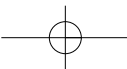


Michel Thomas[®] method

Russian

Vocabulary Course

Natasha Bershadski



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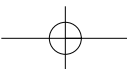
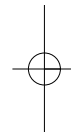
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Introduction

Добро пожаловать! Welcome! Welcome, to those of you who have completed the **Michel Thomas Method Russian courses** by Natasha Bershadski and to those of you who are about to experience a uniquely exciting way to learn and improve your Russian!

My name is Rose Lee Hayden, and I had the distinct privilege of working closely with Michel Thomas for several decades, in particular, teaching what he referred to as his 'second phase' language courses. This 'second phase' built upon the structural knowledge of the language that Michel Thomas so brilliantly provided in his foundation courses. As Michel Thomas himself often said, 'I built the house, but it is up to you to decorate it!'

And decorate it we shall in this **Michel Thomas Method: Russian Vocabulary Course** that reinforces and expands on what you have already learned having completed the **Michel Thomas Method Russian courses**. And for those of you who have not done these courses, I urge you to do so. You will be surprised at how painlessly they will teach or reinforce your Russian and will introduce you to a unique method of language learning.



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At the outset, let me stress what this course does not attempt to do and how it may differ a little from your previous experiences with the **Michel Thomas Method Russian courses**. First, this course does not and cannot re-teach the original courses, but rather builds directly on them. Therefore, you may wish to review and keep reviewing your **Michel Thomas Method Russian courses** to re-familiarize yourself with structural items and basic vocabulary previously introduced by Natasha Bershadski.

Second, it is important to state that learning vocabulary is not the same as learning structure, even though this course teaches vocabulary the Michel Thomas way. You may find it helpful to review course content more frequently. But let me reassure you that this more frequent review is no reflection on your ability, but rather relates to the fact that you have moved on to another level of instruction with vocabulary acquisition as its basic goal. Throughout his 'second phase' instruction, Michel Thomas frequently asked his students to review and reinforce the basics before moving on. Because his methodology is cumulative, you must never rush ahead. Each building block in some way relates to previous content and uses it in a carefully constructed way.

Third, those of you who expect drills of each and every word in a category – family members, days of the week, and so on – don't! Michel Thomas actively discouraged memorization, rote learning, writing out lists and any and all related activities of this type. He knew that we do not learn this way, and that the stress generated by these means actually impedes learning. And while we would have liked to have been able to include more words in a category, space on audio recordings is limited, and we had to make hard choices with respect to what we could and could not include on the recording, and so we have included many 'bonus words' only in this User Guide. We did not want to waste valuable learning time at the expense of introducing more strategic content designed to help you create words, structures and habits of learning on your own.

I dedicate this course to the memory of Michel Thomas and to all of you who have chosen to build your Russian vocabulary the Michel Thomas way.

*Dr Rose Lee Hayden
Series Editor*

Who was Michel Thomas?



Michel Thomas was head of the Michel Thomas Language Centers and taught languages for over 50 years, primarily in New York, Beverly Hills and London until his recent death, aged 90. A graduate of the Department of Philology at the University of Bordeaux and student of psychology at the Sorbonne, his harrowing wartime experiences escaping Hitler and fighting with the French Resistance made mastering languages a matter of survival for Michel Thomas.

Michel Thomas dedicated his long professional life to probing the learning process. He focused on the teaching and learning of foreign languages as a perfect test case for his revolutionary learning system, one that made him the world's foremost language teacher to the celebrities, diplomats, corporate executives as well as others seeking to acquire or enhance their proficiency in another language.

What is the Michel Thomas Method?

The Michel Thomas Method is unlike anything you have ever experienced, especially when you compare it with how languages are traditionally taught in schools or universities. It produces startling results within a remarkably short period of time, all without the need for books, drills, memorizing, or homework. Michel Thomas believed that anyone can learn another language having learned their own, and he developed his unique methodology that proved this to be true for many thousands of students.

Learning a language the Michel Thomas way builds proficiency, self-confidence and engages you right from the start. The Michel Thomas Method breaks a language down to its component parts and presents these structures in carefully planned sets of exercises that enable you to reconstruct the language yourself, to form your own sentences that say what you want, when you want. Almost without you realizing it, you will retain and apply what you have learned and will be motivated to learn more.

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Without the stress of memorization, note taking and homework, you can relax and let language learning take place as nature intended.

But you have to experience the Michel Thomas Method to believe it. Within hours you will be creating sophisticated sentences in a wide variety of situations, as those of you know who have completed the **Michel Thomas language courses**. These courses provided you with functional proficiency in your chosen language and are the foundation upon which this **Michel Thomas Method: Vocabulary Course** series builds, phrase by phrase, the Michel Thomas way.

How did we come to develop this *Michel Thomas Method: Vocabulary Course* series?

With nearly 1 million copies of **Michel Thomas language courses** sold in the UK alone, and with thousands of enthusiasts who never thought they could ever learn another language wanting 'more Michel', we at Hodder Education are particularly pleased to offer this new course series that preserves and extends the language teaching legacy of 'The Language Master', Michel Thomas. Working with us right up to the moment of his death aged 90, Michel Thomas was in the process of creating a series of vocabulary courses building on his very successful language courses. Reflecting his prior input, this series is the product of a new team of authors and presenters who have either taught for Michel Thomas, or have utilized his methodology in their own classrooms and professional courses.

With this series we hope to provide what Michel Thomas and his ever-expanding number of 'students' would expect of us, both as educational publishers and professionals who love languages, teaching them and learning them. We dedicate this series and others that we will be developing for schools, businesses and individuals from all walks of life to our much-esteemed and beloved 'Language Master', Michel Thomas.

Who is this *Michel Thomas Method: Russian Vocabulary Course* for?

People who have already learned Russian with Michel Thomas

This **Michel Thomas Method: Russian Vocabulary Course** does just what its name suggests: builds on the content Natasha Bershadski presented in the **Michel Thomas Method Russian Foundation** and **Advanced**

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Courses. This course covers over 900 words and everyday phrases within the context of essential building blocks already presented by Natasha Bershadski. You can both reinforce what you have already learned from your **Michel Thomas Method Russian courses** and substantially increase your Russian vocabulary the Michel Thomas way.

People who have learned Russian using other methods

You may have learned Russian before and want to brush up on it for a holiday or business trip. Perhaps you are looking for a new approach to help you with revision or to re-motivate you to dust off your Russian and improve your proficiency. Either way, the **Michel Thomas Method: Russian Vocabulary Course** will introduce you to a unique way of acquiring language proficiency that will provide dozens of helpful ways to build on what you already know. You will be able to increase your vocabulary exponentially, will learn or review over 900 words and everyday expressions, and will significantly boost your confidence in your ability to speak, listen to, read and understand Russian.

You may find that it takes a while to get used to the Michel Thomas way of teaching. It is innovative and quite unlike any other method you will have come across. But once you have experienced the excitement of painless learning the Michel Thomas way, you will be hooked!

What does this pack contain?

The pack comprises over five hours of recorded material on CD, plus this User Guide that contains all the concepts, words and phrases presented in the course. In these recordings, Natasha Bershadski will introduce concepts that you will be learning, one by one, and will present helpful hints and handy tools that you can then use to create your own phrases and increase your Russian proficiency.

How are the recordings best used?

- **Relax!** Make yourself comfortable before playing the recordings and try to let go of the tensions and anxieties traditionally associated with language learning.
- **Do not write or take any notes.** Remove notebooks, pens, dictionaries and anything else associated with traditional, school-based language learning.

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- **Do not try to remember.** While participating in the recording and afterwards, it is important that you do not try to memorize specific words or expressions. It is a basic principle of the Michel Thomas Method that the responsibility for the student's learning lies with the teacher. Your learning is based on understanding, and what you understand you don't forget.
- **Interact fully with the recordings.** Use the pause button and respond out loud (or in a whisper, or in your head if you are in a public place) before hearing the correct response. *This is essential.* You do not learn by repetition but by thinking out the answers to each question; it is by your own thought process that you truly learn and retain structure and vocabulary.
- **Give yourself time to think.** You have all the time you need to think through your response. Your pause button is the key to *your* learning! Be sure to use it. We have inserted standard-length pauses for your responses so as not to waste valuable recording time with long silences.
- **Start at the beginning of the course.** Whatever your existing knowledge of Russian, it is important that you follow the way the Michel Thomas Method builds up your knowledge of the language. The methodology is cumulative and recursive so you must not rush ahead before you feel comfortable that you have mastered a concept, phrase or word. This vocabulary course also encourages you to take additional time to create similar examples of your own to reinforce what is being presented.
- **Do not get annoyed with yourself if you make a mistake.** Mistakes are part of the learning process; as long as you understand why you made the mistake and you have the 'aha' reaction – 'Yes, of course, I understand now' – you are doing just fine. If you made a mistake and you do not understand why, you may have been daydreaming for a few seconds. As noted, the course is structured so that you cannot go on unless you fully understand everything. So just go back a little and pick up where you left off.
- **Stop the recording whenever it suits you.** Breaks in the CD recordings reflect the numbering and content listings in this User Guide. This will help you locate items you wish to review and will enable you to locate where you left off and where you wish to begin once again.

What can I expect to achieve?

The **Michel Thomas Method Russian courses** provided you with a practical and functional use of the spoken language. Using the Michel Thomas Method, this **Russian Vocabulary Course** introduces everyday conversational language that will improve your communication skills in a wide variety of situations, empowered by the ability to create your own sentences and use the language naturally. With this additional practice and review, plus over 900 words covered and the tools to create hundreds more, your proficiency in Russian will be reinforced and strengthened as will your self-confidence and desire to use your newly acquired Russian.

How can I go on to improve further?

Obviously, nothing compares with first-hand contact with native Russian speakers. And while you may not think that this is possible for you, think again. There are most likely many Russian speakers, Russian language clubs and associations in your local area. You need not go to Moscow to find them. A simple advert in the local newspaper or on a relevant website offering to exchange English for Russian instruction may locate someone you will enjoy knowing and practising with – but do think about your own safety before giving away any personal details. As Michel Thomas noted, we learn a lot more about our own language when we learn another.

Michel Thomas also recommended a little daily practice – 10–15 minutes – and knew that this was worth more than several hours of cramming after a period of time has gone by. We therefore encourage you to start reading, especially newspaper and magazine interviews that reflect Russian as it is actually being spoken rather than textbook versions of the language. You can also keep up and extend your language by reading items in subject areas of personal interest to you, or you can buy a Russian translation of your favourite mystery writer. Michel Thomas knew and told you that the more you read, the more things will fall into place. And as he warned, fight that temptation to use your dictionary first and think last. You will be glad you did.

One last suggestion here. For really authentic practice, try to listen to Russian radio and television programmes that you may be able to receive if you live in a city or have satellite TV options. Relax and listen for gist, not word by word. You can do it! And little by little you will understand what is

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being said. We know that you will find it both rewarding and exciting to practise your ever-improving Russian!

What do Michel Thomas' students have to say?

Academy award winning director and actress, **Emma Thompson** (as quoted in *The Guardian*):

'The excitement of learning something new was overwhelming. Michel not only taught me Spanish, he opened my eyes to the possibilities of a completely different kind of learning. Michel takes the burden off the student and upon himself ... Learning Spanish with Michel was the most extraordinary learning experience of my life – it was unforgettable.'

Irish dance and music sensation, **Michael Flatley** (as quoted in *The Linguist*):

'He [Michel Thomas] was a genius ... a born teacher and thinker.'

Customer feedback on the Michel Thomas Method

'I am writing to congratulate you on the highly original and successful language courses by Michel Thomas; I am currently working on German and French, while my daughter, at my suggestion, has bought the Italian course.'

R. Harris

'I have now finished the eight cassette Italian course and would like to say how pleased I am with it. I am a scientist, with all my neurons in the side of my brain that deals with understanding, and next to none on the side that deals with memory. This has meant my ability to retain vocabulary and learn a language has been about as bad as it comes. Against all odds, the Michel Thomas course has left me with a real sense of achievement, and a tremendous basis for further progress in learning Italian.'

T. A. Whittingham

'He doesn't put words in your mouth, he makes you work out the words to say yourself.'

Angie Harper

User guide

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The **user guide** comprises the following sections:

- A **track listing** in which are printed all the new words and structures as they are heard for the first time. In addition, 'extra' sentences are given: these are not on the recording, but allow you to practise the new structures and words in slightly different contexts. These are presented in columns so that you can work out the Russian for yourself. New words in these extra sentences are listed in the glossary.
- In the **reference** section you will find more examples of structures, with practice sentences.
- The **word families** section will help you find your way around the Russian language, allowing you to work out the meanings and forms of new words as you hear, read and need to say them.
- The **glossary** lists all the words that appear in the track listing.
- The **Russian alphabet**, with a pronunciation guide, is given at the end of the user guide.

* denotes words that are not on the recording. In the **track listing**, these are noted only the first time that they appear.

Stress in words of more than one syllable is shown by underlining: in the **track listing**, on words that are not on the recording; in the **days of the week and months of the year, numerals and word families** sections and in the **glossary**, on all words.

Track listing

CD 1 Track 1

Introduction to the course and to the Michel Thomas Method.

Russian and English share a common ancestor: брат = 'brother'; сестра = 'sister'; я = 'I'; ты = 'you' (singular, informal); мой = 'my' (masc.); два = 'two'; три = 'three'.

один = 'one'. Some words have come into Russian from German: бутерброд = 'sandwich'; курорт = 'resort'; бухгалтер = 'accountant', and others from French: театр = 'theatre'; этаж = 'floor, storey'; туалет = 'toilet'; душ = 'shower';

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мода = 'fashion'; мебель = 'furniture'. The majority of foreign words in Russian are from English: спорт = 'sport'; политика = 'politics'; парламент = 'parliament'; бизнес = 'business'; супермаркет = 'supermarket'; имидж = 'image'; пиар = 'PR'; веб-сайт = 'website'; студент = 'student'; бизнесмен = 'businessman'.

Some Russian words have been borrowed by English, too: самовар = 'samovar'; бабушка = 'grandmother'; спутник = 'satellite, travel companion'.

The names Putin and Medvedev are derived from ordinary Russian words: путь = 'way'; в путь = 'let's go'; медведь = 'bear'.

дача = 'dacha, summer house' comes from дать = 'to give'; дума = 'the Duma' is from думать = 'to think'.

CD 1 Track 2

Many Russian words are logically built up from a root with added prefixes and / or suffixes. пере- is a prefix that is often equivalent to the English 're-' in verbs: передумать = 'to change one's mind, rethink'; переделать = 'to redo, do again'; передать = 'to pass, transmit'. The prefix also appears on nouns: передача = 'programme'; строить = 'to build, construct'; перестроить = 'to rebuild, reconstruct'; стройка = 'building site'; перестройка = 'reconstruction, perestroika'.

-ka is a common suffix: тройка = 'a sleigh pulled by three horses' comes from три = 'three'.

слава = 'glory'; слово = 'word'; я узнал(а) новое русское слово = 'I have learnt a new Russian word'.

Neuter nouns end in -а in the plural, and the stress often shifts to the ending: дело = 'thing'; как дела? = 'how are things?'; русские слова = 'Russian words'.

фразы = 'phrases'; скоро мы будем строить русские слова и фразы = 'soon we are going to build Russian words and phrases'.

словарь = 'dictionary'; календарь = 'calendar'; у тебя есть словарь? = 'have you (informal) got a dictionary?'; где можно купить хороший англо-русский словарь = 'where can one buy a good English-Russian dictionary?'

Everybody knows the Russian words 'glasnost' and 'perestroika'.

Все знают русские слова «гласность» и «перестройка».

Could you tell me (tell me), please, where you bought this dictionary?

Скажите, пожалуйста, где вы купили этот словарь?

CD 1 Track 3

понимать = 'to understand'; они меня понимают = 'they understand me'. Drop the они = 'they' if no one in particular is meant: я говорю по-русски, и меня понимают = 'I speak Russian and I am understood'. ура! = 'hooray!'

они зовут = 'they call'; this verb follows the same pattern as идут = 'they go'; меня зовут Наташа = 'my name is Natasha' (literally, me (they) call Natasha). как вас / тебя зовут? = 'what is your name?' (formal / informal); его / её зовут = 'his / her name is'.

Verbs have two forms – general and concrete; when both forms are written together, the general form is written first: звать (general) / позвать (concrete) = 'to call, invite'. The concrete future is formed from the concrete verb: я вас / тебя позову = 'I will call you' (formal / informal). The command form (imperative) is also often formed from the concrete verb: позовите меня = 'call (for) me'; позовите меня, когда вы будете готовы = 'call for me when you are ready' (literally, when you will be ready).

I know that they have a son and a daughter, but I have forgotten what (= how) their names are.

Я знаю, что у них есть сын и дочь, но я забыл(а), как их зовут.

Don't *forget (your) passport and ticket! When the documents are (will be) ready you will be called.

Не забудь(те) паспорт и билет! Когда документы будут готовы, вас позвуют.

Who is this *person, what is his name and what does he want?

Кто этот человек, как его зовут и что он хочет?

CD 1 Track 4

There is a small group of nouns ending in -мя which are neuter: имя = '(first) name'; время = 'time'; моё имя = 'my name'.

фамилия = 'surname'; как ваша фамилия? = 'what is your surname?'

семья = 'family': у них большая семья = 'they have got a big family' (literally, by them (there is) a big family).

Feminine nouns end in -а: мама = 'mummy, mum'. Some nouns denoting men also end in -а: папа = 'daddy, dad'; коллега = 'colleague' (male or female); accompanying words go into the masculine form: мой папа = 'my dad'; мой коллега = 'my colleague' (male); моя коллега = 'my colleague' (female); мой папа бизнесмен, а моя мама бухгалтер = 'my dad is a businessman and my

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mum is an accountant'. The endings of feminine nouns change in the 'whom or what' situation: я люблю маму и папу = 'I love mum and dad'.

