igrayesh|igraesh на пианино?

Do you play the piano?

igrayesh

"Играть" (to play) takes the ending "-ешь" when used with "ты".

Сейчас я слушаю|ushayu|ushaiu подкаст.

I'm listening to a podcast at the moment.

Ushayu

Катя, ты очень хорошо рисуешь!

Katya, you draw very well!

When we use "рисовать" in the present tense, **-ова-** changes to **-у-**.

отдыхать

to rest, to relax

Вы сейчас обедаете в кафе?

Are you having lunch at a cafe now?

The word for "to have lunch" is "обедать".

Мы играем|играем|играем в футбол.

We play football.

Iграем

как, поживаете

## Chapter 18: Weather

### What's the weather like today?

Learn how to ask about the weather

сегодня

today

Ты сегодня работаешь?

Are you working today?

Нет, я сегодня отдыхаю.

No, I'm relaxing today.

### Let's pronounce it correctly!

The letter "г" is pronounced "в" in **сегодня**.

сегодня

[сиводня]

сегодня

today

The letter "г" sounds like "в" in **сегодня**.

**Choose the letter that's pronounced "в".**г

**Сегодня** sounds like [сиводня].

погода

weather

по го да

**погода** (weather)

### People's favourite topic!

In order to ask about the weather, we use the question word **Какая?** (What kind?)

**Какая сегодня погода?** (What's the weather like today?)

Какая сегодня погода?  
What's the weather like today?  
We use the question word **Какая?** (What kind?).

Какая сегодня погода?  
What's the weather like today?

Какая сегодня погода?  
What's the weather like today?  
We use the question word **Какая?** (*What kind?*)

Какая сегодня погода?  
What's the weather like today?

**хорошая погода**  
good weather

Сегодня хорошая погода.

Viktor's saying the weather is good today.

В Бишкеке обычно хорошая погода.  
The weather in Bishkek's usually good.

**плохая погода**  
bad weather

### EXAMPLE

Сегодня плохая погода.  
It's bad weather today.

плохая  
bad (weather)

В Астане сегодня тоже плохая погода.  
The weather in Astana's bad too.

Какая сегодня погода? Сегодня хорошая погода.  
В Бишкеке плохая погода? Нет, там обычно хорошая погода.

Сегодня хорошая погода?  
Is the weather good today?

Сегодня не плохая погода, а очень хорошая!  
The weather isn't bad but very good today!

## Sun, rain and snow

Learn to say what the weather is like outside

Какая сегодня погода в Москве?  
What's the weather like in Moscow today?

В Санкт-Петербурге сегодня **плохая** погода.

**солнце**  
sun

### EXAMPLE

В Москве сегодня солнце.  
There is sun in Moscow today.

солнце  
sun

В Москве сегодня солнце.  
There is sun in Moscow today.

### Keep on shining!

The word "**солнце**" is easier to pronounce than it might look!

The letter "л" is silent.

**солнце**  
[сонце]

солнце  
sun

The letter "л" isn't pronounced.

- В Мурманске сегодня **снег|sneг**. Я люблю снег!  
In Murmansk there is snow today. I love snow!
- снег

snow

Маша любит снег.  
Masha likes snow.

снег, солнце

**снег** - snow, **солнце** - sun

### Какая погода на улице?

To describe the weather *outside*, we simply use the phrase "**на улице**".







## На улице солнце. (There is sun outside.)

There is snow (**снег**) outside.

На улице снег и солнце!  
There is snow and sun outside.

**дождь**  
rain

На улице дождь.

Kristina doesn't want to go for a walk because **it's raining** outside.

На улице сегодня дождь?  
Is it raining today?

В Вологде сегодня хорошая погода. На улице солнце.  
In Vologda it's good weather today. There is sun outside.

В Самаре сегодня плохая погода. На улице дождь.  
In Samara it's bad weather today. There is rain outside.

## Describing the weather

Learn to talk about the temperature outside

good, the sun is shining

Сегодня в Казани очень **хорошая** погода. На улице **солнце**.

