

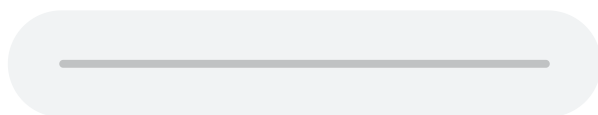


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# **RUSSIAN SCRIPT HACKING**

## The optimal pathway to learn the Russian alphabet



Developed with an  
algorithm that guarantees the  
most efficient route to success

Judith Meyer  
[www.hodder.co.uk](http://www.hodder.co.uk)

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Dedicated to my family, who supported me in my love of languages despite not seeing the fascination.

# A NOTE FROM JUDITH

Despite having learnt a number of languages to an advanced level, I often had great difficulty memorizing things. I always looked for shortcuts, tips, tricks and techniques to make learning that little bit easier. Some of this was probably overkill, but when it comes to my method for learning scripts however, I am convinced that I hit gold.

Letters are introduced one at a time alongside a lot of fun, puzzle-based reading practice, which helps you to learn the new letter effortlessly, and to review those you already know at the same time. Unlike other courses, which often provide a list of all letters of a new alphabet and encourage you to learn them ahead of the first lesson, *Russian Script Hacking* focuses solely on the letters themselves, so you can use it as a foundation for future study or for a fast, effective overview of the basics.

I don't go into Russian grammar – there are other courses for that – or even word usage. In the last lesson I cover a few letters that were historically part of Russian Cyrillic, or that are part of other languages using a variation of the Cyrillic script, but this course does not and cannot cover all the variations in pronunciation between the 20+ languages that use a variant of the Cyrillic script. Still, it is a very good basis. Learn the Cyrillic script as it is used in Russian, learn the extra letters from the final unit, and you'll only need to make tiny adjustments in order to be able to read Serbian, Bulgarian or Mongolian written in Cyrillic script. I also don't claim to be an expert on the Russian language (just an expert on learning writing systems) – that's why I worked with native speakers and teachers of Russian; without them, this course would not have been possible.

I am also grateful to Suzana Andjelkovic and Marco Zingaro, who tested this course and gave me a lot of useful feedback, without which your learning experience wouldn't be nearly as smooth. Finally,

I would like to thank Emma Green, who saw this method and believed in it enough to convince John Murray Learning to publish it within the Teach Yourself series.

Judith Meyer

# INTRODUCTION TO THE SCRIPT AND TRANSLITERATION

The Cyrillic script was first created in the 9th century. It derived from the Greek script with some additions from the Glagolitic alphabet (the earliest known Slavic alphabet, created by Byzantine brothers Saints Cyril and Methodius) and is called Cyrillic to honour their names. It is believed to have been developed by their early disciples and was used at the time to help spread Christianity among the West Slavs. In the early 18th century, Tsar Peter the Great reformed the Cyrillic alphabet making it more similar to the Latin alphabet (used in English) by removing some obsolete letters and adding new ones which were personally designed by the tsar himself (e.g. the Cyrillic letter **Я** that was inspired by Latin **R**). The last major change in the Russian alphabet happened soon after the October revolution when the letters **І**, **Ѣ**, **Ѧ** and **Ѧ** were eliminated in the orthographic reform of 1918. For example, the Russian word for *world* **міръ** is now spelled as **мир**.

Russia and the Soviet Union were also influential in spreading the Cyrillic alphabet from Eastern Europe through the Caucasus and Central Asia all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Through this, Cyrillic naturally adapted (with additional or missing letters or different pronunciations) to each language.

This course will focus on teaching you the Cyrillic letters you need to read Russian, along with their transliteration (this course uses the system used for geographic names, called BGN/PCGN or the 'British Standard' system - although there are other transliteration systems in existence too) because most people start their language journey into Cyrillic by learning Russian. If your goal is to then learn to read another language written in the Cyrillic alphabet, for example Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Serbian or Mongolian, Lesson 8 will give you a

quick overview of the extra letters you may encounter in those languages. Each of the variants of the Cyrillic alphabet is just a few letters removed from the Russian Cyrillic alphabet or a few letters added, so the adaptation will be easy. For example, in the Ukrainian alphabet there is an extra letter **Й** which is pronounced as **YI**.

The Cyrillic script is not fundamentally different from English in the way it is written. It is written from left to right with a limited number of letters, including capital letters and lower-case ones.

As in English, there are big differences between Cyrillic typed letters and cursive/handwritten letters, especially in more traditional handwriting. While this course will focus on the standard typed shape of letters, there is also a short introduction to the cursive shapes of Russian letters that you may encounter in handwriting and italicized Russian texts.

It is important to know that every Russian word, no matter how long it is, has only one stress. In English, when there's a long word like *visualization*, there are two stresses, that is two syllables that stick out when you listen closely: the **ZA** is the main stress and the **VI** is a secondary stress: *ViSualiZAtion*. In Russian, each word only has one stress and sometimes two or even three words have one stress only. Stresses in Russian words can move following grammatical changes in the words. The stress not only influences the pronunciation of the stressed vowel but the rest of the vowels in the word too. Knowing stresses is essential for reading and understanding Russian, so this course marks the word stress by placing an acute accent mark over the stressed vowel. For example, in the words **мáма** for *mum* and **áтом** for *atom*, the first **A** is stressed, so there is an accent on that **A** to help you with the pronunciation. These accents are particular to beginner materials; you won't see them on native materials such as Russian signs or in newspapers.

# ALPHABET

The Russian Cyrillic alphabet consists of 33 letters, presented in an order resembling that of the Latin alphabet as used in English – with some changes.

