RUSSIAN FOR BEGINNERS

THE BEST HANDBOOK FOR LEARNING TO SPEAK RUSSIAN!
The Best Handbook for learning to speak Russian!
Introduction

Preev-yet!

Or should I say, Hello?

I want to thank you and congratulate you for purchasing the book, “Russian for Beginners: The Best Handbook for Learning to Speak Russian!”

This book contains proven steps and strategies on how to learn the Russian Language in a fast and easy way!

From the Russian Alphabet, to phrases and sentences that you can use for your everyday life, if ever you’re planning to visit Russia, or have a Russian friend with you around, this book will be handy and helpful for you.

Start reading this book now and be fluent in Russian in no time!

Thanks again for downloading this book, I hope you enjoy it!
Chapter 1: Getting to Know the Russian Language

Leo Tolstoy and his *War and Peace*, along with Anton Chekov, Fiodor Dostoyevsky and Alexander Pushkin gave the Russian language more familiar to the rest of the world. Learning Russian is a good way to start appreciating the culture. It also helps when trying to make friends with Russian native speakers or doing business with them. It also helps to know the language when travelling, migrating or working in Russia. Or, it may just be a good way to read Russian novels in their original languages.

**Introduction to the Language**

The Russian language is among the most widely spoken languages in Europe. It is part of the Slavic language group of the Indo-European family of languages. The Slavic language group is divided into the West, East and South Slavic language. The West Slavic division includes Polish, Slovak, Czech and Sorbian languages. The South Slavic division includes Croatian, Bulgarian, Serbia, Slovenian and Macedonian languages. The East Slavic division includes the Russian language, as well as Belorussian and Ukrainian.

The 5 official UN languages include the Russian language. This language also ranks among the world’s major languages, alongside English, Chinese, Hindi and Spanish. About 142million people in the Russian Federation use Russian as their native language. The use of the language goes beyond the country. Approximately, there are about 255-285 million speakers of the Russian language all over the world. It is one of the key languages in a lot of countries that formerly belonged to what used to be USSR, such as in Georgia, Armenia, Byelorussia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Lithuania, Latvia, Estoni, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Turkmenistan. Across Central Asia and Caucasus, Russian remains to be the key language. The language used to be taught in several countries in Eastern Europe as part of the Warsaw Pact include the countries Hungary, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Romania and Poland.

**How to Learn the Russian language**

Learning the Russian language requires hard work. Vocabulary, pronunciation, writing and grammar are the cornerstones in studying the language. Vocabulary is learning the basic words and what they mean. This is the first element towards successful learning of any language. Experts estimate that learning about 3000 Russian words are enough for basic social interactions. But even with this amount of words, it is still not enough. The point is to keep enriching your vocabulary. The best way to start is by using bilingual dictionaries.

Pronunciation is the next essential factor in learning the language. By getting familiar with how words are pronounced, it becomes easier to interact face-to-face. You understand what others are saying, and you can also make yourself be understood. Pronunciation is best practiced by listening to audio materials on learning the language, as well as getting exposed to native speakers through actual conversations or through movies, TV, radio or videos in Russian.

Grammar helps in smooth, fluent expression in Russian. Beginners are expected to speak in halting, 1-2 word sentences when conversing in Russian. But this method is very limiting. By learning grammar rules, you can explain yourself more and have deeper and linger conversations.

Writing is a good way to start practicing using the language. This is often much easier because you have the time to construct sentences, organize thoughts and analyze them.

**Is it difficult to learn the Russian language?**

This language has a reputation as one of the most difficult languages to learn. It is more difficult for English speakers to learn Russian, compared to the other languages in Western Europe. However, Russian is still easier to learn compared to Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese.
Most people are intimidated by the Russian alphabet. It is composed of Cyrillic characters that are very different from the letters of the English alphabet. The Russian alphabet was created in the 9th century, by 2 missionaries who came from Greece. These missionaries were brothers named Methodius and Cyril. Hence, the alphabet was largely based on Greek.

Despite the intimidating characters, several letters are written and pronounced pretty much the same way as in English. It is also easy to learn. On the average, mastery of the entire Russian alphabet can be achieved in as little as 1 week. Also, Russian words are spelled in a more straightforward manner compared to English.

Words are easy to recognize once you learn to see past its Cyrillic disguise. For example:

- космос (cosmos)
- школа (school)
- атмосфера (atmosphere)
- студент (student)
- факт (fact)

Hundreds of modern Russian words are also directly derived from English, making things much easier to learn.

- компьютер (computer)
- Internet
- website
- provider
- chat

Learning Russian grammar may also prove to be a bit difficult. There are lots of endings, vowel alternations, suffixes and prefixes that need to be studied. Also, there are different inflections that are widely used to differentiate grammatical meanings. A lot of Russian words change with their number, function, gender, etc. You also have to learn the intricacies of moods and tenses. In addition, you have to be familiar with the aspect of Russian verbs. There are 2 major aspects, which are represented by separate infinitives. There is the imperfective, which indicates that an action is continuing. There is also the perfective, which indicates that an action is to be completed or already completed.

Word stress may also prove to be a source of difficulty in learning the Russian language. There are no defined rules when it comes to stress, as it is free-form. This would require you to learn the accent of each Russian word separately.
Chapter 2: The Russian Alphabet and Russian Numbers

The Russian Alphabet is called Cyrillic. There are 33 letters in the Cyrillic Alphabet which is comprised of 11 vowels together with 20 consonants and two other letters that are called “signs of pronunciation”.

Vowels

Here are the Cyrillic Vowels and how to pronounce them:

A – a, like “a” in the word “can”
Я – ya, like “ya” in the word “yak”
E – ye, like “ye” in the word “yeah”
З – e, like “e” in the word “egg” or z in “zoo”
Ю – “yoo”, like in the word “youth”
Ё- “yo”, like in the word “yoddle”
Й – oy/ay/ai (mainly used for diphthongs), “toy,” “hay”, “neigh”, etc.
И – “I”, like “insect”
Ы – “el”, like “bell”

Consonants

Meanwhile, here are the consonants and how they should be pronounced. Take note that sometimes, they’re pronounced differently for the different kinds of words:

Оо – o/a – like “bore”, or “bare”
Тт – t, like “take”, “top”, “tip”
Мм –m, like in the word “man”
Кк – like “kangaroo”, or “kitten”
Хх – like “h” in “hi” or “hello”
Уу – like “oo” in “root”, “foot”, or “boot”
Cc – like “s” in “saw”, “set”, “sin”
Pп – like “r” in “roar”. It has to be pronounced thicker, though. Sometimes, it’s called the rolled “R”
Нн – like “n” in “nut” or “no”
Ее – like “e” in “tell”, “yes”, or “let”
Вв – like “v” in “vine”, or “vet”
Бб – like “b” in “back”, “bat”, or “bet”
Фф – like “f” in “faith”, “fat”, or “face”
Пп – like “p” in “pot”
Лл – like “L” in “life”, “love”, or “look”
Дд – like “d” in “dark,” “dog”, or “death”
Гг – like “g” in “gone”, “gun”, or “go”
Чч – like “ch” in “church” or “chips”/ could also be “ts” in “sits” or “hits”
Жж – like “s” in “measure”, “pleasure”, or “leisure”
Ёё – like “o” in “wonder”
Шш – like “sh” in “shut”/ when the other variation Щщ is used, you have to say the word with your tongue at the roof of your mouth.

And here are the two pronunciation symbols:
Ьь – This is used to make previous letters “soft”.
Ъъ – And, this one is used to make the previous letters “hard”

Russian Numbers
Learn how to count in Russian!
A’deen – 1
Dva – 2
Tri – 3
Chetrye – 4
Pyat – 5
Shest – 6
Sem’ – 7
Vosem’ – 8
Devyat – 9
Desyat – 10
O’dinnatdsat – 11
Dve’nadtsat- 12
Tri’nadstat – 13
Che’tyrnadast – 14
Pyat’nadstat – 15
Shest’nadstat – 16
Sem’nadstat – 17
Vosem’nadstat – 18
Devyat’nadstat- 19
Desyat’nadstat- 20
Now that you know the alphabet and Russian numbers, it’s time to learn the basics! But before that, here are some reminders:

- When you see soft signs (as mentioned earlier), it means that no vowels must be present in the word. But, if it’s placed before a vowel, it only means that it’s a soft consonant, and can be pronounced as “ъ”. The hard signs mean that you would have to be sturdier when talking. Focus on the “R”, and how you can make it sound roaring, like it’s vibrating.

- Be careful with your pronunciation and stress. Note that some words/letters may look the same, but sound different, so always think about the situation that you are in, and the people you are with and think about how what you’re going to say may affect them.

- If you feel like the word you are saying is full of “uh”, say it out loud and add an “о”. Again, depending on the situation, the “о” may sound like “о”, or may sound like “а”. This is known as the case of fleeting vowels.

Keep these in mind and you’re all set!
Chapter 3: Days, Months and Time

To help you talk to others better and be able to say what you have to say, you have to know how to tell time, and know how to call days and months in Russia. Here’s how.

Telling Time

Ka’to ryj-chas? – What time is it?
Chas – 1 o’clock
Dva cha’sa – 2 o’clock
Tri cha-sa – 3 o’clock
Chye ty rye cha-sa – 4 o’clock
Pyat cha-sof – 5 o’clock
Shest cha-sof – 6 o’clock
Shem cha-sof – 7 o’clock
Vo shem cha-sof – 8 o’clock
Dye vyet cha-sof – 9 o’clock
Dye-syet cha-sof – 10 o’clock
A-di-na tset cha-sof – 11 o’clock
Dvye na-test cha-sof – 12 o’clock

utro - morning
dyen’ - afternoon
vyechyer - evening
Noch’ - night
Utrom - in the morning
dnyom - in the afternoon
vyechyrom - in the evening
noch’yu - late at night/ early in the morning
syegodnya utrom - this morning
syegodnya vyechyrom - this evening

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If you wanted to say “noon” in Russian, you would just say the word “polyden”, which literally translates to “half day”. If you want to say “midnight”, you would say “polnoch” which translates to “half night”.

When you want to find out what the exact time is, you would say “izvinitye, polzhalujsta. Skol’ko syejchas vrymyeni?” – “Excuse me please, what time is it?” Like pretty much all of Europe, Russians use the 24-hour clock for most official things, like train schedules, bank appointments, TV programs and working hours, to name but a few. So, instead of being told that it is 3 PM, you will hear “pyatnadtsdat chasov”, which means 15 o’clock or 15 hours.

The hardest part about telling the time in Russian is getting the right noun forms for the minutes and hours. While the Russians use the 24-hour clock for formal and official language, they tend to use the 12-hour clock for informal chat. Whichever one they use, they add one of four words – утра, дня, вечера or ночи. Here is a quick guide on how to use those words:

- To tell the exact time, you would pick a cardinal number that corresponds to the time and add one of these words to it - час/часа/часов followed by ровно.
- If it is 1 o’clock, add the word час
- If it is 2, 3 or 4 o’clock, add the word часа
- If it is 5 through to 12 o’clock, add the word часов

For example, “it is 3 o’clock” would be три часа ровно.
If there is less than 30 minutes until the start of a particular hour, you would say без, followed by the number of minutes that are remaining, followed by минуты/минут and then the hour that is coming.

If there were 1 or 21 minutes remaining to the next hour, you use the singular genitive form of the number - одн, двадцать одн and add the word минуты.

If you want to say 15 minutes, say четверть.

If the number of minutes is anything other than 1 or 21, use the plural genitive form and add the word минут to them.

When you say the hour that is ahead, you would use the word час to indicate 1 hour, and use the correct number for other times, i.e. два, три, четыре, etc.

An example of this would be без пятн минут два – the time is 1:55, or to translate almost exactly, it is 2:00 less 5 minutes.

Another example is без четверти десять – the time is 9:45 or it is 10:00 less 15 minutes.

When you say the number of minutes that has passed, use the nominative form of the number.

An example of this is двадцать две минуты девятого – the time is 8:22, or say двадцать две минуты девятого – the time is 9:30 or quatre dixième – the time is 9:15.

This may all seem very complicated but really it isn’t and once you get the hang of it you will be telling time like a native Russian speaker. One more thing to know – if you want to tell what time of day it is, when you say the phrase for the time, add one of the following words to the end:

- утра for morning
- дня for noon or daytime
- вечера for evening
- ночи for night time

An example - пять минут второго дня – the time is 1:05 PM or it is 5 minutes past one in the daytime, or пять минут второго ночи – it is 5 minutes past 1 at night (1:05 AM).

One final tip, the letters that have been underlined on the Russian words are where the stress on the word lies.

**Days of the Week**

Puh-nee-dyel-neek – Monday

Ftohr-neek – Tuesday

Sree-dah – Wednesday

Cheet-Vyerk – Thursday

Pyat-nee-tsuuh – Friday

Soo-boh-tuh – Saturday

Vus-kree-syehn-yeh – Sunday

**Months of the Year**
Yeen-vahr – January
Fee-vrah – February
Mahrt – March
Ah-pryehl – April
Mahy – May
Ee-yoon – June
Ee-yool – July
Ahv-goost – August
Seen-tyabahr – September
Ahk-tyabhr – October
Nah-yabhr – November
Dee-kahbr – December

Seasons
Osen – Autumn
Leto – Summer
Vesna – Spring
Zima – Winter
Nyeshnaya Osen – This autumn
Nyeshnaya Leto – This summer
Nyeshnaya Zima – This winter
Nyeshnaya Vesna – This spring
Sleduyushaya Osen – Next Autumn
Sleduyushaya Leto – Next Summer
Sleduyushaya Zima – Next Winter
Sleduyushaya Vesna – Next Spring
Proshlaya Osen – Last Autumn
Proshlaya Leto – Last Summer
Proshlaya Zima – Next Winter
Proshlaya Vesna – Next Spring
For Planning, Scheduling, and other expressions of time

Goht – year
Mhyeh-seets – month
Nee-dye-lah – week
Dyehn – day
Nah-prosh-luy – last week
Nah slyed oo-yoo-shchee – next week
Nah eb-tuy nee dyehl yee – this week
Fcheeh rah – yesterday
See vohd-nyah – today
Zahf-trah – tomorrow
Do zavtra – until tomorrow
Posle obeda – after dinner
Rah-boh cheey dyehn – working day
vi-khad noy dyehn – day off
oo-ee-kehnd – weekend
kog’da? – when?
S’kolko vremnya ‘ekhat - How long will it take to get there?
vsegda – always
inogda – sometimes
poka net – not yet
nikogda – never
srazu – directly
Chapter 4: Russian Nouns

Basically, nouns are words that denote a place, event, thing or person. In Russian nouns, there are genders, numbers and cases that should be learned.

GENDER OF NOUNS
Like several other languages, Russian nouns have assigned genders. There are 3 genders in Russian nouns: neuter (or neutral), masculine and feminine. The gender of a lot of words can easily be recognized based in the physical genders, such as words like Дочь (daughter), “mother”, “father”, etc. There are also some words where the gender is not based on physical meanings because they naturally have none, such as “cup”, “chair”, “car”, or “buildings”. It is still important to know what genders are attached to such words because the gender affects the formation of the words. The good thing about Russian nouns is that the gender is almost always evident on the spelling.

How to tell the gender based on spelling

- Pay attention to the word’s last letter.
- The word is in masculine gender if it ends in a consonant or “й”.
  Examples:
  
  паспорт (passport)  
  брат (brother)  
  документ (document)  
  Хлеб (bread)
- The word is in feminine gender if it ends in “я” or “а”.
  Examples:
  
  газета (newspaper)  
  Россия (Russia)
- The word can either be masculine or feminine if the sign is soft (ь).
  Examples:
  
  День (day, which is considered as masculine)  
  Жизнь (life, which is considered as feminine)
- The word is in neuter gender if it ends in “е” or “о”.
  Examples:
  
  радио (radio)  
  здание (building)  
  письмо (letter)

This rule has few exceptions, though. Physical gender is the main reason for these 5 notable exceptions:

Папа - (Papa, Daddy) – Masculine, despite ending in “а”

Мужчина - (Man) – Masculine, despite ending in “а”
Дедушка - (Grandfather) – Masculine, despite ending in “а”
Дядя - (Uncle) – Masculine, despite ending in “я”
Кофе - (Coffee) – Masculine, despite ending in “е”. However, the neuter gender is now accepted

NOUN AGREEMENTS
Noun agreements refer to what forms of pronouns and adjectives to be used depending on the gender and the plural form of the noun.
For example is the adjective beautiful (красивый).

- If the noun it describes is feminine and in the singular form: красивая девушка
- If the noun it describes is masculine and in the singular form: красивый мяч
- If the noun it describes is in the neuter gender and singular: красивое море
- If the noun it describes is in the plural form, regardless of gender: красивые мячи, красивые девушки, красивые моря

NOUN CASES
Noun cases in Russian grammar refer to changes in form that nouns undergo, depending on the role or function in the sentence. When changing forms, the endings change. For example, the word train, поезд. (Note: The stress is on the underlined vowel)

( Genitive case) много поездов (A lot of trains)  
( Instrumental case) ехать поездом (To go by train)

The case in the Russian language is very important because it is crucial in the meaning of the sentence. In English, the position of the noun determines its function. For example, nouns used before the verb are often the subject, nouns after a preposition is often the object. For example,

Ivan gives flowers to Anna. (Иван даёт цветы Анне) 

The subject is “Anton”, and the objects are “flowers” and “Natasha”. In English grammar, changing the position of these nouns would change the meaning of the sentence. In Russian, the meaning remains the same even if the words are re-ordered. This is because the case of the noun provides the meaning, not the position of the noun within the sentence.

At a glance, the cases mean like these, (using Anna as an example of showing the changes the word undergoes with each case):

Nominative case functions as the subject of the sentence. Анна
Accusative case functions as the object. Анну
Dative case functions as the indirect object. Анне (to Anna)
Genitive case functions or indicates ownership or possession. Анны (Anna’s)
**Instrumental case** indicates how an action is made or done, often using “by means of” or “with”. Sample sentence in English is “She drew with a crayon.” **Anna (with Anna)**

**Prepositional case** is a noun used with prepositions such as “about”, “at”, “on” and “in”. **Anna (about Anna)**

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**Nominative case**

All nouns in Russian dictionaries are presented in the nominative case. This answers the questions “what” or “who”.

For example, the word студент (student) used in the nominative case:

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Студент читает  (Translated: The student is reading.)
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Notice that the dictionary form of the word did not change when used in the nominative.

**Accusative case**

The only English counterpart for this Russian noun case is when using the object pronouns. In English grammar, instead of “I”, “me” is used when the function in the sentence is to receive the action (verb).

This case designates the object or receiver of the verb (action).

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Я читаю газету
(I read the newspaper)
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In this example, the nominative газета was changed into the accusative case by changing the last letter “а” to “у”, becoming “газету”.