В Санкт-Петербурге сегодня дождь.  
There is rain in St Petersburg today.

### What's the temperature today?

In Russian-speaking countries, the temperature is measured in degrees Celcius (°C).

☀ If the temperature is above zero, we use the word "**плюс**" (*plus*).

✳ If it's below zero, the word "**минус**" (*minus*) is used.

+9 | **плюс** девять (*plus nine [degrees]*)

**плюс**  
plus

### EXAMPLE

На улице плюс десять.

It's plus ten (degrees) outside.

**минус**  
minus

### EXAMPLE

Сегодня минус три.

It's minus three today.

На улице плюс десять.

The temperature outside is above zero.

When the temperature is above zero, we use the word "**плюс**" (+10).

В Новосибирске сегодня снег и минус семь.  
In Novosibirsk there's snow and it's minus seven today.

На улице солнце и плюс десять!  
There's sun and it's plus ten (degrees) outside!

+10  
plus ten (degrees)

В Москве дождь и плюс один, а в Санкт-Петербурге снег и минус четыре.  
In Moscow there's rain and it's plus one, but in St Petersburg there's snow and it's minus four.

В Краснодаре сегодня плохая погода, дождь и плюс два.  
In Krasnodar the weather is bad, there's rain and it's plus two (degrees).

На улице солнце и плюс десять!  
There's sun and it's plus ten (degrees) outside!

**завтра**  
tomorrow

### EXAMPLE

В Краснодаре завтра дождь.

In Krasnodar there's rain tomorrow.

Завтра дождь, я не хочу работать. Я хочу отдыхать.  
There's rain tomorrow, I don't want to work. I want to relax.

**Завтра** снег. (It's going to snow **tomorrow**.)

Какая завтра погода в Вологде?  
What's the weather like in Vologda tomorrow?

Какая завтра погода в Вологде?  
What's the weather like in Vologda tomorrow?

Завтра +9.  
It's plus nine (degrees) tomorrow.

В Омске завтра минус один и дождь.  
In Omsk, it's minus one and rain tomorrow.

## Forming bigger numbers (11, 12, 13)

Learn to form numbers from eleven to nineteen

один (1), два (2), три (3), четыре (4), пять (5)

четыре, пять, шесть, семь, восемь, девять  
four, five, six, seven, eight, nine

### It's easy!

The numbers from 11 to 19 are simply formed by adding **-надцать** to the last digit (1-9).

11 – одиннацать

13 – тринацать

**одиннацать**  
eleven

одиннацать

In order to form the number 11, we should combine **один** (1) with **-надцать**.

одиннадцать  
eleven

Eleven is formed by adding **-надцать** to "один" (one) – **одиннадцать**.

одиннадцать  
eleven

**тринадцать**

thirteen

**A pronunciation tip!**

The letter "д" in **-надцать** is silent in all numbers.

тринадцать  
[тринацать]

Тринадцать

We don't pronounce "д" in **-надцать**.

**We should memorise that...**

*Twelve* (12) is the only number where the basic number changes – **два** becomes **две**.

12

**двенадцать**

**двенадцать**

twelve

двенадцать  
twelve

двенадцать  
twelve

**Два** changes its ending when **-надцать** is added – **двенадцать**.

одиннадцать, двенадцать, тринадцать

одиннадцать, двенадцать, тринадцать  
eleven, twelve, thirteen

одиннадцать, двенадцать, тринадцать  
11, 12, 13

## VOCABULARY

**+3**

**одиннадцать**

eleven

**тринадцать**

thirteen

**двенадцать**

twelve

## Counting from 11 to 19

Learn and practise numbers from eleven to nineteen

одиннадцать и тринадцать  
eleven and thirteen

### Another secret!

Numbers that end with **-ь** or **-е** drop these endings when we add **-надцать**.

четыре + **надцать**

**четырна́дцать** (14)

пять + **надцать**

**пяти́надцать** (15)

**четырна́дцать**

fourteen

**пяти́надцать**

fifteen

четырна́дцать

fourteen

To form the number 14, we drop the ending **-е** in the number 4 (**четыре**).