<b>Russian letter</b>	<b>Transliteration</b>	<b>Name</b>
А а	a	a
Б б	b	be
В в	v	ve
Г г	g	ge
Д д	d	de
Е е	e/ye	ye
Ё ё	o/yo	yo
Ж ж	zh	zhe
З з	z	ze
И и	i	i
Й й	y	short i
К к	k	ka
Л л	l	el

М м	m	em
Н н	n	en
О о	o	o
П п	p	pe
Р р	r	er
С с	s	es
Т т	t	te
У у	u	u
Ф ф	f	ef
Х х	kh	kha
Ц ц	ts	tse
Ч ч	ch	che
Ш ш	sh	sha
Щ щ	shch	shcha
Ъ	"	hard sign
Ы	y	y
Ь	'	soft sign
Э э	e	e



Ю ю

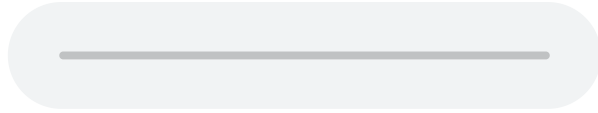
уи

уи

Я я

уа

уа



**01.01** Listen to the audio to hear how the letters are pronounced.

---

## **LANGUAGE TIP**

Look at the letters and notice how some of the letters look similar to Latin letters, especially when capitalized.

---

# HOW TO USE THIS COURSE

This course was created with the help of a cutting-edge computer algorithm that identified the optimal order to introduce the letters of the alphabet. Every section has been designed to build on top of the previous ones. Therefore it is important to study this course in a linear fashion rather than jumping back and forth.

Every section starts with a new letter. Look at it carefully and copy it down. There is space to copy the letters inside the book, but feel free to also copy the letters into an exercise book, especially if you are finding one of the letters more difficult to write than the others. You might even want to copy every Russian word from this course and later all the dialogues from your lessons. Copying Russian will help you get used to writing the letters and to improve your handwriting, and will also cement the letters in your memory.

After copying the letter, you will be asked to find the letter in a short Russian text. This will increase your familiarity with it and will train your eyes to process Cyrillic text more quickly.

Next comes the core of the method: exercises where you have to read or write Russian words. These are real Russian words but they have been carefully chosen for their similarity to English. If you don't understand a word immediately, say it out loud or write down the transliteration and see if it sounds or looks familiar. The reason this method starts with such words is that it's much easier to learn the letters when you don't have to simultaneously learn new vocabulary. When children learn the alphabet at school, they also start by learning to read familiar words in their native language. Indeed, learning the alphabet is the foundation for learning everything else.

As you can see on the Alphabet page, the transliteration (the way to render a Russian letter in the Latin alphabet) is usually obvious, for

example the Russian equivalent of the letter **М** is rendered as M, the Russian equivalent of the letter **Н** is rendered as N and so on. Whenever it's not obvious, the lesson will tell you which Latin letter or letter combination, as used in English, has been chosen to render a given Russian letter.

When you are presented with a letter for the first time, you will see a typed version and an illustration of the letter, in both upper- and lower-case forms.


Answers are provided in the Answer key at the end of this course, and you can listen to the sounds of the letters at [library.teachyourself.com](http://library.teachyourself.com). Throughout the course, you will find *#ScriptHacks* to help you remember the letter and useful learning tips to help you to learn the language.

Take as long as you need for this course. Some have completed it in a few hours; others have taken weeks, studying it more thoroughly and retaining more. The course has been divided into several lessons with review sections to help you to find good places to stop for the day, but you can continue for as long as you want. In the end, what matters is that you become comfortable with the Russian Cyrillic script and that you have fun doing so! Good luck.

## Icons

 Writing

 Reading

 Spot the letter

 Listening

 Script hack

# 1 FIRST LETTERS

To start, here are the five Russian letters that you can immediately recognize from their English equivalents in their upper- and lower-case forms.

**A A a**

**A a**

o o o

o o

These two letters look exactly as they do in the Latin alphabet (the one that English uses). Their names and pronunciation are identical; they are pronounced like the **A** in *ah!* and the **O** in *oh!*

**Ye E e**

**E e**

This letter also looks exactly the same as in the Latin alphabet. However, in Russian it is called **Ye** and it is often pronounced as **Ye** as in **nyet** rather than simply **E**, especially at the beginning of words and after a vowel. That is why the transliteration will be either **E** or **Ye**.



**Em M m**

**M m**

**Em** is the Russian equivalent of the English letter **M**. The capital letter looks identical to the one in the Latin alphabet and the pronunciation is just as you'd expect in the English language, the only difference lies in the lower-case letter which looks like a miniature version of the capital letter.

With these letters, you can already read the name **Máo** (it looks identical in Latin and Cyrillic letters) or the word **máma** for *mum*. Note the accent marks on the first **A** in these words that mark the word stress: indicating that you should pronounce these words *MAo* and *MAma*, not *maO* and *maMA*.

**Ка К к**

К К

**Ка** is the Russian equivalent of the English letter **K**. Again the capital letter looks identical to the Latin one, while the lower-case letter looks like a miniature version of the capital letter rather than the **к** that you're used to in English. The pronunciation is like a regular English **K**. **Как** is the Russian word for *how*, as in *How are you?* which translated into Russian will be **Как дела?** (**Как dyela?**)



- 1 Practise writing **А, О, Е, Em** and **Ка** in their two forms.



- 2 Find the five **Ems** and five **Kas** in the following paragraph.

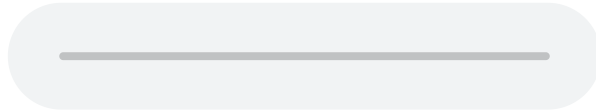
Я путешествовал по миру на протяжении одного года. Моё путешествие началось в Азии и продолжилось в Африке, Европе и Америке. В Азии мне очень понравились Вьетнам, Китай, Корея, а также Япония.

## LANGUAGE TIP

At this stage, just focus on finding the letters rather than being able to read and understand the whole text.



- 3 Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



01.01

- a Islamic holy city: Мéкка
- b Type of hot drink: кáкáо
- c The Las Vegas of Asia: Мáкáо

## LANGUAGE TIP

Russian is phonetic – unlike English, Russian is mostly pronounced as it's spelt. Therefore, just piece the letters together from left to right in order to arrive at the right pronunciation.



- 4 Copy out the Russian spelling of the words *mum* **Мáма** and *how* **кáк**.

## LANGUAGE TIP

Pay attention to the height of the letters: all of the letters in this exercise should be the same height.

## En Н н



This is the Russian equivalent of the letter **N**. The capital letter looks like a capital **H** in the Latin alphabet and the lower-case letter looks like a miniature version of the same. The pronunciation is exactly as the English **N** in the word *net*.

