

CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER ONE - ПЕРВАЯ ГЛАВА

INTRODUCTIONS - ЗНАКОМСТВО

In Chapter One you will learn how to do the following:

1. to understand basic introductions
2. to use appropriate greetings
3. to recognize and to form patronymics (i.e. Russian middle names, which are always based on the first name of one's father)

You will learn the following points of grammar:

1. the three genders (masculine, feminine, neuter)
2. the possessive pronoun 'my'
3. regular plurals

Activity One - Первое задание

Listening/Reading Informal greetings. Listen to and read the following.

Это Олэг, Лэна, Натáша и Гáля. Онí студéнты.



- Здравствуй, Олэг.
- Здравствуй, Натáша.

- Здравствуй, Лэна.
- Здравствуй, Гáля.

- Привёт, Олэг.
- Привёт, Лэна.

это this is / these are
и and
онí they (are)

студéнты students
здравствуй hello (*informal*)
привёт hi

Activity Two - Второе задание

Listening/Reading Formal greetings. Listen to and read the following.

Э́то мис́тер Макензи,
госпо́дин Бело́в,
ми́ссис Смит,
госпожа́ Су́лова и
мисс То́мсон. О́ни
преподава́тели.



- Здравствуйте, мис́тер Макензи.
- Здравствуйте, госпо́дин Бело́в.



- Здравствуйте, ми́ссис Смит.
- Здравствуйте, госпожа́ Су́лова.



- До́брый де́нь, мисс То́мсон.
- До́брый де́нь, госпожа́ Су́лова.



- До́брый де́нь, госпо́дин Бело́в.
- До́брый де́нь, ми́ссис Смит.

Activity Three - Третье задание

Speaking Greet the following people, using an appropriate register.

1. Your lecturer / teacher
2. The person sitting nearest to you
3. Your closest acquaintance in the room
4. The person you know least well in the room
5. Someone else in the room

ми́стер	Mr (<i>used of English speakers</i>)	ми́сс	Miss (<i>used of English speakers</i>)
госпо́дин	Mr (<i>Russian title</i>)	преподава́тели	lecturers
ми́ссис	Mrs (<i>used of English speakers</i>)	здравствуй́те	hello (<i>formal and/or plural</i>)
госпожа́	Mrs (<i>Russian title</i>)	до́брый де́нь	good afternoon

Activity Four - Четвёртое задание

Speaking How would you respond to the following greetings? (You should fill in your first name or surname, as appropriate, on the lines provided.)

Name of speaker	His/her form of address to you
1. Алексѣй	- Здравствуй, _____
2. Господѣн Иванѡв	- Здравствуйте, мѣстер/мѣссис/мисс _____
3. Господѣа Беляковѡа	- Здравствуйте, мѣстер/мѣссис/мисс _____
4. Марѣна	- Привѣт, _____
5. Докѡтор* Пугачѣв	- Дѡбрый день, мѣстер/мѣссис/мисс _____

* Doctor (*used in titles*)

RUSSIAN NAMES

Russians very often do not use any title when addressing one another, although in formal contexts *господѣн* and *господѣа*, followed by a surname, are becoming increasingly common. The title *товѡрищ* (comrade) has largely disappeared since the collapse of Communism.

When introducing someone in a very formal context (e.g. an official function or business meeting) it is customary to use the person's full name, i.e. first name [ѣмя], patronymic (or father's name) [ѡтчество] and surname [фамѣлия]. However, if the person being introduced is younger, it is common practice to omit the patronymic.

Russians use the first name together with the patronymic as a sign of respect in semi-formal situations. Hence, it is normal to employ this mode of address when speaking to an older person (e.g. to a teacher). Newly acquainted adults will also adopt this style before switching to purely first name terms.

It is the custom to refer to young children and to friends, relatives and members of the same peer group by just the first name. The use of diminutive or affectionate forms (as illustrated below) and abridged forms, such as *Юр* for *Юра* or *Лен* for *Лѣна*, is also extremely widespread.