четырна́дцать и пяти́надцать

fourteen and fifteen

**шести́надцать**

sixteen

**семи́надцать**

seventeen

пяти́надцать

fifteen

To form the number 15, we drop the ending **-ь** in the number 5 (**пять**).

шести́надцать, семи́надцать

16, 17

The numbers **шесть** and **семь** drop **-ь** to form the numbers 16 and 17.

The person is saying "**семи́надцать** (17), **шести́надцать** (16)".

**восемни́дцать**

eighteen

**девя́тнадцать**

nineteen

семи́надцать, восемни́дцать, девя́тнадцать

17, 18, 19

восемни́дцать, девя́тнадцать

eighteen, nineteen

**двена́дцать** (12), **шести́надцать** (16), **девя́тнадцать** (19)

### Pick the numbers that are greater than ten.

трина́дцать, восемни́дцать, девя́тнадцать

14, 15, 16

четырна́дцать, пяти́надцать, шести́надцать

оди́ннадцать двена́дцать трина́дцать четы́рнадцать пяти́надцать

шести́надцать, семи́надцать, восемни́дцать, девя́тнадцать

16, 17, 18, 19

### Saying it's cold or warm outside

Learn to describe different temperatures

Какая завтра погода?

Victor is asking what the weather's like **tomorrow**.

Какая **завтра** (tomorrow) погода?

**холодно**

it's cold

#### EXAMPLE

Завтра холодно.

It's cold tomorrow.

На улице сегодня холодно.

It's cold outside today.

Сегодня снег и очень холодно.

Today there's snow and it's cold.

The word "холодно" has three "о" – that makes it easier to memorise!

**тепло**

it's warm

#### EXAMPLE

Дома тепло.

It's warm at home.

It's warm.

В Сочи сегодня **тепло**.

Завтра в Бишкеке тепло.

It's warm in Bishkek tomorrow.

На улице **холодно** (cold).

Нет, сегодня холодно.

No, it's cold today.

–Сегодня тепло? –**Нет, сегодня холодно.**

+3

plus three (degrees)

It rarely goes below zero in Sochi!

десять, двенадцать, восемнадцать

десять (**10**), двенадцать (**12**), восемнадцать (**18**)

-15

minus fifteen (degrees)

В Новосибирске сегодня тепло — плюс восемнадцать.

In Novosibirsk it's warm today and it's plus eighteen (degrees).

В Новосибирске сегодня тепло— плюс восемнадцать.

**Masha's complaining about cold weather.**

Сегодня **плохая** погода. На улице **холодно – минус семь и снег.**

warm and plus nineteen (degrees)

В Томске сегодня хорошая погода, тепло и плюс девятнадцать.

In Tomsk the weather's nice today, it's warm and it's plus nineteen (degrees).

## **Talking about hot weather**

Learn to describe hot weather using numbers 20 and 30

На улице очень хорошая погода.

The weather is really good outside.

**жарко**

it's hot

### EXAMPLE

На улице сейчас жарко.

It's hot outside now.

На улице сейчас жарко.

It's hot outside now.

холодно, тепло, жарко

**холодно** (cold), **тепло** (warm), **жарко** (hot)

жарко

it's hot

It's **hot** outside because it's **plus 19 degrees**.

Можно воду?

Can I have some water?

It's nice to get some water when it's hot (жарко)!

### Match the opposites.

жарко            холодно

солнце          снег

плюс            минус

### It's getting hotter!

In some cities in Siberia (such as Novosibirsk and Yakutsk) it often gets up to 30 degrees in summer! □

Let's learn the numbers 20 and 30 to describe high temperature.

To form them, we combine **the basic number** (2 or 3) with **-дцать**.

20

Двадцать

30

Тридцать

**двадцать**

twenty

### EXAMPLE

На улице плюс двадцать.

It's plus twenty (degrees) outside.

На улице плюс двадцать.

It's plus twenty (degrees) outside.