---

### #ScriptHack

Actually, this Russian letter and **N** are visually similar-looking letters: both consist of two vertical lines and one connecting line, except that the connecting line is horizontal in **H** and diagonal in **N**. To remember this Russian letter, imagine drawing the letter **N** in He**NN**a on the back of your **H**and in order to associate **H** and **N**.

---



5 Practise writing **En** in its two forms.



6 Find the seven **Ens** in the following paragraph.

Мы в́идели слéдующие штáты: Нью-Йóрк, Нью-Гэ́мпшир, Массачúсетс, Нью-Джéрси, Вирджíнию, Арканзáс, Оклахóму, Нью-Мéксико, Колора́до, Ю́ту, Айда́хо и Орегóн.



**7** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



**01.02**

- a** Female name: **А́нна**
- b** A lot of water: **Океа́н**
- c** Countries: **Мо́нако – Ома́н**
- d** Capitals of Arab countries: **Аммáн – Ма́нама**
- e** Chemical element: **Heóh**

**Te T т**

**T T**

**Te** is the Russian equivalent of the English letter **T**. Just like with **Em**, the capital letter **Te** also looks identical to the English letter, while the lower-case letter is a miniature of the upper-case one and therefore not identical to English.



**8** Practise writing **Te** in its two forms.



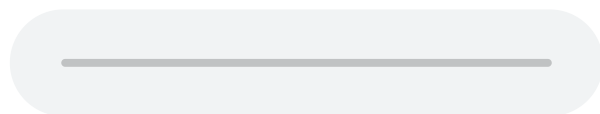
**9** Find the five **Tes** in the following paragraph.

Я узнала многое о Толстом, Гёте и Карле Марксе.  
Я слушала произведения Моцарта, Баха и  
Чайковского.

Когда я была в США, мы с моим другом Марком  
проехали на машине от побережья до побережья.



**10** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



## 01.03

- a Male name: **ТОМ**
- b German philosopher: **КАНТ**
- c American state: **МОНТАНА**
- d French city: **НАНТ**
- e International organization: **НАТО**
- f International words in Russian: **АТОМ – КОМЕТА – ТАКТ – МЕТАН**



11 Copy out the words of your choice from Exercise 10.

### **LANGUAGE TIP**

Remember to pay attention to the height of the letters.

Er P p

Р р

This is not the Russian equivalent of the English letter **P** but of **R**. The Russian equivalent of **P** looks like the Greek letter pi ( $\pi$ ), used in mathematics.

---

### #ScriptHack

Imagine this Russian letter as a **PeaR** standing on its head. **P** turns into **R**. **P...eaR**.

---



**12** Practise writing **Er** in its two forms.



**13** Find the five **Ers** in the following paragraph.

В А́зии ей о́чень пона́равились Вьетна́м, Кита́й, Корёя и Япо́ния. Япо́нские су́ши и чай бы́ли о́чень вку́сными! В А́фрике ей о́собо́нно пона́равились Эфио́пия, Респу́блика Мозамби́к и Еги́пет.



**14** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.





01.04

- a Names: Марк – Омár – Тамáра – Кармéн – Ренáта
- b Countries: Марóкко – Катár
- c Cities: Торóнто – Áккра – Анкара́
- d Type of holy book: Корáн
- e International words in Russian: мото́р – тра́ктор – теáтр – рок



15 How would you write the word *karate* in Russian?

## REVIEW

Here are all the letters you have learnt in this lesson:

А а      Е е      К к      М м      Н н      О о  
Р р      Т т



1 Copy the letters and give their letter names too.



2 You can now read five of the top ten most common Russian words. Add in the transliteration.

Meaning Transliteration Russian

<i>not</i>	_____	<b>не</b>
<i>on, at</i>	_____	<b>на</b>
<i>he</i>	_____	<b>он</b>
<i>and, but</i>	_____	<b>а</b>
<i>how</i>	_____	<b>как</b>



3 Another common word is the word for *she* **она**. Can you transliterate it?



4 Read the words in grey on the sign and note down what this advertisement in Kaliningrad is for.





## 2 LETTERS FOR 'ISLAND'

I И и

И и

This is the Russian letter I. Both upper- and lower-case letters look like a mirrored English letter N, but they are pronounced as the **EE** in *meet*.

---

### #ScriptHack

Imagine this letter as representing a waterslide with someone saying **EEEE** going down it.

---



- 1 Practise writing the Russian I in its two forms.



- 2 Find the nine Is in the following paragraph.

Мы вíдели слéдующие штáты: Нью-Йóрк, Нью-Гэмшир, Массачúсетс, Нью-Джéрси, Вирджíнию, Арканзáс, Оклахóму, Нью-Мéксико, Колорáдо, Ю́ту, Айда́хо и Орегóн.

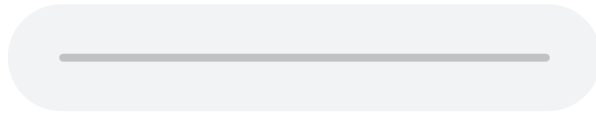
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## LANGUAGE TIP

Try not to confuse the Russian lower-case и (I) and lower-case н (N). The difference is in the slant of the connecting stroke.



- 3** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



02.01

- a First names: Тóни – Нíна – Никíта – Наóми – Марíна – Ким
- b Countries: Амéрика – Ирán – Ирáк
- c Capital cities: Тóкио – Кíто – Тирáна – Каíр
- d Canadian province: Онтáрио
- e Food: кáрри
- f International words in Russian: матемáтика – интернét



- 4** Write the following names in Russian script: **Irina**, **Antonina** and **Yekaterina**.

**Es C c**

C c

**Es** is the Russian equivalent of the English letter **S**. This letter looks identical to the English letter **C**, but it is pronounced just like **S**.

---

## #ScriptHack

The Russian letter **Es** looks exactly like a **Semi-Circle Standing on its Side**.

---



**5** Practise writing **Es** in its two forms.



**6** Find the five **Eses** in the following paragraph.

Я ви́дел карти́ны Сальвадо́ра Дали́ и Винсе́нта Ван Го́га. Я узна́л мно́гое о Толсто́м, Досто́евском, Шекспи́ре, Ге́те и Ши́ллере.



