

# **INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER - THE BASICS**

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### THE RUSSIAN (CYRILLIC) ALPHABET

#### Mastering the alphabet

The Russian alphabet, which is also called Cyrillic, is based on the Greek alphabet. It owes its origins to the Greek missionary brothers Cyril and Methodius, who were sent to Moravia (now part of the Czech Republic) in the 9th century to spread the Christian message. The alphabet, which they devised for the purpose of translating Greek religious texts, first became established in Russia in around the 10th-11th century. The modern Russian alphabet is a direct descendant of the original Cyrillic script. Russian belongs to a group of languages which are known collectively as Slavonic. Other languages in this group include Ukrainian, Polish, Czech and Bulgarian.

The Russian alphabet may appear strange at first, but you will quickly get used to it. A number of the letters are similar in both Russian and English; e.g. **А**, **О** and **Т**. Other letters, although they may look the same, are pronounced quite differently; e.g. Russian **С** is pronounced as an English **S**, Russian **Р** as a trilled English **R** etc. Some letters are specific to Russian but represent sounds which are familiar to English speakers; e.g. Russian **П** is equivalent to our **P** sound. You should have little difficulty reading the following word: **ПАСПОРТ**. It is, of course, the Russian for **PASSPORT**.

The Russian alphabet consists of 33 letters. They will be introduced roughly in terms of the difficulties they pose to native speakers of English.

Note that capital letters are not used as frequently in Russian as in English. They are used only at the beginning of sentences and in proper names and titles. Small letters are for the most part simply half-sized versions of capitals.

#### **I.** Letters which are similar or are recognizable

CAPITAL	SMALL	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<b>Vowels</b>		
<b>А</b>	<b>а</b>	<b>a</b> as in <b>pack</b>
<b>О</b>	<b>о</b>	<b>o</b> as in <b>stork</b>
<b>Consonants</b>		
<b>К</b>	<b>к</b>	<b>k</b> as in <b>key</b>
<b>М</b>	<b>м</b>	<b>m</b> as in <b>moon</b>
<b>Т</b>	<b>т</b>	<b>t</b> as in <b>tea</b>
<b>З</b>	<b>з</b>	<b>z</b> as in <b>zoo</b>

**Activity 1**

Look carefully at the following words as the native speaker pronounces them on the tape. Then listen again and repeat the words in the gaps provided on the tape.

КАК	-	how	ТАМ	-	there
МАК	-	poppy	ТОМ	-	volume
КОТ	-	cat	ТОТ	-	that
ЗА	-	behind	КТО	-	who

**Activity 2**

Now look at how Russians write these letters. Write out each of the letters several times.

Аа - *Аа*    Оо - *Оо*    Кк - *Кк*    Мм - *Мм*    Тт - *Тт*    Зз - *Зз*

**Activity 3**

Read the following words, compare the handwritten and printed versions, then copy out the handwritten version.

ОТ	<i>от</i>	-	from	ТОК	<i>ток</i>	-	current
АКТ	<i>акт</i>	-	act	КОМ	<i>ком</i>	-	lump
ТАК	<i>так</i>	-	so	МАТ	<i>мат</i>	-	mat
ТАКТ	<i>такт</i>	-	tact	ЗАМ	<i>зам</i>	-	deputy

**II.****'False friends' - letters which are similar to English ones in appearance but have different sounds**

CAPITAL	SMALL	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<b>Vowels</b>		
Е	е	<b>ye</b> as in <b>yes</b>
У	у	<b>oo</b> as in <b>spoon</b>
<b>Consonants</b>		
В	в	<b>v</b> as in <b>valley</b>
Н	н	<b>n</b> as in <b>note</b>
Р	р	<b>r</b> as in <b>Scottish bracken</b>
С	с	<b>s</b> as in <b>stop</b>
Х	х	<b>ch</b> as in <b>Scottish loch</b>

**Activity 1**

Look carefully at the following words as the native speaker pronounces them on the tape. Then listen again and repeat the words in the gaps provided on the tape.

ВЕС	-	weight	СОН	-	sleep, dream
ВОР	-	thief	СОК	-	juice
НОС	-	nose	ХОР	-	choir
РОТ	-	mouth	УС	-	whisker
РОСТ	-	growth	УХА*	-	fish soup

\* The accent is used to denote stress. Stress marks are generally not found in written Russian, although they are widely used in dictionaries and grammar books. They are included in the first half of this course purely as an aid to pronunciation.