I know his dad well, his name is Andrei and he is a good accountant.	Я хорошо знаю его папу, его зовут Андрей, и он хороший бухгалтер.
Everybody knows his name and surname because he is our colleague.	Все знают его имя и фамилию, потому что он наш коллега.

My son and daughter very much love (their) grandparents (grandmother and *grandfather).	Мои сын и дочь очень любят бабушку и дедушку.
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My *parents are still working (still work). Мои родители ещё работают.

CD 1 Track 5

друг = 'friend'; подруга = 'female friend'; друзья = 'friends'.

другой = 'different, other'; другой путь = 'a different way'; покажите мне, пожалуйста, другую книгу = 'could you please show me another book?'; это другое дело = 'that's another matter, that's different, that's better'.

все мои друзья и коллеги будут там = 'all my friends and colleagues will be there'.

The plural of вино = 'wine' ends in stressed -а: вина = 'wines'. The plural of some short masculine nouns ends in stressed -а, too: дома = 'houses' (when the stress is on the first syllable, this means 'at home').

The concrete form of строить = 'to build' is построить: здесь скоро построят новые дома = 'here (they) will soon build new houses, new houses will be built here soon'.

I have good friends here. They are all students.	Здесь у меня (есть) хорошие друзья. Они все студенты.
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A new supermarket is being built here.	Здесь строят новый супермаркет.
--	---------------------------------

There is a *saying: "Tell (<i>informal</i>) me who is *your (<i>informal</i>) friend, and I will tell you who you (<i>informal</i>) are."	Есть поговорка: «Скажи мне, кто твой друг, и я скажу тебе, кто ты.»
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CD 1 Track 6

A few two-syllable masculine nouns have a plural ending in stressed -а: паспорта = 'passports'; номера = 'numbers, hotel rooms'.

город = 'town'; города = 'towns'; я хочу увидеть русские города Новгород и Волгоград = 'I want to see (concrete form) the Russian towns (of) Novgorod and Volgograd'.

тоже = 'too, also, either'; я тоже = 'me, too' or 'I, too'; я тоже так думаю = 'I think so too'; я тоже не знаю, куда мы поедем = 'I don't know either where we will go (by vehicle)'.

в means 'to' or 'in' in Russian, according to different noun endings: мы поедем в Москву = 'we will go to Moscow'. This answers the question куда? = 'where to?' The ending after в when it means 'in' (the 'location' situation) is usually -е: в городе Новгороде = 'in the town of Novgorod'. This answers the question где? = 'where'. Since this describes location, it is known as the locative case, or alternatively the prepositional case, since it only ever follows a preposition. Feminine nouns change the -а to an -е in the location situation: в Москве = 'in Moscow'.

In the city there are parks and *boulevards.

В городе есть парки и бульвары.

Tomorrow we are going (will go) to Petersburg.

Завтра мы едем (поедем) в Петербург.

In Petersburg we will go to the Hermitage.

В Петербурге мы пойдём в Эрмитаж.

In Moscow the *transport works well.

В Москве транспорт работает хорошо.

Is there furniture in the *room?

В комнате есть мебель?

CD 1 Track 7

в = 'in, to': я еду в Москву; я буду работать в Москве = 'I am going to Moscow; I will be working in Moscow'; в Лондоне = 'in London'; в Лондон = 'to London'.

банк = 'bank'; банка = 'jar, tin'; в банке = 'in a bank' or 'in a jar'.

в номере есть душ? = 'is there a shower in the room?'; в автобусе есть кондиционер? = 'is there air conditioning in the bus?'; у них прогресс в работе = 'they (have) made progress in work'.

магазин = 'shop'; что вы купили в магазине? = 'what did you buy in the shop?'; мне надо пойти в магазин купить чай и кофе = 'I need to go to the shop to buy tea and coffee'.

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Please don't smoke in the room.
You can smoke on the *balcony.
Are there Russian restaurants in London? – Of course there are.
Time is *money.
He is a *millionaire; he has a lot of (big) money in the bank.
Not everything can be bought *for money.

Не курите, пожалуйста, в комнате.
Вы можете курить на балконе.
В Лондоне есть русские рестораны? – Конечно, есть.
Время – деньги.
Он миллионер, у него большие деньги в банке.
Не всё можно купить за деньги.

CD 1 Track 8

жить = 'to live': квартира = 'flat'; вы живёте в квартире или в доме? = 'do you live in a flat or in a house?'

дача uses на (= literally 'on'): сейчас они живут на даче = 'they live at the dacha now'; в мае они поедут на дачу = 'in May they will go to the dacha' (май = 'May'; в мае = 'in May'). Other words which take на are: работа = 'work'; Нева = 'Neva' (and other rivers); рынок = 'market'; завтра мы не идём на работу = 'tomorrow we are not going to work'; сейчас все на работе = 'everybody is at work now'; Петербург – город на Неве = 'Petersburg is a city on the Neva'; на рынке можно купить все продукты = 'one can buy all the food in the market' (the 'o' of рынок is dropped) (продукты = 'food(stuffs), products').

Who are these *people and what are they doing here? – They live here.
Chekhov lived in Yalta.. Yalta is a *resort town.
Now I have a big family and we live in a house and not in a flat.
The city (of) Volgograd is on the Volga.
They *buy (general verb) all the food in the market.

Кто эти люди и что они здесь делают? – Они здесь живут.
Чехов жил в Ялте. Ялта – (это) курортный город.
Сейчас у меня большая семья, и мы живём в доме, а не в квартире.
Город Волгоград – на Волге.
Они покупают все продукты на рынке.

CD 1 Track 9

кухня = 'kitchen, cuisine': на кухне = 'in the kitchen' (literally, on the kitchen); русская национальная кухня = 'Russian national cuisine'

улица = 'street'; на улице = 'in the street, outside'; в Москве нельзя пить пиво на улице = 'in Moscow you're not allowed to drink beer in the street'.

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о = 'about' takes the location situation endings: о доме = 'about the house, about home'; сейчас он живёт далеко, но он всё время думает о доме и о семье = 'he now lives far away but he thinks about (his) home and family all the time'

что = 'what'; о чём? = 'about what?'; в чём? = 'in what?'; в чём проблема? = 'what's the problem' (literally, in what is the problem); в чём дело? = 'what's the matter?'

дом = 'house, home': дома = 'at home'; домой = 'to home (direction)'; в доме = 'in the house'

на автобусе = 'by bus, on the bus'; машина = 'car'; на машине = 'by car'; поезд = 'train'; на поезде = 'by train'

When you want to say 'come' or 'go' when talking about public transport, you use the 'walking' verb: идёт поезд = 'the train is coming / going'

At home we think about work and at work we think about home.

Дома мы думаем о работе, а на работе мы думаем о доме.

Russians like to drink tea in the kitchen. I am not in a rush. Let us go not by tube, but by bus.

Русские любят пить чай на кухне. Я не спешу. Давайте поедим не на метро, а на автобусе.

Could you please tell me, is this bus going into town?

Скажите, пожалуйста, этот автобус идёт в город?

All people want to live in *peace.

Все люди хотят жить в мире.

All people in the *world want to live well.

Все люди в мире хотят хорошо жить.

There was an interesting *discussion about the *crisis in the economy.

В газете была интересная дискуссия о кризисе в экономике.

CD 1 Track 10

The suffix -ка turns masculine nouns denoting people into feminine ones: студент = '(male) student'; студентка = '(female) student'; спортсмен = 'sportsman'; спортсменка = 'sportswoman'. маршрут = 'route'; маршрутка = 'minibus' (short for маршрутное такси = (literally) 'routed taxi'. поездка = 'trip'; завтра у нас будет поездка в Новгород на автобусе = 'tomorrow we will have a trip to Novgorod'. футболка = 't-shirt'; девушка = 'girl'. Use this word when addressing female shop assistants, waitresses etc: девушка, пожалуйста, покажите мне эту футболку = 'Miss, could you show me this t-shirt, please?'

Feminine nouns ending in -ия have the ending -ии in the location situation: Россия = 'Russia'; в России = 'in Russia'; в Британии = 'in Britain'; в Германии = 'in Germany'

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конституция = 'constitution'; компания = 'company'; презентация = 'presentation'; они работают в компании «Газпром» = 'they work in the company "Gazprom"'; вы тоже были на презентации? = 'were you at the presentation, too?'

The same -ии ending (location situation) is used after о = 'about' for feminine nouns ending in -ия: я сейчас читаю книгу о России = 'I am now reading a book about Russia.'

Where is this minibus going? In Russia (they like) *both the theatre and the cinema.	Куда идёт эта маршрутка? В России любят и театр, и кино.
I (have) read an interesting book about the revolution in Russia. On the photo are my family and my friends at the dacha.	Я читал(а) интересную книгу о революции в России. На фотографии – моя семья и мои друзья на даче.
My name is ..., I am an American businessman; here is my *business card.	Меня зовут ..., я американский бизнесмен, вот моя визитка.
Excuse me, have you got a *theatre programme?	Извините, у вас есть программка?

CD 1 Track 11

Nouns ending in a soft sign can be either masculine or feminine (most are feminine). Masculine nouns ending in a soft sign include словарь = 'dictionary' and кремль = 'Kremlin'. In the location situation their ending changes from soft sign to -е: в словаре = 'in the dictionary'; в кремле = 'in the Kremlin'. Feminine soft-sign-ending nouns in the location situation change the soft sign to -и: площадь = 'square'; Сибирь = 'Siberia': на площади = 'in / on the square'; в Сибири = 'in Siberia'; мы хотим узнать всё о Сибири = 'we would like to find out everything about Siberia.'

путь = 'way' in the location situation ends in -и: в пути = 'on the way'; поезд ещё в пути = 'the train is still on its way'; время в пути = 'travelling time.'

When saying to where you are going, feminine nouns ending in -ия change to -ию: в Россию = 'to Russia'. But feminine nouns ending in a soft sign do not change at all in the 'to where' situation: я хочу поехать в Сибирь = 'I want to go to Siberia.'

The *Russian president works in the Kremlin.
I don't like to speak about politics, let's talk (*have a talk) about sport.
They don't recommend me to go to Siberia in *December.

Российский президент работает в Кремле.
Я не люблю говорить о политике, давайте поговорим о спорте.
Мне не рекомендуют ехать в Сибирь в декабре.

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CD 1 Track 12

ждать = 'to wait' (general form): я буду вас ждать = 'I will wait for you'; я жду = 'I wait, am waiting'. The concrete form of this verb is подождать: подождите меня, пожалуйста = 'wait for me, please' (imperative).

пока = 'while'; пока вы ждёте, вы можете выпить кофе = 'while you're waiting, you can have coffee'. пока also means 'bye!'

увидимся завтра = 'see you tomorrow' (literally, we will see each other) (reflexive verb).

I don't like waiting: time is money.
Wait for me in the *corridor.

While we wait we can have a chat about the trip.

Bye! I think we'll soon see each other.

Я не люблю ждать: время – деньги.
Подождите меня в коридоре.

Пока мы ждём, мы можем поговорить о поездке.

Пока! Я думаю, (что) мы скоро увидимся.

CD 1 Track 13

уже = 'already'; вы уже готовы? так быстро? = 'are you already ready? so quickly?'; я вас жду уже час = 'I've been waiting for you for an hour' (literally, already an hour).

давно = 'for a long time'; уже давно = 'for a long time now' (literally, already for a long time); я уже давно живу в Москве = 'I have already been living (I already live) in Moscow for a long time'. давно also means 'a long time ago'; это было давно, и я уже забыл(а) = 'that was a long time ago, and I've already forgotten'; недавно = 'not long ago, recently'.

старый = 'old'; новый = 'new'; я люблю эту старую традицию = 'I love this old tradition'. модный = 'fashionable'; старомодный = 'old-fashioned'; стиль (masc) = style; старомодный стиль = 'old-fashioned style'.

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I like the flat, but the furniture is old-fashioned (there). We (will) need to buy new furniture.

We have been waiting for you for a long time now.

It was a long time ago, at that time (*then) I did not speak Russian yet.

I don't understand what the problem is. While you were waiting you could have had a chat about the project.

My parents are already old, they haven't been working for a long time now.

It is a *young city and young people live there.

Why is this young man smoking? Smoking is not allowed here.

Young man, don't smoke, please!

Мне нравится квартира, но мебель старомодная (но там старомодная мебель). Нам надо (будет) купить новую мебель.

Мы вас уже давно ждём.

Это было давно, тогда я ещё не говорил(а) по-русски.

Я не понимаю, в чём проблема. Пока вы ждали, вы могли (бы) поговорить о проекте.

Мои родители уже старые, они давно не работают.

Это молодой город там живут молодые люди.

Почему этот молодой человек курит? Здесь нельзя курить.

Молодой человек, не курите, пожалуйста!

CD 2 Track 1

Russian words have an ending to convey the sense of the English 'of something or somebody', called the genitive case. For masculine and neuter nouns, add -a (or occasionally -я): центр города = 'city centre' (literally, centre of the city); номер телефона = 'telephone number'; кто автор проекта? = 'who is the author of the project?'; карта города = 'city map'; я люблю музыку Шостаковича = 'I love Shostakovich's music'; багаж = 'luggage'; регистрация багажа = 'luggage check-in'. Note that the stress is on the final -a in багажа = 'of the luggage'.

In Russian, an -a at the end of a noun might mean it is a feminine noun in the ordinary or dictionary form (nominative case), e.g. проблема = 'problem', or that it is the 'of what' situation (genitive case) for a masculine or neuter noun: проблема терроризма = 'the problem of terrorism' (the dictionary form of 'terrorism' is терроризм).

We need to buy a map of the city.
Do you like music by Bach
(music of Bach)?

Нам надо купить карту города.
Вы любите музыку Баха?

I have been to (= was in) Chekhov's House in Yalta and saw his room.
You cannot (= it is not permitted) to *park the car in the centre of the city.

One can buy tickets in the airport *ticket office.

Я был(а) в доме Чехова в Ялте и видел его комнату.
В центре города нельзя парковать машину.

Билеты можно купить в кассе аэропорта.

CD 2 Track 2

площадь Ленина = 'Lenin Square'; улица Чехова = 'Chekhov Street'; на улице Чехова = 'in Chekhov Street'.

The opposite of есть = 'there is, there are' is нет = 'there is not, there aren't (any)'; which is followed by the 'of' ending (genitive): в номере нет туалета и душа = 'there is no toilet and shower in the room' (literally, there is no of toilet and of shower). телевизор = television; бензин = 'petrol'; есть машина – нет бензина = 'there is a car – there is no petrol'.

у меня нет компьютера = 'I haven't got a computer'. директора сейчас нет, но он скоро будет = 'the director is not in now, but he will soon arrive' (literally, he soon will be).

вход = 'entry'; нет входа = 'no entry'; выход = 'exit'; нет выхода = 'no exit'. The y as in у меня (= 'I have') also means 'by' and is followed by the 'of' ending (genitive); у входа = 'by the entrance'; у выхода = 'by the exit'; я буду вас ждать у входа в метро = 'I'll be waiting for you by the entrance to the metro'.

у президента = 'the president has'; у президента (есть) дача в Сочи = 'the president has a dacha in Sochi'; дача президента = 'the president's dacha'.

Could you please tell me where Yeltsin street is?

If you had a map of *Yekaterinburg, I would show / have shown you this street.

Why isn't there a television in the hotel room?

I cannot work from home (= at home) because I have no computer.

I waited for you at the entrance to the metro and you were at the exit.

Скажите (мне), пожалуйста, где улица Ельцина.

Если бы у вас была карта Екатеринбурга, я бы вам показал(а) эту улицу.

Почему в номере нет телевизора?

Я не могу работать дома, потому что у меня нет компьютера.

Я ждал вас у входа в метро, а вы были у выхода.

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If it were not for the snow, we could have parked the car by the entrance. There is no air conditioning in the car, but there is a *CD player. There is no balcony, but there is a *garage in the house. We have been working *together for a long time and we understand *each other well.

Если бы не снег, мы могли бы запарковать машину у входа. В машине нет кондиционера, но есть CD-плеер. В доме нет балкона, но есть гараж. Мы давно работаем вместе и хорошо понимаем друг друга.

CD 2 Track 3

The feminine endings -a or -я become -ы or -и in the 'of' situation: мандарины Марины = 'Marina's mandarins'; у Марины – мандарины = 'Marina has mandarins'; мэр Москвы = 'the mayor of Moscow'; директор фирмы = 'the director of the firm' (фирма = 'firm').

у нас есть вода = 'we have water'; у нас нет воды = 'we have no water'; у него нет семьи = 'he doesn't have a family'; у Тома нет дома; у Иры нет квартиры = 'Tom has no house; Ira has no flat'; у нас ещё нет информации = 'we don't have the information yet, we still don't have the information'.

революция = 'revolution'; площадь Революции = 'Revolution Square'; экскурсия = 'excursion'; завтра не будет экскурсии, потому что нет автобуса = 'tomorrow there will be no excursion, because there is no bus'.

президент России сейчас в Америке = 'the president of Russia is now in America'; американский президент сейчас в России = 'the American president is now in Russia': the 'in a place' ending (locative) and the 'of' ending (genitive) are the same for feminine nouns ending in -ия.