**7** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.





02.02

- a Jobs: МИНИ́СТР – ТАКСИ́СТ
- b A place and what you might have there: ресто́ран – ТОСТ
- c Words of various origin: се́на́т – такси́ – те́кст – те́ннис – се́кта – Ма́рс
- d Spanish-speaking countries: Ме́ксика – Коста-Ри́ка
- e Places in the USA: Миннесо́та – Теннесси́ – Сакраме́нто – О́стин
- f Big cities: Оса́ка – Минск – Омск
- g The origin of a lot of tea: Ассáм



- 8** **Rostik** and **Raisa** are Russian first names. Can you work out how to write them in Russian using the letters you already know?

**El Л л**

Л л

**El** is the Russian equivalent of the English letter **L**. Neither the upper- nor lower-case **El** look like the English **L**, but the pronunciation is very similar.

---

## #ScriptHack

**El** looks like a pair of **Legs** from the waist down.

---



**9** Practise writing **El** in its two forms.



**10** Find the seven **Els** in the following paragraph.

В А́фрике мне о́собо́нно пона́равились Лесо́то, Респу́блика Мозамби́к и Еги́пет. Каи́р – о́чень многолю́дный го́род. В Саха́ре о́чень жа́рко, но зато́ река́ Нил и пирами́ды о́чень впечатли́ли меня́.



**11** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.





## 02.03

- a European cities: Милán – Óсло – Лиόν – Тálлин
- b African countries: Малí – Сомалí – Лесóто
- c Famous communists: Карл Маркс – Лéнин – Стáлин
- d Food: салáт – омлét – лимóн
- e Popular drink: текíла
- f First names: Áллан – Алíса – Елéна – Кири́лл – Лолíта
- g International words: материáл – миллиóн – класс

### LANGUAGE TIP

When an English word ends in *-ics*, like *mathematics*, there is a chance that the Russian word will be similar but end in *-ika*, like **матемáтика**. Comparing these two words you also see that the English *-TH-* is rendered into Russian with the Russian letter **Te** because Russian does not have a TH sound.



12 Can you work out the Russian word for *athletics*?

**De Д д**



This is the Russian equivalent of the letter **D**. It looks unfamiliar, but the sound is identical.

---

## #ScriptHack

**De** looks like a crooked **D**oor in a ruin.

---



**13** Practise writing **De** in its two forms.



**14** Find the six **Des** in the following paragraph.

Мы вíдели слéдующие штáты: Нью-Йóрк, Нью-Гэмпшир, Массачúсетс, Нью-Джéрси, Вирджíнию, Арканзáс, Оклахóму, Нью-Мéксико, Колорáдо, Ю́ту, Айда́хо и Орегóн.

## LANGUAGE TIP

Take care not to confuse the Russian **De** (д) with the Russian **El** (л). The top part of these letters is the same, but the bottom part is

different. Can you see this difference? The Russian **De** has little legs and seems to be **Dancing** and the **EI** is just **Lazy**.

---



**15** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



02.04

- a Titles: мада́м – до́ктор – дире́ктор – адмира́л
- b Countries: Кана́да – Таила́нд – Домини́ка – Андóрра
- c Places in the USA: Да́ллас – Орла́ндо – Колора́до – Индиána
- d European cities: Ло́ндон – Лидс – Амстерда́м – Роттерда́м – Мадрид
- e Film genres: дра́ма – инди
- f Something to drink: лимона́д
- g Something to wear: сандáли
- h International words: коридóр – креди́т – демокра́т – диск – ра́дио – стадио́н



**16** The word *asteroid* is another international word in Russian. Write it out using the Russian letters you have learnt.

---

## REVIEW

You've come a long way! Here are all the Russian letters you have learnt so far:

---

А а	Д д	Е е	И и	К к	Л л
М м	Н н	О о	Р р	С с	Т т

---



1 Copy the letters and give their letter names too.



2 Write the word *dynamics* in Russian. Remember the English **Y** is spelt as the Russian **И**.



3 You might think that the Russian word **дед** means *dad*, but actually it means *grandfather*. The Russian word for *dad* is **папа** which sounds similar to the English word *papa*. Copy the word **дед** and transliterate it.



4 What is the name of this brand in Russian?



## 3 В, В AND MORE

Be Б б

Б б

**Be** is the Russian equivalent of the English letter **B**. Note that Russian also has a letter that looks exactly like the English **B** but which doesn't sound like it at all, so remember to take note of the difference. If a letter looks exactly like the English **B**, it's not the Russian **Be**!

---

### #ScriptHack

The upper-case letter looks like the English **B** with a **B**roken out piece, and the top of the lower-case Russian **b** is curvy rather than straight, like in the number **6**, but they look similar enough.

---



1 Practise writing **Be** in its two forms.



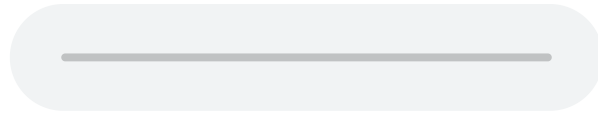
2 Find the five **Bes** in the following paragraph.

В Еврoпе я была́ во мно́гих музе́ях. Я слyшала произведения Мо́царта, Ба́ха и Чайко́вского.

Когда я была в США, мы с моей подружкой проехали на машине от побережья до побережья.



- 3** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



03.01

- a First names: Бен – Бетти – Билл – Боб – Борис – Роберт – Барбара
- b European cities: Берлин – Бремен – Барселона – Абердин – Лиссабон
- c US cities and states: Бостон – Балтимор – Алабама – Небраска
- d Former US presidents: Барак Обама – Билл Клинтон
- e World cities: Касабланка – Канберра – Брисбен – Колумбо – Исламабад
- f Sports and athletes: баскетбол – бокс – самба – балерина – акробат
- g International words: барометр – банан – бикини – бар
- h A place and someone who works there: банк – банкир



4 The word *robot* is derived from the Slavic word **rabota**, which originally meant *servitude* but now means *work*. Can you write *robot* in Russian?



U У у

У у

When you see the letter **У** in Russian it sounds like the **OO** in *boot*, the sound which most European languages and also Russian transliteration will render as **U**.

---

## #ScriptHack

To remember this letter, imagine the Russian **У** looking like a catap**U**lt.

