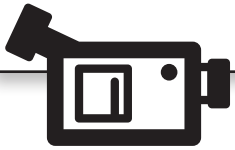


*After his arrival at the Sheremetyevo Airport in Moscow and first trip through the city, Kevin learns his Moscow address and makes his first new friends in Moscow.*

## You will learn how to:

- Say Hello and Goodbye
- Introduce yourself and others
- Identify location
- Identify people and things
- Identify ownership
- Make a phone call
- Apologize and accept an apology
- Negate a statement
- Count from 1 to 10
- Make inquiries over the phone
- Express gratitude
- Discuss professions and occupations
- Ask for permission
- Ask for directions
- Describe your family and yourself
- Have a conversation in an informal setting

**Здравствуйте,  
это я!**





► Take a guess.

1. “Здравствуйте, это я!” is the title of the first film.

Since «Здравствуйте» is a form of

- farewell       insult       greeting

It's safe to assume that this video clip is about

- meeting people  
 the importance of being polite  
 the departure

2. **A.** Judging by the pictures above, the city where the action takes place is

- Петербург, Россия  
 Москва, Россия  
 Голливуд, США (USA)

**B.** The two characters are about to meet at a

- ресторан       гостиница       аэропорт

гостиница = hotel

## VIEWING

магазин = store  
по́чта = post office

чемодáн = suitcase

рюкзáк = backpack  
сúмка = bag, purse

мáшина = car

- First watch the video with SOUND OFF and see if your predictions were correct.



### 3. A. At the airport.

What signs do you see at the airport?

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> телефóн     | <input type="checkbox"/> кинотеáтр |
| <input type="checkbox"/> кафе́       | <input type="checkbox"/> магази́н  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ба́нк       | <input type="checkbox"/> по́чта    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ба́р        | <input type="checkbox"/> газéты    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ресто́ран   | <input type="checkbox"/> туалéт    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Макдо́налдс | <input type="checkbox"/> журна́лы  |

### B. Identify the different things which the young man has.

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> чемода́н    | <input type="checkbox"/> фотоаппара́т |
| <input type="checkbox"/> видеокáмера | <input type="checkbox"/> гита́ра      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> рюкза́к     | <input type="checkbox"/> сúмка        |

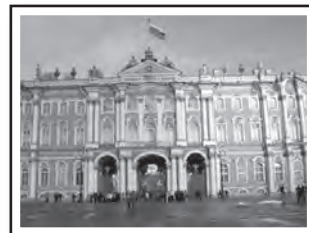
### C. What kind of transportation did they use to leave the airport?

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> лимузи́н | <input type="checkbox"/> авто́бус    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> такси́   | <input type="checkbox"/> метро́      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ма́шина  | <input type="checkbox"/> тролле́йбус |

4. Along the way Ке́вин sees many different places. Do you recognize any of them? (ба́нк, Кре́мль, кинотеáтр «Росси́я», музе́й, теа́тр, Макдо́налдс)



кинотеáтр «Росси́я»





► Now watch the video with the SOUND ON.



5. **A.** What is the name of the first young woman?

- А́ня       Та́ня       На́стя

**B.** What is the name of the first young man?

- Ке́вин       Дави́д       Дании́л

**C.** Та́ня introduces Ке́вин to her friend at the airport, What is his name?

- Оле́г       Макси́м       Серге́й

► Let's review the video.

6. The first two dialogs in the film are between people who have never met, but know each other's names.

**A.** Now that you know the names of the main characters, you can reconstruct their first conversation.

— Вы \_\_\_\_\_?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

POSTviewing

The conjunction *a* signals the introduction of a new contrasting topic in the conversation.

Compare: “Aren’t you Viktor?”

«А вы Виктор?»



Exclamations, including greetings, are pronounced using IC-2.

When you are talking to someone your own age (or to a child), use the informal **Здравствуй!** rather than the formal **Здравствуйте!**

— Здравствуйте! Я \_\_\_\_\_.

— Очень приятно.

— Очень приятно.

**B.** You now know how Russians introduce themselves. Now try to reconstruct the second introduction.

— Здравствуйте! \_\_\_\_\_ — Маша?

— Да. А \_\_\_\_\_ Виктор?

— \_\_\_\_\_. Очень приятно.

— Очень приятно.

**C.** Can you guess what *очень приятно* means?

Excuse me.

Nice to meet you.

Goodbye.

## 7. Practicing pronunciation

**очень приятно    здравствуйте    до свидания**

## 8. Practicing introductions

**A.** When you don’t know the name of the person you are meeting, introduce yourself this way:

— Здравствуйте! Я Том.

— А я Нина.

— Очень приятно.

— Очень приятно.