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Я встретил друга
(I met the friend)
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In this example, the nominative case друг was changed into the accusative case by adding “а”, becoming “друга”.

Rules when forming the accusative case are:

*For masculine nouns:

- Inanimate (non-living) masculine nouns, there is no change in the nominative case.
- Animate masculine nouns that end with a consonant form accusative case by adding “а”

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Иван changes into the accusative case Ивана (Ivan)
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- Animate masculine nouns ending in “й”, replace it with “я”

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Андрій changes into the accusative case Андрия (Andriy)
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- Animate masculine nouns ending in “ь”, replace it with “я”

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Андрій changes into the accusative case Андрія (Andriy)
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*For feminine nouns:

Replace the ending “а” with “у”.

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Москва changes into the accusative case Москву (Moscow)
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muzyka changes into the accusative case музыку (music)
gazeta changes into the accusative case газету (newspaper)

Replace the ending “я” with “ю”.

For neuter nouns

Inanimate neuter nouns form accusative case by adopting the same form as the nominative case (no change required)

спорт is still спор (sport) in the accusative case

здание remains: здание (building)

Aside from functioning as the object, the accusative case also helps in indicating the time (non-punctual time), continual time or repeated times.

(Sasha works every day.)

Саша работает каждый день

In this example, “work” is a repeated action (every day).

(Masha worked all night long.)

Маша работала всю ночь.

In this example, the “work” is continued for some time.

Genitive case

This case is used when showing that something or somebody refers or belongs to something or somebody. In the English language, this case is similar to the nouns used with “of” or “of the”.

берег реки (In English: “the bank of the river”)

The nominative is река, which changes into реки when used as genitive. The word ending “-a” is changed into -и.

The genitive case is also used in quantifying things. In Russian, the objects being quantified are always in the genitive case.

(much [of] milk) много молока

(five [of] kilograms) пять килограммов

(a few [of] kilograms) несколько килограммов

Dative case

This is used when telling that something addresses or is given to a person (indirect object).

I go to the doctor Я иду к врачу

The nominative врач is changed by adding “у” to the word, turning it into the dative case врачу.

(Ivan gave the table to Valery.)

Иван дал стол Валерию.
(Ivan wrote a letter to a friend.)
Иван написал письмо другу.

This case is also a prominent subject in impersonal sentence structures. For example:
(Ivan is cold.)
Ивану холодно.

This example implies that the source of cold is Ivan, not the one who receives the coldness. In English, this can be seen as Ivan being a cold person, not feeling cold.

(It’s Masha’s turn to clean up the room.)
Маше убирать комнату.

In this example, the sentence implies that Masha is the one who is supposed to do the clean-up or this task is assigned to her.

**Instrumental Case**

This case denotes that something is used as an instrument to make something.

I write with a pencil Я пишу карандашом

The nominative of the word карандаш is changed into its instrumental case by adding -ом to the word, changing it into карандашом.

**Prepositional case**

This case is used when designating a person, or place as the object of thought and speech. A preposition is always used in this noun case.

Цветы стоят на столе
(The flowers are on the table)

In this example, the nominative стол is changed into the prepositional case by adding “е” to the end of the word.

There are only 3 prepositions that are used with this case:

в with the preposition “at, in”

на with the preposition “at, on”

о with the preposition “about”

Notice that the prepositions mainly function in determining object locations. For instance,

The book is in the drawer.
Книга—в ящике

The book is on the table.
Книга—на столе

**NUMBER OF NOUNS**

Number refers to either singular or plural forms. In the English language, plural nouns often end in “s” or “es”. In the Russian language, there are different endings when it comes to number of nouns.
For masculine nouns ending in hard consonant and feminine nouns ending in “-a”, the ending used to denote plural form is “-ы”.

Example:

стол (singular)

столы (plural)

улица (singular)

улицы (plural)

Any noun that ends in -ь, -й, -я, the ending used for the plural form is и.

Example:

дверь (singular)

dвери (plural)

земля (singulat)

земли (plural)

For feminine and masculine nouns, whose stem ends in -к, -г, -х, -ч, -щ, -ж, -ш, the ending used for the plural form is “и”.

Example:

нож (singular)

ножи (plural)

нога (singular)

ноги (plural)

For neuter nouns that end in “-о”, the ending for the plural form is “-а”.

Example:

Окно (singular)

Окна (plural)

For neuter nouns that end in “-е”, the ending for the plural form is “-я”.

Example:

море (singular)

моря (plural)

There are some nouns that are always in the singular form.

Substances:

кислород (oxygen)

мед (copper)

Food products:
Rules in forming plurals of noun cases

Nominative case plurals

Learning the nominative case doesn’t require a lot of work, as this is the case when you check the dictionary. The only thing to take note of with this case is when creating the plural forms. Adding the letters “а”, “и”, “я”, or “ы” to the nominative case of the noun creates its plural form.

Masculine nouns

- To form the plural of masculine nouns that end in consonants, just add “ы”. Институт, just add “ы” to form the plural Институты.
  
  студент (student) forms its plural by just adding “ы”, becoming студенты (students)

- For masculine nouns that end in “й”, remove this letter and add “и”. Трамвай, remove the last letter, replace it with и to form the plural form Трамваи.

- For masculine nouns that end in “ь”, drop this letter and replace it with “и”. Конь, drop the last letter and replace with “и”, becoming Кони.

Feminine nouns

- Feminine nouns ending in “я”, drop the last letter and replace it with “и”. Таня forms plural by dropping “я”, replacing with и becoming Тани.

- Feminine nouns ending in “ь”, replace it with “и”. Тетрадь becomes the plural noun тетради.

- Feminine nouns ending in “а” form plural by replacing it with “ы” (unless the letter “а” is preceded by
consonant is Ж, Г, Ш, К, Ч, Щ and Х. In this case, replace these letters with "и". Мама becomes the plural form Мамы.
газета (newspaper) becomes газеты (newspapers)

Neuter nouns

- Neuter nouns ending in “о” form the plural by dropping the letter and replacing it with “а”.
  Окно drops “о”, replacing with “а” to form Окна
- Neuter nouns ending in “е” form the plural by dropping the letter and replacing it with “я”.
  здание (building) becomes the plural здания (buildings)
  Море drops “е” and replaced with “я”, becoming моря

Note: Basically, the plural form is not that difficult to form. You just have to remember the 4 basic plural endings attached to the base or stem, which are Ы, Я, А and И.

Accusative case plurals

The plural of the direct object borrows or uses the plural form of other noun cases. The main determinant for what case to adopt as its plural form is if the direct object is inanimate or animate (living or non-living). If the direct object is inanimate, it takes the plural form of its nominative case. If the direct object is animate (alive), it takes the plural form of the noun’s genitive case.

Genitive case plurals

This has the most number of rules to follow in order to form the plural compared to the other noun cases. In general, masculine nouns in the genitive case turn plural by ending in –ов. Feminine nouns in the genitive case obtain plural forms by cutting the word short (dropping certain end letters). Forming the plural starts by basing the nouns on the nominative singular form.

Masculine nouns

- If the noun ends in ж, Ш, Ч, Щ or ь, just add "ей".
  учитель remove ь and add ей to get the plural form учителей
- If the noun ends in "й, ц" or is stressed towards the end, add "ев"
  брат just adds ев to get the plural form братьев.
  Край remove the ь and add ёв to get the plural form краёв
- All other nouns in the masculine gender form plurals by ending in "ов".
  студент ends in a consonant and in the masculine gender. Adding “ов” forms the plural genitive case студентов (students’)
  мост becomes plural with the addition of ов, resulting in the plural form мостов

Feminine nouns

- If the feminine noun ends in "а, simply drop "а". There is no need to add an ending.
  газета form the plural by simplydropping the “а”, becoming газет (newspapers’)
  коса becomes genitive plural form by just dropping the “а”, becoming кос
- If the feminine noun ends in the consonant "я", just replace with "ь"
- If the feminine noun ends in the vowel "я", replace it with "й"
  стая drop the "я" and replace with "й" to form the plural стай
• If the feminine noun ends in "ь", simply add "ей"
pечь get the plural by dropping "ь" and replace it with ей to get the plural genitive печей

Note: For feminine nouns that end in double consonants, vowels are commonly inserted to make pronunciation easier. Commonly inserted vowels are “о” and “е”. For example:

марка has the plural form марок
англичанка has the plural form англичанок
dевушка has the plural form девушек

Neuter case

• If the neuter noun ends in "о", simply remove "о". There is no need to add any ending.
Окно turns genitive plural form by just dropping the last letter, becoming окон

Note that a vowel was inserted mainly for east pronunciation.

• If the neuter noun ends in "е", the last letter is replaced with "ей"
Море turns plural in form by adding й, becoming морей

• If ends in "ие" becomes "ий"

Plurals using numbers

Sometimes, numbers are used to give an exact account or show exactly how many nouns are there. It is much like saying “3 cats” or “5 pieces of gold”. In English, “of” is not always used. It depends on the phrase, such as “2 books” and “thousands of dollars”. In Russia, when using numbers to denote plural form, the word “of” is always used. It will just sound strange when it is translated to English but perfectly natural in Russian.

Numbers that end in 1

If the number ends in 1 (i.e., 1, 21, 101, etc) or in 'один', use the case that is appropriate for the noun’s position. For example:

1 girl               одна девушка

I knowodeli девушку

21 roubles                            двадцать один рубль

Numbers 2, 3, and 4

If 2, 3, or 4 is used (or the number ends with 2, 3, or 4 like 22, 33, 104, etc, except 12, 13, and 14), use the genitive singular case.

4 roubles               четыре рубля
two books               две книги
3 newspapers           три газеты

Numbers that end 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0 (надцать)

These should use the plural form of the genitive case. This category includes the teens (11, 12, 13, 14, etc).

five roubles               пять рублей
one hundred roubles       сто рублей
eight buildings           восемь зданий
Chapter 5: Russian Pronouns

Pronouns, just like the nouns, also follow cases. In the Russian language, pronouns decline, following the case.

**PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

**For singular personal pronouns**

The nominative case for personal pronouns:

1\textsuperscript{st} person (I. Me): \textit{Я}  
2\textsuperscript{nd} person (You): \textit{Ты}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Masculine: He, Him): \textit{Он}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Feminine: She, Her): \textit{Она}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Neuter: It): \textit{Оно}

The Accusative case:

1\textsuperscript{st} person (I. Me): \textit{Меня}  
2\textsuperscript{nd} person (You): \textit{Тебя}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Masculine: He, Him): \textit{Его}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Feminine: She, Her): \textit{Её}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Neuter: It): \textit{Его}

*Note: “Ero” is pronounced “yevo”

The Genitive case

1\textsuperscript{st} person (I. Me): \textit{Меня}  
2\textsuperscript{nd} person (You): \textit{Тебя}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Masculine: He, Him): \textit{Его}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Feminine: She, Her): \textit{Её}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Neuter: It): \textit{Его}

The Dative case

1\textsuperscript{st} person (I. Me): \textit{Мне}  
2\textsuperscript{nd} person (You): \textit{Тебе}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Masculine: He, Him): \textit{Ему}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Feminine: She, Her): \textit{Ей}  
3\textsuperscript{rd} person (Neuter: It): \textit{Ему}  

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The Instrumental case

1st person (I. Me): Мной
2nd person (You): Тобой
3rd person (Masculine: He, Him): Им
3rd person (Feminine: She, Her): Ей
3rd person (Neuter: It): Им

The Prepositional case

1st person (I. Me): Мне
2nd person (You): Тебе
3rd person (Masculine: He, Him): Нём
3rd person (Feminine: She, Her): Ней
3rd person (Neuter: It): Нём

For plural personal pronouns

Nominaive case

1st person (We, Us): Мы
2nd person (You): Вы
3rd person (They, Them): Они

Accusative case

1st person (We, Us): Нас
2nd person (You): Вас
3rd person (They, Them): Их

Genitive case

1st person (We, Us): Нас
2nd person (You): Вас
3rd person (They, Them): Их

Dative case

1st person (We, Us): Нам
2nd person (You): Вам
3rd person (They, Them): Им

Instrumental case
Prepositional case

1st person (We, Us): Нас
2nd person (You): Вас
3rd person (They, Them): Них

NOTE: For pronouns that start with a vowel, these may be preceded by “н” when using with a preposition.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

These pronouns indicate possession or ownership of something. In the following list of pronouns, the genders are based on the nouns that these pronouns modify. For instance, the first person “My” modifies or shows ownership of the noun “book”. The noun “book” is feminine, so the possessive pronoun used is also in the feminine form, “Моја”.

Singular possessive pronouns (1st person: My, Mine; 2nd person: Your, Yours)

Nominative case

1st person

Masculine: Мой
Feminine: Моја
Neuter: Мој
Plural: Мон

2nd person

Masculine: Твой
Feminine: Твоја
Neuter: Твој
Plural: Твои

Accusative case (animate)

1st person

Masculine: Мой, Моего
Feminine: Мојо
Neuter: Моег
Plural: Мон, Моих

2nd person

Masculine: Твой, Твоего
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>Dative case</th>
<th>Instrumental case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feminine:</td>
<td>Твою</td>
<td>Твоей</td>
<td></td>
<td>Моим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter:</td>
<td>Твоё</td>
<td>Твоей</td>
<td></td>
<td>Моим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural:</td>
<td>Твоих</td>
<td>Твоих</td>
<td></td>
<td>Мойми</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Genitive case**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine:</td>
<td>Моего</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine:</td>
<td>Мойй</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter:</td>
<td>Моего</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural:</td>
<td>Моих</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2nd person**

| Masculine: | Твоего     |
| Feminine:  | Твоей      |
| Neuter:    | Твоего     |
| Plural:    | Твоих      |

**Dative case**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine:</td>
<td>Моему</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine:</td>
<td>Мойй</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter:</td>
<td>Моему</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural:</td>
<td>Моим</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2nd person**

| Masculine: | Твоему      |
| Feminine:  | Твоей       |
| Neuter:    | Твоему      |
| Plural:    | Твоим       |

**Instrumental case**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2nd person
Masculine: Твои
Feminine: Твоей
Neuter: Твои
Plural: Твоими

Prepositional case

1st person
Masculine: Моё
Feminine: Моей
Neuter: Моё
Plural: Моих

2nd person
Masculine: Твоё
Feminine: Твоей
Neuter: Твоё
Plural: Твоих

Note: For the 3rd person possessive pronoun, always use Её (for feminine) and еро (for masculine and neuter), regardless of what case the noun being modified is in.

Plural possessive pronoun (1st person: Our; 2nd person: Your, Yours)

Nominaive case

1st person
Masculine: Наш
Feminine: Наша
Neuter: Наше
Plural: Наше

2nd person
Masculine: Ваш
Feminine: Ваша
Neuter: Ваше
Plural: Ваше

Accusative case

1st person
Masculine: Наш, Нашего
Feminine: Нашу
Neuter: Наше
Plural: Наши, Наших

2nd person
Masculine: Ваш, Вашего
Feminine: Вашу
Neuter: Ваше
Plural: Ваши, Ваших

Genitive case
1st person
Masculine: Нашего
Feminine: Нашей
Neuter: Нашего
Plural: Наших

2nd person
Masculine: Вашего
Feminine: Вашей
Neuter: Вашего
Plural: Ваших

Dative case
1st person
Masculine: Нашему
Feminine: Нашей
Neuter: Нашему
Plural: Нашим

2nd person
Masculine: Вашему
Feminine: Вашей
Neuter: Вашему
Plural: Вашим
Instrumental case

1st person

Masculine: Нашим
Feminine: Нашей
Neuter: Нашим
Plural: Нашими

2nd person

Masculine: Вашим
Feminine: Вашей
Neuter: Вашим
Plural: Вашими

Prepositional case

1st person

Masculine: Нашем
Feminine: Нащей
Neuter: Нашем
Plural: Наших

2nd person

Masculine: Вашем
Feminine: Вашей
Neuter: Вашем
Plural: Ваших

Note: For the 3rd person plural possessive pronouns, “Их” is always used regardless of what case or gender of the noun being modified.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Себя (-self)

This is a personal reflexive pronoun that means “self”. In the English language, this is similar to “himself, herself, etc.” This reflexive pronoun is used when the subject and the pronoun is the same in the sentence. For example:

Он говорил о себе (He talked about himself.)

Accusative case for this personal reflexive pronoun is Себя.

Genitive case: Себя

Dative case: Себе
Свой

This reflexive pronoun indicates “one’s own”. This is used in replacing the basic possessive pronoun if the referral is to the subject of the sentence. Moreover, it somehow puts emphasis on the ownership. For example:

Иван любит свою собаку  
(Ivan loves his own dog)

In this sentence, the subject “Ivan” loves not just any dog, but particularly the one he owns.

Also, this Russian pronoun is necessary in the third person. Using normal possessive pronoun form, the object of possession would seem as if belonging to someone else other than the subject. The 1st and 2nd person often does not require this reflexive possessive pronoun. However, if the subject of the sentence is “Ты”, then “Свой” is necessary.

My own, her own, his own

Nominative case

Masculine: Свой
Feminine: Свою
Neuter: Своё
Plural: Свои

Accusative case (animate)

Masculine: Свой, Своего
Feminine: Свою
Neuter: Своё
Plural: Свои, Своих

Genitive case

Masculine: Своего
Feminine: Своей
Neuter: Своего
Plural: Своих

Dative case

Masculine: Своему
Feminine: Своей
Neuter: Своему
Plural: Своим

Instrumental case

Masculine: Своим
Сам

This is an emphatic pronoun frequently used in the Russian language to put more emphasis on something. The pronoun Сам means “myself/herself/himself/etc”. Use of this pronoun is optional and is limited to emphasizing certain parts of a sentence, not on changing its meaning. For example:

Я сделал           (I did it.)

This is a simple sentence. By adding the pronoun сам, it puts more emphasis on the meaning of the sentence.

Я сам сделал       (I did it myself.)

This pronoun also follows different changes according to its case, number and gender.

Nominative Case

Masculine:           Сам
Feminine:            Сами
Neuter:              Само
Plural:              Сами

Accusative Case (animat)

Masculine:           Сам, Самого
Feminine:            Саму
Neuter:              Само
Plural:              Сами, Самых

Genitive Case

Masculine:           Самого
Feminine:            Самой
Neuter:              Самого
Plural:              Самих

Dative Case
Masculine: Самому
Feminine: Самой
Neuter: Самому
Plural: Самым

Instrumental Case
Masculine: Самым
Feminine: Самой
Neuter: Самым
Plural: Самыми

Prepositional Case
Masculine: Самом
Feminine: Самой
Neuter: Самом
Plural: Самых

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS
These are used when the sentence points to something. These are the “This” and “That” of the English pronouns.

