

RUSLAN RUSSIAN 1

A1

A communicative course for beginners in Russian

John Langran and Natalya Veshnyeva

Alphabet introduction and first lesson - free on the website



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

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

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

The ten lessons include:

- a list of contents for you to check your progress.
- a cartoon to introduce new vocabulary and also useful for practising questions and answers, and for revision.
- dialogues to introduce new vocabulary and structures, following the adventures of Ivan, Vadim, Lyudmila and her family and friends.
- lists of new words in the order in which they appear.
- background information in English.
- grammar explanations.
- exercises based on the new language.
- reading exercises with authentic material.
- writing exercises to reinforce the grammar points.
- listening exercises with texts printed at the back of the book.
- speaking exercises with role-play situations and suggestions for pair work and language games.
- reading texts extending the main story-line.
- translation exercises.
- some songs and poems for learners.

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

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

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

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

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203 exercises to support Ruslan Russian 1. These can be used for individual learning or by groups with a teacher. Teachers may want to use the exercises orally in class, or for tests or for homework.

Ruslan Russian 1 CDRom

A full multimedia version of the Ruslan 1 course with 285 interactive exercises with sound and feedback, and including video exercises. This program has won a UK DTI award for Language Excellence.

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Internet support for learners	www.ruslan.co.uk/ruslan1.htm
Internet support for teachers	www.ruslan.co.uk/teachers.htm

Items marked ₂ are recorded on the CD. The number is the number of the CD track.

For items marked _{www} there are additional recordings at www.ruslan.co.uk/ruslan1.htm

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

Abbreviations used:

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

ИНФОРМАЦИЯ

INFORMATION

Cyril and Methodius

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

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

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



Cyril and Methodius

STRESS IN RUSSIAN

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

Russian pronunciation depends on the stress. In words of more than one syllable there is a stressed vowel which is pronounced more strongly than the others. This stressed vowel is marked with an acute accent.

For example, the stress in the word for "wine" is on the last syllable - **ВИНО́** - "veenoh". But in the word for "problem" - **проблѐма** - the "o" is unstressed and therefore reduced. It sounds more like the English "a" in "about". (For the pronunciation of **ВИНО́** and **проблѐма** use the Alphabet Introduction of the CD Rom or audio CD, or check with your teacher.)

Stress is usually unpredictable, although there are some patterns. If you are a beginner it is best to learn the stress for each new word. When you go to Russia, or when you read original Russian texts or newspapers, the stress will not be marked for you. You need to learn it.

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

THE RUSSIAN ALPHABET

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



Six letters are similar in Russian and English.

а е м т о к

Examples in words:

а́том тэ́ма ма́ма коме́та кака́о такт

Six letters are “false friends”. They look like English letters, but their sounds are different.

в н р с у х

торт ка́сса анана́с хор со́ус самова́р

The remaining letters are unlike English letters.



б г д ё ж з и й л п
ф ц ч ш щ ы э ю я

банан	марга́рин	ви́за	ра́дио	репо́ртёр
журна́лист	зе́бра	кино́	ма́й	сала́т
суп	телефо́н	це́мент	че́мпико́н	шокола́д
борщ	Крым	эффе́кт	ю́рист	а́рмия

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

карто́фель о́бъект

	wine	?
	petrol	
	chocolate	
	Red Square	

The sounds of the letters in alphabetical order

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

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

For additional explanations see
page 154.

HANDWRITING. LETTERS IN WORDS

Letter	Example	Handwritten	Translation
⊕ ₄ А а	áтом	<i>А а атом</i>	atom
Б б	багáж	<i>Б б багаж</i>	luggage
В в	винó	<i>В в вино</i>	wine
Г г	грамм	<i>Г г грамм</i>	gram
Д д	дóктор	<i>Д д доктор</i>	doctor
Е е	éвро	<i>Е е евро</i>	evro
Ё ё	ёлка	<i>Ё ё ёлка</i>	New Year tree
Ж ж	журна́л	<i>Ж ж журнал</i>	journal
З з	зоопáрк	<i>З з зоопарк</i>	zoo
И и	идéя	<i>И и идея</i>	idea
Й й	йóгурт	<i>Й й йогурт</i>	yoghurt
К к	крíзис	<i>К к кризис</i>	crisis
Л л	ла́мпа	<i>Л л лампа</i>	lamp
М м	меню́	<i>М м меню</i>	menu
Н н	но́ль	<i>Н н ноль</i>	zero
О о	о́пера	<i>О о опера</i>	opera
П п	проблéма	<i>П п проблема</i>	problem
Р р	ру́бль	<i>Р р рубль</i>	rouble
С с	спорт	<i>С с спорт</i>	sport