They have an old dacha: there is *neither gas nor shower there.	У них старая дача, там нет ни газа, ни душа.
I cannot go there: it is far away, and I don't have a car.	Я не могу поехать туда: это далеко, а у меня нет машины.
The 'Revolution Square' metro station is in the centre of Moscow.	Метро «Площадь революции» в центре Москвы.
I don't have a map of Moscow.	У меня нет карты Москвы.
We have neither a map of Moscow nor the metro plan (= plan of the metro).	У нас нет ни карты Москвы, ни плана метро.
The firm has a good *reputation.	У фирмы хорошая репутация.

There is an opera and ballet theatre (= theatre of opera and ballet) in the city.

В городе есть театр оперы и балета.

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CD 2 Track 4

The 'in a place' (locative) and 'of' (genitive) endings are also the same for feminine soft-sign-ending nouns: города Сибири = 'the cities of Siberia'; в квартире нельзя жить, потому что там нет мебели = 'it's impossible to live in the flat because there is no furniture there'.

из = 'from, out of' is followed by the 'of' situation (genitive): из Петербурга = 'from Petersburg'; реклама из газеты 'advert from a newspaper' (реклама = 'advert'); привет из России = 'greetings from Russia'.

We have students from Britain and America.

У нас (есть) студенты из Британии и Америки.

We will go from Moscow to Petersburg by train.

Мы поедем из Москвы в Петербург на поезде.

Where shall we go *after (followed by 'of' situation) breakfast?

Куда мы пойдём / поедем после завтрака?

CD 2 Track 5

гостиница = 'hotel'; в гостинице есть бар, но нет ресторана = 'there is a bar, but no restaurant, in the hotel'; мы пойдем / поедем на экскурсию в Кремль из гостиницы = 'we will go (on foot / by transport) on an excursion to the Kremlin from the hotel' (на = 'on, to' is used with activities, such as excursions).

гость = 'guest, visitor'; в гости = 'to see / visit friends' (literally, to / into guests); завтра мы идём в гости = 'tomorrow we are going to visit friends'.

дети = 'children'; школа = school; дети уже большие, они скоро пойдут в школу = 'the children are already big, they will soon go to school'; все дети любят зоопарк, но не все любят школу = 'all children like the zoo, but not all like school' (зоопарк = 'zoo').

We now have visitors from New York. The hotel is not *far from the city centre and the airport.

У нас сейчас гости из Нью-Йорка. Гостиница недалеко от центра города и аэропорта.

I have parked the car not far from the hotel.

Я запарковал(а) машину недалеко от гостиницы.

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In *September all children go to school. В сентябре все дети идут в школу.
 After school the children will go home. После школы дети пойдут домой.
 After the opera everybody will go to the restaurant. После оперы все пойдут в ресторан.

CD 2 Track 6

To express 'together with something or somebody' (instrumental case) in the plural, the endings are -ами/-ями: с друзьями = 'with friends'; с коллегами = 'with colleagues': у нас проблемы с компьютерами = 'we have problems with the computers'; контакт = 'contact'; в контакте = 'in contact'; конфеты = 'sweets, chocolates'; мы будем пить чай с конфетами = 'we will be drinking tea with chocolates'. дома мы говорим по-русски с детьми = 'at home we speak Russian to (literally, with) the children'.

потом = 'later, then'. The ending for 'together with' in the masculine and neuter singular, the ending is -ом: коньяк с шоколадом = 'cognac with chocolate' (шоколад = 'chocolate'); молоко = 'milk'; сахар = 'sugar'; кофе с бутербродом = 'coffee with a sandwich'; мёд = 'honey'; мы хотим чай с мёдом = 'we would like tea with honey'; с другом = 'with a friend'. встреча = 'meeting, appointment'; адвокат = 'lawyer'; завтра у меня встреча с адвокатом = 'tomorrow I have an appointment with the lawyer'. энтузиазм = 'enthusiasm': он работает с энтузиазмом = 'he works with enthusiasm'.

молодец! = 'well done!'

интерес = interest; я с интересом узнал(а) = 'it was interesting to find out' (literally, I with interest learnt).

Tomorrow the president has a *press conference and a meeting with journalists.	Завтра у президента пресс-конференция и встреча с журналистами.
Are you still in contact with friends and colleagues from London?	Вы ещё в контакте с друзьями и коллегами из Лондона?
I am glad that the young people are working with interest and enthusiasm.	Я рад(а), что молодые люди работают с интересом и энтузиазмом.
The director is busy now; he has a meeting with the manager.	Директор сейчас занят, у него встреча с менеджером.
I need to talk (have a chat / word) with colleagues.	Мне надо поговорить с коллегами.
He is still living with his parents.	Он ещё живёт с родителями.

I am an *optimist and think that soon all people will live in peace *with each other.	Я оптимист и думаю, что скоро все люди будут жить в мире друг с другом.
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CD 2 Track 7

The preposition без = 'without' is also followed by the 'of' endings (genitive): вход без багажа = 'entry without luggage'; без меня = 'without me'; нельзя жить без воды = 'it's impossible to live without water'; без оппозиции нет демократии = 'without opposition there is no democracy' (оппозиция = 'opposition'; демократия = 'democracy'); без работы = 'without work'.

без can also be used as a prefix before adjectives: безработный = 'unemployed, an unemployed person'; безработные = '(the) unemployed' (plural); бездомный = 'homeless, a homeless person'; безвыходный = 'hopeless' (literally, without exit); безвыходная ситуация = 'hopeless situation'.

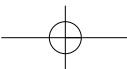
It's not allowed (not possible) to *enter the train without a ticket.	Нельзя входить / войти в поезд без билета.
He has long been out of (= without) work; but the situation is not hopeless.	Он уже давно без работы, но ситуация не безвыходная.
One can find out all about the work of Parliament from the newspaper.	Можно узнать всё о работе парламента из газеты.
Both in London and in Moscow there are unemployed and homeless (people).	И в Лондоне, и в Москве есть безработные и бездомные.

CD 2 Track 8

с чем? = 'with what?'; с чем вы будете (пить) чай, с молоком или с лимоном? = 'what will you have tea with, with milk or lemon?' (лимон = 'lemon'); с кем? = 'with whom?'; с кем вы были в ресторане? = 'who were you in the restaurant with?'; со мной = 'with me' (the extra 'o' is to make it easier to pronounce); с тобой = 'with you'.

The 'together with' (instrumental) ending for feminine nouns ending in -а is -ой: с подругой = 'with a (female) friend'; с сестрой = 'with (my) sister'; мы с сестрой = 'my sister and I' (literally, we with sister).

с братом = 'with (my) brother'; с ним = 'with him'. с ними = 'with them'; с ней = 'with her'; мы с ними (с ним / с ней) друзья = 'we are friends with them (with him / with her)'.



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The 'together with' (instrumental) form of soft-sign-ending feminine nouns is -ью: с мебелью = 'with furniture'; из России с любовью = 'from Russia with love' (любовь = 'love').

The children live with the grandparents at the dacha and not with (their) parents in the city. Дети живут с бабушкой и дедушкой на даче, а не с родителями в городе.

One cannot buy love for money. I like the music from the film 'From Russia with Love'. It is very *beautiful. Нельзя купить любовь за деньги. Я люблю музыку (мне нравится музыка) из фильма «Из России с любовью». Она очень красивая.

My friend and I are going to see friends (to guests). Will you come with us? Мы с другом идём в гости, (Ты) пойдёшь с нами?

CD 2 Track 9

хлеб = 'bread'; мясо = 'meat'; рис = 'rice'; салат = 'salad'; с чем вы будете мясо, с рисом или салатом? = 'what will you have meat with, rice or salad?'; с мясом = 'with meat'; рыба = 'fish'; курица = 'chicken'; пицца = 'pizza'; бутерброд с рыбой = 'fish sandwich' (literally, sandwich with fish); винегрет = 'beetroot salad'.

диета = 'diet'; на диете = 'on a diet'; торт = 'cake'; я на диете, я не буду есть торт = 'I am on a diet, I won't eat the cake'.

The verb есть = 'to eat' is irregular: я не ем мясо, но я люблю рыбу = 'I don't eat meat, but I like fish'. Коммунисты говорили: «Кто не работает, тот не ест» = 'Communists used to say "who doesn't work, doesn't eat"' (literally, that one doesn't eat); русские едят суп с хлебом, но в Англии обычно едят суп без хлеба = 'Russians eat soup with bread, but in England they usually eat soup without bread' (Англия = 'England').

What would you like (your) sandwich with, with *sausage (salami) or *cheese? С чем вы хотите (ты хочешь) бутерброд, с колбасой или (с) сыром? I don't eat cheese: I am allergic (by me allergy) to cheese. I want a sandwich with *caviar. Я не ем сыр: у меня аллергия на сыр. Я хочу бутерброд с икрой.

I have changed my mind: I will have meat not with rice, but with *pasta. Я передумал(а): я буду мясо не с рисом, а с макаронами.

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What do you usually eat for breakfast? Что вы обычно едите на завтрак? When I am in a rush I don't eat anything. Когда я спешу, я ничего не ем. My friend doesn't eat meat – he / she is a *vegetarian. Мой друг / моя подруга не ест мясо, он вегетарианец / она вегетарианка.

CD 2 Track 10

много = 'a lot, much'; много хлеба = 'a lot of bread'; много воды = 'a lot of water'; много багажа = 'a lot of luggage'; немного = 'not much, a little'; я немного устал(а) = 'I am a little tired'.

обед = 'dinner, lunch'; на обед = 'for dinner'; завтрак = 'breakfast'; завтракать / позавтракать = 'to have breakfast'; обедать / пообедать = 'to have lunch'; я обычно обедаю с коллегами на работе = 'I usually have lunch with colleagues at work'.

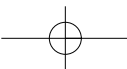
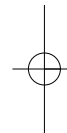
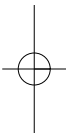
пить = 'to drink': я не пью водку = 'I don't drink vodka'; сок = 'juice'; минеральная вода = 'mineral water'.

тост = 'toast'; за вас! = 'to you!'; за вашу семью! = 'to your family!'; за встречу! = 'to our meeting!'; встречу is also the future verb, meaning 'I will meet'; я вас встречу на вокзале = 'I will meet you at the station'.

Let us have a drink to (our) meeting!	Давайте выпьем за встречу!
To you (formal), to your family and to our meeting in Moscow!	За вас, за вашу семью и за нашу встречу в Москве!
I can't go home, I still have a lot of work.	Я не могу идти домой, у меня ещё много работы.
We still have a lot *of time.	У нас ещё (есть) много времени.
So much work, so *little time.	Так много работы, так мало времени!
In the *rush hour there are a lot *of people in the transport.	В час пик в транспорте много людей.
After lunch children sleep.	После обеда дети спят.
He has a lot *of money in the bank.	У него много денег в банке.
I am tired and want to *sleep.	Я устал(а) и хочу спать.

CD 2 Track 11

вкусный = 'tasty'; русский хлеб очень вкусный = 'Russian bread is delicious'; спасибо, очень вкусно = 'thank you, it's delicious'; вкус = 'taste'; у неё хороший вкус = 'she has good taste'; безвкусный = 'tasteless' (literally, without tasty).



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кусок = 'piece'; кусок пиццы = 'piece of pizza'; кусок торта = 'piece of cake'.
закуска = 'starter'; на закуску = 'as a starter'.

сам = 'self, oneself'; он сам = 'he himself'; она сама = 'she herself'; они сами = 'they themselves'; я сделаю всё сам(а) = 'I will do everything myself'; спасибо, я сам(а) = 'thank you, I will do it myself'. самовар = 'samovar' (literally, self-boiler); самогон = 'home-made vodka'; самолёт = 'plane'; когда ваш самолёт? = 'when is your flight?' (literally, plane); самодельный = 'self-made, home-made'.

I am *learning (studying) Russian myself.

We will meet you ourselves.

I like cooking (= to cook). When we have visitors I myself buy everything and prepare a tasty dinner.

*School breakfasts are not very tasty.

Give me, please, a big piece of pizza: I am very *hungry.

My son eats a lot of meat, he is hungry all the time.

I cannot sleep on the plane.

Я сам(а) изучаю русский.

Мы сами вас встретим.

Я люблю готовить. Когда у нас гости, я сам(а) всё покупаю и готовлю вкусный обед.

Школьные завтраки не очень вкусные.

Дайте мне, пожалуйста, большой кусок пиццы: я очень голодный (голодная) / хочу есть.

Мой сын ест много мяса, он всё время голодный.

Я не могу спать в самолёте.

CD 2 Track 12

The ending of the number один = 'one' changes according to the following noun: один журнал = 'one journal'; одна книга = 'one book'; одна минута = 'one minute'; одно слово = 'one word'. одно ... другое = 'one thing ... another thing'; ещё один = 'one more, another one (literally, yet one)'; ещё один кусок, пожалуйста = 'one more piece, please'. Use this if you want more of the same, but if you want something different, say дайте другой кусок пожалуйста = 'give me a different piece, please'. ещё одно = 'one more thing'. один also means 'alone, on one's own'; я один (одна) = 'I am alone'; вы живёте один (одна)? = 'do you live alone?'

Can I have another piece of cake? It is delicious.

I don't like this T-shirt very much. Could you show me a different one, please.

Можно ещё один кусок торта? Он очень вкусный.

Мне не очень нравится эта футболка. Покажите мне, пожалуйста, другую.

*Many Russian business people want to live in London.

They say he has bought another football club.

Многие русские бизнесмены хотят жить в Лондоне.

Говорят, он купил ещё один футбольный клуб.

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CD 3 Track 1

пока мы здесь одни, скажите мне пожалуйста ... = 'while we are alone here, tell me please ...' один also has a 'who or what form' (accusative) in the feminine: дайте мне эту книгу = 'give me this book'; одну минуту! / одну минутку! = 'one moment, just a minute'. Here, the 'who or what form' is used because there is a verb implied (e.g. 'wait a moment', or 'give me a moment'). одни can also mean 'some people': одни ... другие ... = 'some people ... others ...'; одни любят готовить, другие любят есть = 'some people like to cook, others like to eat'.

что ещё? = 'what else?'; кто ещё? = 'who else?'; куда ещё? = 'where else?' (direction, i.e. 'to where else?'); где ещё? = 'where else?' (location, literally, in where else).

четыре = 'four'. The numbers 2, 3 and 4 are followed by a noun in the 'of' situation (genitive case): я уже жду четыре часа = 'I have already been waiting for four hours'; «Три сестры» Чехова = 'The Three Sisters by Chekhov' (literally, of Chekhov).

The feminine form of the number 2 is две; feminine nouns following it also take the 'of' ending (genitive): две сестры = 'two sisters'; две минуты = 'two minutes'.

I have two brothers and one sister.

And he / she has two sisters and one brother.

There are two rooms and a big kitchen in the flat.

What else would you like to know (find out)?

У меня два брата и одна сестра.

А у него / неё две сестры и один брат.

В квартире две комнаты и большая кухня.

Что ещё вы хотите узнать?

CD 3 Track 2

правда = 'truth'; said with a rising intonation правда?, it means 'really?'; неправда = 'lie, untruth'; может быть, они говорят правду = 'maybe they are telling the truth'; не может быть! = 'I don't believe this, that's not possible' (literally, not maybe).

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прав = 'right': он прав = 'he is right'; она права = 'she is right'; вы правы, мы можем сделать это сами = 'you are right, we can do it ourselves'. в принципе вы правы = 'in principle you are right' (принцип = 'principle'). время покажет, кто был прав = 'time will tell (show) who was right'.

право = 'the right, law'; права (plural) = 'rights', 'driving licence': у нас есть права = 'we have rights'; у вас есть права? = 'have you got a driving licence?'; вот мои права = 'here is my driving licence'.

направо = 'on / to the right'; налево = 'on / to the left'; правый = 'right, right-wing'; левый = 'left, left-wing'; правая партия = 'right-wing party'; левая газета = 'left-wing newspaper'.

In principle there is everything.
Where is this 'principle'? (a *joke)

In Russia there are both left-wing and right-wing parties.

Of course I have a driving licence, but I forgot it (them) at home.

Is it true that the children have built this car themselves?

I don't believe this!

If you go to the right you will see a big square, if you go to the left you will see a *church and *straight ahead is the *central railway station.

В принципе всё есть. Где этот принцип? (шутка)

В России есть и левые, и правые партии.

Конечно, у меня есть права, но я забыл(а) их дома.

Это правда, что дети сами построили эту машину?

Не может быть!

Если вы пойдёте направо, вы увидите большую площадь, если вы пойдёте налево, вы увидите церковь, а прямо – центральный вокзал.

CD 3 Track 3

говорят = 'they say' (i.e. people in general); говорят что завтра будет снег = 'they say there will be snow tomorrow'; как говорят, что будет, то будет = 'as they say, what will be, will be' (literally, what will be, that will be). говорится = 'it is said'; this reflexive form of the verb is a synonym of говорят = 'they say'.

час = 'hour'; часто = often': часто говорят, что бизнес – это риск = 'they often say that business is a risk'. часы (plural) = 'watch, clock': мои / ваши часы спешат = 'my / your watch is fast' (literally, are in a rush).

рано = 'early'; ещё рано, почему вы так спешите? = 'it's still early, why are you in such a rush?' поздно = 'late'; рано или поздно = 'sooner or later'

(literally, early or late); рано или поздно мы всё узнаем = 'sooner or later we will find out everything'.

ужин = 'supper, evening meal'; ужинать = 'to have supper'; обычно мы завтракаем дома, обедаем на работе, а ужинаем в ресторане = 'usually we have breakfast at home, dinner at work and supper in the restaurant'.

As Russians often say, what's past is past. (what was, that was).

They had a lot of beer and they drank a lot.

Sooner or later there will be democracy in Russia as well, and there will be no corruption.

Sooner or later there will be no terrorism or extremism in the world.

Businessmen like to take risks (= to *risk).

Как часто говорят русские, что было, то было.

У них было много пива и они много пили.