This
Nominative case
Masculine: Этот
Feminine: Эта
Neuter: Это
Plural: Эти

Accusative case (animate)
Masculine: Этот, Этого
Feminine: Эту
Neuter: Это
Plural: Эти, Этих

Genitive case
Masculine: Этого
Feminine: Этой
Neuter: Ėтого
Plural: Ėтих

**Dative case**
Masculine: Ėтому
Feminine: Ėтой
Neuter: Ėтому
Plural: Ėтим

**Instrumental case**
Masculine: Ėтим
Feminine: Ėтой
Neuter: Ėтим
Plural: Ėтими

**Prepositional case**
Masculine: Ėтом
Feminine: Ėтой
Neuter: Ėтом
Plural: Ėтих

**That**

**Nominative case**
Masculine: Тот
Feminine: Та
Neuter: То
Plural: Те

**Accusative case**
Masculine: Тот, Того
Feminine: Ту
Neuter: То
Plural: Те, Тех

**Genitive case**
Masculine: Того
Feminine: Той
Neuter: Того
Plural: Тех

Dative case
Masculine: Тому
Feminine: Той
Neuter: Тому
Plural: Тем

Instrumental case
Masculine: Тем
Feminine: Той
Neuter: Тем
Plural: Теми

Prepositional case
Masculine: Том
Feminine: Той
Neuter: Том
Plural: Тех

DETERMINATIVE PRONOUNS
All (whole)
Nominative case
Masculine: Весь
Feminine: Вся
Neuter: Всё
Plural: Все

Accusative case (animate)
Masculine: Весь, Всего
Feminine: Всю
Neuter: Всё
Plural: Все, Всех

Genitive case
Masculine:  Всего
Feminine:  Всей
Neuter:  Всего
Plural:  Всех

*Dative case*
Masculine:  Всему
Feminine:  Всей
Neuter:  Всему
Plural:  Всем

*Instrumental case*
Masculine:  Всем
Feminine:  Всей
Neuter:  Всем
Plural:  Всеми

*Prepositional case*
Masculine:  Всём
Feminine:  Всей
Neuter:  Всём
Plural:  Всех

**INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS**

These are used in asking questions. Like other nouns and pronouns, Russian interrogative pronouns also have different cases. In particular, the pronouns “Who” and “What” base their cases on the position in the sentence. For example, “What is” has a different case to “about what”.

*What*

Nominative case:  Чего
Accusative case:  Чего
Genitive case:  Чему
Dative case:  Чему
Instrumental case:  Чем
Prepositional case:  Чём

*Who*

Nominative case:  Кто
Accusative case: Кого
Genitive case: Кого
Dative case: Кому
Instrumental case: Кем
Prepositional case: Ком
Chapter 6: Russian Verbs

Russians verbs are much easier to learn than most other languages. In general, Russian verbs have 2 parts: the stem and the conjugational ending. Stems have 2 basic types and the endings also come in 2 types.

Stems

There are 2 types of stems: the consonant stem and the vowel stem.

The consonant stem is a verb stem that ends with a consonant. These consonants may either be “wimpy” (weak) or “tough” (strong).

Wimpy consonants are those that end in в и н or м. For example:

жи в, which means "live"
п ль в, which can mean "swim, float, sail"
ста н, which can mean either "become" or "begin"
де лай, which can mean either "do" or "make"

Tough stems are those that end in all other consonants not given above. For example:

И д, which means "go"
Нё е, which means "carry on foot"
Мор, which can mean "can" or "may"
Грё б, which means "row"

The vowel stem is a verb stem that ends with a vowel. These come in 2 forms, namely, the front-vowel stem and the back-vowel stem.

Front-vowel stems are verb stems that end either with “е” or “и”. For example:

Смотр е, meaning "watch" or "look"
Говор и, meaning "talk" or "tell"
Виде, meaning "see"
Куп и, meaning "buy"

Back-vowel stems are verb stems that end on о, а, or y. For example:

Жда, meaning "wait-for"
Верну, meaning "return"
Писа, meaning "write"
Коло, meaning "stick" or "impale"

PRESENT FUTURE ENDINGS
The present tense comes in only one form. “Work”, “(be) working” and “do work” are all said in just one verb form. The verbs change the endings based on the subject of the sentence. It follows either the 1st conjugation or the 2nd conjugation. Russian verbs follow a pattern when changing forms that is pretty easy to follow and learn.

**First conjugation of Russian verbs**

The first conjugation of verbs is the most commonly used verb form in the Russian language. This form is common among verbs that end in “ть” and not usual for verbs ending in “ить”.

To form the 1st conjugation of a verb in each person, the last 2 letters of the infinitive or nominative case is removed. Then, an appropriate ending is added, which can be "ю", "ем", "ют", "ете" "ешь", or "ет".

For example, take a look at the verb “work” работать. This is the infinitive form, or the nominative/dictionary form.

- **Я работаю**  
  - I work  
  - Ты работаешь  
  - You work (singular)  
  - Она, Он, Он работает  
  - She, It, He works  
  - Мы работаем  
  - We work  
  - Вы работаете  
  - You work (plural)  
  - Они работают  
  - They work

Notice the changes in the word endings, based on the subject.

**More examples:**

*To understand “понимать”*

- Я понимаю  
  - I understand  
  - Ты понимаешь  
  - You understand (singular)  
  - Она, Она, Он понимает  
  - It, She, He understands  
  - Мы понимаем  
  - We understand  
  - Вы понимаете  
  - You understand (plural)  
  - Они понимают  
  - They understand

*To know “знать”*

- Я знаю  
  - I know  
  - Ты знаешь  
  - You know (singular)  
  - Она, Она, Он знает  
  - It, She, He knows  
  - Мы знаем  
  - We know  
  - Вы знаете  
  - You know (plural)  
  - Они знают  
  - They know

**Negative statements**

Negative statements can also be created by adding "не", meaning “not”. A few examples are:
I do not know  Я не знаю
I do not understand  Я не понимаю
He does not understand  Он не понимает

Questions
Sample questions that can be formed include:

Do you know?  Ты знаешь?
Do you understand?  Ты понимаешь?

Endings
A few simple grammar rules are followed for the 1st conjugation verbs.

1st person, singular (я):  add “y”
1st person, plural (мы):  add “ём”
2nd person, singular (ты):  add “ешь”
2nd person, plural (вы):  add “ёте”
3rd person, singular (он она оно):  add “ёт”
3rd person, plural (они):  add “ут”

More examples of when 1st conjugations are added to certain verb stems:

Consonant stems
ста: ста “I will become”
жив: жив “I live”
ид: ид “you're going”
нёс: нёс “he/she is carrying”
мог: мог “they can”

Back-vowel stems (unless the end vowel “a” is preceded by ш ж ч о г щ. For example:
жда: ждёшь ”you're waiting”
верну: вернём ”we will return”
писа: пишет ”(s)he's writing”

Second conjugation
Verbs that end in "ить" in the infinitive or nominative case use second conjugation. This ending is changed with "ю" (or "у") "ит" "ишь" "им" "ят" (or "ат") or "ите". For example:

To speak "говорить"

I speak          Я говорю
You speak (singular)       Ты говоришь
He, She, It Speaks        Он, Она, Оно говорит
We speak             Мы говорим
You speak (plural)            Вы говорите
They speak                Они говорят

To hear "слышать"

I hear           слышу
You hear           слышишь
He, She, It hears.          слышит
We hear          слышим
You hear           слышите
They hear         слышат

To have a better idea on how the conjugations work, see this example:

I speak English .           Я говорю по-английски
He speaks Russian.            Он говорит по-русски
Do you speak Russian?        Вы говорите по-русски?
We don't speak Russian.            Мы не говорим по-русски
The dog doesn't speak English.        Собака не говорит по-английски

Endings

These are the simple rules to follow in forming the 2nd conjugation:

1st person, singular (я): add -ю
1st person, plural (мы): add -им
2nd person, singular (ты): add -ишь
2nd person, plural (вы): add -ите
3rd person, singular (он она оно): add -ит
3rd person plural (они): add -ят

More examples on when to add the 2nd conjugations endings:
Front-vowel stems

Смотре (look)
Купи (buy)
Ходи (go)

Stems ending in “а” and preceded by hushes such as ш ж ч ог щ

Слыша (hear)
Держа (hold, keep)
Стуча (knock)

Irregular Verbs

Like in most other languages, there are also some irregular Russian verbs. These verbs do not follow the rules of conjugation. While these are irregular, knowing or being familiar with the stem would reveal a sort of pattern.

For example, take a look at the verb “to go” (Ехать), in the sense of going somewhere via a form of transportation.

I go Я еду
You go (singular)  Ты едешь
He, She, It goes Он, Она, Он едет
We go Мы едем
You go (plural)  Вы едете
They go Они едут

Note: Observe that the verb stem is "Ед", which almost changes much like the 1st conjunction. Except, the "ю" is replaced by "у".

Another example is Жить (to live).

I live. Я живу
You live. (singular)  Ты живёшь
He, She, It lives. Он, Она, Он живёт
We live. Мы живём
You live. (plural)  Вы живёте
They live. Они живут

Note: Observe that è is used in the verb instead of “е” whenever the stress of the verb is on the ending.

PAST TENSE

Verbs in the past tense denote that the action has already been completed or has occurred in the past. For both 1st and 2nd
conjugations, the past tense of the verb is made by adding –л to the stem, plus the gender marker. For neuter, the marker added is –о. For feminine, the gender marker added is –а. There are no gender markers added for masculine singular form. In plural masculine, the gender marker added is –и.

Take for example the verb сказа- ("say" or "tell"). The past tense stem is сказа-л-, with the addition of gender markers. For instance:

(he/it said) он сказал
(she/it said) она сказала
(it said) оно сказала
(they said) они сказали

INFINITIVE ENDINGS

The infinitive is similar to the nominative case. In English grammar, this is the “to + base form of the verb”. For example:

я хочу читать (I want to read.)

In Russian grammar, the main verb should always be in the infinitive form when an auxiliary verb is part of the sentence. For instance:

я должна читать

Rules in forming the infinitive

Forming the infinitive of a verb follows a few simple rules:

If the verb ends with fixed consonants г or к, the consonant is dropped and -чь is added.

For example:

мог, drop г and add -чь, and the word becomes мочь.

печ, drop к and add-чь. The verb becomes печь, meaning "to bake".

If the fixed consonant stem have end accents, such as т, з, д, п, and б, these accented consonants are replaced by с before adding -ти or -ть to form the infinitive.

For example:

вёд, change the end consonant д with с and add -ти. The verb becomes вести, which means "to lead or to accompany".

вёз, change the end consonant з with с and add -ти becomes везти, which means "to haul, carry (by vehicle)"

греб, change the end consonant б with с and add -ти becomes гребсти, which means "to row"

For consonant stems that end in е, the last letter is replaced with a р before adding -еть.

For example:
уме is changed into the infinitive form by replacing (е) with п- before adding –еть. The verb becomes умереть, which means "to die".

**IMPERATIVE ENDING**

The imperative ending denotes the imperative mood, which is used in sentences that issues or gives an order or a command.

*For stems that end in ū or have fixed stem accents (accents that always fall on the stem), nothing has to be added. If this kind of verb ends with a vowel, the vowel is removed. If the vowel is preceded by a soft consonant, insert ь (soft sign) as a marker when a vowel no longer follows.*

For example:

пьй- remains as пьй.

Пей молоко! (Drink your milk!)
открый- remains as открый.
Открый дверь! (Open the door!)
делай- remains as делай.
Делай это! (Do that!)
постави- remains as постави.
Поставь его сюда! (Put it here!)

*If a fixed stem accent is present in the verb stem but the end consonant is part of a cluster of consonants (group of 2-3 consonants), add -и.*

помн-и-, just add –и to form помни

Помни это! (Remember that!)
кончи-, just add –и to form кончи

Кончи работу! (Finish your work!)

*For verb stems with movable accents and those with fixed accents on the endings, add –и. To be sure with this rule, check the verb stem in its 1st person singular form (to check whether there is a movable accent or an end accent).*

For example:

сказа- (скажу). The accent is movable. Drop y and add –и.
Скажи! "Tell!"

говори- (говорю). This verb stem has a fixed ending accent.
Говори! "Speak (up)"

*If the consonant stem ends in –а-, palatalization is done regardless if the last letter is и or not, as long as it is in the form –*
For example:

режа- becomes Режьте (Cut it!)
сказа- becomes Скажи! (Tell me!)
спрята- becomes Спрячь его! (Hide it!) or (Put it away!)
Chapter 7: The Basics

Learn Basic Russian words to make conversation easy for you. Here are prime examples:

*Zdrav-stvoo-tye* – Hello! (For formal occasions)

*Preev-yet!* – Hello! / Hi! (For informal occasions)

*Kahk dze-la?* – How are you?

*Ploh-kah* – I’m good!

*Mne-ploho* – I feel bad

*Skohl-kuh yahm i-yet* – How old are you?

*Kahk vas za-voot?* – What is your name?

*Aht-koo-dah-vi?* – Where are you from?

*m-nyeh___i-yet* – I’m ___ years old (Fill in the blank with your current age)

*Oh-cheon-pree-yaht-nah* – Pleased to meet you!

*Dah* – Yes

*Nyet* – No

*Moh-zhit-bit* – Maybe

*Doh-bry dy-zen* – Good Day!

*Doh-bry-ve-cher* – Good Evening!

*Spah-koy-noy-no0h-tchi* – Good Night!

*Duh-svee-dah-nya* – Goodbye!

*Da-zav-tra* – See you tomorrow!

*Pah-kah* – See you!

*Spah-see-bah* – Thank You!

*Pah-zhahl-stah* – Please (sometimes, it’s also said as means of saying “You’re Welcome”)

*Dah-broh-poh-zhahl-oh-vat* – Welcome!

*Pra-stee-tye* – Sorry

*Pov to’rite* – please repeat

*Eez-vee-nee-tye* – Excuse me

*Khab rah sho* – Excellent

*Vi znah yeh-tye an-glee-skee?* – Do you speak English?

*Kahk-ee-ye yah-zik-ee-vi znah-ye-tye* – Which languages do you know?
Я не понимаю – I don’t understand
Как __________ говорить по-русски? – How do you say _______ in Russian? (Fill in the blank with what you’re asking the person to translate)
Я не знаю – I don’t know
Сколько времени? – What time is it?
Вы знаете __________? Do you know where _______ is? (Fill on the blank with the place you are trying to find)
Сколько это стоит? – How much is this?
Ты хочешь _______? – Do you want it?
Есть всё? – Is that everything?
Помогите – Help me
Можете повторить? – Could you repeat that?
Нет, это не нужно – No, that is not necessary
Благодарю! (After someone coughed or sneezed)
Удачи! – Good Luck!
С днем рождения! – Happy Birthday!
Здравствуйте! – Cheers!
С юбилем! – Happy Anniversary!
Счастливого Рождества! – Merry Christmas!
Найлучшие пожелания К Новому Году! – Have a Happy New Year!
Счастливого путешествия! – Have a nice trip!
Скорейшего выздоровления – Get well soon!
Найлучшие пожелания! – Best Wishes!
Приятного аппетита! – Enjoy the Meal!
Всего хорошего Выходного! – Happy Weekend!
Счастливого праздника! – Happy Holidays!
С Пасхой! – Happy Easter!

How to Meet a Stranger, Get Chatting and Get With Them

Можете познакомиться с вами? – can we get acquainted
Как вас зовут? – what is your name (polite)
Как тебе зовут? – what is your name (to friends, casual)
skolko vam let - how old are you

ty krasivaya - you are pretty (to a woman)

ty krasivy - you are pretty (to a man)

ty mne nравишься - i like you

po'ideм v kino - let's go to cinema

po'ideм v klub - let's go to a club

po'еhali ko mne - let's go to my place

ostan'sya u menya - stay with me overnight

pozvo'ni mne - call me (by phone)

ya tebya lyublyu - i love you

vy prek'rasny - you are wonderful!

ot te'bya tak khoro'sho 'pahnet - you smell so good

ya 'knochu tebya - i want you

People in Russian

kto - who

ya - I

vy - you (many)

vy - you (formal)

on - he

ona - she

ono - it

oni - they

my - we

muzhchina – a man

zhenshchina – a woman

molodoi chelovek – young man

devushka – young woman
Chapter 8: Checking In

Of course, if you are going to stay in Russia, it’s just expected that you would stay in a hotel or an inn. To help you book your room easily, keep these phrases in mind:

**Komnata** – a room

**Gos’tinista** – hotel

‘khostel’ – hostel

**Krovat** – bed

**Klyutch** – key

‘dush’ – shower

**tua’let** - toilet

‘kukkhyna’ – kitchen

To get that room booked, say these:

**U vas est svobodnaya komnata?** – Do you have an available room?

**S’kolko s’toit od’na noch?** – How much for one night?

**Mne nuzhen odno’mestny nomer** – I need a single room

**Mne nuzhen D’vuh mestny nomer** – I need a double room

**Ya ko’chu zabro ni-vhat** – I want to reserve

**Ya pri’deu** – I will arrive… (Add the date of your arrival. For example: Ya pri’deu Freev-yahl dva, which means “I will arrive on February 2)

**Ya budu zhit___ dnei** – I will stay for___ days (Fill in the blank with the number of days that you’re going to spend in the hotel)

**Est li tam dush?** – Is there a shower?

**Gde tualet?** – Where is the toilet?

**Vsyo v po’ryadke** – Is everything okay?

**Mne nuzhen kluch** – I need a key
Chapter 9: Getting Around

Here are some of the phrases that will help you get around town. With these words, you won’t find it hard to move around Russia.

**It’s all about the money**

Some monetary expressions:

‘dollary – dollar
‘rubl – ruble
Bank – bank
Ob’men va’lutty – currency/foreign exchange

**Ya hochu obmenyat ‘dollary** - I want to change my dollars

Ka’koi kurs – what’s the exchange rate?

Tse’na – price

S kol’ko? – How much?

**Asking for directions**

Meanwhile, here are the phrases that will be useful to you if you’re trying to get to a certain place.