### Activity 2

Now look at how Russians write these letters. Write out each of the letters several times.

Ее - *Ее*    Уу - *Уу*    Вв - *Вв*    Нн - *Нн*    Рр - *Рр*    Сс - *Сс*    Хх - *Хх*

### Activity 3

Read the following words, compare the handwritten and printed versions, then copy out the handwritten version.

<i>век</i> - century	<i>рука</i> - hand, arm
<i>вон</i> - out	<i>курс</i> - course
<i>вот</i> - here (is/are)	<i>сорт</i> - sort
<i>кокс</i> - coke	<i>сто</i> - hundred
<i>рок</i> - fate	<i>хна</i> - henna

## III.

### Letters which do not occur in English but have an equivalent English sound

CAPITAL	SMALL	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<b>Vowels</b>		
Ё	ё	<b>y</b> o as in <b>y</b> onder
И	и	<b>e</b> e as in <b>m</b> ee <b>t</b>
Э	э	<b>e</b> as in <b>e</b> gg
Ю	ю	<b>y</b> ou as in <b>y</b> outh
Я	я	<b>y</b> a as in <b>y</b> ak
<b>Consonants</b>		
Б	б	<b>b</b> as in <b>b</b> ottle
Г	г	<b>g</b> as in <b>g</b> as
Д	д	<b>d</b> as in <b>d</b> ay
Л	л	<b>l</b> as in <b>l</b> ong
П	п	<b>p</b> as in <b>p</b> aint
Ф	ф	<b>f</b> as in <b>f</b> ace

### Activity 1

Look carefully at the following words as the native speaker pronounces them on the tape. Then listen again and repeat the words in the gaps provided on the tape.

бал - ball	граф - count
бар - bar	взлёт - take-off
да - yes	лист - leaf
док - dock	мир - peace, world
гол - goal	имя - name
зал - hall	эра - era
слёт - gathering	мэр - mayor
спорт - sport	люкс - de luxe
форт - fort	як - yak
флот - fleet	

### Activity 2

Now look at how Russians write these letters. Write out each of the letters several times.

Ёё - Ёё    Ии - Ии    Юю - Юю    Яя - Яя    Бб - Бб  
Гг - Гг    Дд - Дд    Лл - Лл    Пп - Пп    Фф - Фф

### Activity 3

Read the following words, compare the handwritten and printed versions, then copy out the handwritten version.

бок	<i>бок</i>	- side	пол	<i>пол</i>	- floor
бокс	<i>бокс</i>	- boxing	плюс	<i>плюс</i>	- plus
гном	<i>гном</i>	- gnome	залп	<i>залп</i>	- volley
грипп	<i>грипп</i>	- flu	плис	<i>плис</i>	- velveteen
дно	<i>дно</i>	- bottom	пир	<i>пир</i>	- feast
дом	<i>дом</i>	- house	спирт	<i>спирт</i>	- spirit
дар	<i>дар</i>	- gift	флирт	<i>флирт</i>	- flirtation
дал	<i>дал</i>	- gave	финн	<i>финн</i>	- Finn
лён	<i>лён</i>	- flax	сэр	<i>сэр</i>	- sir
мол	<i>мол</i>	- mole, pier	яма	<i>яма</i>	- pit

## IV.

### Letters which are peculiar to the Cyrillic script but have an approximate English equivalent

CAPITAL	SMALL	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
<b>Consonants</b>		
Ж*	ж*	s as in pleasure
Ш*	ш*	sh as in shell
Щ	щ	long shh (i.e. be quiet!)
Ц	ц	ts as in bits
Ч	ч	ch as in cheese

\* As you will hear on the tape, **ж** and **ш** are much harder-sounding than their English equivalents. To produce these sounds push your lower jaw forward, turn the tip of your tongue up and slightly back and raise the back part of your tongue to where the Russian sound **у** is pronounced.

### Activity 1

Look carefully at the following words as the native speaker pronounces them on the tape. Then listen again and repeat the words in the gaps provided on the tape.

жук	- beetle	цвет	- colour
жар	- heat	час	- hour
шрам	- scar	чёрт	- devil
шприц	- syringe	чин	- rank
щи	- shchi (cabbage soup)	счёт	- bill
щит	- shield	грач	- rook
борщ	- borsch (beetroot soup)		

**Activity 2**

Now look at how Russians write these letters. Write out each of the letters several times.