Рано или поздно в России тоже будет демократия и не будет коррупции.

Рано или поздно в мире не будет терроризма и экстремизма.

Бизнесмены любят рисковать.

CD 3 Track 4

трудный = 'difficult': трудный проект = 'difficult project'; трудная работа = 'difficult work / job'; трудное слово = 'difficult word'; трудные слова = 'difficult words'; трудно идти = 'difficult to walk'; трудно сказать = 'difficult to say'; мне трудно быстро идти, потому что я устал(а) = 'it is difficult for me (literally, to me difficult) to walk quickly because I am tired'; если вам не трудно = 'if you don't mind, if it's not too much trouble' (literally, if to you not difficult). труд = 'labour'; министр труда = 'labour minister' (literally, the minister of labour). с трудом = 'with difficulty / effort, hardly'; я с трудом его понимаю = 'I hardly understand him'. без труда = 'without difficulty, effortlessly'; трудоголик = 'workaholic'; продуктивный = 'productive'; эффективный = 'effective'. трудоголики очень много работают, но часто они работают непродуктивно и неэффективно = 'workaholics work very much, but often they work unproductively and ineffectively'.

Most adjectives that have been borrowed from English have the ending -ный: национальный = 'national'; активный = 'active'; пассивный = 'passive'; спортивный = 'sporty'; популярный = 'popular'; интенсивный = 'intensive'; национальный герой = 'national hero'.

Some words borrowed from English acquire a different meaning in Russian: актуальный = 'pressing, urgent': сейчас экстремизм и национализм – очень

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актуальные проблемы = 'extremism and nationalism are very pressing problems now'. нормально = 'normally'; сейчас телефон работает нормально = 'now the telephone is working normally'. But when the English 'normally' means 'usually', use обычно = 'usually, habitually' in Russian: обычно мы обедаем дома = 'normally, we have dinner at home.'

сегодня = 'today'; сегодня мы никуда не идём, потому что дети устали = 'today we are not going anywhere because the children are tired' (literally, we are to nowhere not going).

интенсивная программа = 'intensive programme'; музей = 'museum'.

Working (= to work) with children is interesting but difficult.

In the newspaper there is a lot of information about the labour market (= market of labour).

If you don't mind, (could you) book me a taxi, please.

It's a shame that I am working late today and cannot go to the theatre with you.

Работать с детьми интересно, но трудно.

В газете много информации о рынке труда.

Если вам не трудно, закажите мне такси, пожалуйста.

Жаль, что я работаю поздно сегодня и не могу пойти с вами в театр.

CD 3 Track 5

никто ничего не знает = 'nobody knows anything'. когда = 'when'; никогда = 'never'; я никогда не был(а) в Кремле = 'I have never been to the Kremlin' (literally, in the Kremlin).

я мог(ла) бы это сделать = 'I could have done this, I could do this'.

хотеть = 'to want'; я хотела бы поехать в Америку = 'I would like to go to America'. The use of the particle бы, which has no meaning of its own, makes the sentence hypothetical (subjunctive).

плохой = 'bad'; плохо = 'badly'; кондиционер в машине плохо работает = 'the air conditioning in the car is not working well' (literally, working badly). мне плохо = 'I feel bad / ill / poorly' (literally, to me badly / poorly); вам плохо? = 'are you ill / poorly?'

день (masc.) = 'day': сегодня хороший день = 'today is a nice day'; весь день = 'all day'; я была в офисе весь день и я очень устал(а) = 'I was in the office all day and am very tired'. добрый = 'kind', 'good': добрый день! = 'good day!'

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утро = 'morning'; доброе утро! = 'good morning!'; вечер = 'evening'; добрый вечер! = 'good evening!'; всё утро и весь вечер = 'all morning and all evening'. выходной (день) = 'day off'; сегодня мы не работаем – у нас выходной (день) = 'today we are not working – we have a day off'.

I will never forget this interesting trip to Siberia by train.

I have never been to Siberia and would also very much like to go there.

They say it's very beautiful and interesting there.

I don't understand anything in politics. Let's talk about music and literature.

When I have a day off I sleep all morning.

*All the information and all the documents are already in the office.

How can one book an *entry ticket to the club?

Я никогда не забуду эту интересную поездку в Сибирь на поезде.

Я никогда не был в Сибири и тоже очень хотел(а) бы поехать туда.

Говорят, там очень красиво и интересно.

Я ничего не понимаю в политике. Давайте поговорим о музыке и литературе.

Когда у меня выходной день, я всё утро сплю.

Вся информация и все документы уже в офисе.

Как можно заказать входной билет в клуб?

CD 3 Track 6

добро пожаловать! = 'welcome!'; жаль (or жалко) = 'a pity'; очень жаль (жалко)! = 'it's a great pity' (literally, very pity); как жаль (жалко)! = 'what a shame' (literally, how pity); мне очень жаль, но ... = 'I am very sorry, but ...' (literally, to me is pity).

утром = 'in the morning'; вечером = 'in the evening'. днём = 'in the afternoon, in the daytime' (from день = 'day'); сегодня утром = 'this morning' (literally, today in the morning); что вы делаете сегодня вечером? = 'what are you doing tonight?'

идти = 'to go' is used to mean 'to be going now', or 'to be on one's way': мы идём = 'we are going, we are on our way'. When we mean 'go habitually or regularly' we use the verb ходить = 'to go'. Compare куда вы обычно ходите вечером? = 'where do you usually go in the evening?' with куда вы идёте? = 'where are you going (now)?', which refers to a single journey.

There is a consonant change in the я = 'I' form; the д of ходить = 'to go' changes to ж, just like in видеть = 'to see', я вижу = 'I see': я хожу = 'I go,

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walk'; я часто хожу в театр, но я никогда не хожу в кино = 'I often go to the theatre but never go to the cinema'; дети уже большие, они ходят в школу = 'the children are already big, they go to school'; мы любим ходить в гости = 'we love to go to visit people' (literally, go to guests). In all of these examples, we are talking about habitual or frequent actions.

After work we often go to this popular *vegetarian restaurant. It is not *expensive and very good.

Tonight I am visiting friends and tomorrow morning I am going to work.

We don't often go (= not often go) to the cinema, because we have a television and a DVD-player at home. It's a shame that I am working late today and cannot go to the theatre with you.

Normally I read in the evening but today I will go to bed (= go to sleep) after supper.

*How much is the entry ticket?
This is *worth buying (= to buy).

После работы мы часто ходим в этот популярный вегетарианский ресторан. Он не дорогой и очень хороший.

Сегодня вечером я иду в гости, а завтра утром – на работу. Мы не часто ходим в кино, потому что у нас (есть) телевизор и DVD-плеер дома.

Жаль, что я работаю поздно сегодня и не могу пойти с вами в театр.

Обычно я вечером читаю, но сегодня я пойду спать после ужина.

Сколько стоит входной билет?
Это стоит купить.

CD 3 Track 7

Most Russian verbs have one form in the present tense that translates the English 'I do' and 'I am doing': я делаю = 'I do, am doing', я работаю = 'I work, am working'.

Going verbs in Russian have an extra 'habitual' general verb: я иду = 'I am going'; я часто хожу = 'I often go'.

ходить = 'to go (habitually)' is used in the past to describe how you used to go, or went regularly or often: когда мы жили на даче, мы часто ходили в лес = 'when we lived at the dacha we often went (used to go) to the forest' (лес = 'forest, wood'). It is also used to describe a return trip: я ходил(а) в магазин = 'I went to the shop, I've been to the shop'.

вчера = 'yesterday'; вчера вечером мы ходили в ресторан = 'yesterday evening we went to the restaurant'.

Where did you go yesterday evening?
= Where were you yesterday evening?

We didn't go anywhere because we had visitors.
While everybody was sleeping mum went to the shop to buy bread and milk.
There was a lot of snow *in the forest and it was very beautiful.

We usually *go (= travel) to the dacha by train.

I usually I go (drive) to work by car but yesterday I went (travelled) by tube because there was a lot of snow.

Куда вы ходили (ты ходил) вчера вечером? = Где вы были вчера вечером?

Мы никуда не ходили, потому что у нас были гости.

Пока все спали, мама ходила в магазин и купила хлеб и молоко. В лесу было много снега и было очень красиво.

Мы обычно ездим на дачу на поезде.

Я обычно езжу на работу на машине, но вчера я ездил(а) на метро, потому что было много снега.

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CD 3 Track 8

самый = 'the most': самый большой = 'the biggest' (literally, the most big); самый плохой = 'the worst'; Новосибирск – самый большой город в Сибири = 'Novosibirsk is the biggest city in Siberia'.

больше = 'more, any more'; спасибо, я больше не хочу = 'thank you, I don't want any more'; я больше не могу = 'I can't any more'; больше ничего = 'nothing else, nothing more'; раньше = 'earlier, previously, before, in the past' (from рано = 'early'); никто больше не ходит в кино = 'nobody goes to the cinema any more'; дальше = 'further away, further' (from далеко = 'far away'); нам надо знать, что делать дальше = 'we need to know what to do next' (literally, do further).

лучше = 'better'; эта гостиница больше и лучше = 'this hotel is bigger and better'; чем = 'than'; чем ... тем ... = 'the more ... the more ...'; чем раньше, тем лучше = 'the earlier, the better'; намного = 'much' (in comparisons); намного больше = 'much more, far more'; намного лучше = 'much better'; лучший = 'best' (or самый лучший): мой лучший друг = 'my best (male) friend'.

This is the biggest but worst hotel in town. Why did you book it? –

Это самая большая, но самая плохая гостиница в городе. Почему вы её

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Because it is inexpensive.

We wanted to book a hotel in the centre of the city, but all the best rooms (were) already booked there. They say that Russian bread is the tastiest in the world.

In the past there was even (= yet) more *bureaucracy and *less democracy than now.

What next? (=What further?)

Better to do less, but better.

CD 3 Track 9

он рекомендует = 'he recommends'; это меня интересует = 'this interests me, I am interested in this'; идея = 'idea'; идеи = 'ideas'; рекомендация = 'recommendation'; комментарий = 'comment'; меня не интересуют эти проблемы = 'I am not interested in these problems'; меня тоже = 'me neither' (literally, me too).

меня интересует can also mean 'I would like to know, I would like to find out'; меня интересует где ... = 'I would like to know where...'; его / её / их / тебя интересует = 'he / she is / they / you (informal) are interested'.

I am more interested in books about theatre than cinema. And you?

We are not interested in politics any more. – Neither are we. We are *tired of (= from) politics.

I have no more money in the bank and I cannot *pay for the flat.

If you have no money now you can pay later when you have money.

There are *fee-paying schools in Russia too.

Entry tickets are *free.

заказали? – Потому что она недорогая.

Мы хотели заказать гостиницу в центре города, но там все лучшие номера уже заняты.

Говорят, что русский хлеб – самый вкусный в мире.

Раньше было ещё больше бюрократии и меньше демократии, чем сейчас.

Что дальше?

Лучше сделать меньше, но лучше.

CD 3 Track 10

мне надо = 'I need, I have to' (literally, to me needed); нам / вам / тебе надо = 'we / you (formal / informal) need'.

The informal 'you' endings follow the pattern of 'I': у меня = 'I have'; у тебя = 'you have'; со мной = 'with me'; с тобой = 'with you'; мне 'to me'; тебе = 'to you'.

ему = 'to him'; ей = 'to her'; ему / ей надо = 'he /she needs, has to'; им надо = 'they need, they have to'.

нужно 'needed' means the same as надо: им нужно / надо спешить = 'they need to hurry'. However, надо = 'needed' is only used with verbs, whereas нужно can also be used with nouns, in which case it has to agree with, or take the ending of, the noun: ему нужна машина с кондиционером = 'he needs a car with air conditioning' (feminine ending to agree with 'car'). The masculine form is нужен = 'needed': мне нужен ваш совет = 'I need your advice' (совет = 'council, advice'; Британский Совет = 'British Council'; Советский Союз = 'Soviet Union'); нам нужны хорошие специалисты = 'we need good specialists'.

We know you are a good specialist and we very much need your advice.

Where do you / will you *advise me to buy a new television?

The British Council works in both Moscow and Petersburg.

Is it true that Moscow is the most expensive city in *Europe?

I advise you (*informal*) to go to bed early: tomorrow you have an interview and a presentation.

Is Russia a member of (= enters) the European Union?

This is an unusual situation – I need to *consult a colleague.

Мы знаем, что вы хороший специалист и нам очень нужен ваш совет.

Где вы советуете / посоветуете мне купить новый телевизор?

Британский Совет работает и в Москве, и в Петербурге.

Это правда, что Москва самый дорогой город в Европе?

Я советую тебе рано пойти спать: завтра у тебя интервью и презентация.

Россия входит в Европейский Союз?

Это необычная ситуация – мне нужно посоветоваться с коллегой.

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CD 4 Track 1

я даю = 'I give'; я даю вам слово, что я скоро сделаю всё = 'I give you (my) word that I will soon do everything'. он даёт = 'he gives': он всегда даёт нам хорошие советы = 'he always gives us good advice' (literally, advices); передать = 'to pass'; что ему передать? = 'what do I tell him?' (literally, what to him to pass); передайте им привет = 'pass on to them (my) regards'; он тоже передаёт вам привет = 'he also sends (literally, passes) his regards'.

дать = 'to give' is a concrete verb, so it forms the concrete future tense: я дам = 'I will give'; он даст = 'he will give'; ты дашь = 'you will give' (informal); мы дадим = 'we will give'; вы дадите = 'you will give' (formal, plural); они дадут = 'they will give'; я вам дам один совет = 'I'll give you some advice' (literally, one advice). Notice that this verb has almost the same endings as есть = 'to eat'.

он передаст = 'he will pass'; секретарь передаст ему все документы = 'the secretary will pass him all the documents' (секретарь (masc.) = 'secretary'). дать знать = 'to let know' (literally, to give to know); когда у меня будет информация о поездке, я дам вам знать = 'when I have the information (literally, will have) about the trip, I will let you know' (literally, give you to know).

он дал = 'he gave'; она дала = 'she gave'; они дали = 'they gave'. дайте мне = 'give me'; давайте пойдём = 'let's go' (on foot); давайте поедём = 'let's go' (by vehicle).

The minister of culture has given an interview to the 'The Times' newspaper. After the interview there was a press-conference.

When will you let us know?
The secretary will give you free entry tickets.

How much do we have to tip (*give for tea)?

The secretary will have all the information. (= all the information will be by the secretary)

*It's very expensive here. Let's go to another restaurant.

It is expensive to park the car in the centre of Moscow, it is better to go by tube or by bus.

Министр культуры дал(а) интервью газете «Таймс». После интервью была пресс-конференция.

Когда вы дадите нам знать?
Секретарь даст вам бесплатные входные билеты.

Сколько нужно дать на чай?

Вся информация будет у секретаря.

Здесь очень дорого. Давайте пойдём в другой ресторан.

В центре Москвы дорого парковать машину, лучше поехать на метро или на автобусе.

CD 4 Track 2

ему = 'to him'; кому? = 'to whom?'; кому нужны билеты на концерт? = 'who needs tickets for the concert?' The ending for masculine nouns in the 'giving' situation (dative case) is -y or -ю: другу = 'to a friend'; сказать другу = 'to tell a friend' (literally, to a friend); это нужно передать директору = 'this should be passed to the director' (literally, this it is necessary to pass); слава богу! 'thank God!' (literally, glory to God) (бог = 'God'). друг другу = 'to each other' (literally, friend to friend); мы всё говорим друг другу = 'we tell each other everything' (literally, we everything speak to each other).

писать / написать = 'to write': мне надо (нужно) написать e-mail другу = 'I need to write an e-mail to a friend'; я пишу = 'I write, I am writing'; я напишу = 'I will write'; я ему напишу, когда у меня будет время = 'I will write to him when I have time' (literally, when I will have time); напишите, пожалуйста, это слово = 'could you write (literally, write, please) this word?'

писатель = 'writer'; писатели = 'writers'; the suffix -тель often denotes professions: строитель = 'builder'; читатель = 'reader'. роман = 'novel'; Толстой – мой любимый писатель. Я читал(а) все его романы = 'Tolstoy is my favourite writer. I have read all his novels.'

звонить / позвонить = 'to phone, give a call'; я скоро вам позвоню или напишу и-мэйл = 'I will soon call you (literally, to you) or write an e-mail'; слава богу, что он позвонил! = 'thank God that he phoned!' перезвонить = 'to call back, to phone again' (literally, to re-phone); когда вы можете перезвонить? = 'when can you call back?'

The president's *press secretary will give an interview to a journalist of 'Radio Russia'.

They love each other and they often call and write to each other.

This will be our (with you) secret, I won't tell anyone (*to no one).

I wonder what the British *press writes about the situation in Russia.

And my favourite Russian writer is Chekhov. I have read all his *stories.

I didn't *understand what you said.

Пресс-секретарь президента даст интервью журналисту радио «Россия».

Они любят друг друга и часто пишут и звонят друг другу.

Это будет наш с тобой (с вами) секрет, я никому не скажу.

Интересно, что пишет британская пресса о ситуации в России.

А мой любимый русский писатель – Чехов. Я читал все его рассказы.

Я не понял(а), что вы сказали.

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Could you write (it) here, if you don't mind.

Напишите здесь, если вам не трудно.

In the past they used to write *letters and now they write e-mails.

Раньше писали письма, а сейчас пишут и-мейлы.

CD 4 Track 3

The ending for feminine nouns in the 'giving' situation (dative case) is -e: коллега = 'colleague'; коллеге = 'to a colleague'; подруга = 'female friend, girlfriend'; подруге = 'to a girlfriend'; мне надо позвонить подруге = 'I need to phone a (girl)friend'. передай(те) привет маме и папе = 'say hallo to (your) mum and dad' (literally, pass regards to).