Zdes – here

Tam – there

Gde – where

Py-ramo - Straight ahead

B’lizko - Near

Dale ‘ko - Far

Pozza ‘di – behind

Za povo’rotom – behind the corner

**Izvi’nite gde bli’zhaiseedee met’ro?** – Where is the nearest metro?

Ulitsa – street

Vnizu – down there

Naverkhu – up there

**At the Bank**
Bank – bank
Bankovskoe klhranilishe – vault
Chek – check
Den’gi – money
Finansi – finances
Noner schyota – account number
Protzenti – interest
Sberegatel’nyi schyot – savings account
Schyot – account
Snyatie so schyota – withdrawal
Tekushii schyot – checking account
Vklad – deposit

At the Beach
Swim and have more fun with these words!
Bereg – shore
Krem ot sozlna – sunscreen
Kupal’nik – swimsuit
Pesok – sand
Polotentzte – towel
Priliv – tide
Solnechnye ochki – sunglasses
Vodorosli – seaweed
Volna – wave
Zamok is peska – sand castle

Transportation
Of course, you have to ride some trains, buses, cabs, or other forms of transportation if you want to get around Russia in a fast and easy way. Here are some words that you could use:
Av’tobus – bus
Tak’si – taxi
Ma’shina – car
Marsh rut’ka – shuttle or mini-bus
Vo ‘skolko? – what time
Pereryv - break
‘nomer – number
S’deluyushcha - next
Po ‘ezdka – a trip
Bi’let – a ticket
S’tanstia – station
Osta nov’ka – a stop
Kog’da preby’vaet ‘poezd? – When does the train arrive?

Common Street Signs
Metro – metro/underground station
Aero’port – airport
Vok’zal – train station
Vhod – Entry
Vyhod – Way out
Nicht voda – no exit
Vyhod v gorod – Way downtown/way to the city centre
Politsiya – Police Station
Aph tye kah – drugstore/pharmacy
Pyatny tualet – Pay toilet

Parts of the House, Furniture, Appliances, Decorations, etc.
Don’t be a stranger in your own home!
Blender – Blender
Bud’il nick – alarm clock
Divan – sofa
Dukhova – Oven
Dukhovka – oven
Dush – shower
Dver – door
Garazh – garage
Gazon – lawn
Gostinaya – living room
Kamin – fire place
Kartina – Painting
Kholodol’nik – refrigerator
Kipyatelnik – Water Heater
Kirpich - brick
Kovsky – Carpet
Kreslo – Armchair
Kreslo – Recliner
Kro’vet - bed
Kry’tzo – porch
Krysha – roof
Kryshka – lid
Kuhknya – kitchen
Kustarnik – bush
Lampa – lamp
Lestnichaya kletka – Staircase
Mebel – Furniture
Mikrovolniya Pech – Microwave
Miska – bowl
Morozil’nik – freezer
Musornaya Korzina Yashik – Garbage Can
Mylo – soap
Odeyalo – blanket
Patio – patio
Pianino - Piano
Pis’menniy Stol – Desk
Plita – stove
Pod’ezdnaya dorozhka – driveway
Podushka – pillow
Polka – Shelf
Posodomoechyna Mashina – Dishwasher
Potolok – ceiling
Prostyni – sheets
Rakovina – sink
Shampun’ – shampoo
Shkaf – closet
Shkafchik – cabinet
Skovoroda – frying pan
Soteynik – sauce pan
Spal’nya - bedroom
Stena – wall
Stiral’naya Mashina – Washer
Stok – drain
Stol – Table
Stul – Chair
Sushilnaya Mashina – Washing Machine
Televizor – Television
Toster – Toaster
Trotuar – sidewalk
Truba – chimney
Truba – pipe
Tumbochka – nightstand
Unitaz/tualet – toilet
Utyug – Iron
Vanna – bathtub
Vannaya – bathroom
Vaza – vase
Veshalka – hanger
Vne doma – outside
Wall – stena
Window – okno
See? Now, you can go around town without feeling lost—or without literally being lost!
Chapter 10: Food and Shopping

When you visit a new country, you can expect that you’ll be doing a lot of shopping—and eating! It’s always fun to try new dishes, and to be able to bring home amazing souvenirs for your family and friends. Here’s what you have to keep in mind.

Let’s Eat!
These words will be useful if ever you find yourself in a restaurant in Russia!

‘kuritsa – chicken
‘Pivo – beer
‘ryba – fish
‘sakhar – sugar
‘vodka – vodka
Abrikos – Apricot
Ahl-fyet-khah – napkin
Amerikanyi Restoran – American Restaurant
Ananas – Pineapple
Arakhisivoe Maslo – Peanut Butter
Avokado – Avocado
Bah-kahl – stem glass
Banan – Banana
Barbeqyu Restoran – Barbecue Restaurant
Bofet – Buffet
Boo-tihl-kah – bottle
Chahs-kah – teacup/cup
E’da – food
Fasol – Beans
Frantzyuskiy Restoran – French Restaurant
Gamburger – Hamburger
Gde moznho Poezst? – Where can I eat?
Glavnoe Blyudo – Main Dish
Gorchitza – Mustard
Grecheskiy Retsoran – Greek Restaurant
Grusha – Pear
Hotdog – Hotdog
Indiyskiy Restoran – Indian Restaurant
Induyshka – Turkey
Ital’yanskiy Restoran – Italian Restaurant
Izyum – Raisin
Ka-fe – café/coffee shop
Kar ‘toshka – potatoes
Kartofel’fri – French Fries
Kh’leb – bread
Kitayskiy Restoran – Chinese Restaurant
Kofe - coffee
Konfeta – Candy
Laym – Lime
Limon – Lemon
Lohsh-kah – spoon
Maslo – Butter
Mayonez – Mayonnaise
Mee-nyo - Menu
Mees-kah – bowl
Meksikanskiy Restoran – Mexican Restaurant
Moloko – Milk
Muka – Flour
Mya-so – meat
Myod – Honey
Nemetzkiy Restoran – German Restaurant
Nohsh – knife
Orekh – Nut
Pecto-pah - Restaurant
Pi-ts-ts-a – Pizza
Pizzeriya – Pizzeria
Pomidor – Tomato
Let’s go shopping!

Don’t leave Russia without even buying anything! Here are some words and phrases that you could use.

‘Mozhno ‘Pomer’yat?’ – Can I try this on?
Eto ‘ochen ‘dorogo’ – This is so expensive
Maga’zin – Shop
Pokazhite mne – Please show me this
Skol’ko eto stoit? – How much does it cost?
Skol’ko’s toi _____? – How much is this _____? (Fill in the blank with whatever it is that you want to buy)

Super ‘market – supermarket

At the Store
Banki – cans
Frozen Foods – Otdel Zamorozhennykh Produktov
Gastronom – Grocery Store
Kassa – Cash Register
Kassir – cashier
Kvitantziya – Receipt
Molochnyi Ochdel – Dairy Department
Sumka – bag

At the Mall
Est lee na razmer men she – Do you have a smaller size?
Eta nee moy razmyer – this is not my size
Etee tooflee zhmoot – these shoes are tight
Gde kassa? – Where’s the cashdesk?
Gde ya magoo koopeet’ – Where can I buy?
Mozhna Paslooshat etoo disk – Can I listen to this disc?
Pit’evoy Fontanchik – Drinking Fountain
Rasprodazha – Clearance Sale
Shto vi khateetee – What would you like?
Skameyka – Bench
Skidki - Sale
Tualet – Restroom
Ya ‘tol ka smatryoo – I’m just looking
Ya ‘vaz moo eta – I’ll take that
Ya khachoo droogoy tsvet – I’d like another color
Ya khachoo veernoot pakooko ee paloochet dengee abratna – I’d like to return this and I want a refund.
Zaveerneetee Pazhaloosta – Could you wrap it, please?
Chapter 11: Getting to Know You

Make those conversations light and easy with the help of these phrases. Surely, you’d make lots of friends—and maybe even find the love of your life, too!

Devushka – girl/young woman
Kto – who
Molodoi chevolek – young man
Moshno ez vami pozna ‘komitsya – Can we be acquainted?
Muzchina – a man
My – we
On – he
Ona – she
Ono – it
Poi’dem v klub – let’s go to a club
Poi’dem vi kino – let’s watch a movie
Poz’vo nim mne – call me
Ty krasivaya – you are beautiful
Ty Krasivy – you are handsome
Ty mne nravishya – I like you
Vy – you
Ya – I
Zhenshchina – a woman

At a Party
Shariki – balloons
Tort – cake
Krem – frosting
Lyod – ice
Morozhenoe – ice cream
Podarki – presents
Love is in the air!

If you think you’ve already found that special someone, don’t forget to utter these words and you’ll be more in love with each other!

Я тебя люблю – I love you

Для тебя, ради тебя я тебя шлю! – My life is for you, and I am for you!

Любимая Моя – My Sweetheart

Любуйся твоя всем сердцем – I love you with all of my heart

Мне так хорошо со мной – I feel good when I am with you

Мой мильный ангел – my little angel

Не могу жить без тебя – I cannot live without you

Помни, я всегда рядом – Know that I am always here for you

Радость моя – my joy

Ты всё время на моём уме – You’re constantly on my mind

Вот мое сердце. Оно полное любви – My heart is full of love

Всё чеву я хочу, чтобы ты стала моей женою – Will you please be my wife?

Я дарю тебе всё своё любовь – my heart is all for you

Я мечтал об этом дне всю свою жизнь – I dreamt about this all my life

Я плюю тебе с Первая взгляда – It was love at first sight

Я скучаю по тебе – I miss you!

Getting a check-up

Of course, you have to think about your health, too! These phrases would surely make conversation flow easy between you and your physician.

Откройте рот – Open your mouth

Какое Летарвас мне нужно предемат – What medicine should I take?
Лазхитс 'сюода – Ляй дону хе
Мне косче – Я фел ус
Мне лоочше – Я фел ус суто
Мне нуозхен врач – Я небле доктор
Мне што тата папала ф глаз – Тэр эс моон ам яма йо
Нее Дышите – Дон т ветьор
Оо Меня балеет галава – Я ам ус седо
Оо Меня балеет зее вoot – Я ам ус стома шаче
Оо Меня балеет зооп – Я ам ус штоо ачек
Оо Меня Крушитсya Галава – Я ам динги
Оо Меня насмарк – Я ам ус калд
Оо Меня висекая темпераатуре – Я ам ус а йо хега шаче
Pакашлиеяте Пазхалооста – Кощу, плисее
Sдэйлате вдукх – Тэкк а йо ветьор
Shто оо вас балеет? – Уве ам штоо ачек ус?
Skолка я долзен за веезеет? – Я небле доктор
Skолка я долзнна за веезеет? – Я небле доктор суто
Vидакнечети – Ветьор
Vизавети Пазхалооста Врача – Плисее, гет ми доктор
Я плокха сеебя ам штосвуоьуоо – Я небле дону ветьор
Я сдэйлюо Вам ооккуоо – Я небле доктор ус штоо ачек
Z’dес балеет – Я ам ус штоо
Chapter 12: Other Useful Words

Here are the rest of helpful Russian words that you should know about:

Members of the Family

Babushka – grandma
Babushka y dedushka – grandparents
Brat – brother
Dedushka – grandpa
Doch – daughter
Drug – boyfriend
Dvoruyodne brat’ya – cousins
Dyadya – uncle
Mama – mom
Mat’ – mother
Nevestka – daughter in law
Papa – dad
Plemyannik – nephew
Plemyannitza – niece
Podruga – girlfriend
Rodstvo – relationships
Sem’ya – family
Sestra – sister
Sestra muzha – sister in law
Shurin – brother in law
Svekrov – mother in law
Syn – son
Syvokor – father in law
Tyotya – aunt
Zhenika – wife
Zhenikh – fiancé
Zyat – son in law

Parts of the Body

Bedro – thigh
Brov – eyebrow
Glaz – eye
Golova – head
Gorlo – throat
Grud – chest
Gubi – lips
Ikra – calf
Koleno – knee
Lob – forehead
Lodyzhka – ankle
Lokot – elbow
Mozg – brain
Noga – foot
Noga – leg
Nogot – fingernail
Nogot na palt’ze nogi – toenail
Nos – nose
Paletz – finger
Paletz nogi – toe
Podborodok – chin
Pyatka – heel
Rebro – rib
Resnitzta – eyelash
Rot – mouth
Ruka – arm
Sheya – neck
Spina – back
Ukho – ear
Um – mind
Veko – eyelid
Volosti – hair
Yazyk – tongue
Zapyast’ye – wrist
Zheleudok – stomach
Zhivot – belly
Zubi – teeth

The Animal Kingdom

Кот -  cat, tomcat [koht]
Кошка -  female cat [kohsh-kah]
котёнок -  kitten [kah-tyoh-nahk]
собака - dog [sah-bah-kah]
щенок - puppy [schee-nohk]
хомяк -  hamster [khah-myah-chohk]
рыбка - a tank fish [rip-kah]
медведь - bear [myehd-veyht’]
бобёр - beaver [bah-byohr]
олень -  deer [ah-lyehn’]
белка - squirrel [byehl-kah]
лиса - fox [lee-sah]
волк - wolf [vohlk]
крот - mole [kroht]
крыса - rat [kri-sah]
ёж - hedgehog [yozh]
мышь - mouse [mish’]
енот - raccoon [yeh-noht]
тигр - tiger [teegr]
обезьяна - monkey [ah-bee-zyah-nah]
улитка - snail [oo-leet-kah]
птица - a bird [pteet-tsah]
воробей - sparrow [vah-rah-bey]
сова - owl [sah-vah]
коллибри - hummingbird [kah-lee-bray]
утка - duck [oot-kah]
гусь - goose [goos']
пингвин - penguin [pyehn-gveen]
чайка - sea-gull [chay-kuh]
лебедь - swan [lyeh-bid']
голубь - pigeon [go-loob']
скворец - starling [skva-ryeh]
дятел - woodpecker [dyah-tyeh]
ворон - raven [voh-run]
ворона - crow [vah-roh-nah]
снегирь - bullfinch [snyeh-geer']
попугай - parrot [pah-poo-gahy]
канарейка - canary [kah-nah-ryeh]
рыба - fish [ri-bah]
акула - shark [ah-koo-lah]
дельфин - dolphin [dyehl'-feen]
осьминог - octopus [ohs'-mee-nohk]
кит - whale [keet]
медуза - jellyfish [mee-doo-zah]
краб - crab [krah]
лобстер - lobster [lohp-stehr]
морская звезда - starfish [mahr-skah-yah zveez-dah]
креветка - shrimp [kree-vyeht-kah]
гребешок - scallop [gryeh-byeh-shok]
выдра - otter [vid-rah]
морж - walrus [mohrzh]
черепаха - turtle [chye-ree-pah-khah]
iguana - iguana [ee-goo-ah-nah]
ящерица - lizard [yah-shee-ree-tsah]
змея - snake [zmee-yah]
жаба - toad [zhah-bah]
лягушка - frog [lee-goosh-kah]
головастик - tadpole [gah-lah-vahs-teek]
крокодил - crocodile [krah-kah-deel]
корова - cow [kah-roh-vah]
телёнок - calf [tee-lyoh-nahk]
буфало - buffalo [booi-vahl]
овца - sheep [ahf-tsah]
баран - ram [bah-rahm]
козел - goat (male) [kah-zyoh]
коза - goat (female) [kah-zah]
осёл - donkey [ah-syol]
кур - hen [koo-ree-tseh]
яйцо - an egg [yahy-tsoh]
свинья - pig [svyeen'-yah]
петух - rooster [pee-tookh]
заяц - hare [zah-yah]
кролик - rabbit [kroh-leek]
лошадь - horse [loh-shat']
скот - cattle [skoht]
антелопа - antelope [ahn-tee-loh-pah]
gorilla [gor-i-lah]
chimpanzee [chim-pahn-zeh]
lion [lyehn]
leopard [le-oh-pahrt]
ostrich [strah-oos]
camel [vyehr-blyoot]
elephant [slohn]
jaguar [yah-goo-ahr]
kiwi [khi-vee]
dinosaur [dee-nah-zahvr]
kangaroo [kyehn-goo-roo]
beetle [zhook]
insect [nah-see-koh-mah-yeh]
butterfly [bah-bahch-kah]
moo [moo-khah]
spider [pah-ook]
mosquito [kah-mahr]
bee [pchee-lah]
worm [chyer-vyahk]
ant [moo-rah-vyehy]
wasp [ah-sah]
grasshopper [kooz-nyeh-cheek]
scorpion [skahr-pee-ohn]
dragonfly [stree-kah-zah]
ladybug [bolzh-yah kah-rohf-kah]
moth [mah-tyi-lyohk]
koala [koh-ah-lah]
a female [sahm-kah]
a male [sah-myets]
mammal [mlyeh-kah-pee-tah-yoo-schi-yeh]
carnivore [plah-tah-yahd-niy]
stripped [pah-lah-sah-tiy]
 omnivore [vsyeh-yahd-niy]
herbivore [trah-vah-yahd-niy]
wild [dee-keey]
domestic [dah-mahsh-niy]
a spider web [pah-ooh-tah-nah]
a wing [kri-loh]
a fang [klik]
a claw [koh-gaht']
a hoof [kah-pi-toh]
a horn [rohk]
a tail [khvohst]
to bleat [blyeh-yaht']
to bark [lah-yaht']
to mew [mee-oo-kaht']
to moo [mi-chaht']

The Government
Agreement with Nouns and Pronouns

All of the words that we use for colors are adjectives, simply because they are being used to describe a noun or a pronoun. In the Russian language, adjectives have to agree with the pronouns and nouns that they are modifying in number, gender and in cases. An example of this would be if you were to talk about seven red balloons, in the plural. You would have to use the plural form of Red and you must also choose the correct case. If you were to move further on from naming colors and start to use them in proper conversations, you would have to know all the different forms of the adjectives. The following shows you the Russian colors, in plural, masculine, feminine and neuter, in singular forms. All of these adjectives are written in the Nominative case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Masculine (s)</th>
<th>Feminine (s)</th>
<th>Neuter (s)</th>
<th>Plural (all)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>чёрный</td>
<td></td>
<td>чёрная</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
white

red

blue

green

orange

yellow

sky-blue

dark-blu

tёмно-синие

brown

cоричневые

violet

pink

gray

Pieces of Clothing

Bryuki – Pants
Galstuk – tie
Kepka – ball cap
Khlopok – cotton
Kostyum – Suit
Kupal ni’k – Swimsuit
Molniya – Zipper
Noski – Socks
Obuv – Shoes
Odezha – clothes
Palto – coat
Perchatki – gloves
Pidzhak – jacket
Pizhama – Pajamas
Platye – dress
Remen – belt
Sandal’i – Sandals
Shapka – hat
Shnurki – Shoelace
Sumochka – Purse
Sviter – Sweater
Yubka – Skirt
Zastyosha na lipuchke – Velcro
Music
Baraban – Drums
Dirizhor – Conductor
Gitara – Guitar
Organ – Organ
Teksi Pessen – Lyrics
Truba - Trumpet
Zhanri – Genres

Words Used in School
Bumaga – Paper
Experiment – Experiment
Fizkultura – Physical Education
Flomasteri – Markers
Galaktika – Galaxy
Iskutssvo – art
Istoriya – History
Kal’kyulator – Calculator
Karandash – Pencil
Klei – Glue
Kompnyuter – Computer
Luna – Moon
Mars – Mars
Matematika – Math
Merkuriy – Mercury
Muzyka – Music
Nauka – Science
Neptun – Neptune
Papka – Folder
Pluton – Pluto
Portfel – Briefcase
Psixologica – Psychology
Ruchka – Pen
Ryukzak – Backpack
Saturn – Saturn
Schvatel – Stapler
Skrepka – staple
Solnechnaya Systema – Solar System
Solntze – Sun
Tetrad – Notebook
Tzvyetnoy Karandash – Colored Pencil
Ungliyskiy – English
Uran – Uranus
Venedra – Venus
Yazyk – Language
Yupiter – Jupiter
Zemlya – earth
Zyvodzki – Stars
Professions

Aktyor – Actor
Artist – Artist
Atlet – Athlete
Bibliotekar – Librarian
Bukhgalter – Accountant
Delovoi Chivolek – Business Person
Inzhener – Engineer
Kamenschyik – Mason
Kompuyuterni Teknik – Computer Technician
Medsestra – Nurse
Mekhanik – Mechanic
Myasnik – Butcher
Nachal’nik – Boss
Ofitziant – Waiter
Parikmaher – Hair Dresser
Parikmakher – Barber
Pisatel – Writer
Plotnik – Carpenter
Pochtaylon – Mail Carrier
Povar – Chef
Prezident – President
Profesor – Professor
Programmist – Programmer
Rabochii Estroykii – Construction Worker
Repotyor – Reporter
Stomatolog – Dentist
Sud’ya – Judge
Trenner – Coach
Veterinar – Veterinarian
Vrach – Doctor
Yurist – Lawyer

Technology

Disk – CD
Elektronayya Pochta – E-mail
Fax – Fax Machine
Internet – Internet
iPod – iPod
Kamera – Camera
Sotovyi Telefon – Cell Phone/Mobile Phone
Stereo – Stereo
Telefon – Telephone
Video Igri – Video Games

Sports

Amerikanskiy Futbol – Football
Badminton – Badminton
Basketbol – Basketball
Talking about hobbies and interests is one of the easiest things to do in Russian. The following phrases will help you to strike up a conversation, be it face to face or online:

- У тебя есть хобби? - Do you have a hobby?
- Какое у тебя хобби? - What is your hobby?
- Какими видами спорта ты занимаешься? - What sports do you play?