двадцать (20), девятнадцать (19)

**тридцать**

thirty

### EXAMPLE

Сегодня плюс тридцать!

It's plus thirty (degrees) today!

плюс тридцать

it's plus thirty (degrees)

It's thirty degrees: "На улице плюс **тридцать**."

## VOCABULARY

**жарко**

it's hot

**двадцать**

twenty

**тридцать**

thirty

## Discovering numbers over 20

Learn how to form two-digit numbers greater than 20

Сегодня минус двадцать.

It's minus twenty (degrees) today.

Note that the letter **-д-** isn't pronounced in **-дцать**.

### More magic!

For **21** we simply say *twenty* and then *one* = **двадцать один**.

Great news – any number starting from 21 is formed this way!

**23** – двадцать три

**29** – двадцать девять

двадцать три

twenty-three

Oleg's 23 (**двадцать три**) years old.

29

Vlada's 29 (**двадцать девять**) years old.

двадцать один двадцать пять двадцать семь

twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven

В Сочи плюс двадцать семь.

In Sochi it's plus twenty-seven (degrees).

Сегодня жарко.

It's hot today.

It's **hot** – plus thirty-four (degrees)!

## Understanding a forecast

Read the weather forecast from Yakutsk

**Yakutsk is a city in Siberia. It's December there. Let's read what Vlad is doing today!**

In Yakutsk there's **bad weather** today. There's snow outside and it's very cold – **minus thirty-eight degrees**. I'm not working. I want to drink tea and sleep. There's **snow** tomorrow too and it's **minus twenty-nine**.

В Якутске сегодня плохая погода.

Vlad is saying that in Yakutsk the weather is bad today.



-38

minus thirty-eight degrees

Yakutsk is the coldest city in the world!

Я хочу пить чай и спать.

I want to drink tea and sleep.

here's snow.

**Завтра тоже снег** и минус двадцать девять.

Today in Yakutsk there's **good weather**! There's **sun** now! Today I'm walking a lot and taking pictures, I really like sun! It's warm today – plus nineteen degrees, and it's hot tomorrow – plus twenty-five degrees!

Katya really likes the **sunny** weather today.

walking and taking pictures

Katya's saying: "Сегодня я много **гуляю и фотографирую**."

Сейчас тепло — плюс 19, а завтра жарко — плюс 25!

It's warm now – plus 19 degrees, but it's going to be hot tomorrow – plus 25 degrees!

Yakutsk is a city of contrasts – it's very cold in winter and warm in summer!

## Checkpoint

Test your skills to access the next chapter

### Say the weather isn't bad, but very good today

Сегодня не плохая погода, а очень хорошая!

The weather isn't bad but very good today!

**одиннадцать, двенадцать, тринадцать**

eleven, twelve, thirteen

одиннадцать, двенадцать, тринадцать

11, 12, 13

В Краснодаре сегодня плохая погода, дождь и плюс два.

In Krasnodar the weather is bad, there's rain and it's plus two (degrees).

### Select a suitable response to the question you hear.

Нет, сегодня холодно.

No, it's cold today.

–Сегодня тепло? –**Нет, сегодня холодно.**

### Listen to a comment about the temperature outside. How would we describe it?

Сегодня жарко.

It's hot today.

It's **hot** – plus thirty-four (degrees)!

### Say: In Tomsk the weather's nice today, it's warm and it's plus nineteen (degrees).

В Томске сегодня хорошая погода, тепло и плюс девятнадцать.

In Tomsk the weather's nice today, it's warm and it's plus nineteen (degrees).

## How's the weather in Tomsk today?

warm and plus nineteen (degrees)

На улице снег и солнце!

There is snow and sun outside.

It's thirty degrees: "На улице плюс **тридцать**."

## It gets up to thirty degrees in summer in St Petersburg too!

плюс тридцать

it's plus thirty (degrees)

Какая сегодня погода?

What's the weather like today?

Тринадцать

We don't pronounce "д" in **-надцать**.

В Омске завтра минус один и дождь.

In Omsk, it's minus one and rain tomorrow.