Т т	такси́	<i>Т т такси</i>	taxi
У у	у́лица	<i>У у улица</i>	street
Ф ф	футбо́л	<i>Ф ф футбол</i>	football
Х х	хокке́й	<i>Х х хоккей</i>	ice hockey
Ц ц	ца́рь	<i>Ц ц царь</i>	tsar
Ч ч	ча́й	<i>Ч ч чай</i>	tea
Ш ш	шокола́д	<i>Ш ш шоколад</i>	chocolate
Щ щ	щи́	<i>Щ щ щи</i>	cabbage soup
Ъ ъ	объё́кт	<i>ъ объект</i>	object
Ы ы	му́зыка	<i>ы музыка</i>	music
Ь ь	контро́ль	<i>ь контроль</i>	control
Э э	экспе́рт	<i>Э э эксперт</i>	expert
Ю ю	ю́мор	<i>Ю ю юмор</i>	humour
Я я	я́блоко	<i>Я я яблоко</i>	apple

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

The stress marks and the dots over the letter “ё” are not normally used in authentic Russian texts.

In handwriting, there are two versions of the letter “т” - *т/Т*.

Some letters that are “tall” letters in English, for example “k”, “l”, are “short” in Russian: *к , л* . They occupy just half the height of the line.

For more practice of the letters, use the Ruslan 1 Workbook.

In *л, м, я* the “hook” at the start of the letter is clearly defined.

Some letters can be quite different in upper and lower cases.

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

You will meet a number of words associated with travel and the airport, and some basic questions and answers.

You will learn that:

- the Russians have no word for “the” or “a”
- the verb “to be” is not used in the present tense
- you can ask a question by changing the intonation.

The grammar includes:

- some masculine and feminine nouns
- personal pronouns:

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

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

You will learn:

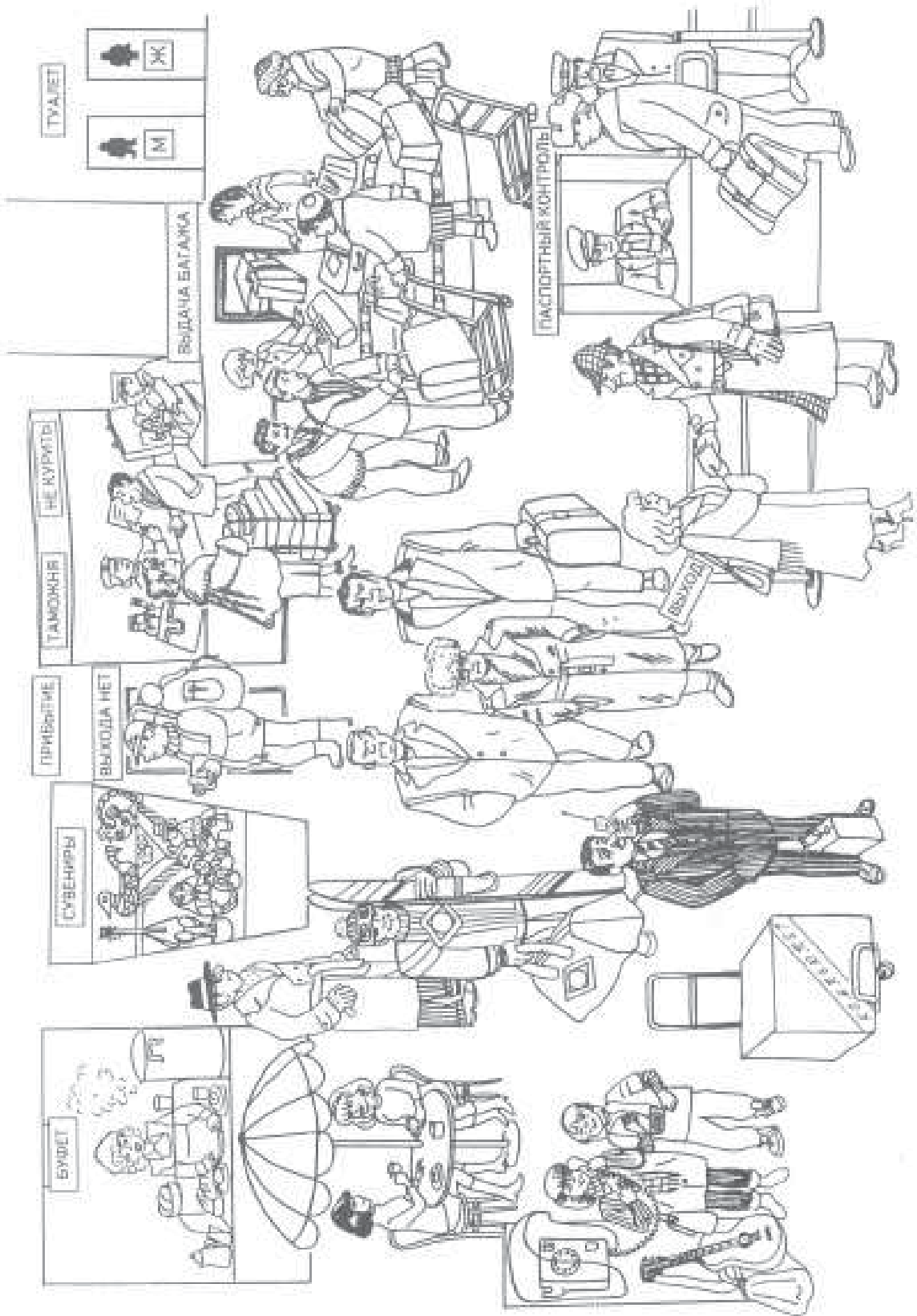
- to read some notices at a Russian airport and to understand some place names
- to write some Russian letters and to write your name.