The verb 'to like' needs the 'giving' situation (dative) as what you are actually saying is 'something appeals to somebody': Вашингтону не нравится политика Москвы, а Москве не нравится политика Вашингтона = 'Washington doesn't like Moscow's policy and Moscow doesn't like Washington's policy'.

The endings for all plural nouns in the 'giving' situation (dative) are -ам or -ям: друзьям = 'to friends'; коллегам = 'to colleagues'; детям = 'to children': детям нужна добрая няня = 'the children need a kind nanny' (няня = 'nanny, child minder'); туристам показали центр города = 'the tourists were shown the town centre' (literally, to the tourists (they) showed).

мне передали = 'I was told, they told me' (literally, to me (they) passed); менеджеру фирмы передали, что все документы готовы = 'the manager of the firm was told (passed) that all the documents were ready' (literally, are ready).

ключ = 'key'; вам передали ключи? = 'did they pass (give) you the keys?'

холодно = 'it's cold'; мне холодно = 'I am cold, I feel cold' (literally, to me it is cold); ему / ей / им холодно = 'he / she is / they are cold'; холодный = 'cold' (adjective): я не могу есть этот суп, он холодный = 'I can't eat this soup, it (he) is cold'.

тепло = '(it is) warm'; вчера было очень холодно, а сегодня тепло = 'yesterday it was very cold and today it's warm'; тёплый = 'warm' (adjective); сегодня тёплый день, и вода в море очень тёплая = 'it's a warm day today and the water in the sea is very warm' (море = 'sea').

мороз = frost; сегодня мороз = 'today is frosty' (literally, today frost).

мороженое = 'ice cream'; десерт = 'dessert'; на десерт мы будем кофе, а

дети будут мороженое = 'for the dessert we will have coffee and the kids will have ice cream.'

Pass (my) regards to (your) parents and children.

For the dessert, for me *lemon cake and for the children *chocolate ice cream, please.

They often say in Russia: 'the best of everything (= everything the best) is for children!'

I was told to wait in the corridor while they prepared (= prepare) the document.

They have announced (= passed / transmitted) that there will be frost in the morning.

They say he is a millionaire and he has a *yacht and a dacha by (= on) the sea, but he hasn't got a plane.

There used to be (= earlier there was) many (= much) more fish in the sea.

It is *hot today. It's a pity there is no air conditioning in the room / hotel room.

The *weather in Petersburg is bad now: it's cold and *it is raining (= rain is going).

Передай(те) привет родителям и детям.

На десерт мне лимонный торт, а детям шоколадное мороженое, пожалуйста.

В России часто говорят: «Всё лучшее – детям!»

Мне сказали подождать в коридоре, пока готовят документ.

Передали, что утром будет мороз.

Говорят, что он миллионер и у него яхта и дача на море, но у него нет самолёта.

Раньше в море было намного больше рыбы.

Сегодня жарко. Жаль, что в комнате / номере нет кондиционера.

Сейчас погода в Петербурге плохая: холодно и идёт дождь.

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CD 4 Track 4

Many English adjectives ending in '-cal' or '-ic' end in -ческий in Russian: политический = 'political'; исторический = 'historical, historic'; экономический = 'economic'; классический = 'classical'; критический = 'critical'. политический лидер = 'political leader'; политическая партия = 'political party'. экономист = 'economist'; кризис = 'crisis'; экономисты говорят, что скоро может быть экономический кризис = 'economists say that soon there may be an economic crisis'. серьёзный = 'serious'; серьёзная ситуация = 'serious situation'; регион

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= 'region'; политическая и экономическая ситуация в регионе серьёзная, но не критическая = 'the political and economic situation in the region is serious but not critical'. меня интересует русская классическая музыка = 'I am interested in Russian classical music'; я люблю русскую классическую музыку = 'I like / love Russian classical music'. исторический музей = 'history museum' (literally, historical); спортивный комплекс = 'sports complex'.

чтобы = 'in order to'; чтобы делать / сделать = 'in order to do'; чтобы знать = 'in order to know'; чтобы понимать = 'in order to understand'.

Nouns ending in '-ty' in English (and those with a similar-sounding ending) often end in -тет in Russian: университет = 'university'; комитет = 'committee'; приоритет = 'priority'; иммунитет = 'immunity'; менталитет = 'mentality'; чтобы понимать русский юмор, надо знать русский менталитет = 'in order to understand Russian humour one needs to know the Russian mentality' (юмор = 'humour').

This *secret information was passed to the diplomat.

The economic situation in the region is critical and many people are without work.

He is interested in classic sports cars (= *automobiles).

Is there a *democratic party in Russia?

Many students don't know what they are going to do after the university. In order to understand the Russian mentality one needs to know Russian *history and read Russian literature and newspapers.

I like (the fact) that this journalist writes about politics with humour.

Эту секретную информацию передали дипломату.

Экономическая ситуация в регионе критическая, и многие люди без работы.

Его интересуют классические спортивные автомобили (машины).

В России есть демократическая партия?

Многие студенты не знают, что они будут делать после университета. Чтобы понимать русский менталитет, нужно (надо) знать русскую историю и читать русскую литературу и газеты.

Мне нравится, что этот журналист пишет о политике с юмором.

CD 4 Track 5

в наше время = 'nowadays, these days' (literally, in our time); вовремя = 'in time'; моя сестра никогда ничего не делает вовремя, она всё время говорит: я сделаю это потом, или завтра = 'my sister never does anything in

time; she all the time says, I will do it later, or tomorrow'. пунктуальный = 'punctual'; она не очень пунктуальная = 'she is not very punctual'.

всегда = 'always'; клиент всегда прав = 'the client is always right'. как всегда = 'as always'.

временно = 'temporarily'; лифт временно не работает = 'the lift is temporarily out of order' (literally, not working); извините, телефон временно занят = 'we are sorry, the number is temporarily busy' (recorded announcement).

временный = 'temporary'; технический = 'technical'; извините, у нас временные технические проблемы = 'we are sorry, we have temporary technical problems'.

современный = 'contemporary, modern'; современный балет = 'modern ballet'; современная литература = 'modern literature'; вас интересует современный или классический балет? = 'are you interested in contemporary or classical ballet?'

-ник suffix: пикник = 'picnic'; современник = 'a contemporary'; работник = 'worker, employee'; советник = 'adviser'; дачник = 'summer resident' (literally, dacha resident); одноклассники = 'classmates'; сотрудник = 'co-worker, member of staff'. работникам фирмы дали выходной (день) = 'the employees of the firm were given a day off'. президенту нужны хорошие советники = 'the president needs good advisers'. все наши сотрудники сейчас заняты = 'all our staff are busy now'.

I don't like the saying 'the client is always right'; customers (= *buyers) are not always right.

Not all Shostakovich's contemporaries liked his music. Many *criticised it.

I can work on the computer and have breakfast *at the same time.

- And I can't do two things at a time.

He himself does nothing, only criticises everything. Nobody likes his style.

The firm need serious, punctual staff.

Мне не нравится поговорка «Клиент всегда прав»; покупатели не всегда правы.

Не все современники Шостаковича понимали его музыку.

Многие её критиковали.

Я могу работать на компьютере и одновременно завтракать. - А я не могу делать два дела одновременно.

Он сам ничего не делает, только всё критикует. Никому не нравится его стиль.

Фирме нужны серьёзные, пунктуальные сотрудники.

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He is no longer (=already not) young but (is) still a popular and progressive *politician. I think he needs a new modern image.

Он уже не молодой, но ещё популярный и прогрессивный политик. Я думаю, ему нужен новый современный имидж.

CD 4 Track 6

Russian 'going' verbs: идти (general) / пойти (concrete) = 'to go on foot, walk'; ехать / поехать 'to go by transport, travel'. я пойду = 'I will go' (on foot); я поеду = 'I will go' (by transport). пойти на компромисс = 'to compromise' (компромисс = 'compromise'); мы знаем вашу позицию и понимаем, что вы не можете пойти на компромисс = 'we know your position and understand that you cannot compromise'.

Other prefixes change the meaning or the 'direction' of the verb; при- is the arriving prefix: прийти = 'to arrive' (on foot); приехать = 'to arrive' (by transport). я приду = 'I will arrive' (on foot); я приеду = 'I will arrive' (by transport); когда я приду домой, я вам позвоню = 'when I arrive home (on foot), I will call you'.

мы скоро поедem на вокзал = 'we will soon go to the station'; мы скоро приедem (на вокзал); = 'we will soon arrive (at the station)'; когда вы приехали в Москву? = 'when did you arrive in Moscow?'

при- can be added to other verbs: нести = 'to carry'; принести (concrete form) = 'to bring'; что вам принести? = 'what shall I bring you?' (literally, what to you to bring); я принесу багаж сам(а) = 'I will bring the luggage myself'. The request form (imperative) ends with -ите: принесите документы и одну фотографию = 'bring the documents and one photograph'.

Why didn't you tell us that you were not coming (would not come)?
If we had known that you were not coming, we wouldn't have waited for you.

Почему вы нам не сказали, что вы не придёте? Если бы мы знали, что вы не придёте, мы бы вас не ждали.

He said that he would soon arrive, but we have been waiting for him for a long time.

Он сказал, что он скоро придёт, но мы его уже давно ждём.

When we arrived in Russia we already spoke and understood Russian well.

Когда мы приехали в Россию, мы уже хорошо говорили и понимали по-русски.

If you had phoned when you arrived I would have met you.

After the revolution many people *left (= went away from) Russia for (= to) Europe or Asia. His grandparents went to England. The soup is delicious but there isn't enough salt (= isn't *salty). Could you bring the salt, please.

Если бы вы позвонили, когда вы приехали, я бы вас встретил(а). После революции многие (люди) уехали из России в Европу или Америку. Его бабушка и дедушка поехали в Англию. Суп очень вкусный, но не солёный. Принесите, пожалуйста, соль.

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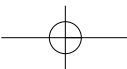
CD 4 Track 7

The пере- prefix often has the sense of transition: перейти = 'to cross, move' (on foot); перейти улицу = 'to cross the street'; когда вы перейдёте улицу, вы увидите метро = 'when you cross the street you will see the metro' (literally, will cross). перейти на 'ты' = 'to switch to familiar terms'; давайте перейдём на 'ты' = 'let's switch to 'ты' / familiar terms'. рано или поздно все перейдут на новые современные технологии = 'sooner or later everybody will switch to new modern technologies' (технология = 'technology'). переехать = 'to move' (by transport), to move house; они давно переехали в другой город = 'they long ago moved to another city'. переписать = 'to rewrite'; пересказать = 'to retell'; перечитать = 'to re-read, read once again'; перенести = 'to move (something), to reschedule'; перенести встречу = 'to move, reschedule the meeting'.

Sometimes the meaning of a verb changes completely when a prefix is added: найти = 'to find' (literally, walk on something); трудно найти работу в Москве? = 'is it difficult to find a job in Moscow?'; вы найдёте = 'you will find'; здесь вы найдёте всё, что вам нужно = 'here you will find everything (that) you need'.

We have known each other for a long time now, let's switch to 'ты'!
I am very tired after the conference and would like to move our meeting to tomorrow, if possible.
You need to change (= cross) to another platform.
We would like to move to a house *with a sea view.
Could you please bring the luggage into the room.

Мы уже давно знаем друг друга, давайте (перейдём) на ты!
Я очень устал(а) после конференции и хотел(а) бы перенести нашу встречу на завтра, если можно.
Вам надо перейти на другую платформу.
Мы бы хотели переехать в дом с видом на море.
Принесите, пожалуйста, багаж в номер.



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Here you will find a lot of information about the labour market (market of labour).

A good specialist all the time studies new modern technologies.

All *schoolchildren study the history of Russia.

Many specialists cannot find work now.

Здесь вы найдёте много информации о рынке труда.

Хороший специалист всё время изучает новые современные технологии.

Все школьники изучают историю России.

Многие специалисты сейчас не могут найти работу.

CD 4 Track 8

читать / прочитанье = 'to read': я давно хотел(а) прочитать эту книгу = 'I have long wanted to read this book'. The concrete verb is used here as it means 'read through once' or 'read to the end'. вы читали эту книгу? = 'have you read the book?' The general verb is used here as you are interested in the fact of reading, not whether the book was finished.

дать = 'to give'; продать = 'to sell': я продаю = 'I sell, am selling'; они продают = 'they sell, are selling'; вы продаёте = 'you sell, you are selling'; туристический = 'tourist'; туристический агент = 'tourist agent'; туристическая фирма = 'tourist firm'. тур = 'tour'; Азия = 'Asia'; эта туристическая фирма продаёт интересные туры в Азию = 'this tourist firm sells interesting tours to Asia'.

только = only, just; есть только один билет = 'there is only one ticket'; его интересуется только поп-музыка = 'he is interested only in pop-music'.

I am more interested in tours to Asia than to Europe. I have long wanted to go to Asia, but I didn't have the money.

I cannot eat much in the morning. I only eat *porridge, an *omelette and two sandwiches with sausage. Have you read the novel *War and Peace? I have *just read it (= him). I haven't read the novel but I have seen (*watched) the film. I (had)

Меня больше интересуют туры в Азию, чем в Европу. Я давно хотел(а) поехать в Азию, но у меня не было денег.

Я не могу много есть утром. Я только ем кашу, омлет и два бутерброда с колбасой. Вы читали роман «Война и мир»? Я только что его прочитал(а). Я не читал роман, но я смотрел(а) его фильм. Я давно хотел(а) его

long wanted to see (= watch (concrete verb) it (= him)).

I don't like excursions with a guide; I like to walk on my own and see (= *look at) everything myself.

After the war the situation was very difficult and many people left the region.

I am not hungry, I've just eaten.

I am very sorry, but the house has just been sold (they have just sold).

In the market they sold me a bad copy of the film. If I had known it was a *pirated copy I wouldn't have bought it.

*We'll see who is right!

посмотреть.

Я не люблю экскурсии с гидом; я люблю ходить один и сам всё смотреть.

После войны ситуация была очень трудная и многие уехали из региона.

Я не голодный/-ная, я только что ел(а) / поел(а).

Мне очень жаль, но дом только что продали.

На рынке мне продали плохую копию фильма. Если бы я знала(а), что это пиратская копия, я бы её не купил(а).

Посмотрим, кто прав!

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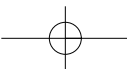
CD 4 Track 9

раз = 'a time', as in 'one time, two times' etc; один раз = 'once, one time'; ещё (один) раз = 'one more time'; раз, два, три = 'one, two, three'; в другой раз = 'another time' (literally, on a different time); мы сделаем это в другой раз = 'we will do it another time'; много раз = 'many times'; я его видел(а) только один раз = 'I saw him only once'. (один) раз в день = 'once a day' (literally, once in a day); я ем мясо (один) раз в день = 'I eat meat once a day'. неделя – 'week'; раз в неделю = 'once a week' (literally, once into a week).

два раза = 'two times, twice'; три раза = 'three times'; четыре раза = 'four times';

она ходит на работу только два или три раза в неделю = 'she goes to work only two or three times a week'.

понедельник = 'Monday'; в понедельник = 'on Monday'; в понедельник у меня презентация = 'on Monday I have a presentation'. суббота = 'Saturday'; в субботу = 'on Saturday'; в субботу я не работаю, я могу пойти на экскурсию = 'I don't work on Saturday, I can go on an excursion'. увидимся в субботу = 'see you on Saturday' (literally, we will see each other on Saturday).



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We watch television only once a week, on Saturday. I like going to the cinema more than watching TV.

I don't look up all the words in the dictionary, only interesting or difficult (ones).

I go to the fitness club two or three times a week.

I have been to the surgery only once and will not go there again (any more).

There is flu (around) now and there were many people.

When we see each other on Monday we can have a chat about the trip.

I have just arrived and am very tired. Let's talk another time.

I know this region of Russia well.

I have been here many times.

Now the situation there is much better than before. Soon I will go there again (once more).

Reference

'Coming and going' verbs

I am going (on foot = walking)

he is going

he was going

she was going

we / they were going

he arrived (on foot)

she arrived

we / they arrived

Мы смотрим телевизор только (один) раз в неделю, в субботу. Я больше люблю ходить в кино и в театр, чем смотреть телевизор.

Я не смотрю все новые слова в словаре, только интересные или трудные.

Я хожу в фитнес-клуб два или три раза в неделю.

Я был(а) в поликлинике только один раз и больше туда не пойду. Сейчас грипп, и там было много людей.

Когда мы увидимся в понедельник, мы можем поговорить о поездке.

Я только что пришёл (пришла) и очень устал(а). Давайте поговорим в другой раз.

Я хорошо знаю этот регион России.

Я здесь был(а) много раз. Сейчас ситуация там намного лучше, чем раньше. Скоро я поеду туда ещё раз.

я иду

он идёт

он шёл

она шла

мы / они шли

он пришёл

она пришла

мы / они пришли

he found

she found

we / they found

Yesterday we went to the theatre. When we arrived at (in) the theatre we couldn't (didn't) find the (theatre) programme.

he left

she left

we / they left

We couldn't (didn't) find his house, and left.

to go / walk (*habitually*)

he goes / walks

he finds

they walk

it is situated

they are situated

Do you know where the Central Bank of Russia is situated?

Russia is situated both in Europe and in Asia.

to come up / approach

The train is approaching.

The train has arrived (approached).

to go through

Please, go through. (Come on in!)

to drop in

Drop in and see us!

Figurative use of 'coming and going' verbs

Time goes by.

Time passes.

All is going well.

It is raining / snowing. It rains / snows.