В Вологде сегодня хорошая погода. На улице солнце.

In Vologda it's good weather today. There is sun outside.

В Мурманске сегодня **снег|sneg**. Я люблю снег!

In Murmansk there is snow today. I love snow!

Снег

В Самаре сегодня плохая погода. На улице дождь.

In Samara it's bad weather today. There is rain outside.

The person is saying "**семнадцать** (17), **шестнадцать** (16)".

тринадцать, восемнадцать, девятнадцать

13, 18, 19

шестнадцать, семнадцать, восемнадцать, девятнадцать

16, 17, 18, 19

## Chapter 19: Languages

### Saying that you study Russian

Learn to say that you study Russian

**русский язык**

The Russian language

#### EXAMPLE

Я люблю русский язык.

I love the Russian language.

"**Русский** язык" means the "**Russian** language".

Я люблю русский язык.

I love the Russian language.

изучать

to study

### EXAMPLE

Я изучаю русский язык.

I study the Russian language. / I am studying the Russian language.

Я хочу изучать русский язык.

I want to study the Russian language.

Что ты изучаешь?

What do you study?

**So simple!** Я изучаю русский.

I'm studying Russian.

When talking about the language we study, we can omit the word "язык" (*language*) and simply say:

**Я изучаю русский.** (*I'm studying Russian.*)

Я изучаю русский. А что ты изучаешь?

I study Russian. And what do you study?

## Studying different languages

Learn to say what languages you study

Они изучают русский на Busuu.

They are studying Russian on Busuu.

### Languages are fun!

Most words for languages end in **-ский/-цкий** in Russian.

They normally come from the country's name, but watch out for German!

**Испания** (*Spain*)

**испанский** (*Spanish*)

**Япония** (*Japan*)

**японский** (*Japanese*)

**Англия** (*England*)

**английский** (*English*)

**Германия** (*Germany*)

**немецкий** (*German*)

**испанский**

Spanish

### EXAMPLE

Я хочу изучать испанский.

I want to study Spanish.

**японский**

Japanese

### EXAMPLE

Я изучаю японский в университете.

I study Japanese at university.

Сейчас я изучаю испанский и японский на Busuu.

At the moment I'm studying Spanish and Japanese on Busuu.

Dasha says that she studies **Spanish** (испанский) and **Japanese** (японский).

Japanese and Spanish

Mark says: "Я изучаю **японский** (Japanese) и **испанский** (Spanish)."

## английский

English

### EXAMPLE

Мы изучаем английский.

We study English.

## немецкий

German

### EXAMPLE

Я изучаю русский и немецкий на Busuu.

I study Russian and German on Busuu.

Вы изучаете английский или немецкий?

Are you studying English or German?

He is asking if Maria studies **English** (английский) or **German** (немецкий).

Japanese and English

Andrey says: "Нет, я изучаю японский (**Japanese**) и английский (**English**)."

Tatiana says: "Я изучаю испанский (**Spanish**) и немецкий (**German**)."

Арина изучает английский, испанский и немецкий в университете.

Arina studies English, Spanish and German at university.

### Do you study them?

Have a look at more words for fun languages you can learn with Busuu!

**Турция** (*Turkey*)

**турецкий** (*Turkish*)

**Польша** (*Poland*)

**польский** (*Polish*)

**Франция** (*France*)

**французский** (*French*)

## турецкий

Turkish

### EXAMPLE

Лена изучает турецкий в университете.

Lena studies Turkish at university.

## польский

Polish

### EXAMPLE

Вы изучаете польский?

Do you study Polish?

Я изучаю польский и английский в университете, а турецкий — на Busuu.

I study Polish and English at university, and Turkish on Busuu.

Oleg studies **Polish** (польский), **English** (английский) and **Turkish** (турецкий).

Yana says: "Я изучаю турецкий (**Turkish**) в университете и польский (**Polish**) на Busuu."

## французский

French

### EXAMPLE

Я люблю изучать французский.

I like to study French.

Я люблю изучать испанский и французский.