MEN'S NAMES

First name	Diminutives	Endearing forms	male	Patronymics	female
Алексѡндр	Сѡша, Шѡра, Сѡня	Сѡшенька, Сѡшечка, Шѡрочка	Алексѡндрович /	Алексѡндровна	
Алексѣй	Алѣша, Лѣша	Алѣшенька, Лѣшенька	Алексѣевич /	Алексѣевна	
Борѣс	Бѡря	Бѡренька, Бѡречка	Борѣсович /	Борѣсовна	
Владѣмир	Волѡдя, Вѡва	Волѡденька, Вѡвочка	Владѣмирович /	Владѣмировна	
Иван	Вѡня	Вѡнюша, Вѡнечка, Вѡнюш(еч)ка	Иванович /	Ивановна	
Николѣй	Кѡля	Кѡленька, Николѣша	Николѣевич /	Николѣевна	
Пѣтр	Пѣтя	Пѣтенька, Пѣтрѡш(к)а	Петрѡвич /	Петрѡвна	

WOMEN'S NAMES

First name	Diminutives	Endearing forms	Female Patronymics
Ѧнна	Ѧня	Ѧнечка, Ѧнѡт(ѡчк)а	Female patronymics are formed from the father's name in every case (see above).
Елѣна	Лѣна	Лѣночка	
Ирѣна	Ира	Ирѡчка, Ирѣш(к)а	
Натѡлья	Натѡша	Натѡшенька	
Ѧльга	Ѧля	Ѧленька, Ѧлечка	
Светлѡна	Свѣта	Свѣточка, Светлѡнка	
Татѣяна	Тѡня	Тѡнечка, Танѡша	

How to form patronymics

As you can see from the charts above, it is quite easy to form patronymics. Simply take the father's first name and add the appropriate endings.

Masculine - Usual forms: -ович or -(ь)евич (when name ends in -й or -ь)*
 Feminine - Usual forms: -овна or -(ь)евна (when name ends in -й or -ь)*

e.g. Борís - Борísович / Борísовна
 Алексéй - Алексéевич / Алексéевна
 Васíлий - Васíльевич / Васíльевна
 Ёгорь - Ёгоревич / Ёгоревна

* Patronymics are frequently shortened in everyday speech. Hence, instead of Ивáнович / Ивáновна you may hear Ивáныч / Ивáнна.

Activity Five - Пятое задание

Reading/Writing Look at the following graffiti and complete the activity below.



- Jot down the Russian equivalents of the following:
 i) Olga, ii) Anthony, iii) Sonya, iv) Michael, v) Peter, vi) Maria, vii) Vera, viii) Andrew
- Write out the following in Russian:
 i) Natalya Ivanovna Pushkina, ii) Yuri Ivanovich Pushkin
- Do you think Sasha Karenina is the name of a man or a woman?
- Could Sergei Pavlovich Borodin have a daughter called Anna Pavlovna Borodina?
- Could Sergei Pavlovich Borodin have a son called Sergei Sergeevich Borodin?
- What are the first names of the fathers of the following in Russian?
 i) Sofia Sergeevna, ii) Ivan Ivanonich, iii) Nikolai Stepanovich, iv) Anna Igorevna
- If Anton Pavlovich Pushkin has a son, Nikolai, and a daughter, Anna, what will their full names be in Russian?
- Write out in Russian the male and female patronymics from the following names:
 i) Anton, ii) Semion, iii) Pyotr, iv) Pavel, v) Sergei

Activity Six - Шестое задание

Speaking Work out with a partner suitable dialogues based on the following situations. (In some cases more than one form of address is acceptable.)

1. Two school friends, Sasha and Kostya, greet each other in the street.
2. Two young women, Klara and Olga, who are already acquainted, acknowledge each other at the hairdresser's.
3. A mother says hi to her little daughter Lyuda (whom she knows affectionately as Lyudochka). [The Russian for *mummy* is *ма́ма*.]
4. Sergei Sergeevich meets his boss's wife, Anna Pavlovna, at the bus-stop.
5. Miss Derby-Jones meets her Russian teacher, Natalya Antonovna, in the buffet.
6. A young Russian, Igor Petrovich, says hello to his new English teacher, Mrs Cuttlefish.
7. An elderly couple, Fyodor Mikhailovich Karamzin and Lidia Vasil'evna Lomonosova, greet each other in a queue.
8. A young Russian businesswoman, Galina Vadimovna Derzhavina, meets her American business partner, Mr Wellsbury, at Sheremetyevo airport.