он нашёл

она нашла

мы / они нашли

Вчера мы **ходили** в театр. Когда мы **пришли** в театр, мы не **нашли** программку.

он ушёл

она ушла

мы / они ушли

Мы не **нашли** его дом, и **ушли**.

ходить

он ходит

он находит

они ходят

он / она **находится**

они **находятся**

Вы не знаете, где **находится**

Центральный Банк России?

Россия **находится** и в Европе, и в Азии.

подходить / подойти

Поезд **подходит**.

Поезд **подошёл**.

проходить / пройти

Проходите, пожалуйста!

заходить / зайти

Заходите в гости!

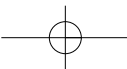
Время идёт.

Время проходит.

Всё идёт хорошо.

Идёт дождь / снег.

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What is on in the cinema?	Что идёт в кино?
This suits you / is becoming.	Вам это идёт.
The watch / clock is working well.	Часы не идут / ходят.
Talks are in progress.	Идут переговоры.
This suits / will suit / suited me.	Мне это подходит / подойдёт / подошло.
We should go through registration.	Надо пройти регистрацию.

Adjectives

<i>'what' (adjective) before a noun</i>	какой / какая / какое / какие
what street	какая улица
what house	какой дом
what floor	какой этаж
what plans	какие планы
What day is it today?	Какой сегодня день?
What plans have you for tomorrow?	Какие у вас планы на завтра?
What newspaper are you reading?	Какую газету вы читаете?
What an interesting idea!	Какая интересная идея!
(To) what restaurant do you want to go?	В какой ресторан вы хотите пойти?
What is the weather like (now)?	Какая сейчас погода?

More comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs

expensive дорого, дорогой	more expensive дороже
beautifully красиво, beautiful красивый	more beautiful красивее
quickly быстро, quick быстрый	quicker быстрее
soon скоро, fast скорый	faster, quicker скорее
delicious, tasty вкусно, вкусный	tastier вкуснее
interesting интересно, интересный	more interesting интереснее
warm тепло, тёплый	warmer теплее
cold холодно, холодный	colder холоднее
more or less	более или менее
as soon as possible	как можно скорее
Be quick! = quicker / sooner	Быстрее! (Скорее!)
We will go by car because it is quicker than by train.	Мы поедем на машине, потому что это быстрее, чем на поезде.
I want you to do it as soon as possible.	Я хочу, чтобы вы это сделали как можно скорее.
Now everything is more expensive than before.	Сейчас всё дороже, чем раньше.

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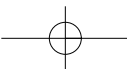
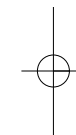
Everything is more or less OK with us. = We have ...	У нас всё более или менее хорошо.
It is much colder today than yesterday.	Сегодня намного холоднее, чем вчера.

Colours

black	чёрный
red	красный
white	белый
black and white	чёрно-белый
I don't like red caviar: it is very salty; but I love black caviar.	Я не люблю красную икру: она очень солёная; но я очень люблю чёрную икру.
What wine do you like better, red or white?	Какое вино вы больше любите, красное или белое?
Russian rye (black) bread is much tastier than English.	Русский чёрный хлеб намного вкуснее, чем английский.
Red square is in the centre of Moscow.	Красная площадь в центре Москвы.
The Black Sea is warm.	Чёрное море тёплое.
The White House is in Washington, but I didn't know that in Moscow there was (is) a White House as well.	Белый Дом в Вашингтоне, но я не знал(а), что в Москве тоже есть Белый Дом.
I like to watch old black and white films.	Я люблю смотреть старые чёрно-белые фильмы.

More reflexive verbs

is / are written	пишется / пишутся
is / are read (reads)	читается / читаются
is / are done	делается / делаются
is / are sold	продаётся / продаются
How do you write this (how is it written)?	Как это читается?
How do you read this word?	Как пишется это слово?
I don't know how it is done.	Я не знаю, как это делается.
This is not for sale (= not sold).	Это не продаётся.
to meet (each other) (up)	встречаться / встретиться
I meet / will meet with him	я встречаюсь / встречу с ним
You meet / will meet with her	вы встречаетесь / встретитесь с ней



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We often meet (each other). Мы часто встречаемся.
 We will meet them (with them) tomorrow. Мы с ними встретимся завтра.
 We met in the bar after work. Мы встретились в баре после работы.

More on noun and adjective endings (case endings)

Nouns ending in **-ия** have **-ии** in three situations: the 'of', 'location' and 'giving' situations (singular):

of Russia	России
in Russia	в России
to Russia	России
Russia needs a democratic leader.	России нужен демократический лидер.

Masculine and neuter singular adjectives in the 'with something / somebody' situation (*instrumental*) have 'ым / им' as in 'с ним' = 'with him':

We are friends with him.	Мы с ним друзья.
We eat soup with our Russian rye bread.	Мы едим суп с нашим русским чёрным хлебом.

Feminine singular adjectives in the 'with something / somebody' situation (*instrumental*) have 'ой / ей' as in 'с ней' = 'with her' (the same as feminine nouns in this situation):

We are friends with her.	Мы с ней друзья.
I will have a sandwich with my favourite black caviar.	Я буду бутерброд с моей любимой чёрной икрой.

Masculine and neuter singular adjectives in the 'giving' situation (*dative*) have 'ому / ему' as in 'кому? – ему' = 'to whom? – to him':

Who will you give this (to)? – To him.	Кому вы это дадите? – Ему.
Your new zoo needs bears.	Вашему новому зоопарку нужны медведи.

Feminine singular adjectives in the 'giving' situation (*dative*) have 'ой / ей' as in 'ей' = 'to her' (the same as in the 'with' situation):

I need to write to her.	Мне надо ей написать.
I need to write to my new girlfriend.	Мне надо написать моей новой подруге.

Masculine and neuter singular adjectives in the 'location' situation (*locative / prepositional*) have 'ом / ем' as in 'в / о чём' = 'in / about what':

What is the problem? (= in what)	В чём проблема?
They live in a big nice new house.	Они живут в большом хорошем новом доме.

Feminine singular adjectives in the 'location' situation (*locative / prepositional*) have 'ой / ей' (the same as in the 'with' and 'giving' situations):

They live in a big nice new flat.	Они живут в большой хорошей новой квартире.
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Masculine and neuter singular adjectives in the 'of something / somebody' situation (*genitive*) have 'о / е / его' as in 'его' = 'of him', 'у него' = 'he has':

He is not here (= of him there is no)	Его здесь нет.
My good old school friend has a big family.	У моего хорошего старого школьного друга большая семья.

Feminine singular adjectives in the 'of' situation have 'ой / ей' (the same as in the 'with', 'giving' and 'location' situations):

My good old school girlfriend has a big family.	У моей хорошей старой школьной подруги большая семья.
--	--

Nouns (and adjectives) denoting a man and a male animal (*animate singular*) take the same ending in the 'whom / what' (*accusative*) as in the 'of' situation (*genitive*):

Call your manager / director.	Позовите вашего менеджера / директора.
I often see this person.	Я часто вижу этого человека.

In the 'of' situation with plurals (*genitive plural*), masculine nouns add '-ов / -ев':

There are many theatres, restaurants, museums in Moscow.	В Москве много театров, ресторанов, музеев.
---	--

In the 'of' situation with plurals (*genitive plural*) vowel-ending nouns (feminine and neuter) drop the vowel (shown by _ below):

We have no problems.	У нас нет проблем_.
They have no rights.	У них нет прав_.

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In the 'of' situation all plural adjectives have 'ых / их' as in 'их' = 'of them':

They are not at home (= there is no of them).	Их нет дома.
They have built many large new universities and schools in the city.	В городе построили много больших новых университетов и школ.
I have many new good friends.	У меня много новых хороших друзей.

In the 'whom' situation (*accusative*) plural nouns and adjectives denoting men, women and animals (*animate plural*) have the same endings as in the 'of whom' situation:

We are expecting our new Russian friends and colleagues.	Мы ждём наших новых русских друзей и коллег.
--	---

In the 'location' situation with plurals (*locative / prepositional plural*), all nouns have 'ах / ях', adjectives 'ых / их' (the same as in the 'of' situation):

In these big cities there are many big shops.	В этих больших городах много хороших магазинов.
---	--

In the 'giving' situation with plurals (*dative plural*), all adjectives have 'ым / им' as in 'им' = 'to them':

They need the information.	Им нужна информация.
Our new colleagues need the information.	Нашим новым коллегам нужна информация.

In the 'with something / somebody' situation with plurals (*instrumental plural*), all adjectives have 'ыми / ими' as in 'с ними' = 'with them':

We are working with them.	Мы работаем с ними .
We are working with new expensive computers.	Мы работаем с новыми дорогими компьютерами.

More prepositions

With the 'of' situation:

от – from: A souvenir from a friend. Сувенир от друга.
для – for (the sake of): Stories for children. Рассказы для детей.

With the 'giving' situation:

к – towards, in the direction of: On Saturday I will go to see friends.
 В субботу я пойду к друзьям (в гости).

по – along, around; according to: Go straight down the corridor. Идите прямо по коридору. A cruise along the Volga. Круиз по Волге; I watched football on (= along) television. Я смотрел футбол по телевизору.

With the 'whom/what' situation:

через – across, through, in (= after a period of time): I will arrive / be in an hour. Я приеду / буду через час.

With the 'with' situation:

за – behind, beyond (a place): Behind the house there is a forest. За домом лес.

под – under: I am walking in (= under) the rain. Я иду под дождём.

над – over, above: We are working on (= over) the project. Мы работаем над проектом.

Days of the week and months of the year

Monday	понедельник	Friday	пятница
Tuesday	вторник	Saturday	суббота
Wednesday	среда	Sunday	воскресенье
Thursday	четверг		
January	январь	July	июль
February	февраль	August	август
March	март	September	сентябрь
April	апрель	October	октябрь
May	май	November	ноябрь
June	июнь	December	декабрь

Numerals

1 один	11 одиннадцать	21 двадцать один	101 сто один
2 два	12 двенадцать	22 двадцать два	102 сто два
3 три	13 тринадцать
4 четыре	14 четырнадцать	30 тридцать	200 двести
5 пять	15 пятнадцать	40 сорок	300 триста
6 шесть	16 шестнадцать	50 пятьдесят	400 четыреста
7 семь	17 семнадцать	60 шестьдесят	500 пятьсот
8 восемь	18 восемнадцать	70 семьдесят	600 шестьсот
9 девять	19 девятнадцать	80 восемьдесят	700 семьсот
10 десять	20 двадцать	90 девяносто	800 восемьсот
		100 сто	900 девятьсот
			1000 тысяча

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Word families

Although these have not been marked with asterisks, many of these words are 'bonus' words, i.e. they are not on the recording.

The 'прав' family

прав	right (<i>adj.</i>)
право	right, law
права	driving licence
правда	truth
направо	to the right
править	to rule
правитель	ruler
правительство	government
правило	rule
правильно	correctly
исправить	to correct
заправить машину	to fill the car
направление	direction

The 'сказ / каз' family

сказать	to say, tell
сказка	fairy tale
рассказать	to tell
рассказ	story
предсказать	to predict
подсказать	to prompt
заказать	to order, book
заказ	order
показать	to show
доказать	to prove
доказательство	proof

The 'жар' family

жара	heat
жарко	hot
пожар	fire
пожарник	fireman
жарить	to fry, roast
жареный	fried
жаркое	roast (meat)

The 'говор' family

говорить	to speak, talk, say
договорить	to finish saying
договор	agreement
договориться	to agree
разговор	conversation
заговор	plot
переговоры	talks
приговор	court sentence
поговорка	saying
скороговорка	tongue twister

The 'слов / слав' family

слово	word
словарь	dictionary
слава	glory
православный	Russian orthodox
славянский	Slavic
условие	condition
безусловно	unconditionally, absolutely
пословица	proverb
дословно (-вный)	word for word

The 'вид' family

вид	view, look
видео	video
видеть / увидеть	to see
видеться / увидеться	to see each other
предвидеть	to foresee
видно	visible, evidently
видимо	obviously, evidently

The 'ход' family

ходить	to walk, go
входить	to enter
вход	entrance
входной	entry (<i>adj.</i>)
выходить	to go out, exit
выход	exit
выходной	day off
приходить	to arrive
подходить	to approach
подход	approach
переходить	to cross
переход	crossing
переходный	transition (<i>adj.</i>)
проходить	go through
проход	passage
заходить	to drop in
находить	to find
доход	income
расход(ы)	expense(s)

The 'дум' family

Дума	the Duma
думать / подумать	to think
передумать	to rethink /
раздумать	change one's mind
продумать	to think out
продуманный	well thought-out
задуматься	to be lost in thought
придумать	to invent, think up

The 'вид' family contd.

видный	prominent
ненавидеть	to hate
завидовать	to envy

The 'пис' family

писать / написать	to write
письмо	letter
записать	to note down, record
запись	record, recording
записка	note
подписать	to sign
подпись	signature
переписать	to copy, rewrite
переписываться	to correspond
переписка	correspondence

The 'езд / еж' family

ездить	to travel, go
въезд	entrance
въездная виза	entry visa
выехать	to exit
выезд	exit
поезд	train
поездка	trip
приезжать	to arrive
подъезжать	to approach
подъезд	entrance (front door)
переезжать	to cross

The 'езд / еж' family contd.

переезд	crossing
проезжать	to go / drive through
проезд	thoroughfare
заезжать	to drive in, drop in

The 'дат / дач' family

дать	to give
дата	date
дача	country house
передать	to pass, broadcast
передача	broadcast, show
задача	task, problem
удача	luck, success
удачный	lucky, successful
продать	to sell
сдать	to hand in; let out
сдача	change (money)
подавать	to serve (food; sport)
подача	serve (sport)

English–Russian glossary

The following abbreviations are used:

adj. = adjective; *adv.* = adverb; *fem.* = feminine; *masc.* = masculine; *neut.* = neuter; *pl.* = plural; *sit.* = situation

Adjective endings for fem., neut. and pl. are given in brackets following the masc. form where there are unpredictable changes.

Verbs are listed in the following way:

If two verbs are listed, the first is the general verb.

The three forms given in brackets are: 'I' – я, 'formal you' – вы and 'they' – они.

(be) able, to мочь / * смочь ((с) могу , (с) можете , (с) могут)	America Америка
about о (+ <i>location sit.</i>)	American американский (-кая, -кое, -кие)
about what о чём	and и
accountant бухгалтер	and, but а
active активный	another one другой (-тая, -рое)
address адрес	another thing другое
advertisement реклама	another time в другой раз
advice / council совет	apologies извините
advise, to * советовать (-тую, -туете, -туют) / посоветовать	arrive (by transport), to * приезжать / приехать
advisor советник	arrive on foot / come, to * приходить / прийти
after * после (+ 'of' <i>sit.</i>)	as soon as possible * как можно скорее
agent агент	as they say как говорится / говорят
air conditioning кондиционер	as usual / always как всегда
airport аэропорт	Asia Азия
all day весь день	at home дома
all evening весь вечер	at the same time, simultaneously
all morning всё утро	* одновременно
all the time всё время	author автор
allergy аллергия	automobile * автомобиль (<i>masc.</i>)
allergy towards аллергия на (+ 'whom / what' <i>sit.</i>)	back soon, I will be (he / she will be back soon) скоро буду (он / она скоро будет)
allowed / possible можно	bad плохой (-хая, -хое, -хие); I feel bad
already уже	мне плохо
also / too / likewise тоже	
always всегда	

badly **плохо**
 balcony ***балкон**
 ballet **балет**
 bank **банк**
 bar **бар**
 be, to **быть**
 bear **медведь** (*masc.*)
 beautiful (*adj.*) ***красивый**
 beautiful(ly) (*adv.*), it's beautiful ***красиво**
 because **потому что**
 beer **пиво**
 beetroot salad **винегрет**
 Belarus **Беларусь** (*fem.*)
 Belgrade **Белград**
 believe: I don't believe this! (This is not possible) **Не может быть!**
 best **лучший / самый лучший** (-шая, -шее, -шие)
 better **лучше**
 big / large **большой** (-шая, -шее, -шие)
 biggest **самый большой**
 biography **биография**
 black ***чёрный**
 black and white ***чёрно-белый**
 Bolshevik **большевик**
 book **книга**
 book, to ***заказывать / заказать**
 borshch (beetroot soup) **борщ**
 both...and ***и ..., и ...**
 boulevard ***бульвар**
 box office / ticket office **касса**
 bread **хлеб**
 breakfast **завтрак**
 bring **принести** (*concrete*) (**принесу, принесёте, принесут**)
 Britain **Британия**
 British Council **Британский совет**
 broadcast **передача**
 broadcast, to **передавать / передать**
 brother **брат**
 build, to **строить / построить**; is/are