There is another phrase that you should learn that would vastly improve your command over the Russian language. It is a phrase of cultural peculiarity and is one of the most popular when you are trying to find out something about a person you are talking to.

- Чем ты увлекаешься? - What are your interests?
- Что ты любишь + [infinitive] …? - What do you like + [the infinitive] …?

Some examples of the infinitive that you could use in this phrase are:

- читать (to read)
- делать (to do)
- слушать (to listen to)
- готовить (to cook)
- пить (to drink)
- рассказывать (to story tell).
The following are phrases that you might use to describe things that you do as a hobby or for having some fun:

- Кататься на кольцах means “to go on roller skates”
- Коньках means “skating”
- Лыжах means “skiing”
- Роликах means “roller skating”
- Велосипеде means “bicycling”
- Мотоцикле means “motorcycling”
- Машине means “car driving”
- Играть на… means “to play…”
- Компьютере means “computer games”
- Гитаре means “guitar”
- Пианино means “piano”
- Коллекционировать картины means “to collect paintings”

Addressing Invitations

The following are a few phrases that you may need to use when you are either accepting or extending an invitation to your friends to do something:

- Хорошая идея! means “Good idea!”
- У меня нет (свободного) времени. means “I don’t have (free) time.”
- Жаль. means “It’s a pity.”
- К сожалению. means “Unfortunately.”

How to Say Happy Birthday in Russian

And many other congratulations. Pretty much all of these can be started with the following word:

- Поздравляю с … means “[I] congratulate [you] with …”

There isn’t any real need to use the words “I” or “you” in the Russian language because they will be automatically understood, based on the verb form that you have used. Here are a few more that you can memorize:

- Поздравляю с Днём рождения! means “Happy birthday!” (literal translation: Congratulate with Birth Day)
- Поздравляю с Новым годом! means “Happy New Year!” (literal translation: Congratulate with New Year)
- Поздравляю с Рождеством! means “Merry Christmas!” (Literal translation: Congratulate with Christmas)

I wish you...

One of the most common ways to give resolutions and offer wishes is to start the sentence with “I wish…”

- Желаю счастья, здоровья, успехов. means “I wish you happiness, health, success.” (informal)
- Желаем счастья, здоровья, успехов. means “We wish you happiness, health, success.” (formal/polite)

Invitations

If you wanted to invite a friend to a birthday party, you would use an informal phrase like this one:
Приглашаю тебя на день рождения! [pree-glah-shah-yoo tee-bya nah dyen' rozh-dyeh-niya] means, “[I] invite you to my birthday party!”

And another phrase that is useful for inviting a person to an event, in an informal manner, is

Приходи ко мне ... [pree-kha-dee kah mnye] means “Would you like to come ...” (Literal translation: Come to me to …)

All you have to do is add in the event name, making sure to use the correct preposition:

Приходи ко мне в гости. [pree-kha-dee-tyeh kah mnye f gohs-tee] means “Would you like to come visit me?” (informal)

Приходи ко мне на день рождения [pree-kha-dee-tyeh kah mnye nah dyen' razh-dyeh-niya] means, “Would you like to come to my birthday party?” (informal)

Should you wish to make a formal invitation out of a familiar or informal one, you would just add the word “-те” to the verb “приходи”. You would make exactly the same change if you were switching from inviting one person to a whole group of people.

Приходите ко мне в гости. [pree-kha-dee-tyeh kah mnye f gohs-tee] means, “Would you like to come visit me?” (formal/polite)

Приходите ко мне на день рождения [pree-kha-dee-tyeh kah mnye nah dyen' razh-dyeh-niya] means, “Would you like to come to my birthday party?” (formal/polite)

Did you notice that the phrase “Приходи ко мне” does not need to be used with the name of a specific event? It can be used to mean, simply, “come to me” or “come to my place”.

How Was Your Weekend?

If you wanted to ask a friend what they did on their weekend or on their day off, use one of these phrases

- Как отдохнули вчера? How did you relax yesterday?
- Как отдохнули на выходных? How did you relax on weekends?

Note that we have not used the word "вы" in either of these phrases and we haven’t actually changed the meaning of the phrase by the omission either. The full phrase would be “Как вы отдохнули вчера?” but you can use either version.

That question is aimed at a group of people rather than one. In other words, the sentence is referring to how the person who asked the question, and his or her friends, spent their time the day before. However, this question can also be aimed at a single person because the formal version of the polite address “Вы”, meaning you is pretty similar to the way we address a group of people.

Would You Like To Join Me?

Let’s say that you were off to a nightclub or a movie but didn’t fancy going alone. You could use this phrase to ask a friend who has some free time if they want to go with you.

- Ты не хочешь… [activity]? Would you like to... [activity]? (Literal translation: You not want...?)

A list of the activities that you could add to the end of that sentence are:
Take a closer look at the structure of this sentence and you will see that the literal translation into English would be “Don’t you want to…” The reason it is in the negative is because a Russian person will invite you to join them but they can’t be certain that you will accept the invitation. It is just a tentative way of asking if you would, perhaps, like to join them.

Another way to ask someone if they want to join you for a specific activity is to say:

- Давай... [activity]                 Let's... (informal)
- Давайте... [activity]                                     Let's... (formal and plural)

At the Bar or Café

Once you start to get the hang of the Russian language, you will want to learn how you should ask for something; perhaps you want to buy something in a bar or a café. You only need to learn a few phrases here and you will be able to order whatever you want:

The first thing you might want to know is where the nearest café is:

- Скажите, пожалуйста.... - Tell me please....
- Скажите, пожалуйста, где кафе? - Tell me please, where is a café?
- Скажите, пожалуйста, где бар? - Tell me please, where is a bar?

We omit the words “a” and “the” from Russian language so when you say “Где кафе?” you could be asking one of two things - “Where is the café?” and “Where is a café?” Perhaps the best thing to do would be to ask where you could find the nearest café:

- Скажите, пожалуйста, где ближайшее кафе? - Tell me please, where is the nearest café?
Once you have found the café, you probably want to order something and these are the words that you are most likely to see on the menu:

Меню - Menu
Кофе - Coffee
Чай - Tea
Молоко - Milk
Кока-Кола - Coca-Cola
Лимонад - Lemonade
Сок - Juice
Борщ - Russian beetroot soup
Суп - Soup
Торт - Cake
Водка - Vodka
Пиво - Beer
Вино - Wine
Вода – Water
Минералка с газом - Mineral water (with gas)
Минералка без газа - Mineral water (without gas)
Do you have...?

If you want to ask the bar or cafe owner if they have something, you would say:

- У вас есть ....? - Do you have...? (Formal)

For example:

- У вас есть кофе? - Do you have coffee?
- У вас есть чай? - Do you have tea?
- У вас есть вodka? - Do you have vodka?

Please Give Me

And, when you know what you want, you can then put your order in. Use the following phrases, either to ask or to understand what someone is asking you:

- Что? ("shto?") - What?
- Что вы хотите? - What do you want?
- Я хочу ... - I want...
- Дайте, пожалуйста .... - Give me please...
- Сколько стоит? - How much is it?
- Я буду - I will have...

Examples:

- Я буду кофе с молоком и сахаром. - I will have coffee with milk and sugar.
- Я буду чай. - I will have tea.
- Я буду минералку без газа. - I will have mineral water (without gas).
- Дайте, пожалуйста, чай. - Please give me tea.
- Дайте, пожалуйста, кофе - Please give me coffee.
- Дайте, пожалуйста, кофе с молоком - Please give me coffee with milk.
- Дайте, пожалуйста, кофе с молоком и с сахаром - Please give me coffee with milk and sugar.
What Is It?

These are a few more phrases you might want to ask:

- Чего это? - What is it?
- Это кофе. - It is coffee.
- Простите, это кофе. - Excuse me, is it coffee?
- Нет, это чай. - No, it is tea.

How Much?

To ask how much something is, use the word “Сколько?”. This is also used to ask how many there is of a particular item:

- Сколько? - How much? / How many?
- Сколько стоит? - How much does it cost?
- двадцать один рубль - 21 rubles.

How Do You Say?

This is a highly useful phrase to earn because you can use it to ask a Russian speaker how to say a particular word in Russian or they may ask you what it means in English:

Как сказать "...." по-русски? - How do you say "...." in Russian?
There is more to learning a new language than reading and learning a list of words and a few phrases. To be able to get by and to be able to converse even reasonably well in Russian, you need to put your heart and soul into learning. Yes, by now, by reading this book, you have already learnt the basics but to go any further you need to follow one or more of these easy learning methods.

Organize a Self-Study Process

1. Set aside a specific time each day for learning the Russian language, be it morning or evening, and stick to it. You must study for at least 6 days of the week, so, right from the start, draw up a schedule that you know you can follow.
2. Don’t make your study time all about grinding through lists of words and phrases. You can learn a lot by including a bit of entertainment and an element of fun in your lessons. Try watching some Russian TV or playing Russian games – you might be surprised at just how much you already understand and how much more you can pick up.
3. The best amount of time to study is between 60 and 90 minutes, with a 5 or 10-minute break in the middle. After you have studied for 6 to 9 hours, or one week, make a little time to review what you have learned.
4. Be comfortable when you are studying. You won’t learn anything if your surroundings are not conducive to study. If you like to have music on when you are studying, then set up a sound system. Have a comfortable chair and make your background as pleasant as you possibly can.
5. Use all of your senses when you are studying and try to combine them all.
6. Remember what your goal is and make sure you stick to it. Identify the arrears that you feel you need to pay special attention to, i.e. grammar, spoken language, written language, etc., and dedicate time to perfecting your skills in those areas.
7. Practice speaking Russian whenever you can. Even if you are at home alone, speak in Russian. Do this whenever you can find a spare minute outside of your allotted study time.
8. Find a pace that you are happy working at, a pace that allows you to learn but to move on and don’t try to work any faster than this – it won’t work and you won’t learn anymore because of it.
9. When you achieve a milestone in your learning, praise yourself – you deserve it.
10. Don’t forget – learning isn’t just about the language. Make time to learn about the Country itself, about its history, economy, politic and geography. Learn about Russian literature, their art and the culture of the country too.

Study Advice for Beginners

1. Before you even think about beginning to learn a language, get yourself prepared. You should have on text book, one phrase book, two dictionaries and a few simple Russian fiction books.
2. Go through all of the exercises in the textbook, repeating chapters if necessary. Do not miss even one exercise because it will set you back. When you write down translations, leave some room for corrections – there will be some needed – and always go over every mistake you make to understand why you made it.
3. Start reading the fiction as soon as you possibly can. Write down new phrases and words that jump out at you and find out what they mean.
4. Write down any questions you have about the language and find a native Russian speaker or teacher to ask them to. Also, it wouldn’t be a bad thing to have them go over your mistakes, especially if you can work out why or where you went wrong.

How to Improve Your Pronunciation
When you are speaking a foreign language, it is absolutely vital that you get the pronunciation correct. You may think you are saying the right word but, unless you pronounce it right, it will never be understood. Correct pronunciation also tells people that you are serious about learning the language and it has a real effect on how far you will actually get. Not only that, if you can learn the correct way to pronounce words in Russian, you will be able to understand a lot more. However, it is not an easy thing to do but following these tips should give you a good grounding in how to learn how to pronounce words.

1. **Sound is very important when you are learning how to pronounce words so pay very close attention to the positioning of the speech organs for producing particular sounds.** Have a look in your textbook – you should have diagrams of these in the phonetic section.

2. **For the first few months of your studying, pay special attention to training your pronunciation.** If you do this, you will find that, one day, you will be able to pronounce any Russian word faultlessly and effortlessly.

3. **Compare the Russian sounds with the sounds of your own particular language and listen to the differences.** It is the positioning of the speech organs that makes these differences.

4. **Use a mirror.** Watch how you are pronouncing words and make corrections to the positioning of your lips and tongue, depending on the word you are trying to say. Watch Russian films and pay special attention to the sounds and the pronunciations.

5. **Pay special attention to word stress and the intonation used.** You should spend a part of your study time, and any other free time you have, listening to Russian speakers. Forget about WHAT they are saying; instead concentrate on HOW they are saying it.

6. **Listen to Russian radio stations and try to repeat things that the speaker says.** This will help to develop your listening skills as well as your speech skills.

7. **Finally, read pages from Russian books repeatedly – read them out loud to practice your rhythm and intonation.** Learn to pronounce the stresses accurately and how to link words together, consistently and correctly.

**Basic Principles of Learning Russian Grammar**

No matter which language you are learning to speak, grammar is the basis of it and Russian is no exception. You cannot learn a language properly without learning the grammar and, as such, this is an essential part of your learning process. When you are learning the Russian grammar, you must memorize all of the rules. If you do, you will be able to create a set of patterns in your mind, patterns that will enable you to construct your sentences correctly. These patterns, used enough, will eventually become a habit and you will use them without even thinking about it. In all truthfulness, the best way to learn grammar is to read original Russian books but, until you can actually read the language, you won’t gain anything from that.

The following are the four basic principles of learning the Russian grammar:

1. **Buckle down and make learning the basics and the rules of Russian grammar your first job.** In order to learn this language successfully, you need to be able to conjugate verbs, define sentence structure and decline pronouns and nouns, before you can go any further.

2. **Learn the rules of Russian grammar by learning the sentences that show the rule – it will be much easier than it will to remember the rule itself.**

3. **Compare the rules of Russian grammar with those of your own language.** You will find that many of them are the same but there will also be differences. Learn to create associations between the rules.

4. **As well as learning the grammar rules, you must also learn the exceptions to those rules.**
Learning Skills

When you start to learn a foreign language, there are a number of skills you need to learn. Honing these skills will make it much easier for you to learn the language and you will get much further, quicker than you perhaps thought you would, as well as finding it easier to learn language that is more advanced.

Passive Learning Skills – Reading and Listening

We all have some command over our own native language, some more so than others, but have you really sat and thought about what makes up your abilities? Clearly you know how to listen, to read, to speak and to write, otherwise you wouldn’t be reading this book for a start, let alone understanding and speaking your own native language. Those four skills that I mentioned are four characteristics of any language and, when you are learning Russian, you will need to work hard on all of them.

Being able to listen and read means that you are able to passively understand a language. Speaking and writing the language are active skills but the passive skills are easier to start learning with. For example, you can read a book, a complicated book at that, but you may be unable to actually express your thoughts and ideas in the Russian language. Out of all four of the skills, learning to listen and to read requires the smallest amount of effort for most people while learning to actually write and speak the language are much harder. Nonetheless, you have to learn all four of these skills if you are to master the Russian language.

Listening Skills

This is an important skill for anyone who is learning a foreign language and the following tips will help you to develop your skills:

- Listen carefully to Russian words and phrases and speak them out loud
- Listen to as much Russian TV, radio shows, and music as you can as often as you can
- Work on developing your listening comprehension by taking part in specific exercise that are designed for those
- Listen carefully to how Russian words and phrases are pronounced – listen again and keep on listening until you get it right
- Listen carefully to the way the vowels and consonants sound
- Talk to native Russian speakers as much as you can and listen to them

Active Skills – Speaking and Writing

The most difficult skill you will need to learn with a new language is speaking it. You will need to know a lot of words, phrases and sentences, as well as knowing how to pronounce them and understanding the rules of grammar. On top of that, you have to train yourself to be able to use the right words for the situation you are in.

Speaking Skills

The following tips are designed to help you improve your Russian speaking skills:

- Memorize as many Russian words, phrases, idioms and clichés as you possibly can
- Practice speaking them, practice short dialogs and use as many sayings and proverbs as you can
- Read Russian stories and plays, preferably those that are in the colloquial style as they contain the most useful phrase and words as well as grammar structures
- When you have been learning consistently for a month or two, read Russian texts and re-tell them. Try to reproduce the ideas that are in the texts in your own words but still keeping as close to the original text as you can. Increase the difficulty of this as you progress
- Speak Russian whenever you can, whether it is when you are alone in your house or speaking with native
Russian speakers. Ask them to listen to you speak and to correct any mistakes you are making

- Get used to monologues – talking to yourself out loud in Russian is an excellent way to learn. Write words and phrase down on sticky notes and dot them around your house or office; when you come against one in your daily life, stop and speak it out loud.