Activity Seven - Седьмое задание

Reading/Writing Complete the family tree.

The Prokofievs, Marina and Pavel, have a daughter and son. Fill in their names and the names of their children, by selecting carefully from the list below.

Со́фья Па́вловна, Еле́на Анто́новна, И́горь Анто́нович, Валенти́н Никола́евич, Татья́на Никола́евна, Никола́й Па́влович, Арка́дий Никола́евич

ПРОКО́ФЬЕВЫ - РОДОСЛÓВНОЕ ДЭРЕВО THE PROKOFIEVS - FAMILY TREE

Ма́рина Фе́доровна Проко́фьева ♥ Па́вел Петро́вич Проко́фьев



Анто́н





♥ Ла́ри́са

Алекса́ндрович

Андре́евна



|

|

Activity Eight - Восьмое задание

Reading/Writing Marina is getting old and confused. She no longer really remembers the family relationships. Say whether her assertions, listed below, are True (Правильно) or False (Неправильно).

1. My father's name was Pyotr. _____
2. My children are called Sofia and Larisa. _____
3. Nikolai is my son-in-law. _____
4. Igor is my daughter's son. _____
5. Tatyana is Anton's niece. _____
6. Tatyana's great-grandfather was called Pyotr. _____

Activity Nine - Девятое задание

Listening/Reading Getting better acquainted. Listen to and read the following.

Это Алексѣй,
Ирина,
Татьяна
и Иван.



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Здравствуйте. - Здравствуйте. - Как вас зовут? - Меня зовут Алексѣй Сергѣевич. - А фамилия? - Белов. - А вас? - Меня зовут Ирина Максимовна, а фамилия Попова. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Здравствуйте. - Здравствуйте. - Как вас зовут? - Моя фамилия Карпова. - А имя и отчество? - Моё имя Татьяна, а отчество Павловна. - Татьяна Павловна Карпова. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Разрешите представиться: меня зовут Иван Иванович ... а фамилия Иванов. - Очень приятно. |
|---|---|---|

как вас зовут?
меня зовут ...
а вас? (*formal*)
фамилия
мой (*masculine*), моя (*feminine*),
моё (*neuter*), мои (*plural*)

what's your name?
my name is ...
and yours?
surname
my

имя
отчество
разрешите
представиться
очень приятно

first name
patronymic
allow me to introduce
myself
pleased to meet you
(literally: *very pleasant*)

Activity Ten - Десятое задание*Listening/Reading*

Informal meeting. Listen to and read the following.

Это Пётр, Анна
и Вера.

- Здравствуй!
- Здравствуй!
- Меня зовут Пётр,
или просто Пётя.
А тебя?
- Меня зовут Анна,
или Аня.
- А кто это?
- Это моя подруга,
Вера.
- Здравствуй, Вера.
- Здравствуй! Как
тебя зовут?
- Меня зовут Пётр.
- До свидания, Аня.
- До свидания, Пётя.

**Activity Eleven - Одиннадцатое задание***Speaking* Role-play

1. You are meeting your new Russian teacher for the first time. Your partner will play the role of the teacher.

Your role

Say hello.
Introduce yourself by your first name.
Give your second name.
Say goodbye.

Your partner's role

Reply appropriately.
Ask the student his/her second name.
Express pleasure at meeting him/her.
Reply appropriately.

2. You are at a night club in Moscow and you have just met someone you quite like. Your partner will play that person.

Your role

Say hello.
Ask your partner what his/her name
is.
Give your name. Ask him/her who
his/her friend is.

Your partner's role

Reply appropriately.
Choose a suitable Russian name and
ask what his/her name is
Say that it is your (girl)friend, Zina.

или	or	а тебя? (<i>informal</i>)	and you?	подруга	(girl)friend
просто	simply	кто это?	who's this	до свидания	goodbye

Activity Twelve - Двенадцатое задание

Listening/Reading In a business context. Listen to and read the following.