— Здравствуйте! Я Лиза.

— А я Олег.

— Очень приятно.

— Очень приятно.

Now you and your partner introduce yourselves.

\_\_\_\_\_. Я — \_\_\_\_\_.

— А я \_\_\_\_\_.

— Очень приятно.

— Очень приятно.

**В.** How did Кéвин and Сергéй say goodbye to each other in the video?

óчень приятно       до свидáния

извинíte       пожáлуйста

Now say goodbye to each other!



1. Imagine that you find yourself in Moscow with a friend who made the mistake of dropping out of Russian class. All your friend can do is ask, "Что это?" Help him identify these signs by reading the signs displayed.

— Что это?<sup>2</sup>  
— Это **стадион**.<sup>1</sup>



2. When you arrive in Moscow the customs official at the airport wants to know what you have in your suitcase. He keeps asking, "Что это?"

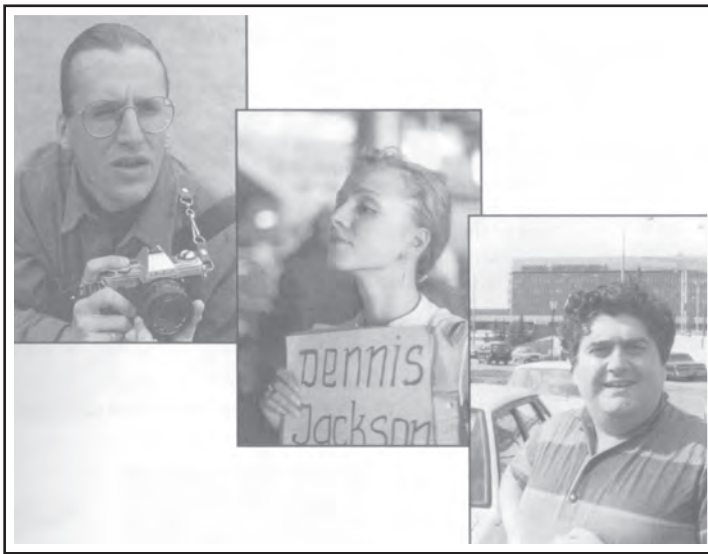
Which of the following things did he find in your suitcase? Act out your encounter with the customs official.

— Что это?<sup>2</sup>  
— Это **чемодан**.<sup>1</sup>

кни́га, слова́рь, каранда́ш, журна́л, газе́та, ку́ртка,  
письмо́, ру́чка, сви́тер, бана́н, пи́цца, чай, стул, ко́шка,  
ка́рта, соба́ка, костю́м, джи́нсы

кни́га = book  
ку́ртка = short  
jacket  
письмо́ = letter  
слова́рь =  
dictionary

**B.** Now you are showing a child pictures of your friends. S/he asks who these people are.



кто = who

<sup>2</sup>  
— Кто это?  
<sup>1</sup>  
— Это **Лена**.

**C.** The child is exploring your room and finds your poster collection. Answer the child's questions about what is pictured in the posters.

<sup>2</sup>  
— Кто это?  
<sup>1</sup>  
— Это **собака**.  
<sup>2</sup>  
— Что это?  
<sup>1</sup>  
— Это **карта**.

In Russian **кто** (who) refers to people and animals, while **что** is used with things.



Барт Сімпсон, тигр, банан, Бэтмен, Москва, кошка, машина, пингвин, Супермен, горилла

### Singular and Plural Forms of Nouns

Singular			Plural		
он	автóбус	словáрь	онѝ } онѝ }	автóбусы	словáри
онá	шкóла	тѝтя		шкóлы	тѝти
онó	слóво	мóре	онѝ	словá	моря́

Notice that in a small number of nouns the stress may shift: **словáрь** – **словáри**, **окнó** – **óкна**. Stress shifts will be discussed later. For now, you can refer to the vocabulary at the end of the unit to find out whether a noun has shifting stress.



### 3. Practicing pronunciation

**мáшины**    **гáражи**    **ножи́**    **карандаши́**

### 4. Divide the class into two groups. One group will argue that the nouns listed are singular, and the second group will argue that they are plural.

музе́й (sing.) –  
музе́и – (pl.)

1  
**Group 1: Это банан.**

1  
**Group 2: Это бананы.**

Spelling Rule  
к and г are  
followed by и,  
never by ы  
собáка →  
собáки  
кнѝга → кнѝги

журна́л, рюкза́к, музе́й, ка́рта, словáрь, ку́ртка, ко́шка,  
парк, кнѝга, университет, банк, газѝта, чемодáн, ру́чка,  
теáтр, собáка

5. Name as many groups of objects as you can.

1  
Это бананы.