**Writing Skills**

This is the secondary skill that you must master when you are learning to speak the Russian language. You need to be able to express your thoughts and ideas in written form as well as in spoken form if you are to fully learn this language. Writing can also help you to memorize new phrases and words as well as cementing the grammar structure of sentences into your mind. The following tips are designed to help you to develop your Russian writing skills:

- Do some writing exercises, there will be plenty in your textbook.
- Write down sentences in your own language and then translate them, in writing, to Russian
- Think up questions about Russian books and texts that you have read or program you have seen, and write them down, in Russian of course.
- Take dictation from a Russian speaker to help you practice new word and phrases
- Copy a Russian text down on paper

As you find your learning increasing, start to produce short Russian compositions on subjects that interest you. Keep them to between 200 and 300 words to start with though

**Easy Methods for Learning Russian Words**

So, how many Russian words do you actually know? One hundred? A couple of hundred? Did you know that, to even know a small amount of the Russian language, you need to know at least 1500 words? If you know 15,000 words then you have a pretty good command of that language. It might seem like it will take you forever to learn that many words but if you use these methods, you can speed up your capabilities for learning new words.

**General Principles**

These principles are a requirement of anyone who wants to learn enough words to have a good command of the Russian language:

- Have a clean new notebook, or a blank txt or word file on your computer, for all the words you are going to need to remember. You are going to write them down as you hear them so that you can refer back to them
- When you write a word down try to write a sentence that uses that particular word with it. When you refer back to your notes, it will make more sense
- Learn the common and most used words first – those are the ones that you will find all Russian speakers using and the ones that you speak yourself in your own language
- Try to learn word pairs. For example, when you are learning “an obstacle”, learn the “to overcome,” rule as well. To make that clearer, if you are learning the word for “clothing”, learn the words for wearing them as well
- Make sure that you learn each new word with its correct preposition, for example, "по радио", which means “over the radio”.
- Instead of just looking at your list of new words every day, set out a plan to learn so many per day and stick to it.
- Now that you are aware of the principles of learning new words, it's time to take a look at some of the methods you can use to actually learn them.

**The Traditional Method**
This is by far the most simple of all the methods but it is also, unfortunately, the least effective of all of them. Draw up a set of two columns on a piece of paper and write down 25 new words. In one column, the words should be written in the Russian language and in the next, in your own language.

Read the list you have written, line by line, all the way through. Say the words out loud as you read them. Have a break of about 10 minutes – go off and do something else to keep your mind active.

Now cover over the column that has the Russian words in it and try to remember what they were. Skip over a word if you really can’t remember it. Take another break of 5 minutes and then try to recall all of the Russian words again. Concentrate and focus on the words you struggled to remember the first time around.

Keep on doing this until you are able to remember every word on the list – do not continue if you begin to feel tired because you won’t take anything else in.

Another way to do this is to get some blank postcards. Write the Russian word on one side and, on the other, write the translation of the word in your own language.

**The Creative Method**

This is based around pictures in your mind, pictures that you will remember. First, pick a word from your own native language. Try to pick one that will sound something like the Russian word. Write the Russian word down, write down the consonant word from your own language and the translation. Have a look at the example below to see what I mean:
Now try to come up with a picture that would involve the words “snack” and “snow”. The picture has to be something that is highly unusual, completely illogical and should have some motion in it. For example, picture yourself picking up a snack from the refrigerator and then putting it into the freezer. All of a sudden, the freezer starts to work overtime and you snack is becoming coated in white shiny snow. You should now be able to associate the words, from Russian to your language and back again, whenever you come across them.

You must pay attention to including movement into your picture. Those that are static, without any movement at all will soon slide out of your memory and you will forget them. And do not do this with any more than 20 to 25 words at any one time.

You will find it harder to memorize things like verbs, adverbs, adjectives and abstract nouns so try to prolong a word chain. Let’s suppose that you want to remember this particular word – “obstinate” - "упрямый". You would need to construct a word chain, like this:

- "упрямство" (yoopryahmstvah) --
- you pram stuff -- obstinacy -- obstinate as a mule

Now, try to imagine that you are pushing a pram full of milk through a narrow corridor. In front of you, with its heading pushing against the pram is a mule. That mule is trying to move forwards and is obstinately pushing against you to stop you from moving forward. Do you see how that word will now stay in your head?

The Passive Perception Method

Get yourself a tape recorder and microphone and record between 40 and 50 Russian words onto a tape, along with their translations. Speak clearly or, if you prefer, ask a native Russian speaker to record them for you. Play the tape at a normal volume, over and over again. You do not actually need to pay any real attention to what is being said and, after a large number of playbacks, you will find that those words are now memorized in your brain.

The Motor-Muscular Method

In this method, you should memorize the feel of the word you want to remember. Let’s say that you wanted to remember the word for “candle”, which “свеча”, you would need to physically pick up a candle and hold it in your hands. Touch it, feel it, roll it around in your hands and smell it. Lastly, light it and let it burn. Perhaps you want to learn the word “ласкать”, which means, “to caress”. You could caress your cat or your dog. All the while you are doing this, you must say the Russian word over and over again. It may help to close your eyes at the same time so that there are no visual distractions.

The Shift to the Subconscious Method

This method requires considerable effort as you are going to be using sound to memorize your words. Try to keep this one for just before you go to bed. First of all, you need to list down 20 words, as you did in the traditional method. Focus all of your attention on memorizing these words. Keeping your brain and your mind fully concentrated, read the first word on the list, along with the translation, out loud. Imagine that he word is very bright and is being burned into your memory.

Staying focused; repeat the word again, this time by whispering it. Then close your eyes and say it again, but say to yourself this time. Stop and allow your brain and mind to relax for 15 seconds and then go to the next word. Repeat this for all of the words on the list. All of the information you are taking in will be shifting to your subconscious and, when you get into bed, you must not think about any of the words that were on the list. The next morning, review all of the words and see how many you remembered.

The Divide and Combine Method

This method requires that you break a word down into its individual syllables. Take a Russian word that has more than syllable and split it down. Now, for each syllable of the Russian word, find a word from your own language that would start in a
similar way. Using those words, make a sentence, keeping them in syllable order, and end it with the proper translation of the Russian word. The important part is that your sentence must make some kind of sense. Let’s have a look at a couple of examples:

Example 1

Russian word - "prahvahneneek", means “a guide”
Next, we divide the word into its syllables and then find some sound associations:
- "prah" -- proper
- "vahd" -- vodka
- "neek" – nickel

So, to make a sentence that make sense, finishing off with the translation, you would come up with something like this:
- PROper VODka came to a pretty NICKle to a GUIDE.

The capital letters denote the parts of the word that sound like the Russian syllable.

Example 2

Russian word - "choodo”, which means, “marvel”
The words you could choose are
- "choo" -- choose
- "doh" – door

And your sentence would read something like:
- I CHOOse the DOOR that would make my house a MARVEL

Believe it or not, it is far easier to remember a sentence that is original because you mind will highlight the syllables and the word translation all by itself.

The Hypnopedia Method

With this method, you will learn new words while you are asleep but you will need someone to help you with this. With your trusty tape recorder, make a recording of between 35 and 50 Russian words, along with their translations in your native language. Have the same words written on a list. Just before you get into bed, read the words from the list. Read them out loud and slowly. Listen to your recording twice but do not waste any focus on what you are hearing. All you need to do is repeat the words you hear out loud. Then you can get into bed and go to sleep.

This is where you will need someone to help you. Once you are asleep, someone will need to play the tape recording to you, as many times as it can be repeated over the course of 40 minutes. Each time the tape is started again, they should increase the volume a little.

The next morning, you do it all again but in reverse. About half an hour before you wake, they will need to start playing the recording again. They should start low and gradually increase the volume – this increase is what should wake you after about 30 minutes. When you awaken, keep your eyes shut until the recording has finished. You should be able to memorize anything up to 50 words at a time using this method.
Chapter 14 – Russian Words that Cannot be Translated

In the Russian language, you will find that there are a few words that simply can’t be translated. This is because they are unique to the Russian self. However, you should learn them because they will boost your vocabulary no end and they will open up a whole new world, a language that will never be available to any other person who doesn’t learn it.

- **Nadryv – Надрыв** – refers to a break or a tear and is used when you are talking about a soft material that has broken or torn. You can also use it to describe a tension point in a person, one that is about to break.

- **Nutro – Нутро** – Refers to the insides or the guts. It is used in a personal context, in that you are talking about what governs you inside, your core, connected to you physically in a way that is very tangible.

- **Vozdukh – Воздух** – Refers to the air but it originally meant “the stack of spirit”. In this context, it means that you are taking the spirit in when you breathe in and letting it out when you breathe out. It brings a whole new meaning or dimension to the act of breathing.

- **Pizdets – Пиздец** – Similar to the French word, “putain” and that can mean that something or someone is seriously bad or super great, depending on which context the word is used in.

- **Smysl – Смысл** – This word is two things together – it is the “sense” and the “meaning” in Russian. The word means “a binding of thoughts” and it goes a long way towards explaining how Russians really make sense of things.

- **Sobytie – Событие** – Russian people are good at thinking in terms on interconnected multiplicities and this word is the perfect example. The “bytie” part of the word means “being” and the “so” is indicative of when something is bound, which leads to lots of processes coming together to create one event.

- **Tsar – Царь** – We have all heard the word “Tsar” at some point or another – it means the person who is the overseer and implies total control of all that has been legitimized by the divine order.

- **Vera – Вера** – Means “belief” or “faith” and, in the Russian language, you would use the same word to mean either. This is why, when Russian people have a belief in something, it is never questioned because it based on faith.

- **Nezhnost – Нежность** – means “tenderness”. This word is in other languages but the origins of this word come from “nega”, and “gladky”, two words that come together to mean “a soft surface with little friction”. The word is used in many contexts, from talking about people, to foods and situations.

- **Zamutit’ – Замутить** - means, quite literally, to stir or muddle something up.

- **Terpenie – Терпение** – A word that has Slavic origins and it means “suffering through waiting” – a kind that exists in no other language.
Chapter 15 - Using the Russian Language

To end, I will leave you with some Russian sentences that you should learn. Look carefully because you might find a new word or two that you didn’t know. I have only used words that are common so try to learn all of these phrases. Also, pay attention to the cases that are used for nouns and how the verbs have been formed:

Скажите, пожалуйста, где туалет? - Tell me please, where is the toilet?
У вас есть кофе? - Do you have coffee?
Кофе нет. - There is no coffee.
У вас есть чай? - Do you have tea?
Чая нет. - There is no tea.
Что вы хотите? - What do you want?
Я хочу чай, пожалуйста. - I want tea please.
Дайте, пожалуйста, кофе с молоком и с сахаром. - Please give me coffee with milk and with sugar.
У вас есть вода? - Do you have vodka?
У Анны есть вода? - Does Anna have vodka?
У Ивана есть чай? - Does Ivan have tea?
Я знаю, что ты говоришь по-русски. - I know that you speak Russian.
Он любит говорить по-английски. - He loves to speak English
Моя мама любит музыку. - My mum loves music.
Твой брат говорит по-русски? - Does your brother speak Russian?
Да. Он хорошо говорит по-русски. - Yes. He speaks Russian well.
Собака не говорит по-английски. - The dog doesn't speak English.
Почему вы не говорите по-русски? - Why don't you speak Russian?
Я понимаю. - I understand.
Я не понимаю. - I don't understand.
Ты понимаешь? - Do you understand?
Я знаю, что вы понимаете. - I know that you understand.
Я думаю, что ты понимаешь. - I think that you understand.
Почему ты не понимаешь? - Why don't you understand?
Я живу в Лондоне - I live in London.
Он едет домой - He is going home.
Где? - Where?
Кто? - Who?
Что? - What?
Как? - How?
Когда? - When?
Почему? - Why?
Что ты знаешь? - What do you know?
Что ты думаешь? - What do you think?
Где он? - Where is he?
Где кафе? - Where is the cafe?
Кто он? - Who is he?
Я читаю журнал - I am reading a magazine.
Я изучаю русский язык - I am studying the Russian language.
Я слушаю музыку - I am listening to music.
Я очень люблю спорт - I really love sport.
Я очень люблю Москву - I really love Moscow.
Брат Адама любит Москву - Adam's brother loves Moscow.
Моя сестра читает газету - My sister is reading a newspaper.
Сестра Анны читает газету - Anna’s sister is reading a newspaper.
Дедушка Ивана слушает радио - Ivan's grandfather is listening to the radio.
Моя мама любит музыку - My Mum loves music.
Его нет дома - He is not home.
сколько стоит? - How much?
сто рублей - 100 roubles.
сколько стоит? - How much?
четыре доллара - 4 dollars.
сколько стоит? - How much?
двадцать один рубль - 21 roubles.
сколько стоит? - How much?
четыре рубля - 4 roubles.
Chapter 16 - Inside Russian Apartments.

Most Russians live in apartment blocks instead of in detached or semi-detached houses with gardens. The reason for this is because, under the Soviet government many blocks of apartments were built. They are designed so that they have easy access to public transport and will normally have a shared utility service, perhaps hot water and winter heating.

Many Russians do also have access to holiday homes in the country that they can go to, usually on the outskirts of a big city. These houses form quite a big part of Russian culture and are known as ‘dachas’ (дacha). Because they have no form of heating, these houses are used mainly in the summer months and the gardens are commonly used for growing fruit and vegetables.

The purpose of this chapter is not just to tell you where Russians live but also to give you some more sentences to practice – lots of them. Do not worry if you do not understand all of the words; just treat them as new ones to learn. You will also get a good idea of Russian grammar from these sentences as well. Don’t worry; you aren’t expected to lean all of these off by heart straight away!

General Vocabulary

- Квартира - Flat, Apartment.
- Дом - Home, House
- Дача - Country house. Summer house
- Здание - Building
- Мебель - Furniture
- Сад - Garden.

Examples:

- Эта квартира слишком дорогая. This apartment is too expensive.
- Вам нравится эта квартира? Do you like this apartment?
- Мы хотим снять квартиру в городе. We want to rent an apartment in the city.
- Я снял квартиру рядом с вашей. I rented an apartment next to yours.
- Здесь немного шумно, но в других отношениях это хорошая квартира. It's a little noisy here, but in other ways it's a nice apartment.
- Квартира уже неделю пустует. The apartment has been vacant for a week.
- Когда мы въехали в эту квартиру, она была совершенно пустая. When we moved into this apartment, it was completely bare.
- в этой квартире есть встроенные книжные полки. The apartment has built-in bookcases.
- Квартиру сделует основательно привести в порядок для новых жильцов. The apartment needs cleaning for the new tenants.
- Я ещё не обставила своей новой квартиры. I still haven't furnished my new apartment.
- Вчера вечером в соседней квартире была весёлая вечеринка. Yesterday evening in the next apartment was a wild party.
- Мы пожаловались соседям на шум в их квартире. We complained to the neighbors about the noise in their apartment.

- Дом был разделён на квартиры. The house has been divided into apartments.
- Это её дом. This is her house.
- Его дома нет. He is not at home.
- Вы сделали весеннюю уборку дома? Have you cleaned house this spring.
- Это самая прохладная комната в доме. This is the coolest room in the house.
- Можно мне посмотреть дом внутри? May I see the inside of the house?
Какой номер вашего дома?    What is your house number?
Это первый дом за углом.    It's the first house after you turn the corner.
У них есть дача под Москвой.    They have a summer home near Moscow.
Я еду в деревню на субботу и воскресенье.    I am going to the country for the weekend.
Она пригласила нас к себе на дачу.    She invited us to her summer house.
Мы сняли дачу на три месяца.    We rented a summer house for three months.

Сад находится позади дома.    The garden is behind the house.
Эти цветы из нашего сада.    These flowers are from our garden.
Ваш сад хорошо содержится.    Your garden is well kept.
Это большое окно выходит в сад.    This big window looks out over the garden.
Этот сад кажется мне с каждым разом всё красивее и красивее.    This garden seems more beautiful every time I come here.
Вы мне поможете вскопать сад?    Will you help me dig my garden?
Он огородил свой сад высокой стеной.    He built a high wall around his garden.
Мальчики целое утро пололи сорную траву в саду.    The boys have been busy all morning digging up weeds in the garden.

Parts of a Building.

- Стена - Wall
- Окно - Window
- Пол - Floor
- Потолок - Ceiling
- Дверь - Door
- Балкон - Balcony
- Комната - Room
- звоночок, дверной звоночок - door bell
- лифт - lift, elevator.
- пожарный выход - fire escape

Examples:

- Майкл повесил картину на стену.    Michael hung a picture on a wall.
- Цвет этой стены красный.    The color of this wall is red.
- На дальней стене находится телевизор.    There is a TV on the far wall.
- Вчера мы клеили обои на стены.    Yesterday we glued wallpaper onto the walls.
- У этого дома очень прочные стены.    This house has very strong walls.
- На прошлой неделе рабочий разрушил стену этого коттеджа.    Last week the worker destroyed a wall of this cottage.

- Через это окно открывается прекрасный вид на сад.    Through this window there is a fine view of the garden.
- Первые лучи солнца проникают в дом через окно.    The first rays of the sun enter the house through a window.
- Это окно красили прошлым летом.    This window was painted last summer.
- Том разбил окно футбольным мячом.    Tom broke the window with a football.
- Миссис Грин любит сидеть у окна и пить чай.    Mrs. Green likes to sit at the window and drink tea.

- В этом доме пол сделан из дерева.    The floor in this house is made from wood.
Вчера Ник рассыпал карандаши на пол. Yesterday Nick scattered pencils on a floor.

Собака любит спать на холодном полу. The dog likes to sleep on a cold floor.

Из чего сделан этот пол? What is this floor made from?

Катя разбила свою любимую чашку об пол пол года назад. Katya broke her the favourite cup on the floor half of year ago.

Прошлым летом Сара любила смотреть телевизор сидя на полу. Last summer Sara watched TV sitting on the floor.

Этот потолок покрасили в белый цвет. This ceiling is painted in a white color.

Какая высота от пола до потолка у вас дома? What does the height from floor to ceiling in your at home?

Джон красит потолок каждую весну. John paints a ceiling every spring

В этом старом доме на потолке трещины. There are cracks in the ceiling of this old house.

Маша открыла дверь и вошла в школу. Mary has opened the door and entered the school.

Скажите, пожалуйста, какая дверь мне нужно использовать, чтобы попасть на улицу. Tell me please, which door do I use to get onto the street

Вы можете выйти на улицу через эту дверь. You can go out onto the street through this door.

Вор тихонько прокрался через заднюю дверь. The thief quietly crept through the back door.

Эта дверь старая, поэтому она скрепит. This door is old, therefore it creaks.

Я люблю сидеть на своём балконе и смотреть на птиц на деревьях. I love to sit out on my balcony and watch the birds in the trees.

Мы пили напитки на балконе гостиницы. We had drinks on the hotel balcony.

Бабушка хранит старые вещи на балконе. Grandmother stores old things on the balcony.

Скажите, пожалуйста, в этой квартире есть балкон? Could you tell me, is there a balcony in that flat?

В прошлом году мы отремонтировали балкон. Last year we have repaired the balcony.

По вечерам мы любили сидеть на балконе и говорить на разные темы. We liked to sit on a balcony and to speak on different themes in the evenings.