- Познако́мьтесь, пожа́луйста, это Серге́й Рома́нович Держа́вин.
- Ра́да с ва́ми познако́миться.
- Познако́мьтесь, пожа́луйста, это Не́лли Вита́льевна Фонви́зина.
- Ра́д с ва́ми познако́миться.

Activity Thirteen - Тринадцатое задание

Listening/Reading Back in the night club. Listen to and read the following.

- Алекса́ндр - Здравствуй, Ма́ша.
- Ма́рия - Приве́т, Са́ша. А кто это?
- Алекса́ндр - Это́ моя́ сестра́, А́нна.
- Ма́рия - А́нна?
- Алекса́ндр - Да, А́нна.
- Ма́рия - Мы ещё́ не знако́мы. О́чень приятно́.
- А́нна - О́чень приятно́.
- Ма́рия - А это́ мой брат, Воло́дя. Вы знако́мы?
- Алекса́ндр - Нет, мы не знако́мы. О́чень приятно́.
- Воло́дя - О́чень приятно́. (*Embarrassed pause*)
- Воло́дя и А́нна - А мы знако́мы! До свидáния!



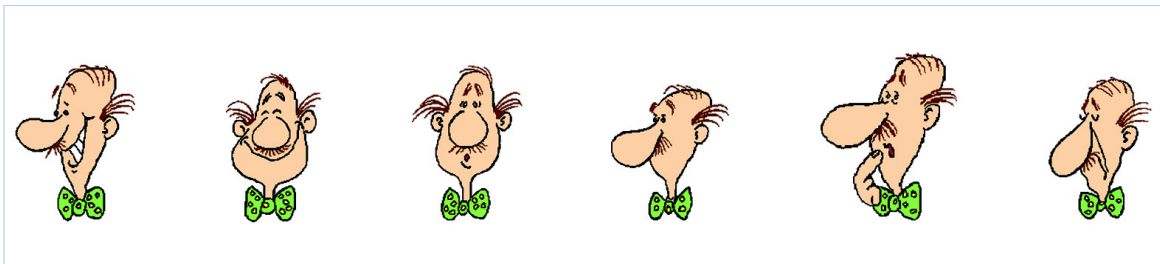
познако́мьтесь	let me introduce you (literally: <i>get to know each other</i>)	да	yes
пожа́луйста	please	мы	we
ра́да (<i>female speaker</i>) с ва́ми	(I'm) glad to make your acquaintance	ещё́ не	not yet
познако́миться	acquaintance	знако́мы (plural)	acquainted
рад (<i>male speaker</i>) с ва́ми	(I'm) glad to make your acquaintance	брат	brother
познако́миться	acquaintance	нет	no
сестра́	sister	а	and, but

Activity Fourteen - Четырнадцатое задание*Listening/Reading* Describing how you feel. Listen to and read the following.**КАК ДЕЛА́?**

- Спасибо, (о́чень) - Нормально. - Ничего. - Плохо. - Ужасно.
хорошо.

Activity Fifteen - Пятнадцатое задание*Speaking* Role-play

Look at the drawings below and take it in turns to play the role of the person depicted. The question will be the same in each case: Как дела́?

**Activity Sixteen - Шестнадцатое задание***Listening* State how each of the following people feels.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Marina _____ | 4. grandmother _____ |
| 2. Vitaly _____ | 5. the doctor _____ |
| 3. Aleksandr _____ | 6. the student _____ |

Activity Seventeen - Семнадцатое задание

Reading Using the phrases below, state how you would most probably feel if you had the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. аппенди́цит _____ | 3. температу́ра _____ |
| 2. миллио́н до́лларов _____ | 4. интере́сная кни́га _____ |

О́ЧЕНЬ ХОРОШО́ ХОРОШО́ ПЛО́ХО УЖА́СНО

как дела́?	how's things?	хорошо́	fine, good	ничего́	middling	плохо	bad, poor
спаси́бо	thanks	нормально́	OK	(pronounced ничевó)		(ой) ужасно́	(oh) awful

Activity Eighteen - Восемнадцатое задание

Reading In this chapter you have already met a number of similar-sounding words connected with getting to know people. The common element in each case is знаком (acquainted) which has the same root as the verb знать (to know). Unfortunately, in the list below the phrases have got rather muddled up. Sort them out and match them with the appropriate translation on the right-hand side, if possible without referring back.