There is some basic information on Moscow. The reading passage is about Igor at Pulkovo Airport in Saint Petersburg, and there is a song for learners «До свидания!»

The **Ruslan 1 workbook** contains 19 additional exercises for this lesson, including 3 listening exercises.
 The **Ruslan 1 CD Rom** contains 23 additional exercises with sound. Lesson 1 is a free download from:
www.ruslan.co.uk/demos.htm



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



- 6 **Lyudmila and Ivan on the plane**
 Людмила: Здравствуйте!
 Иван: Здравствуйте!
 Людмила: Это Москва?
 Иван: Да, Москва!
 Людмила: Извините, вы турист?
 Иван: Нет, я бизнесмен. А вы?
 Людмила: Я туристка... и... журналистка.

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



- 8 **Ivan and Lyudmila by the baggage claim**
 Иван: Это ваш чемодан?
 Людмила: Да, мой.
 Иван: А где мой?
 Людмила: Вы Козлов?
 Иван: Да, я Козлов.
 Людмила: Это ваш чемодан?
 Иван: Да, мой, спасибо.
 Людмила: А сумка ваша?
 Иван: Да, спасибо.

- 9 **Ivan going through customs**
 Official: Ваш билет.
 Иван: Билет? Где он...? А, вот он. Пожалуйста.
 Official: Где ваш паспорт?
 Иван: Где мой паспорт? Вот он.
 Official: А декларация?
 Иван: Вот она. Пожалуйста.
 Official: Хорошо. Вы турист?
 Иван: Нет, я не турист. Я бизнесмен.
 Official: Где ваш багаж?
 Иван: Вот мой багаж. Чемодан и сумка.
 Official: А это что?
 Иван: Это аспирин.
 Official: А это?
 Иван: Это сувенир.
 Official: Хорошо, вот ваш паспорт и ваш билет.

Типичный англичанин. A Russian woman asks a British visitor about his bag

 10

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



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

декларация www
 Travellers to Russia who are carrying more than a certain amount of foreign currency and valuables have to fill out a customs declaration form and go through the red customs channel.

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

www

Москва́

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



www

English-speaking nationalities, male and female:

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

Russians sometimes use англича́нин / англича́нка to mean anyone from the British Isles!

ГРАММАТИКА

There is a glossary of grammatical terminology at www.ruslan.co.uk/ruslan1.htm



Articles and the verb “to be”

There are no articles (“a” or “the”) in Russian, and in everyday speech the verb “to be” is not used in the present tense (“I am”, “you are” etc.).