(being) built **строить**
 builder **строитель**
 bureaucracy ***бюрократия**
 bus / coach **автобус**
 business **бизнес**
 business card ***визитка**
 businessman **бизнесмен**
 but **но**
 buy, to ***покупать / купить**
 buyer (customer) ***покупатель**
 by / at у (+ 'of' sit.)
 by bus / coach **на автобусе**
 by car **на машине**
 by Shostakovich **Шостаковича**
 Bye! **Пока!**
 café **кафе** (*unchangeable*)
 cake (gateau) **торт**
 calendar **календарь** (*masc.*)
 call, to (*not on the phone*) **звать / позвать**
 call (phone) / give a call, to **звонить / позвонить** (*I-verb*)
 call back, to **перезвонить** (*concrete*)
 car, automobile **машина, *автомобиль** (*masc.*)
 carry (by hand), to **нести** (*E-verb*) (**несу, несёте, несут**)
 cash desk **касса**
 caviar ***икра**
 CD player ***CD-плеер**
 central ***центральный**
 centre **центр**
 change (*money*) **сдача**
 change one's mind, to **передумать**
 cheese ***сыр**
 Chekhov **Чехов**
 chicken **курица**
 children **дети** (*с детьми*)
 chocolate **шоколад**
 chocolate (*adj.*) ***шоколадный**
 church ***церковь** (*fem.*) (*pl.*, 'of' sit., location **церкви**)

cinema **кино** (*unchangeable*)
 city / town **город** (*pl.* **города**)
 classic(al) **классический** (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 classmate **одноклассник**
 clock, watch **часы** (*pl.*)
 club **клуб**
 coffee **кофе** (*unchangeable*)
 cognac **коньяк**
 cold **холодный**
 (I am) cold **мне холодно**
 (it is) cold **холодно**
 colleague **коллега**
 Come here! **Иди(те) сюда!**
 come up / approach (on foot) / suit / fit (*not about looks*), to ***подходить / подойти**
 comment **комментарий** (*pl.* **комментарии**)
 committee **комитет**
 communist **коммунист**
 company **компания**
 complex **комплекс**
 compromise **компромисс**
 compromise, to **пойти на компромисс**
 computer **компьютер**
 computer programmer **программист**
 concert **концерт**
 concert ticket **билет на концерт**
 conference **конференция**
 constitution **конституция**
 consult, seek advice, to ***советоваться / посоветоваться** (+ 'with' sit.)
 consultation **консультация**
 contact **контакт** (in contact **в контакте**)
 contemporary (*noun*) **современник**
 contemporary / modern **современный**
 cook, to **готовить / приготовить**
 corridor ***коридор**
 corruption **коррупция**
 cost / be worth, to ***стоить** (*I-verb*)

could (have) (*subjunctive*)
 (с)мог(с)могла(с)могли **бы**
 could (past) **мог, могла, могли**
 Could you bring... **Принесите, пожалуйста...**
 Could you please... **Вы не могли бы...**
 country house (dacha) **дача**
 co-worker / member of staff **сотрудник**
 crisis ***кризис**
 critical **критический** (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 criticise, to ***критиковать** (-кую, -куете, -куют)
 criticism ***критика**
 crocodile **крокодил**
 cross (on foot), to ***переходить / перейти**
 crossing (pedestrian) / transition **переход**
 cuisine **кухня**
 culture **культура**
 dad **папа**
 day **день** (*masc.*) (of the day ***дня, pl. дни**)
 day off **выходной (день), pl. выходные (дни)**
 delicious **вкусный**
 deliciously (Delicious!) **вкусно**
 democracy **демократия**
 democratic ***демократический** (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 dessert **десерт**
 dictionary **словарь**
 diet **диета** (on a diet **на диете**)
 different / other **другой** (-рая, -рое, -гие)
 different matter / That's better! **другое дело**
 different thing **другое**
 difficult / hard (it's difficult / hard) **трудно**
 difficult / hard **трудный**
 difficult to say **трудно сказать**
 dine, to / have dinner / lunch **обедать / пообедать**
 dinner / lunch **обед** (for dinner **на обед**)

diplomat **дипломат**
 diplomatic **дипломатический** (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 director **директор**
 discussion ***дискуссия**
 do / make, to **делать / сделать**
 document **документ**
 dollar **доллар**
 drink, to **пить / выпить** (я пью, ты пьёшь, они пьют)
 driving licence **права** (pl.)
 DVD player **DVD плеер**
 each other ***друг друга**
 earlier / previously / before / in the past **раньше**
 early **рано**
 eat, to **есть / поесть** (я ем, ты ешь, он ест, мы едим, вы едите, они едят)
 economic **экономический** (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 economist **экономист**
 economy **экономика**
 effective **эффективный**
 effectively **эффективно**
 either...or... ***или...или...**
 energy **энергия**
 engineer **инженер**
 England ***Англия**
 English (English language) **английский** (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 English (in English) **по-английски**
 enter (on foot), to ***входить / войти**
 enthusiasm **энтузиазм**
 entrance **вход**
 entry (adj.) ***входной**
 Europe ***Европа**
 European ***европейский**
 evening **вечер**
 everybody / all **все**
 everything / all **всё**
 excursion **экскурсия**

excuse, to **извинить** (И-verb)
 exit / way out **выход**
 exit (on foot), to **выходить / выйти**
 expensive / dear ***дорогой** (-гая, -гое, -гие)
 (it's) (not) expensive ***это (не)дорого**
 extremism **экстремизм**
 family **семья**
 (it's) fantastic! **Прекрасно!**
 far away **далеко**
 far from ***далеко от** (+ 'of' sit.)
 farm **ферма**
 fashion **мода**
 fashionable **модный**
 favourite **любимый**
 fee-paying ***платный**
 female friend / girlfriend **подруга**
 film **фильм**
 find, to ***находить** (-жу, -дите, -дят) / **найти** (найду, найдёте, найдут)
 find out / *recognise, to **узнать** (concrete)
 firm **фирма**
 fish **рыба**
 fitness club **фитнес-клуб**
 flat / apartment **квартира**
 floor / storey **этаж**
 flu **грипп**
 food (stuffs) / groceries **продукты**
 football **футбол**
 football (adj.) ***футбольный**
 for a long time / a long time ago **давно**
 for breakfast **на завтрак**
 for dessert **на десерт**
 for dinner / lunch **на обед**
 for money ***за деньги**
 for supper **на ужин**
 for tomorrow **на завтра**
 forest, wood **лес** (location) ***в лесу**
 forget, to ***забывать** (-ваю, -ваете, -вают) / **забыть** (-буду, -будете, -будут)
 forget! (imperative) **забудь(те)**
 form / uniform **форма**

four **четыре**
 free (costing nothing) ***бесплатный**
 friend **друг** (pl. **друзья**, of friends ***друзей**)
 from (out of) **из** (+ 'of' sit.)
 frost **мороз**
 frozen **мороженный**
 furniture **мебель** (с **мебелью**)
 further away / further **дальше**
 garage ***гараж**
 gas **газ**
 give, to **давать** (E-verb) (**даю, даёте, дают**) / **дать** (И / E-verb) (**дам, дашь, даст, дадим, дадите, дадут**)
 give (one's) word, to **давать / дать слово**
 give a tip, to ***дать на чай**
 glad **рад** (-да, -ды)
 glasnost **гласность** (fem.)
 glory **слава**
 go, to (by transport) **ехать / поехать**
 go, to (by transport, habitual) ***ездить** (**езжу, ездите, ездят**)
 go, to (on foot) **идти / пойти**
 go, to (on foot, habitual) **ходить (хожу, ходите, ходят)**
 God **бог**
 good (without a noun) / well **хорошо**
 Good afternoon! **Добрый день!**
 Good evening! **Добрый вечер!**
 Good morning! **Доброе утро!**
 good / nice **хороший** (-шая, -шее, -шие)
 grandpa ***дедушка** (fem.)
 granny **бабушка**
 guest / visitor **гость** (masc) (pl. **гости**), of guests / visitors ***гостей**
 guide **гид**
 have, to **see** I have, you have, etc.; will have (about food / drink) **я буду** etc.
 have a chat / talk / word, to ***поговорить** (concrete)
 have a drink, to **выпить**

have breakfast, to **завтракать / позавтракать**
 have lunch, to **обедать / пообедать**
 have supper, to **ужинать / поужинать**
 have to, to **надо / нужно**
 Have you got? **У вас (тебя) есть?**
 he has **у него (есть)**
 he **он**
 he is not here / in **его нет**
 her **её**
 here **здесь**
 here (motion) **сюда**
 here is/are **вот**
 Hermitage **Эрмитаж**
 hero **герой**
 herself (all by herself) **сама**
 Hi! / regards **привет**
 him **его**
 himself (all by himself) **сам**
 his **его**
 historical / historic **исторический** (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 history / incident ***история**
 home / house **дом** (pl. **дома**)
 home (to home) **домой**
 home-made vodka **самогона**
 homeless **бездомный**
 honey **мёд**
 Hooray! **Ура!**
 hopeless **безвыходный**
 hot ***жарко**
 hotel **гостиница, отель** (masc.)
 hour **час**
 house **дом**
 house number **номер дома**
 how / as / like **как**
 how are things? / how are you? **как дела?**
 how long (for how long) / how long ago **как давно**
 how much ***сколько** (+ 'of' sit.)
 how much costs (is) ***сколько стоит**

humour **юмор**
 hungry ***голодный** (I am hungry **я голодный / я хочу есть**)
 hurry / rush, to be in a **спешить** (*I-verb*)
 (the watch is fast **часы спешат**)
 I **я**
 I have **у меня (есть)**; I don't have **у меня нет**
 ice cream **мороженое** (*adj.*)
 icon **икона**
 idea **идея** (*pl. идеи*)
 if (in case) **если**
 if (*unreal condition*) **если бы** (+ *past tense*)
 if you don't mind / if it's not too much trouble **если вам не трудно**
 image **имидж**
 immunity **иммунитет**
 impossible / not allowed **нельзя**
 in **в** (+ *location sit.*)
 in order to **чтобы**
 in the afternoon / in the daytime **днём**
 in the evening **вечером**
 in the forest **в лесу**
 in the morning **утром**
 in the street / outside **на улице**
 in time **вовремя**
 ineffective **неэффективный**
 ineffectively **неэффективно**
 information **информация**
 intensive **интенсивный**
 interest **интерес**
 interest, to **интересовать** (I am interested **меня интересует / интересуют**)
 interesting **интересный**; it's interesting / I wonder **интересно**
 interview ***интервью** (*neuter, unchangeable*)
 it (*replaces a noun*) **он / она / оно**
 jam **джем**
 jar / tin **банка**

joke ***шутка**
 journal **журнал**
 journalist **журналист**
 juice **сок**
 just (now) / a moment ago ***только что**
 key **ключ** (*pl. ключи*)
 kind **добрый**
 kitchen (*adj.*) **кухня** (in the kitchen **на кухне**)
 know, to **знать**
 Kremlin **Кремль** (*masc.*)
 labour **труд**
 late **поздно**
 later / afterwards / then **потом**
 law / right (to) **право**
 lawyer **адвокат**
 leader **лидер**
 learn, study, to ***изучать** (*I-verb*)
 leave (go away from) to ***уезжать / уехать** (*из*)
 left (*adj.*) / left-wing **левый**
 lemon **лимон**
 lemon (*adj.*) ***лимонный**
 less / fewer / smaller ***меньше**
 let know, to **дать знать**
 let's **давай(те)**
 letter ***письмо** (*pl. письма*)
 lie / not true **неправда**
 lift **лифт**
 like (as) (me) **как (я)**
 like (appeal), to **нравиться** (I like **мне нравится**)
 like / love, to **любить** (*I-verb*) (**люблю, любишь, любят**); I would like **я хочу / хотел(а) бы**
 literature **литература**
 little (noun) ***мало**; a little **немного** (+ *'of' sit*)
 live, to **жить** (**живу, живёте, живут**)
 located, to be ***находиться**
 look at / watch, to ***смотреть** /

посмотреть (*I-verb*) (**смотрю, смотришь, смотрите**)
 love **любовь** (*fern.*) (with love **с любовью**)
 love, to **любить** (**люблю, любите, любят**)
 luggage (baggage) **багаж**
 luggage check-in **регистрация багажа**
 manager **менеджер**
 mandarin / tangerine **мандарин**
 many (people) ***многие**
 map **карта**
 market **рынок** (in the market **на рынке**)
 match (football) **матч**
 matter / case **дело**
 May **май** (in May **в мае**)
 May I / Can I? **Можно?**
 maybe **может быть**
 mayor **мэр**
 meat **мясо**
 meet, to ***встречать** (*E-verb*) / **встретить** (*I-verb*) (-чу, -тите, -тят)
 meet (each other) (up), to ***встретиться** (-юсь, -етесь, -ются) / **встретиться** (-чусь, -титесь, -тятся)
 meeting / appointment **встреча**
 mentality **менталитет**
 menu **меню** (*neuter, unchangeable*)
 method **метод**
 metro / underground **метро** (*unchangeable*)
 milk **молоко**
 millionaire ***миллионер**
 mineral water **минеральная вода**
 minister **министр**
 minute **минута**
 Monday **понедельник** (on Monday **в понедельник**)
 money ***деньги** (*always pl.*) (of money ***денег**)
 more / any more / bigger **больше**

more beautiful / beautifully ***красивее**
 more expensive ***дороже**
 more interesting ***интереснее**
 more or less ***более или менее**
 morning **утро**
 Moscow **Москва**
 move (to another place) / move house, to **переехать** (*concrete*)
 move / switch to, to **перейти на** (+ *'whom / what' sit.*)
 move / transfer / reschedule, to **перенести** (*concrete*) (*past* ***перенёс, -сла, -сли**)
 much / a lot **много** (+ *'of' sit.*)
 much, far (*in comparisons*) **намного**
 mummy **мама**
 museum **музей**
 music **музыка**
 my (mine) **мой, моя, моё, мои**
 name **имя** (*of a person*)
 nanny (child minder) **няня**
 national **национальный**
 nationalism **национализм**
 need, to (+ *noun*) **нужен, нужна, нужно, нужны**
 need, to (+ *to verb*) **надо / нужно**
 neither...nor ***ни...ни...** (*with не / нет*)
 Neva (river) **Нева**
 never **никогда**
 new **новый**
 New York **Нью-Йорк**
 newspaper **газета**
 no / there is no **нет**
 no smoking (*sign*) **не курить**
 nobody **никто** (+ *не*)
 normal **нормальный**
 normally **нормально**
 not **не**
 not allowed / one shouldn't **нельзя**
 not long ago / recently **недавно**
 not much / a little **немного**
 nothing **ничего** (+ *не*)

nothing else **больше ничего** (+ не)
 novel **роман**
 Novgorod **Новгород**
 now **сейчас**
 nowadays / these days **в наше время**
 nowhere **нигде** (+ не)
 nowhere (*motion*) **никуда** (+ не)
 number / a hotel room **номер** (*pl.* **номера**)
 occupied / engaged **занят** (**занята**,
занято, **заняты**)
 of course **конечно**
 of money ***денег**
 of people ***людей**
 of time ***времени**
 office **офис**
 often **часто**
 old **старый**
 old-fashioned **старомодный**
 on / at **на** (+ *location*)
 on to / to (*motion*) **на** (+ '*whom / what*' *sit.*)
 on the way **в пути**
 once a day **(один) раз в день**
 once a week **(один) раз в неделю**
 one **один** (**одна**, **одно**, **одни**)
 One moment! **Одну минуту!** / **Одну**
минутку!
 one more time / once again **ещё (один)**
раз
 one more / another (yet one) **ещё один**
 one should (shouldn't) **(не) надо / нужно**
 one thing **одно**
 only / just **только**
 opera **опера**
 opposition **оппозиция**
 optimist ***оптимист**
 or **или**
 order / book, to ***заказывать / заказать**
 others **другие**
 our **наш, наша, наше, наши**
 ourselves (all by ourselves) **сами**
 outside **на улице**

pancakes ***блины**
 parents ***родители**
 park ***парк**
 park, to ***парковать**
 parking ***парковка**
 parliament **парламент**
 party **партия**
 pass, to ***передавать / передать**
 passive **пассивный**
 passport **паспорт** (*pl.* **паспорта**)
 pasta / spaghetti ***макароны** (*pl.*)
 pay for, to ***платить за** (**плачу**, **платите**,
платят) / **заплатить**
 peace / world ***мир**
 people ***люди** (of people ***людей**)
 person / man ***человек**
 Petersburg **Петербург**
 petrol **бензин**
 photocopy **фотокопия**
 photograph **фотография**
 phrase **фраза**
 picnic **пикник**
 piece, slice **кусок** (*pl.* ***куски**)
 pilot **пилот**
 pirated ***пиратский** (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 pity **жаль (жалко)**; it's a great pity!
Очень жаль (жалко)!
 pizza **пицца**
 plan **план**
 plane (airplane) **самолёт**
 platform **платформа**
 please / not at all / you're welcome
пожалуйста
 police (*in Russia*) **милиция**
 policy / politics **политика**
 political **политический** (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 politician ***политик**
 (I feel) poorly **мне плохо**
 popular **популярный**
 porridge, cereal ***каша**
 portion **порция**

position **позиция**
 possible / allowed **можно**
 (This is not) possible! **Не может быть!**
 prepare / get ready / cook, to **готовить /**
приготовить (*I-verb*) (-влю, -вите,
 -вят)
 presentation **презентация**
 president **президент**
 press ***пресса**
 press-conference ***пресс-конференция**
 pressing / topical **актуальный**
 previously / before / in the past **раньше**
 principle **принцип** (in principle **в**
принципе)
 priority **приоритет**
 productive **продуктивный**
 productively **продуктивно**
 professional (*adj.*) ***профессиональный**
 programme **программа** (theatre
 programme ***программка**)
 progress **прогресс** (they made progress **у**
них прогресс)
 progressive ***прогрессивный**
 project **проект**
 punctual **пунктуальный**
 quick ***быстрый**: Be quick! ***Быстрее! /**
***Скорее!**
 quicker / faster ***быстрее**
 quickly **быстро**
 radio **радио** (*unchangeable*)
 railway station **вокзал** (at the station **на**
вокзале)
 rain **дождь** (*masc.*); it's raining ***идёт**
дождь
 read, to **читать / прочитать**: be read, to
***читаться**
 reader **читатель**
 ready **готов** (-ва, -во, -вы)
 Really? **Правда?**
 rebuild, to **перестроить**
 recommend, to **рекомендовать** (-дую,