мы ещё не
рад(а) с вами
знакомство
познакомьтесь
познакомиться
знакомы
пожалуйста

let me introduce you please

I'm glad to make your acquaintance

introductions

we are not yet acquainted

Activity Nineteen - Девятнадцатое задание

Reading/Writing The two most common Russian equivalents of 'bye!' are very informal and are only used when you know someone quite well. Find the words for 'bye' (running vertically below) and also state the meaning of each of the words running horizontally. (You can check whether you are right by looking at Activity Twenty-One.)

- п р и в е т
г о с п о д и н
д о к у м е н т
з н а к о м с т в о
- з д р а в с т в у й т е
о т ч е с т в о
ф а м и л и я
г о с п о ж а
с е с т р а
п о ж а л у й с т а
с п а с и б о
р е в о л ь в е р
о ч е н ь

Activity Twenty - Двадцатое задание

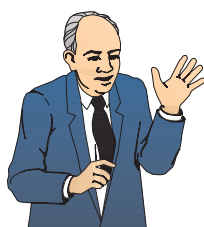
Writing Devise similar charts to the one above to illustrate each of the following words (using the written form of the alphabet) and then try them out on someone else.

- б а б у ш к а
- с т у д е н т
- п о з н а к о м ь т е с ь
- п р о с т о

Activity Twenty-One - Двадцать первое задание

Reading There are a number of ways to say goodbye in Russian. You have already met **до свидания!**, which is the most neutral expression and can be used in both formal and informal situations. In Activity Nineteen you also came across **пока!** (bye) and **счастливо!** (which is rarely written and is a corruption of **счастливого пути!** (bon voyage!). Another alternative is **до завтра!** (see you tomorrow).

Look at the following and say if you think that the form suggested below is appropriate.



- Пока!

- До свидания!
- До свидания!

- Счастливо! - До завтра!

Activity Twenty-Two - Двадцать второе задание

Speaking Which of the four forms listed above would appear most suitable in the following situations? (You may choose more than one if you wish.)

1. A boy saying goodbye to his teacher.
2. A business woman saying goodbye to her partner.
3. A student saying cheerio to his friend who is returning home (before they go out again in the evening).
4. A policeman saying goodbye to an old woman.
5. A schoolgirl saying goodbye to her friend after school on a Monday afternoon.
6. A priest saying goodbye to his flock after a church service.

Activity Twenty-Three - Двадцать третье задание

Listening/Reading/Speaking Firstly, listen twice to the following scene which takes place at a Russian wedding and answer the questions below in English (without referring to the text). Then read the transcript on the next page with your partner(s) and, if possible, act out the scene.

1. What is Maria's patronymic?
2. What is Ivan's surname?
3. Who is Igor?
4. How is Igor feeling?
5. How is Petya feeling?
6. What diminutive is used with reference to Natasha?

На свадьбе At a Wedding

Иван Петрович - Здравствуйте
 Мария Степанова - Здравствуйте. Разрешите представиться: меня зовут Мария Степанова.
 Иван Петрович - Очень приятно.
 Мария Степанова - А как вас зовут?

- Ива́н Петро́вич - Меня́ зову́т Ива́н Петро́вич.
 Мари́я Степа́нова - А ва́ша фами́лия?
 Ива́н Петро́вич - Су́слов.
 Мари́я Степа́нова - (*Recognizing the surname*) А-а-а, ко́нечно, Ива́н Петро́вич Су́слов. Ра́да с ва́ми познако́миться.
 Ива́н Петро́вич - А скажи́те, пожа́луйста, кто э́то?
 Мари́я Степа́нова - Э́то мой сын, И́горь.
 Ива́н Петро́вич - И́горь, вот моя́ дочь. Познако́мьтесь, пожа́луйста.
 И́горь - Как тебя́ зову́т?
 Ната́ша - Меня́ зову́т Ната́ша. А э́то мой друг, Пе́тя. Вы знако́мы?
 Пе́тя - Да, мы знако́мы. Как дела́, И́горь?
 И́горь - Спаси́бо, хорошо́. А как твои́ дела́?
 Пе́тя - Ничего́.
 (*Several minutes later*)
 Пе́тя - Пока́, Ната́шенька.
 Ната́ша - Счастли́во!
 Пе́тя - До за́втра, И́горь!
 И́горь - До за́втра, Пе́тя! До свидáния, Ната́ша!
 Ната́ша - До свидáния!