---



**5** Practise writing **U** in its two forms.



**6** Find the four **Us** in the following paragraph.

Мы пѣли мно́го текѣлы и вѣски, заводѣли но́вых друзѣй и веселѣлись. Мы да́же сходѣли в бо́улинг! Бы́ло здо́рово так до́лго путешѣствовать, но я рад верну́ться домо́й.



**7** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



### 03.02

- a Countries: Кúба – Судáн – Украíна – Камерúн
- b US states: Кентúкки – Миссúри – Коннэктикут
- c Cities: Дúблин – Мумба́и – Тунíс – Сеúл – Иерусали́м – Абу-Да́би – Кабу́л – Иркúтск
- d Famous rock: Улурú
- e First names: Лу́ис – Мануи́л – Рут – Уи́тни
- f Founders of religions: Бúдда – Иисúс
- g A place and what you might study there: ИНСТИТУ́Т – литератúра
- h International words: студéнт – тури́ст – мину́та – туалéт – карикатúра



- 8 The words *maximum* and *minimum* both also exist in Russian. How would you spell them?

## LANGUAGE TIP

Russian does not have an equivalent to the letter **X**, so use the combination of the Russian letters **Ка** and **Ес** to render this sound.

**Ge Г г**

Г г

**Ge** is the Russian equivalent of the English letter **G**.

---

### #ScriptHack

To help you remember this letter, think of it as the image of a **G**allows in the game hangman.

---



9 Practise writing **Ge** in its two forms.

### LANGUAGE TIP

Since the 16th century, when international words started entering the Russian language, it was quite natural to spell them with the Russian letter **Ge** in place of the English **H**, for example *Haiti* is spelt **Гаити** (Gaiti) in Russian. Those foreign words, which were adopted by Russian only recently, will not follow this rule.

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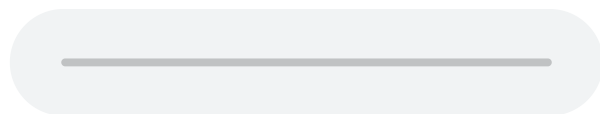
10 Find the five **Ges** in the following paragraph.

Я ви́дел карти́ны Сальвадо́ра Дали́ и Винсе́нта Ван Го́га. Я узна́л мно́гое о Толсто́м, Шекспи́ре,

Достоёвском, Гёте и Шёллере. Я слúшал произведения Мóцарта, Бáха и Чайкóвского.



- 11** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



03.03

- a African countries: Кóнго – Угáнда – Гáна – Тóго – Мадагаскáр – Ангóла – Нигéр – Сенегáл
- b Strategic strait: Гибралтáр
- c Cities: Бангкóк – Боготá – Кáлгари – Белгрáд – Бирмингéм – Гáмбург – Гонкóнг – Гонолу́лу – Багда́д
- d Memories of India: Го́а – А́гра – Бангалóр – Гималáи – Гáнди
- e Animals: тигр – кенгуру́
- f Food: бúргер – гáмбургер – мánго – маргарín
- g Music-related words: гитáра – рéгги
- h International words: килогрáмм – áлгебра – сигна́л – блог – бо́улинг

## LANGUAGE TIP

When reading, remember that **Ge** may be standing in for either the letter G or H in English.



**12** Write out your top three cities from the list above.

**Рѐ П п**

П п

**Рѐ** is the Russian equivalent of the letter **P**, not to be confused with the Russian letter **Р**, which you learnt earlier and which actually looks like **P**.



### #ScriptHack

**Рѐ** looks like the Greek letter **pi (π)**, which you may remember from maths. You could also think of it as two **pillars**.



**13** Practise writing **Рѐ** in its two forms.



**14** Find the four **Рѐ**s in the following paragraph.

### LANGUAGE TIP

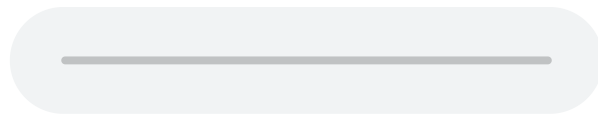
Remember not to confuse the Russian **Рѐ (π)** with the Russian **Р (л)**, as they do look alike.

Я слѹшал произведѣния Мѹцарта, Бѹха и Чайкѹвского. Когда я был в США, мы с моѹм

другом Мърком проехали на машине от побережъа до побережъа.



**15** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



03.04

- a Countries: Пакиста́н – Перу́ – Непáл –  
Пана́ма – Сингапу́р – Египет
- b World cities: Куáла-Лумпу́р – Копенга́ген –  
По́рту – Пра́га
- c US cities: Та́мпа – Пи́ттсбург – Индиана́полис  
– По́ртленд – Миннеáполис
- d Found on a restaurant menu: суп – спагетти
- e Professions: пиани́ст – пилóт – корреспондэ́нт
- f Found in a capital city: суперма́ркет – парк – порт  
– óпера – парла́мент
- g Tools and equipment: ко́мпас – ла́мпа –  
микроско́п – телеско́п
- h International words: паке́т – патриóт – па́спорт –  
протэ́ст – план – рок-гру́ппа



**16** The northern capital of Russia, Saint Petersburg, is called **Sankt-Peterburg** in Russian. How would you write this in

Cyrillic?



**Ve B в**

**В В**

Attention! When you see a letter that looks like the English letter **B** in Russian, it is not the letter **B** but the letter **Ve**. It sounds like the **V** in *Vancouver*. You may recognize this shift from **B** to **V** if you know Spanish or Greek, but Russian is different as it actually has a letter for the **B** sound, it just looks a bit different.

---



## #ScriptHack

If this is the first time you have encountered the **B** → **V** shift, use the word **BeaVer** as a mnemonic: it starts with a **B** and ends up with a **V**.

---



17 Practise writing **Ve** in its two forms.

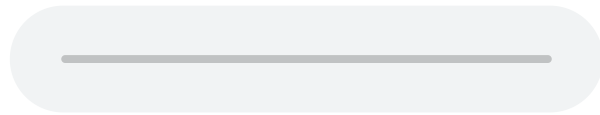


18 Find the nine **Ves** in the following paragraph.

В Евро́пе я был во мно́гих музéях. Я ви́дел  
карти́ны Сальвадо́ра Дали́ и Винсе́нта Ван Го́га. Я  
узна́л мно́гое о Толсто́м, Достоéвском, Шекспи́ре,  
Гёте и Ши́ллере. Я слúшал произведе́ния  
Мо́царта, Ба́ха и Чайко́вского.