-дуете, -дуют)
 recommendation **рекомендация** (*pl.*
рекомендации)
 red ***красный**
 redo, to **переделать**
 region **регион**
 repair, to **починить** (*concrete*)
 reputation ***репутация**
 reread (read once again), to **перечитать**
(concrete)
 resort **курорт**
 resort (*adj.*) ***курортный**
 restaurant **ресторан**
 retell, to **пересказать** (*concrete*)
 revolution **революция**
 rewrite, to **переписать** (*concrete*)
 rice **рис**
 right **прав** (**права**, **правы**)
 right (*adj.*) / right-wing **правый**
 risk **риск**
 risk, to ***рисковать** (*general*) (-кую,
 -куете, -куют)
 room ***комната**
 room (in a hotel) **номер**
 route **маршрут**
 route taxi / minibus **маршрутка**
(маршрутное такси)
 rush, to be in a / hurry **спешить**
(I-verb) (the watch is fast **часы**
спешат)
 rush hour ***час пик**
 Russia **Россия**
 Russian (in Russian / the Russian way)
по-русски
 Russian (of Russia) ***российский** (-кая,
 -кое, -кие)
 Russian (Russian language) **русский**
 (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 Russian orthodox ***православный**
 Russians **русские**
 rye bread ***чёрный хлеб**

salad **салат**
 salt **соль** (*fem.*)
 salty / salted ***солёный**
 samovar **самовар**
 sandwich **бутерброд**
 Saturday **суббота** (on Saturday в **субботу**)
 sausage / salami ***колбаса**
 say, to **говорить / сказать**
 saying ***поговорка**
 school **школа**
 school (*adj.*) ***школьный**
 school pupil ***школьник**
 sculpture **скульптура**
 sea **море**
 sea view ***вид на море**
 secret (*adj.*) ***секретный**
 secret **секрет**
 secretary **секретарь** (*masc.*)
 see, to **видеть / увидеть** (*V* verb) (**вижу, видите, видят**)
 see / visit friends, to **идти / ходить в гости**
 see each other, to **видеться (мы видимся, вы видите, они видятся) / увидиться**
 See you tomorrow! **Увидимся завтра.**
 self-made / homemade **самодельный**
 sell, to **продавать** (-даю, -даёте, -дают) / **продать** (-дам, -дадите, -дадут); to be sold ***продаваться** (*general*) (**продаётся, продаются**)
 serious **серьёзный**
 seven **семь**
 she **она**
 she has у неё (**есть**)
 she is not here / in **её нет**
 shop **магазин**
 shop assistant **продавец** (*pl.* **продавцы**)
 Shostakovich **Шостакович**
 show, to **показать** (*concrete*) (*E-verb*)

shower **душ**
 Siberia **Сибирь** (*fem.*)
 situated, to be ***находиться**
 sister **сестра**
 (I feel) sick **мне плохо**
 sleep, to ***спать** (*general*) (*V-verb*) (**сплю, спите, спят**)
 smoke, to **курить** (*general*) (*V-verb*)
 snow **снег**; it's snowing ***идёт снег**
 so / this way **так**
 Sochi **Сочи**
 some people **одни**
 soon **скоро**
 sooner or later **рано или поздно**
 sooner / Be quick! ***скорее**
 sorry **извините**; I am very sorry **мне очень жаль**
 soup **суп**
 souvenir **сувенир**
 Soviet Union **Советский Союз**
 speak (talk), to **говорить / поговорить**
 speak English **говорить по-английски**
 speak Russian **говорить по-русски**
 specialist **специалист**
 speciality (profession) ***специальность** (*fem.*)
 sportsman **спортсмен**
 sportswoman **спортсменка**
 sporty / sporting / sports (*adj.*) **спортивный**
 sputnik / travel companion **спутник**
 square **площадь** (*fem.*) (in the square **на площади**)
 starter **закуска** (as a starter **на закуску**)
 still / so far **ещё / пока**
 story ***рассказ**
 straight ***прямой**
 straight ahead / directly ***прямо**
 strange (*adj.*) **странный**
 street **улица** (in the street / outside **на улице**)

student **студент** (*fem.* **студентка**)
 study, learn ***изучать** (*E-verb*)
 style **стиль** (*masc.*)
 such (+ *adj.*) ***такой, такая, такое, такие**
 sugar **сахар**
 (this) suits me ***это мне подходит**
 (this) suits you (*about looks*) ***это вам идёт**
 summer resident **дачник**
 supermarket **супермаркет**
 supper **ужин**
 surgery / polyclinic ***поликлиника**
 surname **фамилия**
 sweets / chocolates **конфеты**
 switch to familiar terms, to **переходить / перейти на 'ты'**
 talk **говорить / поговорить**
 taste **вкус**
 tasteless (dull) **безвкусный**
 tastier / more delicious ***вкуснее**
 tasty / delicious **вкусный**
 taxi **такси** (*unchangeable*)
 tea **чай**
 technical **технический** (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 technology **технология** (*pl.* **технологии**)
 telephone **телефон**
 telephone number **номер телефона**
 television **телевизор**
 tell (say), to **говорить / сказать**
 tell: they told me **мне передали**
 temperature **температура**
 temporarily **временно**
 temporary **временный**
 terrorism **терроризм**
 than **чем**
 Thank God! **Слава богу!**
 thank you very much / many thanks **большое спасибо**
 thanks for **спасибо за**
 that (one) **тот, та, то**
 That way, please. **Туда, пожалуйста.**

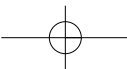
the earlier, the better **чем раньше, тем лучше**
 the most **самый**
 theatre **театр**
 theatre programme ***программка**
 their / theirs **их**
 them **их**
 themselves (all by themselves) **сами**
 then (at that time / in that case) ***тогда**
 then (later) **потом**
 there **там**
 there (*motion*) **туда**
 there is / there are **есть**
 there is no **нет**
 these (ones) **эти**
 they **они**
 they have у них (**есть**)
 they say **говорят**
 thing (to do) **дело**
 think, to **думать / подумать**
 this (one) **этот, эта, это**
 this is (these are) **это**
 this time ***на этот раз**
 This way, please. **Сюда, пожалуйста.**
 those **те**
 three **три**
 ticket office / box office **касса**
 ticket **билет**
 time **время** (of time ***времени**)
 time, occasion **раз**
 time goes by **время идёт**
 time will tell **время покажет**
 tired of **устал** (-ла, -ли) ***от** (+ 'of' *sit.*)
 to / into в (+ 'whom / what' *sit.*)
 To (our) meeting! **За встрече!**
 to each other **друг другу**
 to her **ей**
 to him **ему**
 to me **мне**
 to no one ***никому**
 to the left (on the left) **налево**

to the right (on the right) **направо**
 to them **им**
 to us **нам**
 to whom **кому**
 to you (*formal*) **вам**
 to you (*informal*) **тебе**
 To you! (*toast*) **За вас!**
 today **сегодня**
 together ***вместе**
 toilet **туалет**
 tomorrow **завтра**
 tonight **сегодня вечером**
 tour **тур**
 touristic **туристический** (-кая, -кое, -кие)
 tradition **традиция**
 train **поезд** (*pl.* ***поезда**)
 (the/a) train is coming **поезд идёт**
 transport ***транспорт**
 travel agent **туристический агент**
 travelling / journey time **время в пути**
 trip / journey **поездка**
 truth **правда**
 T-shirt **футболка**
 twice **два раза**
 two **два, две**
 uncle **дядя**
 understand, to **понимать / *понять**
 unemployed **безработный**
 union **союз**
 university **университет**
 unproductively **непродуктивно**
 unusual **необычный**
 us **нас**
 usual / ordinary **обычный**
 usually **обычно**
 vegetarian (*female*) ***вегетарианка**
 vegetarian (*male*) ***вегетарианец** (*pl.*
вегетарианцы)
 vegetarian (*adj.*) ***вегетарианский** (-кая,
 -кое, -кие)
 very / very much **очень**

video (player) **видео(-плеер)**
 view / look ***вид**
 vodka **водка**
 Volga (river) ***Волга**
 Volgograd **Волгоград**
 Wait! **Подожди(те)!**
 wait / expect, to **ждать / подождать**
 (**жду, ждёте, ждут**)
 walk, to **ходить**
 want / would like, to **хотеть (хочу,**
хочешь, хочет, хотим, хотите, хотят)
 war ***война**
 warm **тёплый**
 (it is) warm **тепло**
 Washington **Вашингтон**
 watch / look at, to ***смотреть /**
посмотреть (*I-verb*) (**смотрю,**
смотришь, смотрите)
 watch / clock **часы** (*pl.*)
 water **вода**
 way **путь**
 we **мы**
 we have **у нас (есть)**
 We'll see! ***Посмотрим!**
 weather ***погода**
 web-site **веб-сайт**
 week **неделя**
 Welcome! **Добро пожаловать!**
 well / all right **хорошо**
 Well done! **Молодец!** (*pl.* **Молодцы!**)
 what? **что?**
 what (*before a noun*) / what kind of / which
***какой (какая, какое, какие)**
 What a shame (what a pity)! **Как жаль**
 (**жалко!**)
 What day is it today? ***Какой сегодня**
день?
 What is the problem? **В чём проблема?**
 What is the weather like today? ***Какая**
сегодня погода?
 What will you have? **Что вы будете**

(**есть, пить**)?
 What's the matter? **В чём дело?**
 when **когда**
 where **где**
 where to (*motion*) **куда**
 while / Bye! **пока**
 white ***белый**
 who? **кто**
 will be, will have (*about food/ drink*) **я буду**
 etc.
 wine **вино** (*pl.* **вина**)
 with **с** (+ '*with*' *sit.*)
 with difficulty (effort) / hardly **с трудом**
 with each other ***друг с другом**
 with her **с ней**
 with him **с ним**
 with me **со мной**
 with them **с ними**
 with us **с нами**
 with what? **с чем?**
 with whom? **с кем?**
 with you (*formal, pl.*) **с вами**
 with you (*informal*) **с тобой**
 without **без** (+ '*of*' *sit.*)
 without difficulty / effortlessly **без труда**
 (I) wonder / it's interesting **интересно**
 (It's) wonderful / fantastic! ***Прекрасно!**
 word **слово** (*pl.* **слова**)
 work / job **работа**
 work, to **работать**
 workaholic **трудоголик**
 worker / employee **работник**
 world / peace ***мир**
 worst **самый плохой**
 worth, to be ***стоять** (+ '*to*' *verb form*)
 would like, I **я хочу / хотел(а)**
 write, to **писать / написать** (*E-verb*)
 (**пишу, пишете, пишут**); be written
***писаться (пишется, пишутся)**
 writer **писатель** (*masc.*)
 yacht ***яхта**

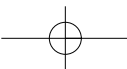
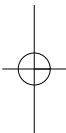
Yalta ***Ялта**
 year **год**
 Yekaterinburg ***Екатеринбург**
 yes **да**
 yesterday **вчера**
 yet / still / else **ещё**
 you (*formal / pl.*) **вы**
 you (*informal*) **ты**
 you (of you) (*formal / pl.*) **вас**
 you (of you) (*informal*) **тебя**
 you and me **мы с вами / тобой**
 you have **у вас / тебя (есть)**
 young ***молодой**
 young girl **девушка**
 your (*formal, pl.*) **ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши**
 your (*informal*) ***твой, твоя, твоё, твои**
 zoo **зоопарк**



The Russian alphabet

	Russian letter	Closest English equivalent	Transliterated
1	А а мама	A as in father, <i>saga</i> , about	a
2	Б б банк, гриб	B as in <i>bet</i> , <i>beat</i> (sounds P at the end of a word).	b
3	В в вокзал, вот	V as in <i>van</i> (can sound F at the end of a word).	v
4	Г г гараж, готов, ничего	G as in <i>go</i> , <i>get</i> (can sound K at the end of a word; sounds V in -ero, -oro and certain other word endings).	g
5	Д д дом, код	D as in <i>dad</i> , <i>den</i> (can sound T at the end of a word).	d
6	Е е есть, где	YE as in <i>yes</i> , E as in <i>met</i> . Softens the preceding consonant (shown with apostrophe ').	ye, 'e
7	Ё ё ёлка, всё	YO as in <i>your</i> , <i>beyond</i> . Softens the preceding consonant (shown with apostrophe '). Always stressed.	yo, 'o
8	Ж ж можно, муж	ZH as in <i>pleasure</i> , <i>vision</i> (can sound SH at the end of a word).	zh
9	З з здесь, занят	Z as in <i>zero</i> , <i>rose</i> (can sound S at the end of a word).	z
10	И и и, или	EE as in <i>feet</i> , <i>eel</i> . Softens the preceding consonant.	i
11	Й й мой	Y as in <i>yet</i> , <i>toy</i> , <i>boy</i>	y

	Russian letter	Closest English equivalent	Transliterated
12	К к как	K as in <i>rack</i> , <i>key</i>	k
13	Л л лампа, далеко	L as in <i>lamp</i> , <i>lead</i>	l
14	М м Москва	M as in <i>milk</i> , <i>meat</i>	m
15	Н н нет, но	N as in <i>nice</i> , <i>net</i>	n
16	О о он, она	O as in <i>port</i> when stressed. When unstressed - as in <i>again</i> , <i>doctor</i> .	o
17	П п президент	P as in <i>pour</i> , <i>please</i>	p
18	Р р Россия, работа	Scottish rolled 'r'	r
19	С с спасибо	S as in <i>sit</i> , most	s
20	Т т это, так	T as in <i>tuck</i> , <i>team</i>	t
21	У у по-русски, у	OO as in <i>boot</i> , <i>fool</i> . The lips should be protruded.	oo
22	Ф ф кофе	F as in <i>fun</i> , <i>farm</i>	f
23	Х х хлеб, хорошо	Scottish 'loch'	kh
24	Ц ц цирк	T+S as in <i>sits</i> , <i>bits</i>	ts
25	Ч ч хочу, что	CH as in <i>chair</i> , <i>chip</i>	ch



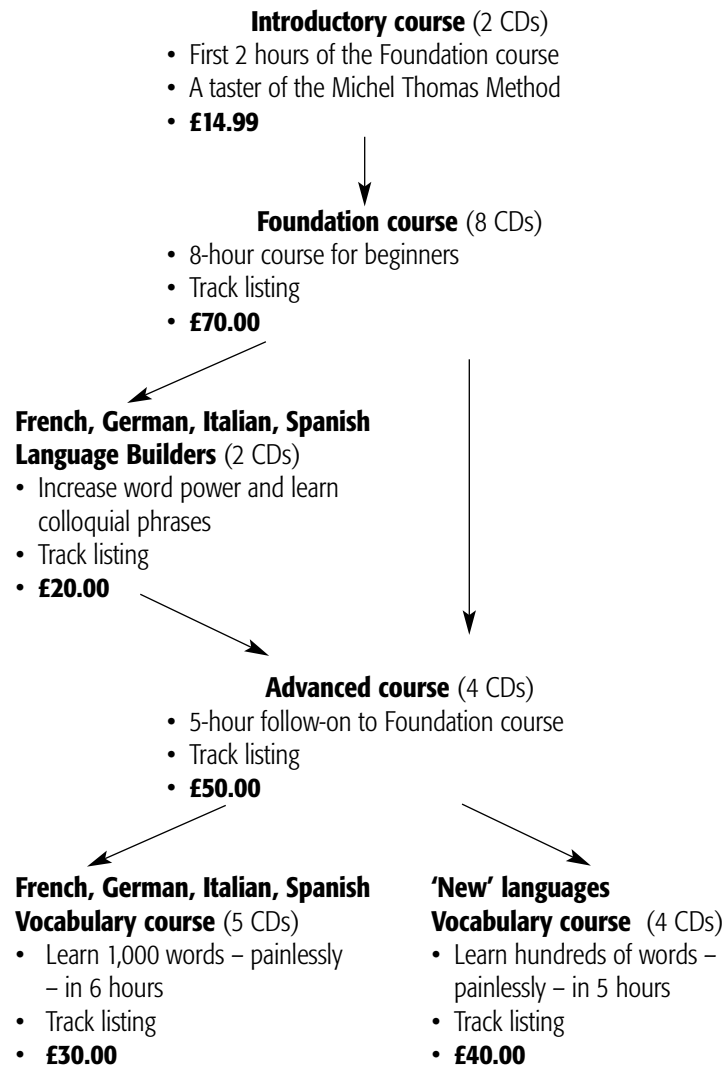
Russian letter	Closest English equivalent	Transliterated
26 Ш ш ваш, наш	SH as in <i>ship</i> , <i>rush</i>	sh
27 Щ щ борщ, ещѐ	SHCH as in <i>pushchair</i> , <i>fresh cheese</i>	shch
28 Ъ ъ съел	'hard sign': serves to keep the consonant it follows hard.	"
29 Ы ы вы, ты	Resembles I as in <i>till</i> , <i>bit</i>	y
30 Ь ь думать, большо <u>й</u>	'soft sign': used mainly to soften the preceding consonant.	'
31 Э э э <u>то</u>	E as in <i>get</i> , <i>bear</i> , <i>where</i>	e
32 Ю ю знаю, говорю	U as in <i>university</i> , <i>tune</i> . Softens the preceding consonant (shown with apostrophe ').	yoo, 'oo
33 Я я мо <u>я</u> , вре <u>мя</u>	YA as in <i>yummy</i> , <i>yard</i> . Softens the preceding consonant (shown with apostrophe ').	ya, 'a

Vowels

Harden preceding consonant	А ма <u>м</u> а	О до <u>м</u>	Э ме <u>р</u>	У по-ру <u>с</u> ски	Ы бу <u>т</u> ь
Soften preceding consonant	Я вре <u>м</u> я	Ё иде <u>м</u>	Е ме <u>н</u> я	Ю гово <u>р</u> ю	И биле <u>т</u>

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