In Soviet times people either had a simple, unpretentious wedding ceremony in the local registry office (ЗАГС) or a more elaborate and grand affair in the so-called Wedding Palace (Дворец бракосочетания). Nowadays there is an increasing tendency for people to get married in church. The festivities which follow the wedding ceremony have always been big occasions, with an abundance of food and drink, which can last anything up to two or three days (especially in rural areas). The celebrations include numerous speeches, a great deal of music and dancing and countless toasts, frequently to the accompaniment of the refrain *го́рько!* (bitter!), which is the prompt for the newly-weds to kiss, thereby sweetening the atmosphere. Couples who decide to take their honeymoon (медовый ме́сяц) after the wedding (which is by no means the norm) will not usually leave until all the revelry has finished.

ва́ша фами́лия (<i>formal</i>)	your surname	дочь (<i>feminine</i>)	daughter
ко́нечно (<i>pronounced</i> ко́нечно)	of course	друг	friend
скажи́те, пожа́луйста	tell me please	как твои́ дела́? (<i>informal</i>)	how are things with you?
сын	son	(literally: <i>how are your things?</i>)	
вот	here is/are		

GRAMMAR

TO BE OR NOT TO BE?

You may have already noticed, there is no present tense of the verb 'to be' in Russian. You have already met the following examples:

we are acquainted - МЫ ЗНАКО́МЫ
 are you acquainted? - ВЫ ЗНАКО́МЫ?
 they are students / teachers - ОН́И СТУДЭ́НТЫ / ПРЕПОДАВА́ТЕЛИ

A / THE

Russian similarly does not have the definite article (*the*) or the indefinite article (*a*). Hence, *это студент* means both *this is the student* and *this is a student*. The plural form *это студенты* means both *these are the students* and *they/these are students*.

GENDERS IN RUSSIAN

Russian, like German, has three genders (masculine, feminine and neuter) in the singular and one plural form. Normally it is possible to guess the gender of a word by looking at the ending.

Masculine

Nouns ending in a consonant or -й are usually masculine:

e.g. брат (brother), дом (house/block of flats), карандаш (pencil), Уэльс (Wales), трамва́й (tram)

Note: па́па (dad) and де́душка (grandfather) are clearly also masculine, despite ending in a vowel
 ко́фе (coffee) is also masculine, despite ending in -е

Some nouns ending in a soft sign (-ь) are masculine:*

e.g. преподава́тель (lecturer), портфе́ль (briefcase), учи́тель (teacher), дождь (rain), день (day)

Feminine

Nouns ending in the letters -а or -я/ -ия / -ья are usually feminine:

e.g. сестра́ (sister), кварта́ра (flat/apartment), ба́бушка (grandmother), рúчка (pen), мелодия́ (tune), Шотла́ндия (Scotland), Аме́рика (America), фами́лия (surname), семья́ (family)

Some nouns ending in a soft sign (-ь) are feminine:*

e.g. дочь (daughter), тетра́дь (exercise book), часть (part), национа́льность (nationality)

Neuter

Nouns ending in -о and -е/ -ие/ -ье are usually neuter:

e.g. о́тчество (patronymic), письмо́ (letter), окно́ (window), мо́ре (sea), упражне́ние (exercise), сча́стье (happiness)

Note: there is a small group of words ending in -я, including и́мя (first name) and вре́мя (time), which look feminine but are in fact neuter

* All words ending in soft signs must be learnt separately. Make a note of their gender as soon as you come across them!