**19** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



03.05

- a Male first names: Дави́д – Ива́н – Ке́вин – Ле́ви – Па́вел – Влади́мир
- b Female first names: Э́ва – Светла́на – Верони́ка – Валенти́на
- c Continent: Евро́па
- d US states: Нева́да – Вермо́нт – Висконсин
- e Cities in North America: Де́нвер – Ванку́вер – Отта́ва – Лас-Ве́гас – Квебе́к
- f Other cities: Москва́ – Кие́в – Кра́ков – Братисла́ва – Ве́ллингтон
- g International words: ви́део – ви́рус – витами́н – пингви́н – универси́тет – аква́риум
- h Drinks: во́дка – ви́ски



**20** The Russian word for *beer* is **pivo**. How would you spell it in Russian?

## REVIEW

Here are all the Russian letters you have learnt so far:

А а      Б б      В в      Г г      Д д      Е е  
И и      К к      Л л      М м      Н н      О о  
П п      Р р      С с      Т т      У у

---



1 Copy the letters and give their names too.



2 What does this Moscow sign say?



3 Your Russian friend has invited several friends to his party. Who are they? Transliterate their names.

- a Александр
- b Никита
- c Борис
- d Олег

e Камерон  
f Диана  
g Питер  
h Владимир

---

# 4 LOTS OF Y

Ya Я я



**Ya** is very common in Russian but has no direct equivalent in English. It looks like a mirrored English **R** and it sounds like **Ya**.

This letter, the last in the Russian alphabet, is found at the end of many country names (like *-ia* in English) along with words like *bakery*, *butcher's*, *diner*, etc., as well as street names, so you will see it all over Russian towns and cities. Many first names like Nataliya, Kseniya and Mariya also end in **Ya**. **Ya** by itself is the Russian word for the English word **I**.

---

## #ScriptHack

Knowing that the letter Ya translated into English means I will help you remember how it looks: when **I** look into the mirror I see my Reflection.

---



1 Practise writing **Ya** in its two forms.

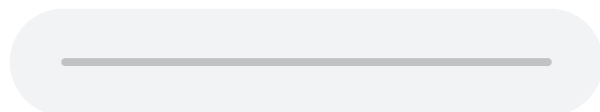


2 Find the four **Yas** in the following paragraph.

В Азии мне очень понравились Вьетнам, Китай, Корея и Япония. Японские суши и чай были очень вкусными! В Африке мне особенно понравились Эфиопия, Республика Мозамбик и Египет.



- 3** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



04.01

- a Countries: Корея – Германия – Италия – Португалия – Ирландия – Индия
- b Post-Soviet countries: Россия – Сербия – Словакия – Латвия – Армения – Болгария – Молдавия
- c Great Britain and one of its parts: Великобритания – Англия
- d In the Pacific: Австралия – Океания
- e Types of drama: комедия – трагедия
- f The highest award: Нобелевская премия
- g International words: идея – категория – дипломатия – лаборатория



- 4** Write the following Russian first names: **Kseniya**, **Yana** and **Mariya**.

## Short I Й й



This letter, which looks like the Russian letter **I** with an additional wave over it, is the Russian **Short I**. It is transliterated as **Y** because it usually sounds like **Y** and it is mainly used before consonants or at the end of words. A lot of Russian words end in **-ий (-iy)**, with both the Russian letter **I** and the **Short I** right next to each other.

---

### #ScriptHack

Imagine the **Short I** as the Russian letter **I (И)** wearing a cowboy hat saying **Yee-haw**.

---



**5** Practise writing the **Short I** in its two forms.



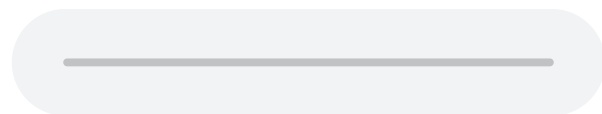
**6** Find the three **Short Is** in the following paragraph.

Я слúшала произведéния Мóцарта, Бáха и Чайкóвского. Когда́ я была́ в США, мы с моём дру́гом Мáрком проéхали на маши́не от побере́жья до побере́жья. Мы ви́дели слéдующие штáты: Нью-Йóрк, Нью-Гэ́мпшир, Массачúсетс, Нью-

Джерси, Вирджинию, Арканзас, Оклахому, Нью-Мексико, Колорадо, Юта, Айдахо и Орегон.



- 7 Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



04.02

- a World cities: Сидней – Майами – Детройт – Солт-Лейк-Сити – Кейптаун – Дубай – Найроби
- b Countries: Уругвай – Парагвай – Кувейт – Йемен – Ямайка
- c US states: Иллинойс – Айова – Род-Айленд – Вайоминг – Огайо – Гавайи
- d Sports: бейсбол – волейбол – йога
- e Chemical elements ending in *-ium*: плутоний – литий – магний
- f Famous scientist: Галилео Галилей
- g First names: Алексей – Анатолий – Андрей – Брайан – Дмитрий – Николай – Сергей – Василий – Евгений

**LANGUAGE TIP**



Remember that the Russian **Ge** can also replace the English **H**.

---



- 8 Write the name of the great Russian writer *Lev Tolstoy* in Russian.

## Soft sign Ъ



The **Soft sign** is not a letter in the traditional sense. It doesn't have a sound of its own, it merely softens the previous consonant. In linguistics, such softening is called palatalization, because part of your tongue should be touching or moving closer to your palate (the roof of your mouth) as you pronounce the soft consonants.

---



### #ScriptHack

This letter looks like a small version of a lower-case English letter b. Remember it as thumb**s** up where the English **b** is not pronounced in the same way, as the **Soft sign** does not stand for a separate sound.

---

The best way to explain soft consonants is with the example of the English **K** sound. Compare how this sound differs in the words *cut* and *key*. In the word *key*, you are palatalizing the **K** (moving the middle of your tongue near the roof of your mouth) because of the **EE** vowel that follows. This happens automatically in English, just like it does with *got* and *geese*. In Russian, almost all consonant–vowel combinations can appear in this softened, or palatalized, form.