Жж - *Жж* Шш - *Шш* Щщ - *Щщ* Цц - *Цц* Чч - *Чч*

**Activity 3**

Read the following words, compare the handwritten and printed versions, then copy out the handwritten version.

жнец	<i>жнец</i>	-	reaper	лещ	<i>лещ</i>	-	bream
жир	<i>жир</i>	-	fat	плащ	<i>плащ</i>	-	cloak
шанс	<i>шанс</i>	-	chance	плац	<i>плац</i>	-	parade-ground
шах	<i>шах</i>	-	check	плач	<i>плач</i>	-	weeping
шиш	<i>шиш</i>	-	fig	чѐт	<i>чѐт</i>	-	even number
щуп	<i>щуп</i>	-	probe	чин	<i>чин</i>	-	rank

**Ѧ**

## Two letters which are peculiar to the Cyrillic script and have no sound of their own

**Ѣ (Ѣ)** - this letter, which is rarely used, is called the **hard sign** or **separating hard sign**. It appears only after the consonants **б, в, д** and **с** when it separates them from the softening influence of any one of the vowels **е, ё, ю** and **я**.

e.g. съел (ate, have/has eaten), въезд (entry), объём (volume)

**Ь (Ь)** - this letter, which is used much more frequently than the hard sign, is called the **soft sign**. It serves to make the preceding consonant soft. It is very important to soften consonants which are followed by **ь** since the soft sign can change the meaning of a word. Compare the following, which are recorded on the tape:

мел	(chalk)	-	мель	(shoal)
вон	(over there)	-	вонь	(stench)
брат	(brother)	-	брать	(to take)

Note: because the hard sign and the soft sign always follow other letters and never begin a word they appear in capitals only when all the letters in a word are capitalized (e.g. in certain signs and notices).

**Activity 1**

Look carefully at the following words as the native speaker pronounces them on the tape. Then listen again and repeat the words in the gaps provided on the tape.

фильм	-	film	боль	-	pain
съем	-	(I) will eat	роль	-	role
съел	-	ate	дрянь	-	rubbish
съёмка	-	shooting (of a film)	корь	-	measles
ведь	-	you see, you know	мать	-	mother

**Activity 2**

Now look at how Russians write these letters. Write out both the letters several times.

ЪЪ - ъ ъ

ЬЬ - ь ь

**Activity 3**

Read the following words, compare the handwritten and printed versions, then copy out the handwritten version.

съест	<i>съест</i>	- (s/he) will eat	вальс	<i>вальс</i>	- waltz
съестъ	<i>съестъ</i>	- to eat	лень	<i>лень</i>	- laziness
съём	<i>съём</i>	- removal	день	<i>день</i>	- day
сядь	<i>сядь</i>	- sit down	царь	<i>царь</i>	- tsar
соль	<i>соль</i>	- salt	нить	<i>нить</i>	- thread

**Activity 4**

Listen to the native speaker reading the following pairs of words, the second of which has the soft sign (Ь) at the end. Note the difference in both sound and meaning. Look at the printed text, listen again and repeat the words in the gaps provided on the tape.

ел	(was eating)	-	ель	(fir tree)
мел	(chalk)	-	мель	(shoal)
дал	(gave)	-	даль	(distance)
стал	(became)	-	сталь	(steel)
врал	(was lying)	-	враль	(liar)
гол	(goal)	-	голь	(the poor)
стол	(table)	-	столь	(so)
дан	(given)	-	дань	(tribute)
кон	(kitty)	-	конь	(horse)
мат	(mat)	-	мать	(mother)
Пит	(Pete)	-	пить	(to drink)
плот	(raft)	-	плоть	(flesh)
ест	(is eating)	-	есть	(to eat)

**VI.****Two more letters which are peculiar to the Cyrillic script and have no direct English equivalent**

**Й й** - this letter is called **short и** (or in Russian **и краткое**). It usually acts as part of a diphthong and it frequently makes a sound similar to an English **y** as in **boy, yacht** etc.  
e.g. **бой** (battle), **мой** (my), **рой** (swarm)

**Ы\* (ы)\***- the nearest approximate sound in English is **i** as in **writ**, but as you will hear on the tape there is a significant difference.  
e.g. **был** (was), **дым** (smoke), **сын** (son)

Listen again to these Russian words and compare them with similar- sounding English words:

**был : bill**      **дым : dim**      **сын : sin**

\* To produce this sound you should begin by pronouncing a Russian **и**. Then put your tongue flat against the bottom of your mouth, thereby tensing the muscles at the side and back of the throat. If you now try again to make the sound **и** the result should be a Russian **ы**.