HOW TO SAY 'MY'

You have already met all the different forms for 'my'. They are as follows:

Singular

Masculine	мой	-	мой брат	my brother
Feminine	моя	-	моя сестра́	my sister
Neuter	моё	-	моё о́тчество	my patronymic

Plural

Masculine, Feminine & Neuter	мои́	-	мои́ студéнты	my students
			мои́ шóрты	my shorts

Activity Twenty-Four - Двадцать четвёртое задание

Reading The following phrases have got jumbled up. Draw lines to indicate which form of 'my' should go with which word. Each form of 'my' appears three times.

1. моя́	письмо́	(letter)
2. моё	брат	(brother)
3. мой	сестра́	(sister)
4. мой	сигарéты	(cigarettes)
5. мой	фами́лия	(surname)
6. моё	каранда́ш	(pencil)
7. моя́	студéнты	(students)
8. мой	о́тчество	(patronymic)
9. мой	портфе́ль	(briefcase)
10. моё	тетра́дь	(exercise book)
11. моя́	преподава́тели	(lecturers)
12. мой	сча́стье	(happiness)

REGULAR PLURALS

Masculine

To form a plural from a masculine noun, you normally just add **-ы**:

студéнт	(student)	студéнты	(students)
магази́н	(shop)	магази́ны	(shops)
докуме́нт	(document)	докуме́нты	(documents)

Note the spelling rule: if the final letter is **г, к, х, ж, ч, ш** or **щ**, you must use **-и** instead of **-ы**:

пляж	(beach)	пляжи́	(beaches)
каранда́ш	(pencil)	карандаши́	(pencils) <i>(Note the change in stress)</i>

If the noun ends in a soft sign (**-ь**) or **-й**, remove the final letter and add **-и**:

портфе́ль	(briefcase)	портфе́ли	(briefcases)
трамва́й	(tram)	трамва́и	(trams)

Feminine

To form a plural from a feminine noun, you normally remove the final **-а** and add **-ы**:

жéнщина	(woman)	жéнщины	(women)
сигарéта	(cigarette)	сигарéты	(cigarettes)
квартíра	(flat)	квартíры	(flats)
кáрта	(map)	кáрты	(maps)

Note the spelling rule: if the final letter is **г, к, х, ж, ч, ш** or **щ**, after you have removed **-а**, you must use **-и** instead of **-ы**:

кнй́га	(book)	кнй́ги	(books)
линéйка	(ruler)	линéйки	(rulers)

If the noun ends in a soft sign (**-ь**) or **-я / -ия / -ья**, remove the final letter and add **-и**:

часть	(part)	ча́сти	(parts)
тётя	(aunt)	тёти	(aunts)
ста́нция	(station)	ста́нции	(stations)
семья́	(family)	се́мьи	(families) <i>(Note the change in stress)</i>

Neuter

To form a plural from a neuter noun, you normally remove the final **-о** and add **-а**:

окно́	(window)	о́кна	(windows) <i>(Note the change in stress)</i>
письмо́	(letter)	пй́сьма	(letters) <i>(Note the change in stress)</i>
ме́сто	(place)	местá	(places) <i>(Note the change in stress)</i>

If the noun ends in **-е** or **-ие / -ье**, remove the final letter and add **-я**:

мо́ре	(sea)	моря́	(seas) <i>(Note the change in stress)</i>
упражне́ние	(exercise)	упражне́ния	(exercises)
предме́стье	(suburb)	предме́стья	(suburbs)

Activity Twenty-Five - Двадцать пятое задание

Writing Put the following words into the plural.

- заво́д (factory)
- студéнт (student)
- кáрта (map)
- окно́ (window)
- автомобíль (m) (car)
- ла́мпа (light, lamp)
- тетра́дь (f) (exercise book)
- библиоте́ка (library)
- пляж (beach)
- собра́ние (meeting)
- о́тчество (patronymic)
- университéт (university)
- по́ле (field)
- семья́ (family)
- мелодия́ (tune)

Activity Twenty-Six - Двадцать шестое задание

Writing The following phrases are in the plural. Put them back into the singular.

- мой карандаши́ (my pencils)
- поля́ (fields)
- мой ба́бушки (my grandmothers)
- мой пй́сьма (my letters)
- кнй́ги (books)
- мой автомоби́ли (my cars)