Квартира из трёх комнат как раз подходит для нашей семьи. A three-room apartment suits our family nicely.

Вся квартира состояла из этих двух комнат. The whole apartment consisted of two rooms.

Наша квартира состоит из пяти комнат. Our apartments consists of five rooms.

Сколько комнат в вашей квартире? How many rooms does your apartment have?

Одна из комнат в доме использовалась как библиотека. One of the rooms in the house was used as a library.

Иди в свою комнату и ложись спать. Go to your room and go to bed.

Год назад я жила в квартире, в которой было 8 комнат. Last year I lived in an apartment which had 8 rooms.

Когда я была маленькой, я жила в одной комнате с моей сестрой. When I was small, I lived in one room with my sister.

Позвони мне по телефону, потому что мой дверной звонок не работает. Please call me by phone because my doorbell doesn’t work.

Нажми на дверной звонок еще раз, потому что в это время он обычно дома. Press the doorbell once again, because usually at this time he is at home.

Мы заменили старый дверной звонок на новый в прошлом году. We have replaced the old doorbell with a new one last year.

Дверной звонок звонит, иди и открой дверь. The doorbell is ringing, go and open the door.

Кому надо починить дверной звонок? Who needs to repair the doorbell?
Мелодия этого дверного звонка восхитительна. The melody of this doorbell is delightful.

лифт не работает!, используйте лестницу! Elevator out of order - use stairway.

Поднимите лифт на шестой этаж, пожалуйста. Take the lift to the sixth floor please.

В вашем доме есть лифт? Is there a lift in your house?

Я пользуюсь лифтом каждый день, потому что я живу на пятнадцатом этаже. I use the lift every day because I live on fifteenth floor.

Этот лифт может перевозить до четырех человек. This lift can transport up to four people.

Пожарный выход проверяется инспектором каждый год. The fire escape is checked by the inspector every year.

Этот пожарный выход не используется уже несколько лет. This fire escape is not used some years.

Во время пожара люди покидали здание через пожарный выход. During a fire people left the building through a fire escape.

Где здесь пожарный выход? Where is the fire escape?

Rooms (Комната)

- Холл - hall
- Коридор - corridor
- Кухня - kitchen
- Гостинная - living room, sitting room
- Кабинет - study
- Спальня - bedroom
- Туалет - toilet
- Ванная - bathroom
- Детская комната - children’s room
- Комната для гостей - guest room

Examples:

- Этим вечером в холле офиса было много народа. There were a lot of people in the hall of the office this evening.
- Мы ждали своей очереди в холле гостиницы и пили напитки. We were waiting for our turn in a hall of the hotel and drank drinks.
- Холл театра был украшен картинами известных художников. The hall of theatre has been decorated by pictures of known artists.
- Сергей, где ты меня ждал? Я ждал тебя в холле на первом этаже. Sergey, where did you wait for me? I waited for you in a hall on a ground floor.
- Мы встретились с друзьями в холле и пошли в кино. We have met friends in a hall and have gone to cinema.
- Мы встречались с вами в холле гостиницы в прошлом году. We met with you in a hall of hotel last year.
- Где номер 513? Идите прямо по коридору, а затем поверните на право. Where is room number 513? Go forward along the corridor, and then turn to the right.
- Этот коридор ведет на второй этаж дома. This corridor goes to the second floor of the house.
- На стенах коридора висело много интересных картин. On the walls of the corridor hung a lot of interesting pictures.
- Коридор был очень темный и Том несколько раз споткнулся. The corridor was very dark and Tom stumbled several times.
- По коридору в офис проходит более 100 человек в день. More than 100 people a day pass
Кухня в этом доме была большая и светлая. The kitchen in this house was big and bright.

Каждое утро на кухне мама готовит вкусный завтрак для всей семьи. Mom preparing a delicious breakfast for the whole family every morning in the kitchen.

Рецепты из телешоу я пробую готовить на своей кухне. I try to cook recipes from the TV show in my kitchen.

Я мечтал стать поваром с детства и все свободное время проводил на кухне. I wanted to become a chef from my childhood and all the free time I spent in the kitchen.

Каждый, кто любит вкусно поесть должен много времени проводить на кухне. Everyone who loves good food should be a lot of time in the kitchen.

Каждое утро вся семья собирается на кухне, чтобы позавтракать. Every morning the whole family gathers in the kitchen to have a breakfast.

Гостиная используется для отдыха, приема гостей, но не используется для принятия пищи. The living room is used for relaxing, and entertaining guests, but not usually for eating.

Каждое воскресенье мы собираемся в гостиной у Тома, чтобы поиграть в покер. Every Sunday we gather in the Tom's living room to play poker.

В гостиной было много мягкой мебели и камин. The living room had a lot of comfortable furniture and a fireplace.

Гости уже собрались в гостиной, но хозяйка еще не пришла. The guests had already gathered in the living room, but the hostess had not arrived yet.

Мне нравится сидеть вечером у камина в гостиной зимой. I like to sit near the fireplace in the living room on winter evenings.

Дом пустует уже несколько месяцев, вся мебель в гостиной покрылась пылью. The house is vacant for several months and all the furniture in the living room is covered with dust.

По вечерам отец долго работает в своем кабинете. In the evenings father works for a long time in his study.

Дом большой и в одной комнате находится кабинет. The house is large and study is located in one room.

Скажите, где кабинет доктора Джонса? Please could you tell me, where is Dr. Jones's study?

Вчера Андрей долго работал в своем кабинете в офисе. Yesterday, Andrew worked for a long time in his study at the office.

Я работаю дома и своего кабинета у меня нет. I work from home and I don't have a study.

Кабинет был заставлен шкафами с книгами. The study was piled with cabinets with books.

Спальня Сары и Ника расположена на втором этаже. Sarah's and Nick's bedroom is located on the second floor.

После рождения ребенка нам пришлось поставить детскую кроватку в спальню. After the birth of a child we had to put a cot (crib) into bedroom.

Окно в спальне выходило в сад. Window in the bedroom looked out into the garden.

Утром в спальне можно услышать как поют птицы за окном. In the morning in the bedroom you could hear the birds singing outside the window.

Недавно в спальне я сделал ремонт. Recently, in the bedroom I did repairs.

Мебель для этой спальни была сделана на заказ. Furniture for the bedroom was made to order.

Скажите, где здесь туалет? Tell me, where's the toilet?

На прошлой неделе туалет был на ремонте. Last week, the toilet was being repaired.

Необходимо мыть руки каждый раз после посещения туалета. Hands should be washed every time after you use the toilet.

В этом ресторане туалет общий. In this restaurant toilet is common.

Могу я пройти без очереди, моему ребенку надо в туалет. Can I go out of turn, my child needs
- Беременных женщин в туалет необходимо пропускать без очереди. It is need to pass pregnant women in the toilet out of turn.

- Кейт проводит в ванной около 2 часов в день. Kate spends about 2 hours in the bathroom every day.

- В этом доме было несколько ванных комнат. In this house there were several bathrooms.

- Сколько ванных комнат в вашем доме? How many bathrooms in your house?

- Кран сломался и весь пол в ванной залит водой. The crane broke and the whole bathroom floor flooded with water.

- Обычно мужчины проводят ванной меньше времени, чем женщины. Typically, men spend less time in the bathroom than women.

- У них в ванной висело огромное зеркало. They hung in the bathroom large mirror.

- Дети играли в детской комнате около 2 часов. Children played in the children’s room for about 2 hours.

- У нас нет детей, поэтому детская комната нам не нужна. We have no children, so do not need children's room we.

- В детской комнате есть все для комфортной жизни малыша. There are everything for comfortable living baby in the children's room.

- Bob был наказан и он пошел в детскую комнату. Bob was punished and he went to the children's room.

- Каждый вечер перед сном мама читала мне сказки в детской комнате. Every night before sleeping my mother read me fairy tales in children's room.

- Этой детской комнатой никто не пользовался уже много лет. Nobody has used this children's room for many years.

- Прошлым летом я останавливался в их доме в комнате для гостей. Last summer I stayed at their home in the guest room.

- Где в вашем доме комната для гостей? Where is a guest room in your house?

- В этой комнате для гостей никто не останавливается уже много лет. Nobody has stayed in this guest room for many years.

- У нас есть гостевой домик, там три комнаты для гостей. We have a guest house, there are tree guest rooms in it.

- Могу я переночевать у вас в комнате для гостей? Can I sleep in your guest room?

- На улице шел дождь и я остался у них в комнате для гостей. It was raining on the street and I stayed in their guest room.

**Kitchen (Кухня)**

- Стул - chair
- Стол - table
- Плита - oven
- Раковина - sink
- Кран - tap
- Горячая вода - hot water
- Холодная вода - cold water
- Тарелка - plate
- Блюдце - saucer
- Чашка - cup
- Стакан - glass
- Нож - knife
• Вилка - fork
• Ложка - spoon
• Ложка для супа - soup spoon
• Чайная ложка - tea spoon
• Кастрюля - saucepan
• Посудомоечная машина - dishwasher

Examples:

• У этого стула сломана ножка.            This chair has broken leg.
• У кого нет стула, чтобы сесть?          Who did not have a chair to sit down?
• Возьми стул и садись рядом со мной.      Take a chair and sit down next to me.
• В прошлом году в этой комнате стояло два стула у стены. Last year in this room were two chairs against the wall.
• Не кидай свою одежду на стулья, ложи ее сразу в шкаф. Do not throw your clothes on chairs, boxes it right in the closet.
• Стул – это очень полезный предмет интерьера. Chair is a very useful piece of furniture.

• Ты не мог бы накрыть на стол на ланч?    Could you lay the table for lunch, please?
• На столе лежат книги и тетради.          There are books and notebooks on the table.
• Катя сидела за столом и рисовала.        Kate sat at the table and drew.
• Она подошла к столу, поставила чашку и налила в чашку чай. She went to the table, put a cup and poured some tea into a cup.
• Масло на столе, поставь его в холодильник. Butter is on the table, put it in the refrigerator.
• Где книга? – Она на столе.               Where is the book? - It is on the table.
• Прошлым летом мы каждый день ужинали за столом всей семьей. Last summer, every day we dined at the table as a family.

• Эта духовка уже старая, на ней уже ничего нельзя приготовить. This oven is old, you could cook nothing on it.
• Чтобы приготовить это блюдо я провела возле духовки 5 часов. To prepare this dish, I spent 5 hours near an oven.
• Сколько стоит эта духовка?                  How much is this oven?
• Поставь пирог в духовку при температуре 200 градусов. Place the cake in the oven at 200°C.
• Летом на пляже экстремально жарко как в духовке. In summer on the beach is extremely hot like in oven.
• Эта духовка была куплена в кредит.          This oven was purchased on credit.

• Эту раковину мы ремонтировали в прошлом году. We repaired this sink last year.
• Помой чашки, которые стоят в раковине. Wash the cups that are in the sink.
• Не надо оставлять грязную посуду в раковине. No need to leave dirty dishes in the sink.
• Эта раковина забилась, её надо прочистить. This sink clogged, it must be cleaned.
• Мойте руки в раковине и идите обедать.    Wash your hands in the sink and go to dinner.
• Раковина сломалась вчера и мастер до сих пор не пришел. Sink was broken yesterday and the master still has not come.

• Закрывай кран хорошо, чтобы вода не капала. Close the tap in good form to prevent dripping of water.
• Этот кран сделан из титана.              This tap is made of titanium.
• На прошлой неделе кран сломался, и мы затопили соседей. Last week tap was broken and we flooded our neighborhood.
• Кто последний открывал кран?            Who is the last open tap?
В этом доме все очень старое, по ночам слышно как из крана капает вода. In this house everything is very old, and at night heard a tap dripping water.

Если вы купите кран подороже, то ты можешь использовать его несколько лет. If you buy a more expensive tap, you can use it for several years.

Горячая вода отсутствует в квартире уже несколько часов в связи с ремонтом. There is no hot water in the apartment for several hours due to repairs.

Сосиски необходимо варить в горячей воде 5-10 минут. Sausages should be boiled in hot water for 5-10 minutes.

Мне нужна горячая вода, чтобы помыть посуду. I need hot water to wash the dishes.

Вчера Том чинил кран, поэтому у соседей не было горячей воды. Yesterday Tom repaired tap, so the neighbors did not have hot water.

Не было горячей воды и я не смогла постирать бельё дома. There was no hot water and I could not wash clothes at home.

Эта квартира мне не нравится, здесь нет горячей воды. I don’t like this apartment, there is no hot water.

Я каждое утро обливаюсь холодной водой, чтобы быть здоровой. Every morning I swamp myself with cold water to be healthy.

Наполни в кастрюлю холодной воды и поставь на плиту. Fill the pot with cold water and put on the plate.

У моей бабушки в деревне есть только холодная вода в колодце. My grandmother lives in the village and she has only cold water in the well.

Вчера у нас была только холодная вода и я не смогла принять ванну. Yesterday we had only cold water and I could not take a bath.

Не стоит купаться в холодной воде, потому что ты можешь заболеть. You should not swim in cold water, because you can get sick.

Скажите, пожалуйста, в этом доме есть только холодная вода? Please tell me, is there only cold water in this house?

Мэри поставила тарелки на стол. Mary set the plates on the table.

Помой тарелку после еды. Wash the plate after a meal.

Эти тарелки сделаны из старинного китайского фарфора. These dishes are made from an old Chinese porcelain.

Когда гости ушли, на столе осталось много грязных тарелок. When the guests left, there were a lot of dirty dishes on the table.

Я не пользовась этими тарелками уже три года. I do not use these dishes for three years.

Где ты купила эти красивые тарелки? Where did you buy these beautiful plates?

Она дала коту блюдце молока. She gave the cat a saucer of milk.

Эти чашки продавались вместе с блюдцами? Did These cups and saucers sell together?

Я разбила блюдце от этой чашки неделью назад. I broke the saucer of this cup a week ago.

Положи кусочек пирога на блюдце. Put a piece of cake on the saucer.

Принеси мне блюдце от этой чашки. Bring me a saucer of this cup.

Мы потеряли коробку с блюдцами, когда переезжали в прошлом году. We lost a box with saucers, when moved last year.

Каждое утро я выпиваю чашку кофе и съедаю кусочек пирога. Every morning I drink a cup of coffee and eat a piece of cake.

На Рождество мне подарили фарфоровую чашку. At Christmas I was given a porcelain cup.

Я виделась с ней на той недели, мы выпили по чашке чая в кафе. I saw her on that week, we drank a cup of tea in the cafe.

Где ты покупала эти чашки? Where did you buy these cups?
Чашка зеленого чая помогает мне расслабиться.
Врачи не рекомендуют выпивать более 5 чашек кофе в день.

Пожалуйста, принеси мне стакан минеральной воды.
Каждый день перед сном я выпиваю стакан молока.
Я выпила три стакана коль, и у меня заболевает живот.

Пожалуйста, принеси мне стакан минеральной воды.
Врачи не рекомендуют выпивать более 5 чашек кофе в день.

Пожалуйста, принеси мне стакан минеральной воды.
Врачи не рекомендуют выпивать более 5 чашек кофе в день.

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Пожалуйста, принеси мне стакан минеральной воды.
Врачи не рекомендуют выпивать более 5 чашек кофе в день.
Он взял столовую ложку и стал сыпать специи в суп. He took a soupspoon and began to rub the spices in the soup.

Используй чайную ложку, чтобы размешать сахар в чашке. Use a teaspoon to stir the sugar into the cup.

В соответствии с рецептом ты должен добавить три чайные ложки сахара в этот пирог. In accordance with the recipe you need to add three teaspoons of sugar in the pie.

Чайная ложка используется, чтобы добавлять сахар в чай или кофе. A teaspoon is used to add sugar to tea or coffee.

Чайная ложка меньше ложки для супа. Teaspoon smaller than soupspoon.

После того как ты размешал сахар, положи чайную ложку на блюдце. Once you've stirred the sugar, put a teaspoon on the saucer.

Эти чайные ложки украшены цветами. These teaspoons are decorated with flowers.

Не забудь убрать кастрюлю с супом в холодильник. Do not forget to remove the saucepan with soup in the refrigerator.

Нужно взять большую кастрюлю, чтобы сварить спагетти. It is need to take a large saucepan to cook spaghetti.

В этой кастрюле я часто варю компот из яблок. I often cook compote of apples in this saucepan.

Том купил эту кастрюлю месяц назад. Tom bought the saucepan a month ago.

У меня дома нет кастрюль, потому что я не люблю готовить. I have no saucepans at home, because I do not like to cook.

Эту посудомоечную машину мы купили на прошлой неделе. This dishwasher we bought last week.

У нас сломалась посудомоечная машина и мы моем посуду руками. Our dishwasher has broken and we wash the dishes with hands.

Посудомоечная машина – это устройство которое моет грязные тарелки, вилки и т.д. Dishwasher is a machine that washes dirty plates, cups, forks, etc.

У вас дома есть посудомоечная машина? Do you have dishwasher at home?

Я пользуюсь посудомоечной машиной раз в день. I use the dishwasher once a day.

Необходимо использовать специальные моющие средства для посудомоечной машины. You must use special detergents for dishwasher.

Если в квартире нет посудомоечной машины, то я не куплю её. If the apartment does not have a dishwasher then I am not buying it.

**Bedroom (Спальня)**

- Кровать - bed
- Шкаф - cupboard
- Прикроватный столик - bedside table
- Лампа - lamp
- Зеркало - mirror
- Шифоньер - chiffonier
- Ковер - carpet

**Examples:**

- В комнате было две односпальные кровати. The room had two single beds in it.
- Уже полночь - Что же ты не в кровати? It’s midnight – why aren’t you in bed?
- Я никогда не встаю с кровати до 10 часов утра. I never get out of bed before 10 am.
- Обычно я прихожу домой в 11 часов вечера и иду прямо в кровать. Usually I get home at 11 pm and go straight to bed.
Сэм был наверху и укладывал детей в кровать.
Почему вы не можете сделать детям их собственные кровати?

А у тебя дома много шкафов?
В доме много свободного места в шкафах.
Этот шкаф большой, в нем можно хранить много вещей.
Дверцы у этого шкафа сильно скрипят.
Катя убирает свою одежду в шкаф, когда приходит с улицы.
Этот шкаф выполнен в стиле барокко.
На прикроватном столике стояла лампа.
Перед сном он снимает очки и кладет на прикроватный столик.
Боб любит читать и у него на прикроватном столике лежит много разных книг.
В выходные они ездили выбирать прикроватный столик в мебельный магазин.
Поставь стакан воды на прикроватный столик.
Прикроватный столик один из предметов спальни.
Эта лампа сломалась и ее надо заменить.
Я не могу сделать домашнее задание в темноте, потому что лампа сломалась.
Эта настольная лампа немного тусклая.
Я купил новую настольную лампу вчера.
Сколько стоит эта красивая лампа?
Эту настольную лампу я купила на распродаже за 50 долларов.
Тебе не стоит вешать зеркало напротив кровати.
Сара проводит много времени у зеркала, поэтому она всегда хорошо выглядит.
Рейчел посмотрела на себя в зеркало.
Она смотрела на свое отражение в зеркале.
Маленький мальчик пускал солнечных зайчиков зеркалом.
Разбить зеркало это к несчастью.