Note: like the soft sign and the hard sign, **ы** never begins a word and therefore appears in capitals only when all the letters in a word are capitalized (as in certain signs and notices).



## Word recognition

### Activity 1

The following pages are taken from an old Russian calendar. Write underneath each of them the name of the month in English.

2001					
май	июль	декабрь	октябрь	январь	июнь
февраль	август	сентябрь	апрель	ноябрь	март

### Activity 2

Match up the following sporting terms with the appropriate illustrations.

- |          |             |             |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| гольф    | виндсёрфинг | ракетка     |
| тэннис   | футбóл      | гимна́стика |
| волейбóл | хоккей      | регби       |
| реферí   | баскетбóл   | бадминтóн   |

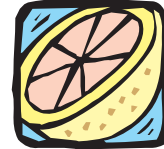


### Activity 3

Label the illustrations of food and drink, using the list of names below.

грéйпфрут  
суп  
пепси-кóла  
сáндвич  
банáн

салáт  
фрúкты  
чай  
сосíска  
вóдка



### Activity 4

Match the list of professions below with the places where the people work.

HOSPITAL \_\_\_\_\_

PARLIAMENT \_\_\_\_\_

CONCERT HALL \_\_\_\_\_

BANK \_\_\_\_\_

CAR \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_

STADIUM \_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY \_\_\_\_\_

SHOP \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_

мéнеджер    профéссор    шофёр    минíстр    футболи́ст  
банки́р    касси́р    секретáрь    до́ктор    композíтор

### Activity 5

Look at the following puzzle and jot down (in English) 17 places or objects which you might find in or near to a town.

К А Ф Е    М Е Т Р О  
                  Е  
Ц Е Н Т Р    Б А Р  
И Т            Т  
Р А Э Р О П О Р Т  
К Н Е А  
                  С Р  
Ш            Т А К С И  
К            О Т  
З О О П А Р К    А  
Л А А Д  
А Б А Н К И  
                  О  
                  К И Н О

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 6**

All except one of the following words relate to education. Which is the odd one out and what do the others mean?

университёт институт студэнт лекция семинар диплом семэстр  
 профэссор детектив экзамен школа класс тест

The exception: \_\_\_\_\_

The others: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 7**

The following are names of famous and infamous people. Can you identify them?

Толстой Пúшкин Достоевский Чайковский Шостакович  
 Ёльцин Горбачёв Стáлин Чёрчилль Гитлер  
 Брýттен Шекспёр Муссолини Рúзевельт Мóцарт

**Activity 8**

Locate and identify the following countries on the map of Europe below.

КА́РТА ЕВРО́ПЫ

- Росси́я
- Великобри́тания
- Герма́ния
- Фра́нция
- Ита́лия
- Испа́ния
- Ирла́ндия
- Шве́ция
- Гре́ция
- Украи́на
- По́льша
- Португа́лия
- Че́хия
- А́встрия



### Activity 9

When you have completed Activity 8, see how many other countries you can identify. This can be done as an oral exercise together with your teacher. Your teacher will simply ask you; e.g. **Где Норве́гия?** (Where is Norway?) and you will point to it and reply **Норве́гия здесь** (Norway is here).

### Activity 10

Now match up the following capital cities with the countries in Activity 8.

Берли́н	Лондо́н	Пари́ж	Вена́	Лиссабо́н
Афи́ны	Пра́га	Рим	Ду́блин	Мадри́д
Москв́а	Варша́ва	Киев	Стокго́льм	

### Activity 11

Complete the following crossword about the family by choosing from the list below.