The significance of the **Soft sign** is that when you see it after a consonant, you must palatalize it. A simple tip, if you're struggling with soft consonants at first, imagine a **Y** after a consonant which you need to pronounce softly, e.g. instead of *cut* you'd try to say *cyut*, to have the example of the soft **K** sound followed by something that is not an **EE**.

---

## LANGUAGE TIP

As not a single word in Russian starts with a **Soft sign** you do not need to practise writing the capital letter.

---



9 Practise writing the **Soft sign**.

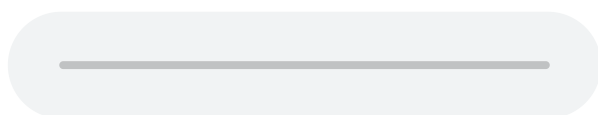


10 Find the five **Soft signs** in the following paragraph.

В А́зии мне о́чень пона́равились Вьетна́м, Кита́й, Корёя и Япо́ния. Япо́нские су́ши и чай бы́ли о́чень вкусными! В А́фрике мне бо́льше всего́ пона́равились Эфио́пия, Респу́блика Мозамби́к и Еги́пет.



11 Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



04.03

a Countries: Вьетна́м – Сьерра-Леоне – Тайва́нь – Ма́льта – Мья́нма

- b** Cities: Стокго́льм – Сантья́го – Мельбу́рн – Тель-Ави́в – Монреа́ль – Бри́столь – Ливерпу́ль – Болóнья – Рейкьяви́к – Марсéль – Севи́лья
- c** Very cold place: Сиби́рь
- d** Famous leaders: Не́льсон Мандéла – Авраа́м Ли́нкольн
- e** International words: алкогóль – лосьóн – отéль – культу́ра – ультимáтум
- f** First names: Ёгорь – Натáлья – О́льга – Па́уль – Татъя́на – Уи́льям
- g** Types of dance: са́льса – по́лька – ва́льс



**12** Write out the cities that you would like to visit from the list above.

## Kha X x



The Russian **Kha**, which looks like the English letter **X**, yields a sound like the **CH** in *loch* or the German name *Bach*.

---

### #ScriptHack

To remember the letter **X**, picture a map of **Loch** Ness in your mind and then imagine someone has drawn **x** signs wherever Nessie has been spotted.

---



**13** Practise writing **Kha** in its two forms.



**14** Find the five **Khas** in the following sentences.

Ка́ир о́чень многолю́дный го́род, в Саха́ре о́чень жа́рко, но зато́ река́ Нил и пирами́ды захва́тывают дух. В Евро́пе я был во мно́гих музе́ях.



**15** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.





04.04

- a German composer: Бах
- b Desert: Сахара
- c First names: Ахмед – Хассан – Хуан – Хосе
- d Cities: Мехико – Хельсинки – Бухарест –  
Лахор – Хайдарабад – Ханой – Омаха
- e Mongol king: Хан
- f Fancy boat: Яхта
- g International words: архитектура – архив –  
хобби – технология – хоккей – хот-дог –  
хулиган – хаос – хумус – хакер – хип-хоп

Yo Ë ë

Ë ë

The letter **Yo** looks like an **E** with extra two dots. It is quite uncommon in other languages.

---

## #ScriptHack

Think of this letter as the English letter **E** with **YoYos** on top.

---



**16** Practise writing **Yo** in its two forms.



**17** Find the five **Yos** in the following paragraph.

Её путешэствие в Кёльн длилось чуть бóльше трёх дней. Всё это врéмя она́ посещáла музеи и другиé пáмятники культу́ры. Она́ была́ в церкв́ях и прóсто гуля́ла по у́лицам. Ей всё понрáвилось.

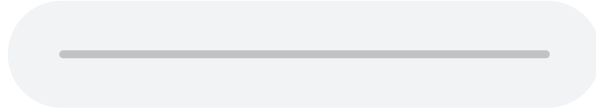
## LANGUAGE TIP

When reading, note that the words with **Yo** never have an accent mark. This is because the letter **Yo** is always stressed.

---



**18** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



**04.05**

- a Professions: актёр – волонтёр – репортёр
- b German writer: Гёте
- c German city: Кёльн
- d Russian first names: Пётр – Сёма – Лёва –  
Серёга – Алёна



**Yu Ю ю**

Ю Ю

The Russian letter **Yu** is pronounced like the English word *you*.

---



## #ScriptHack

Think of the letter **Yu** as representing a **UFO**, similar to the shape of the Starship Enterprise, seen from a certain angle.

---

It is important to note the following point about the Russian letters **Ya**, **Ye**, **Yo** and **Yu**. If they follow a hard consonant, then they act in the same way as the **soft sign**, softening them and keeping only the vowel sound for A, E, O or U. However, it can be difficult to distinguish at first between **M+Yu** and **M+U**.



**19** Practise writing **Yu** in its two forms.



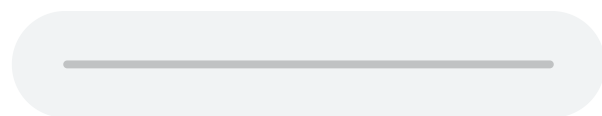
**20** Find the seven **Yus** in the following paragraph.

Когда́ я был в США, мы с мо́им дру́гом Ма́рком про́ехали на маши́не от побе́режья до побе́режья. Мы ви́дели сле́дующие штáты: Нью-Йо́рк, Нью-Га́мпшир, Массачу́сетс, Нью-Дже́рси, Вирджи́нию,

Арканзас, Оклахома, Нью-Мексико, Колорадо, Юта, Айдахо и Орегон.



**21** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



04.06

- a American states: Нью-Йóрк – Нью-Мéксико – Юта
- b Small country in Europe: Люксембúрг
- c Cities: Нью-Дéли – Хью́стон – Мю́нхен – Любля́на – Ви́льнюс
- d American human-rights activist: Ма́ртин Лю́тер Кинг
- e The largest planet in the Solar System: Юпи́тер
- f First names: Юлиáн – Ю́лия – Ю́рий – Брюс
- g International words: компьúтер – меню́ – юмор – брюне́т – бюст – мю́сли



**22** Write the name of the famous Russian astronaut *Yuriy Gagarin*.

**LANGUAGE TIP**

To help you remember all the Russian vowels, imagine them as a big family of two aunts and eight siblings. All the siblings are twins. There are four girls called **А, О, У, Э** and four boys whose names start with **У** (thinking of the *male Y chromosome* will help you to remember this idea) called **Я, Ё, Ю, Е**. The twins look very different but often sound the same. The aunts looking after them are strikingly different in both their appearance and nature! Aunt **И** is kind (this letter softens all the consonants), smiley (when you say this sound you need to smile) and always looks very elegant. Aunt **Ы** has a stick, is grumpy (when you say it the corners of your lips go slightly down as if in a frown) and hard-hearted (making all the consonants hard).