This means that some basic sentences can be very simple:

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

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

	-	Это Москва́.	-	This is Moscow. (voice goes down)
	-	Это Москва́?	-	Is this Moscow ? (voice rises)

Russian nouns can be masculine, feminine or neuter

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

Most masculine nouns end in a consonant or -й:

пáспорт / багáж / тури́ст / трамва́й (tram)

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

в́иза (visa) / Та́ня (a girl's name) / декла́рация

In later lessons you will meet nouns with other endings.
Nouns ending in -о or -е are almost always neuter.
Nouns ending in -мя are neuter.
Nouns ending in a soft sign -ь can be masculine or feminine.

Possessive pronouns

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

Masculine

мой па́спорт

мой бага́ж

ваш че́модан

Feminine

мо́я в́иза

мо́я су́мка

ва́ша декла́рация

он / она́

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

он is used to refer to a masculine noun:

Где ваш па́спорт? - Вот он!

Где Ива́н? - Вот он!

она́ is used to refer to a feminine noun:

Где ва́ша в́иза? - Вот она́!

Где Ни́на? - Вот она́!

Здра́вствуйте! - Hello!

To make this easier to pronounce, break it up into syllables.

Здра́(в) / ствуй / те!

The first в is not pronounced.



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

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

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

1. Complete the blanks with the correct word

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

2. Choose the correct response

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

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

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

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

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

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

You thank him / her:

Хорошó.
 Пожалуйста.
 Извините.
 Спасибо.

And he / she might respond:

Хорошó.
 Пожалуйста.
 Извините.
 Спасибо.

1. Notices at the airport. Which is which?

ВЫДАЧА БАГАЖА	ТРАНЗИТ
№ РЕЙСА	КРАСНЫЙ КОРИДОР
НЕ КУРИТЬ	ПАСПОРТНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ
РЕГИСТРАЦИЯ	ТУАЛЕТ
СУВЕНИРЫ	ВЫХОД
ПАРФЮМЕРИЯ	ВЫХОДА НЕТ



Souvenirs - Transit - Check in - Baggage claim
 Perfumes - Red channel - No smoking - No exit
 Toilet - Passport control - Exit - Flight number

2. What might interest a Russian customs officer?

билёт	пáспорт	вóдка
икóна	сувенир	наркóтик
вйски	дóллар	журна́л «Экономист»
декларация	фотоаппарат	газета «Таймс»

3. Recognise the currencies!

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



4. Recognise the cars! Find three Russian cars!

Форд - Ренó - Мерседес - Лáда - Фиáт - Ягуáр - Москвйч
 БМВ - Вóльво - Ситроéн - Вóлга - Кадиллáк - Тойóта



5. Какóй аэропорт? - Which airport?

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

**Шереметьево-D:**

Берлин, Владивостóк, Екaтиринбúрг,
 Иркúтск, Лóндон, Милán, Новосибирск,
 Парйж, Хабáровск.

Шереметьево-E:

Донéцк, Кйев, Рйга, Тáллин

Шереметьево-F:

Пекин, Шанхái

Внуково:

Архáнгельск, Магадán, Мúрманск.

Домодедово:

Вашингтóн, Волгогрáд, Лóндон,
 Лос-Анджелес, Майáми, Нью-Йóрк,
 Омск, Санкт-Петербúрг, Сарáтов.



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

- a. Work out who the three non-Russians are.
- б. Add your own name in Russian handwriting, and the names of other people in your class.

1. *Андреев Павел Борисович*
2. *Брансон Ричард*
3. *Иванов Борис Владимирович*
4. *Иванова Татьяна Николаевна*
5. *Козлов Иван Николаевич*
6. *Малоцева Юлия Павловна*
7. *Минский Вадим Степанович*
8. *Смит Мэри*
9. *Сурганов Александр Львович*
10. *Тихонова Людмила Николаевна*
11. *Томас Джон Филип*
12. *Шинкин Михаил Андреевич*
13. *Щукина Зоя Борисовна*

СЛУШАЙТЕ!**LISTEN!****УРОК 1**

Listen to the dialogue on the audio CD



Lyudmila is going through customs:

1. Name the three items requested by the official for inspection.
2. What was the purpose of Lyudmila's trip?
3. Name the cities she visited.
4. Has she any souvenirs?

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

ГОВОРИТЕ!**SPEAK!**

1. Questions and answers about the cartoon on page 17

- Это турист? – Да.
 - Это сувенир? – Нет, это телефон.
 - Где чемодан? – Вот чемодан.
 - Где паспорт? – Вот он!
 - Где сумка? – Вот она!
- и т.д.

2. Role-play (work in pairs)

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

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

**Border guard**

Ask to see passport.