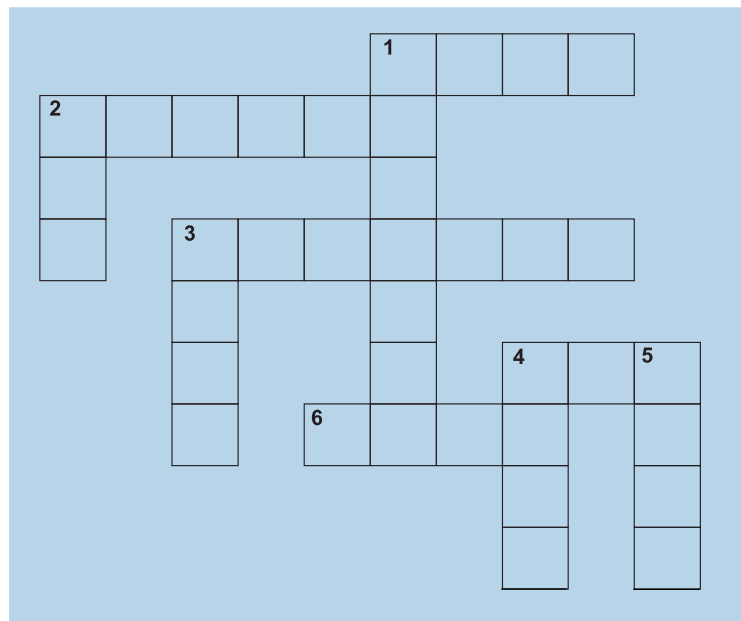
ма́ма	па́па	сын	дочь	брат
сестра́	ба́бушка	де́душка	муж	жена́

#### ACROSS

1. brother
2. sister
3. grandfather
4. husband
6. dad

#### DOWN

1. grandmother
2. son
3. daughter
4. mum
5. wife



### Pronunciation

You should read through the following section carefully, but you are not required to absorb all the information at this stage. Do not be deterred by the apparent complexity of the rules on pronunciation, as you are not expected to master them all at once. Many languages, including English, pose a similar range of difficulties, which non-native speakers come to terms with gradually.

#### STRESS

As in English, Russian words are pronounced with the stress on certain syllables. However, Russian words never have more than **one** stressed syllable. For example, the Russian for **dáddy** is па́па. In both words the first syllable is stressed and the second is unstressed. In Russian the stressed syllable is even more pronounced than in English.

If a word only has one syllable the vowel is of course always stressed and if a word contains the letter **ѐ** the stress is always on the **ѐ**, regardless of the number of syllables; e.g. **ликѐр** (liqueur), **ружьѐ** (gun), **ѐрзать** (to fidget).

### Vowels in unstressed positions

Vowels in unstressed syllables are pronounced shorter (or have a reduced value) and some of them can vary in sound (or change their quality).

#### Unstressed O, E, Я

**O** - in unstressed syllables is pronounced like a weak (Russian) a

дом (house) - домá [damá] (houses)

он (he) - она́ [aná] (she)

**E** - in unstressed syllables is pronounced like a weak и

лес (forest) - лесá [lisá] (forests)

**Я** - in unstressed syllables, at the beginning of a word, is pronounced **yí** (as in Yiddish)

язы́к (language) [yízúk]

Япо́ния (Japan) [Yiponiya]

Other vowels do not change their quality to such an extent, but are pronounced with a reduced value. The meaning of a word can change depending on the position of the stress.

за́мок (castle) - замóк (lock)

му́ка (torment) - мукá (flour)

### Activity 1

Listen to how the native speaker pronounces the following pairs of words, the second of which has a vowel **o**, **e** or **я** in unstressed position. Then listen again to the native speaker reading the words and repeat them in the gaps provided on the tape.

дом	(house)	-	домá	[damá]	(houses)
он	(he)	-	она́	[aná]	(she)
нос	(nose)	-	носы́	[nasý]	(noses)
рост	(growth)	-	ростóк	[rastók]	(sprout)
пост	(post)	-	посты́	[pastý]	(posts)
лес	(forest)	-	лесá	[lisá]	(forests)
вес	(weight)	-	весы́	[visy]	(scales)
девушка	(girl)	-	девичий	[divíchiy]	(girlish)
язва	(ulcer)	-	язы́к	[yízúk]	(language)
яма	(pit)	-	яры́к	[yirlyk]	(tag)
яхта	(yacht)	-	ячме́нь	[yichmyén']	(barley)

## SOFT CONSONANTS

Soft consonants are very common in Russian. You already know that one of the functions of the soft sign (Ь) is to ‘soften’ the preceding consonant. What is not apparent from the alphabet is that certain other letters, namely **е, ё, ю, я** and **и**, can also act like a soft sign. If a consonant precedes one of these letters, it is always pronounced soft.

## Activity 2

Listen to how the native speaker pronounces the following pairs of words, the second of which has one of the ‘soft’ vowels (**е, ё, ю, я, и**) after the consonant. Then listen again to the native speaker reading the words and repeat them in the gaps provided on the tape.