I like to study Spanish and French.

Sergey likes to study **Spanish** (испанский) and **French** (французский).

турецкий, английский, японский, французский

Turkish and French

They study **Turkish** (турецкий) and **French** (французский).

Pasha is studying **French**: "Сейчас я изучаю **французский**."

Дима изучает польский и французский в университете, а турецкий — на Busuu.

Dima studies Polish and French at university and Turkish on Busuu.

## VOCABULARY

### испанский

Spanish

### японский

Japanese

### английский

English

### немецкий

German

### турецкий

Turkish

### польский

Polish

### французский

French

## Saying what languages you speak

Learn to say what languages you speak

говорить

to speak

### EXAMPLE

Я говорю по-русски.

I speak Russian.

Я хочу говорить по-русски!

I want to speak Russian!

### I speak many languages!

You can use this pattern to say what languages you speak:

**по- + a language without the last letter "й".**

испанский

Я говорю **по-испански**.

японский

Я говорю **по-японски**.

английский

Я говорю **по-английски**.

Я говорю по-русски, по-английски и по-испански.

I speak Russian, English and Spanish.

For the word "**по- + the name of the language**", we remove the last letter "й".

говорить по-испански to speak Spanish  
говорить по-английски to speak English  
говорить по-русски to speak Russian

Russian and Spanish

Alina says: "Я говорю **по-русски** и **по-испански**."

**Do you speak them?**

Let's have a look at some other languages!

турецкий	Я говорю <b>по-турецки</b> .
польский	Я говорю <b>по-польски</b> .
французский	Я говорю <b>по-французски</b> .
немецкий	Я говорю <b>по-немецки</b> .

Я изучаю немецкий, но не говорю по-немецки.

I study German, but I don't speak German.

Maxim speaks **French** and studies **Russian**.

**говорить по-турецки** (to speak Turkish), **изучать турецкий** (to study Turkish)

Russian, Polish and Spanish

Kristina studies Japanese and French, but speaks **Russian**, **Polish** and **Spanish**.

Кристина говорит по- польски и изучает японский .

Kristina speaks Polish and studies Japanese.

Я говорю по-русски, по-английски и по-испански.

I speak Russian, English and Spanish.

For the word "**по- + the name of the language**", we remove the last letter "й".

## VOCABULARY

**говорить**

to speak

## Asking what languages people speak

Learn to change -ить / -еть verbs in the singular

## How many languages does Anvar speak?

три  
three

He speaks **English**, **French** and **Spanish**.

**I speak, you speak...**

Some Russian verbs end in **-ить / -еть**.

See how we drop their ending and replace it with the personal one:

**говорить**

Я **говорю** по-русски. (*I speak Russian.*)

Ты **говоришь** по-английски. (*You speak English.*) – informal

Он / она **говорит** по-испански. (*He / she speaks Spanish.*)

Я говорю по-русски, а ты?

I speak Russian, and you?

We replace the ending of "говорить" with "-ю".

Я говорю по-польски. А ты говоришь по-польски?

I speak Polish. Do you speak Polish?

Verbs ending in "**-ить**" take the ending "**-ю**" for **я** and "**-ишь**" for **ты**.

Ты говоришь по-русски?

Do you speak Russian?

Verbs ending in "**-ИТЬ**" take the ending "**-ИШЬ**" for **ТЫ**.

**Я** говорю (I speak), **ТЫ** говори**ШЬ** (you speak)

Анна говорит по-немецки?

Does Anna speak German?

"Говор**ИТЬ**" becomes "говор**ИТ**" for **ОН / ОНА**.

if her mom speaks English

Лена, **твоя мама говорит** по-английски?

**Я** говорю (I speak), **ТЫ** говори**ШЬ** (you speak), **ОН / ОНА** говор**ИТ** (he / she speaks)

Я говорю по-французски, ты говоришь по-немецки, а он говорит по-японски.

I speak French, you speak German and he speaks Japanese.

## Sharing why we study languages

Learn to change -ИТЬ / -ЕТЬ verbs in the plural