Шифоньер — шкаф с выдвижными ящиками, полкузниками и полками, служащий для хранения белья.
Она вынула из шифоньера махровое одеяло и накрылась им.
Он сделал этот шифоньер своими руками.
Мы отремонтировали старый шифоньер три дня назад.
Этот шифоньер занимает очень много места в спальне.
Сколько лет вы пользуетесь этим шифоньером?
Этот ковер был куплен неделю назад. This carpet was bought a week ago.

Дети очень любят играть на мягком ковре. Children love to play on a soft carpet.

Настоящий ковер должен быть изготовлен из шерсти. A real carpet should be made of wool.

Вчера, когда я выбивал ковер, я встретил Сэм. Yesterday when I was beating out the carpet, I met Sam.

Мы чистили этот ковер в прошлее воскресенье. We cleaned the carpet last Sunday.

Кто испачкал ковер кетчупом? Who dirtied the carpet with ketchup?

Bathroom and Toilet (Ванная и Туалет)

- Туалет - Toilet
- Душ - Shower
- Ванна - Bath
- Стиральная машина - Washing machine
- Зубная щетка - Toothbrush
- Зубная паста - Toothpaste
- Расческа - Comb
- Щётка - Brush

Examples:

- Я был в туалете, когда телефон зазвонил. I was using the toilet when the phone rang.
- Не забудьте спустить воду в туалете. Don't forget to flush the toilet.
- Извините, мисс Льюис, я должен пойти в туалет. Excuse me, Miss Lewis, I need to go to the toilet.
- Сиденье унитаза было сломано, и не было бумаги. The toilet seat was cracked and there was no paper.
- Туалет в этом ресторане очень грязный. Toilet in this restaurant is very dirty.
- Я купил этот туалет уже много лет назад. I bought this toilet many years ago.
- туалет засорен! toilet is clogged

- Я принимаю душ каждое утро. I take a shower every morning.
- После жаркого дня очень приятно принять холодный душ. After a hot day is very pleasant to take a cold shower.
- После пробежки в парке Том всегда принимает душ. Tom always takes a shower after a jog in the park.
- Я принимал душ, когда кто-то позвонил в дверь. I was taking a shower when someone rang the doorbell.
- Он встал и пошёл в душ, постоял под тёплой струёй несколько минут. He got up and went to the shower and stood under the warm stream for a few minutes.
- Где здесь можно принять душ? Where I can take a shower here?
- Я не пользуюсь душем, я люблю принимать ванну. I do not have a shower, I like to take a bath.

- Я люблю полежать в ванной пару часов в выходной день. I love to lie in bath a couple of hours on the weekend.
- Эта ванная была старая, поэтому она треснула. This bath was old, so it is cracked.
- Когда Том пришел, Сара принимала ванну. When Tom arrived, Sarah was taking a bath.
- Кто последний пользовался ванной? Who was the last who used the bathroom?
- Кейт любит читать книги лежа в ванной. Kate likes to read books lying in a bath.
- Я не пользуюсь ванной, я люблю принимать душ. I do not use the bath, I like to take a shower.
Я пользуюсь стиральной машиной каждую субботу. I use the washing machine every Saturday.

Вещи были испачканы, и Боб воспользовался стиральной машиной. Clothes have been soiled, and Bob used the washing machine.

Стиральная машина стояла в ванной. The washing machine was in the bathroom.

Ты не мог бы загрузить стиральную машину, пожалуйста? Could you load the washing machine, please?

Стиральная машина это важная часть в твоем доме. Washing machine is an important part of your home.

Моя стиральная машина сломалась вчера. My washing machine broke down yesterday.

Кто забыл достать вещи из стиральной машины? Who forgot to get things out of the washing machine?

Джон купил новую стиральную машину за пятьсот долларов. John bought a new washing machine for five hundred dollars.

Зубную щетку надо менять каждые три месяца. A toothbrush should be changed every three months.

Зубная щетка чистит твои зубы и ротовую полость. Toothbrush Caring for your teeth and mouth.

Вчера я купил себе новую зубную щетку. Yesterday I bought a new toothbrush.

Где моя зубная щетка? Where's my toothbrush?

Я забыл зубную щетку в отеле. I forgot my toothbrush in the hotel.

Моя электрическая зубная щетка сломалась. My electric toothbrush has broken.

Мне нравится фруктовая зубная паста. I like fruity toothpaste.

Этот тюбик зубной пасты закончился вчера. This tube of toothpaste was finished yesterday.

Скажите, пожалуйста, в каком отделе продают зубную пасту? Could you tell me in what department toothpaste is sold?

Вчера, когда я чистил зубы, у меня закончилась зубная паста. Yesterday, when I was brushing my teeth, my toothpaste ended.

Врач посоветовал Андрею использовать отбеливающую зубную пасту. Andrew’s doctor advised to use whitening toothpaste.

А эта зубная паста мята или с клубничным вкусом? Is this toothpaste peppermint or strawberry?

Эта расческа сделана из дерева. This comb is made of wood.

Я забыла свою расческу у Маши вчера. I forgot my comb in Masha’s home yesterday.

Катя всегда носит расческу в своей сумочке. Kate always wears a comb in her purse.

Обычно я использую расчески ручной работы. I usually use a handmade comb.

Расческа помогает сохранить волосы ухоженными. Comb helps to keep hair well-groomed.

Я не смог причесаться, потому что моя расческа сломалась вчера. I could not comb my hair, because my comb broke yesterday.

Я не могу найти свою щетку, но у меня есть расческа. I can't find my brush, but I still have my comb.

Куда ты положил щетку для одежды? Where do you put a brush for clothes?

Эту щетку я купила в магазине на распродаже. I bought this brush at the store on sale.

Катя моет щетки один раз в неделю с помощью воды и жидкого мыла. Kate cleans brushes once a week with water and liquid soap.

Маша потеряла свою щетку, поэтому взяла её у Лены. Mary lost her brush, so she took Lena’s.

Для укладки волос нужна специальная щетка. Hair styling need a special brush.
• Диван - Sofa
• Кресло - Armchair
• Компьютер - Computer
• Книга - Book
• Шкаф - Bookshelf
• Телефон - Telephone

Examples:
• Помогите ему отодвинуть этот диван. Help him move that sofa.
• Он приподнял одну ножку дивана. He lifted one leg of the sofa.
• Этот диван стоит в углу комнаты. This sofa is in the corner.
• Этот новый диван очень удобный. This new sofa is very comfortable.
• Когда вы купили этот диван? When did you buy this sofa?
• Этот диван мы купили 3 года назад. This sofa we bought 3 years ago.

• Она сидела в кресле возле камина и читала газету. She sat in an armchair by the fire, reading a newspaper.
• Это кресло очень старое. This chair is very old.
• Я люблю смотреть телевизор, когда сижу в кресле. I like to watch TV when I am sitting in a chair.
• Вчера я купил новое кресло. Yesterday I bought a new chair.
• Это кресло я сделал сам в прошлом году. This chair I made myself last year.
• Помоги мне перенести кресло в другую комнату. Help me to move the chair into another room.

• Если бы я был на вашем месте, я стал изучать компьютер. If I were you, I would study computer.
• Все заказы наших клиентов обрабатываются с помощью компьютера. All our customer orders are handled by computer.
• Мы поместили все наши записи на компьютер. We've put all our records on computer.
• Все наши компьютеры связаны с основной сетью. All our computers are linked to a main network.
• Все бронирование билетов делается на компьютере. Ticket reservations are all done on computer.
• Весь процесс осуществляется с помощью компьютера. The whole process is done by computer.
• Это почти невозможно комфортно работать на вашем компьютере без компьютерного стола. It is almost impossible to comfortably work on your computer without a computer desk.

• Книга, которую я читаю, лежит на столе. The book that I am reading is on the table.
• Я не взял с собой никаких английских книг. I have not take any English books with me.
• Вы читали эту книгу? Have you read that book?
• Эту новую книгу я прочитал месяц назад. This new book I read a month ago.
• В библиотеке можно найти все необходимые книги. In the library you can find all the books you need.
• Когда я читаю интересную книгу, то забываю обо всем. When I read an interesting book, I forget about everything.

• Эти книжные полки занимают очень много места. These bookshelves hold a lot of space.
• Эту книгу надо поставить на верхнюю книжную полку. This book should be put on top of a bookshelf.
• Кто помогал тебе вешать эти книжные полки? Who helped you to hang these shelves?
• Том сделал эту книжную полку сам. Tom made the bookshelf himself.

Пришла дама, которая вам звонила по телефону. The lady who called by telephone you is here.

Я говорил с Линдой по телефону два дня назад. Linda and I talked over the telephone two days ago.

Джимми дал вам свой новый номер телефона? Did Jimmy give you his new telephone number.

Я писала письма, когда раздался телефонный звонок. I was writing letters when the telephone rang.

Я вам звонил вчера по телефону, почему вас не было дома. I called you yesterday on the phone, why you were not at home.

Computer (Компьютер)

- Клавиатура - Keyboard
- Монитор - Screen
- Мышь - Mouse
- Микрофон - Microphone
- Модем - Modem
- Камера - Camera
- Принтер - Printer
- Сканер - Scanner

Examples:

- Параметры могут быть выбраны используя мышь или клавиатуру. Options can be selected by using the mouse or the keyboard.
- Он ударил по клавиатуре обеими руками. He striked the keyboard with both hands.
- Недавно я купила себе мультимедиа клавиатуру для своего ПК. Recently I bought a multimedia keyboard for my PC.
- На этой клавиатуре я работаю уже 3 года. This keyboard I have been working for 3 years.
- Клавиатура Пети старая, поэтому клавиши на ней совсем стерлись. Petit’s keyboard is old, so the keys entirely obliterated on it.
- Эта клавиатура очень дорогая, я не могу ее себе позволить. This keyboard is very expensive, I can not afford it.
- Пиши буквы на компьютере, затем ты сможешь легко сделать изменения на мониторе. Write the letter on the computer, then you can make changes easily on screen.
- Внезапно экран стал пустым. Suddenly the screen went blank.
- Сколько дюймов ваш монитор? How many inches is your monitor?
- Ваня купил этот монитор в прошлом месяце. Ivan bought this monitor last month.
- Этот монитор пригоден для обычной офисной работы. This monitor is suitable for normal office work.
- Щелкни по левой кнопке мыши. Click on the left mouse button.
- Я использую беспроводную мышь вместо проводной. I use a wireless mouse instead of the wire one.
- Я не могу работать на компьютере, потому что моя мышь сломалась. I can not work on my computer, because my mouse is broken.
- У этой мыши сбоку есть дополнительный клавиши. This mouse has an extra side button.
Ты можешь починить мою мышь? Can you repair my mouse?
Я купил эту мышь на прошлое Рождество. I bought this mouse last Christmas.

Ты можешь починить мою мышь? Can you repair my mouse?
Я купил эту мышь на прошлое Рождество. I bought this mouse last Christmas.

Интервьюер попросила ее говорить в микрофон. The interviewer asked her to speak into/use the microphone.
В моем ноутбуке встроенный микрофон. My laptop has a built-in microphone.
Я использую микрофон, когда общался по SKYPE со своим другом из США. I use the microphone when the talk with my friend from the U.S. by SKYPE.
Я не смог поговорить с тобой вчера, потому что мой микрофон сломался. I could not talk to you yesterday, because my microphone was broken.
Когда ты купил себе новый микрофон? When did you buy a new microphone?
Этот микрофон сделан в Китае. This microphone is made in China.

Я использую модем для выхода в Интернет. I use a modem to connect to the Internet.
Мой модем сломался, и я не проверил почту. My modem was broken, and I didn’t check the mail.
Модем необходим для того, чтобы подключиться к Интернету. The modem needs to connect to the Internet.
Модем Джессики работал очень медленно вчера. Jessica’s modem was very slow yesterday.
На прошлой неделе, я заменил старый modem современной моделью. Last week, I replaced the old modem by modern one.
Компания Cisco выпустила новую модель модема. Cisco corporation has released a new model of the modem.

Телевизионные камеры снимают события по всему миру. Television camera crews broadcast the event all round the world.
Я забыл взять свою камеру с собой в Португалию, поэтому я не мог делать фотографии. I forgot to take my camera with me to Portugal, so I couldn't take any photos.
У него была маленькая камера под мышкой и рюкзак с другой стороны. He had a small camera under one arm and a knapsack under the other.
Эта камера имеет разрешение высокой четкости. This camera has high definition resolution. Благодаря веб-камере я могу общаться со своим другом из Украины. Thanks to the webcam can I communicate with my friend from Ukraine.
Саша очень расстроен, потому что вчера он разбил свою камеру. Sasha is very upset because yesterday he broke his camera.

У Сергея закончилась черная краска в принтере. Sergey’s printer has no black ink in it.
Вчера я купил себе новый катриддж для своего принтера. Yesterday I bought a new cartridge for my printer.
Мой принтер не работает, и я не могу напечатать документ. My printer doesn’t work and I can not print the document.
Этот принтер мне подарили на прошлый День Рождения. This printer I got my at last birthday. Мой принтер уже старый и его необходимо заменить. My printer is old and it needs to be replaced.
У Андрея дорогой принтер с множеством дополнительных функций. Andrei has an expensive printer with many advanced features.

Я не умел пользоваться сканером раньше. I did not know how to use a scanner before.
У меня нет личного сканера, но я имею доступ к сканеру у себя в офисе. I do not have a personal scanner, but I have access to a scanner at my office.
Можно воспользоваться твоим сканером? Can I use your scanner?
Мне не хватает 50$, чтобы купить сканер. I do not have $ 50 to buy a scanner.
Вчера в магазине была распродажа сканеров. It was the sale of scanners at the store yesterday.
Chapter 17: Other Reminders + Bonus Test!

- **It would be good to practice with a partner.** There are always various kinds of people that you can ask for help. For one, there are those who work at training centers, those who are native Russian speakers, and friends who are also willing to learn the language. The thing is, when you have a partner, you’ll be more motivated to learn.

- **Bring your kindle with you.** It’s where you’ll get to read this book, so it’s just proper that you have it with you at all times so you can check words whenever you feel like you have forgotten them. It would also be nice if you’d jot down the chapters or some words on a notebook. Devote a day to each chapter, or maybe a week, and you’ll see—you’ll be fluent in no time! This way, you get to focus on just one topic, instead of overwhelming yourself with each and every Russian word out there.

- **Find a host family.** If you are trying to learn Russian while already in Russia, it might be nice to live with a host family. You see, when you have to practice the language by being conversant, it’ll be so much easier for you to learn. Ask the local government office for a list of host families who could make your stay in Russia easier. You can also ask Russian Language schools for help to find a host family.

- **Say yes.** If Russians, especially those who you are already acquainted with will invite you for lunch or for coffee, say yes. It’ll be good because then, you can hear them speak Russian with the staff at the restaurant, or you can even go shopping with them and see how it really goes. It’s like interning for a company: By doing this, you would learn more while being in a real situation, instead of just practicing on your own.

- **Watch Russian movies and listen to Russian songs.** This way, you’d get to see how much you already know, and it’s fun to comprehend what the movie means, what the actors are saying, and what these songs mean. You can also try cooking Russian dishes, and reading Russian books or checking out Russian websites to enhance your vocabulary even better.

- **Explore the city.** If you’re in Russia, go out and see what you have to see. It’s good to be around various kinds of people because you’ll learn more from them. If you’re in another part of the world, make friends or be nice to Russians and they may just let you in the conversation.

- **Test Yourself.** Apart from the test that you’ll see below, make your own tests, too. It’s a good way of seeing how much you’ve learned and to see which topics are easy for you, and what you’re having a hard time with.

Keep these tips in mind and you’ll certainly master the Russian language! Oh, and answer the Bonus test below to see how much you have learned in Russian! Make sure not to cheat!

1. How do you say “What is your name?”
2. How do you tell a doctor that you are not feeling well?
3. When a doctor says “Vidakhneeetee”, what does it mean?
4. How do you say that you have a headache?
5. How do you call an elephant in Russian?
6. What about a Kangaroo?
7. How do you say “I love you?”
8. Say that you miss someone.
9. How would you ask for help?
10. How would you ask someone to marry you?
11. How would you wish someone to have a happy weekend?
12. How do you call “Yellow” in Russian?
13. How do you call “January” in Russian?
14. What does “Osen” mean?
15. What does “Zima” mean?
16. Suppose you’re in a fast food or a restaurant and you want some mustard. How would you ask for it?
17. How do you call a Japanese Restaurant in Russian?
18. Is Sushi also the Russian name for Sushi?
19. How do you say “Happy Birthday” in Russian?
20. If you’re a woman and someone tells you “Si Krasivaya”, would you be happy?
21. If you’re asking for a gift to be wrapped at the mall, what would you say?
22. How do you tell someone that he is handsome in Russian?
23. What would you say if you’d want to ask someone if he knows how to speak English?
24. What do you call a “bicycle” in Russian?
25. How do you tell someone that it was love at first sight?
26. If you’re going to book a hotel room from January 4 to January 6, what would you say?
27. How would you ask for the key to your room?
28. How would you say “Happy Easter?”
29. Construct a sentence about going to the beach.
30. Construct a sentence about going to the mall and the need to buy shoes that are in your size.
31. Construct a sentence about eating at a coffee shop and wanting to eat Pizza after.
32. Construct a sentence about saying hello to someone you just met and asking him where he is from.
33. Construct a sentence about booking one night at a hotel, asking for a double room, and asking if there is a shower.
34. Construct a sentence about wanting to be acquainted with someone.
35. Suppose you’re asking for directions and someone said “Py-ramo”. What does it mean?
36. How would you tell someone that you would like to kiss her?
37. What if you were looking for a Mexican Restaurant, what would you say?
38. How would you wish someone to have a safe trip?
39. How would you tell someone “Good Luck” in Russian?
40. And, how would you say “Thank You?”
Conclusion

Thank you again for purchasing this book!

I hope this book was able to help you to learn how to speak the Russian language easily!

The next step is to read this book whenever possible to ensure that you don’t forget what you have read, and also to follow the tips given in this book to enhance your fluency in the language. Don’t worry, you can do it!

Finally, if you enjoyed this book, please take the time to share your thoughts and post a review on Amazon. We do our best to reach out to readers and provide the best value we can. Your positive review will help us achieve that. It’d be greatly appreciated!

Thank you and good luck!