м а т ь	(mother)	-	м я т ь	(to crumple)
т о к	(current)	-	т ё к	(flowed)
в ы т ь	(to howl)	-	в и т ь	(to weave)
н о с	(nose)	-	н ё с	(carried)
л у к	(onion)	-	л ю к	(hatchway)
р ы с ь	(lynx)	-	р и с	(rice)
с ы р	(sir)	-	с ё р и я	(serial)

Most Russian consonants have two forms of pronunciation: hard and soft. However, there are three which only have a hard form. These are **ж, ш** and **ц**. When the ‘soft’ vowels **и** and **е** follow these consonants they are pronounced **ы** and **э** respectively.

## Activity 3

Listen to how the native speaker pronounces the following words. Then listen again to the words and repeat them in the gaps provided on the tape.

д ж и н с ы	(jeans)	ж е з л	(rod)
ж и р	(fat)	ж е с т	(gesture)
ц и к л	(cycle)	ц е н т р	(centre)
ц и р к	(circus)	ш е с т ь	(six)
ш и н а	(tyre)	ш ё я	(neck)
ш и ш	(fig)		

## VOICED AND VOICELESS CONSONANTS

Most Russian consonants can be divided into two groups:

- Voiced consonants (i.e. the vocal chords vibrate) - **б в г д ж з**
- Voiceless consonants (i.e. the vocal chords do not vibrate) - **п ф к т ш с**

These two groups form pairs as follows:

Voiced		Voiceless
б	-	п
в	-	ф
г	-	к
д	-	т
ж	-	ш
з	-	с

## 1. Voiced consonants in final position

Voiced consonants become voiceless at the end of a word, as in the following cases.

б	-	п	ду <b>б</b>	[doop]	(oak tree)
в	-	ф	ро <b>в</b>	[rof]	(ditch)
г	-	к	фла <b>г</b>	[flak]	(flag)
д	-	т	ме <b>д</b>	[myot]	(honey)
ж	-	ш	эта <b>ж</b>	[etash]	(floor)
з	-	с	га <b>з</b>	[gas]	(gas)

### Activity 4

Listen to how the native speaker pronounces the following words. Then listen again to the words and repeat them in the gaps provided on the tape.

ра <b>б</b>	(slave)	вра <b>г</b>	(enemy)	му <b>ж</b>	(husband)
кра <b>б</b>	(crab)	бе <b>г</b>	(running)	га <b>р</b> а <b>ж</b>	(garage)
ло <b>б</b>	(forehead)	ми <b>г</b>	(instant)	пля <b>ж</b>	(beach)
ле <b>в</b>	(lion)	спа <b>д</b>	(slump)	ра <b>з</b>	(once)
ре <b>в</b>	(roar)	ле <b>д</b>	(ice)	гла <b>з</b>	(eye)
пра <b>в</b>	(right)	ря <b>д</b>	(row)	при <b>з</b>	(prize)

## 2. The effect of voiced and voiceless consonants on each other in combinations (or clusters) of consonants.

When the last consonant in a combination (of two or more) is voiced, preceding voiceless consonants are pronounced as their voiced equivalents; e.g.

сбо <b>р</b> ник	[zbórník]	(anthology)
о <b>т</b> дых	[óddykh]	(rest, holiday)
с де <b>д</b> ом*	[zdyédom]*	(with grandfather)

Exception: в does not make preceding voiceless consonants voiced; e.g.

све <b>т</b>	[svyet]	(light)
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Conversely, when the last consonant in the group is voiceless, all preceding voiced consonants are pronounced as their voiceless equivalents; e.g.

вс <b>я</b>	[fsyo]	(everything)
во <b>д</b> ка	[vótká]	(vodka)
в ки <b>н</b> о*	[fkinó]	(to the cinema)

\* This rule also applies with prepositions (which are pronounced as if they were joined to the following word).

### Activity 5

Listen to how the native speaker pronounces the following words. Then listen again to the words and repeat them in the gaps provided on the tape.

**The final consonant in group is voiced (therefore the preceding consonant is voiced)**

о тдél	(department)	сгон	(herding)
о тбóр	(selection)	сдать	(to hand over)
сбор	(collection)	сделка	(deal)
сбыт	(sale)	сжечь	(to burn down)
сгиб	(bend)	сзадí	(from behind)

**The final consonant in group is voiceless (therefore the preceding consonant is voiceless)**

рóбкий	(timid)	всю́ду	(everywhere)
вклад	(deposit)	ле́гко	(easy)
втóрник	(Tuesday)	загс	(registry office)
вшить	(to sew in)	ре́дко	(rarely)
всегда́	(always)	ло́дка	(boat)