Check status.
(tourist / business person etc).

Check the name.

Ask about luggage etc.

Return the passport and visa and say "thank you".

Visitor

Show your passport.

Confirm your status.

Confirm your name.

Answer.

Respond.

Then change roles and do it again.

www 3. **Language game for a group**

Choose your profession from the following:

- журнали́ст - journalist
- музыка́нт - musician
- инжене́р - engineer

Then find the other people who have the same job as you, using Russian only, and using words you have learned in this lesson.

- Извини́те, пожа́луйста, вы музыка́нт?
- Да, я музыка́нт.
- И я музыка́нт.
- Хорошо́!

- Извини́те, вы музыка́нт?
- Нет, я журнали́ст.

Use masculine forms of the professions. It would be unusual to use the feminine form журнали́стка in this situation. There is no feminine form of инжене́р or музыка́нт.

4. **Он / она́**

You will need a collection of objects or pictures. They should be either masculine or feminine. There are some pictures for you to use on the next page.

Ask each other questions and point when you give the answer.

биле́т - во́дка - лимона́д - журна́л - компью́тер
па́спорт - шокола́д - телефо́н - ла́мпа - су́мка

- Где журна́л?
- Вот он!
- Где во́дка?
- Вот она́!

5. **Или**

Using the pictures opposite, ask and answer questions such as:

- Это биле́т и́ли па́спорт?
- Это па́спорт.
- Что э́то? Во́дка и́ли лимона́д?
- Э́то лимона́д.

1



2



3



4



5



6



7

8



9



10



12

Аэропорт Пулково

Это Россия, Санкт-Петербург, аэропорт Пулково. Это терминал номер два? Нет, это терминал номер один.

Вот пассажир. Кто это? Это Игорь. Он инженер. Он русский.

- Извините, где багаж?
- Вот он: чемодан, сумка и рюкзак.
- А где мой паспорт?
- Вот он.
- Спасибо. А где моя гитара?
- Вот она. Вы музыкант?
- Нет!

Санкт-Петербург	-	Saint Petersburg
терминал	-	terminal
номер	-	number
пассажир	-	passenger
рюкзак	-	rucksack
гитара	-	guitar
музыкант	-	musician

Вопросы к тексту - Questions on the text

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

Перевод - Translation

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

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

- This is not my guitar and this is not my rucksack.
- Sorry! Is this your guitar?
- Yes, this is my guitar. Thank you.
- And is this your rucksack?
- Yes, this is my rucksack. Thank you.
- Are you a tourist?
- No.



Аэропорт Пулково

ПЕСНЯ

SONG

«До свидания!»

- Извините, где ваш паспорт?
Где портфель и чемодан?
- Вот багаж мой, до свидания.
Паспорт мой у вас вот там!



13

До свидания, до свидания,
Вот портфель и чемодан.
До свидания, до свидания,
Паспорт мой у вас вот там!

- Вот уже мы в терминале:
Я студент, а вы турист.
- Где автобус? Где автобус?
А, смотрите: вот таксист!

До свидания, до свидания,
Я студент, а вы турист.
Где автобус? Где автобус?
А, смотрите: вот таксист!

До свидания	-	Goodbye
портфель (м.)	-	briefcase
уже	-	already
в терминале	-	in the terminal
автобус	-	bus
Смотрите!	-	Look!
таксист	-	taxi driver

Original song by L.M. O'Toole

TEXTS OF THE LISTENING EXERCISES

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

1. АЭРОПОРТ

Таможенник: Ваш паспорт, пожалуйста.

Людмила: Вот..., пожалуйста.

Таможенник: А где ваши виза и декларация?

Людмила: Вот.

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

Людмила: Да.

Таможенник: С какой целью вы ездили в Англию?

Людмила: Туризм.

Таможенник: Какие города вы посетили?

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

Таможенник: Что у вас в багаже?

Людмила: Одежда, сувениры, фотоаппарат...

Таможенник: Вот ваш паспорт. Проходите.



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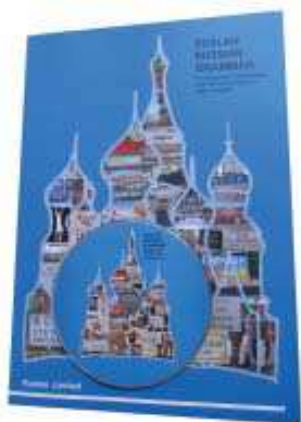
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