А (А) – Я (Ya) И (I)

О (O) – Ё (Yo) Ы (Y)

У (U) – Ю (Yu)

Э (E) – Е (Ye)

## REVIEW

Here are all the letters you have learnt so far:

А а Б б В в Г г Д д Е е Ё ё И и

Й й К к Л л М м Н н О о П п Р р

С с Т т У у Х х ь Ю ю Я я



1 Copy the letters and give their names too.



2 What are the towns and cities listed on this traffic sign?



- a straight ahead \_\_\_\_\_  
b turn around \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
c to the right \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
-

# 5 ALMOST THERE

Ef Φ φ

Φ φ

**Ef** is pronounced like the English letter **F**.

---

## #ScriptHack

Think of **Ef** as representing two **F**lags with a **F**lagpole holding them up, or if you are familiar with science, you may find it useful to think of the Greek letter **Phi**.

---



- 1 Practise writing **Ef** in its two forms.

## LANGUAGE TIP

Write the lower-case letter as you would write the lower-case English letter **p** but follow all the way around to finish the circle or finishing it with a mirrored semi-circle.

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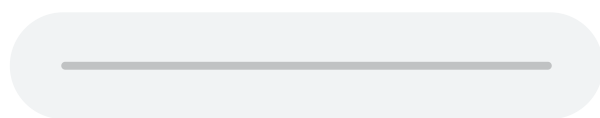


- 2 Find the three **Efs** in the following paragraph.

Моё путешествование началось в Азии и продолжилось в Африке, Европе и Америке. В Азии мне очень понравились Вьетнам, Китай, Корея и Япония. Японские суши и чай были очень вкусными! В Африке мне особенно понравились Эфиопия, Республика Мозамбик и Египет.



- 3** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



05.01

- a Places in the USA: Флори́да – Калифо́рния – Филадельфия – Фи́никс – Мемфис
- b European cities: Ка́рдифф – Бе́лфаст – Фра́нкфурт – Дюссельдо́рф – Софи́я
- c Countries: Афганиста́н – Финля́ндия
- d A place and what you can find there: кафе́ – ко́фе
- e A scale of temperature: Фаренге́йт
- f Russian words borrowed from Greek: телефо́н – микрофо́н – фотогра́фия – катастро́фа
- g Words borrowed from English: веб-фо́рум – лифт – футбо́л – профе́ссор – го́льф – фла́г – фонта́н



- 4 The Russian for *film festival* is **festival' fil'mov** – namely the *festival of films* with the **-ov** ending representing *of films*. Write this out in Russian. Both **EI** sounds are softened.

**Е Э э**



This is the equivalent of the English letter **E** in Russian. This letter is used very rarely in Russian as most of the time the sound **E** is represented by the letter **Ye**.

---

## #ScriptHack

Think of **E** as a mirrored Euro **€** sign.

---



**5** Practise writing the Russian **E** in its two forms.



**6** Find the three **Es** in the following paragraph.

В А́фрике мне о́собенно по́нра́вились Эфио́пия, Респу́блика Мозамби́к и Еги́пет. Каи́р – э́то о́чень многолю́дный го́род, в Саха́ре о́чень жа́рко, но зато́ река́ Нил и пирами́ды потряса́ющие. Э́то была́ незабыва́емая пое́здка.



**7** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.





05.02

- a Famous singer: **Элвис Пресли**
- b Famous actors: **Эдди Мерфи – Том Хэнкс – Брэд Питт – Мэтт Дэймон**
- c Countries: **Венесуэла – Эквадор – Эстония**
- d Places in the UK: **Эдинбург – Уэльс – остров Мэн**
- e First names: **Эмма – Энни – Эдуард – Эльви́ра – Эрик – Мэри**
- f International words: **аэропóрт – эгойст – поóт – эква́тор – элемéнт – э́ра – аэроплáн**
- g Music style and one of its singers: **рэп – Эминем**
- h Martial art: **ТХЭКВОНДО**



- 8 Write the word *Batman* in Russian, using only **E** as a vowel letter.

**Ze З з**

З з

**Ze** is the Cyrillic equivalent of the English letter **Z**. It is pronounced as the **Z** in zoo. The only surprise lies in its appearance because **Ze** looks like the number **3**.

---

### #ScriptHack

Picture 3 Zebras running along a racecourse shaped like this letter.



**9** Practise writing **Ze** in its two forms.



**10** Find the six **Zes** in the following paragraph.

Здесь мы пили много текилы и виски, заводили новых друзей и веселились. Позавчера мы даже сходили в боулинг! Было здорово так долго путешествовать, но я рада вернуться домой в Запорожье.



**11** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



### 05.03

- a Continent: **А́зия**
- b African countries: **Танза́ния – Мозамби́к – Зимба́бве – За́мбия – Свазиленд**
- c Other countries: **Индонези́я – Мала́йзия – Брази́лия – Узбекиста́н – Казахста́н**
- d Near Australia: **Но́вая Зеландия**
- e Cities: **Гла́зго – За́греб – Ба́зель – Дре́зден**
- f Things you may find in Africa: **зе́бра – газе́ль – оа́зис – база́р**
- g International words: **лаза́нья – экза́мен – президе́нт – партиза́н – сюрпри́з – пармеза́н – зоопа́рк – зомби**



**12** Can you work out how to write *communism* in Russian? It has a simple **U** not **Yu** and a **Ze** not **Es**.

## Zhe Ж ж



**Zhe** is pronounced like the French **J** in *je*, or like the **S** in *pleasure*. It also often appears in the combination of letters **De** and **Zhe** (**дж**), which is pronounced like the English **J** in *jungle*. Comparing the **S** in *pleasure* to the **J** in *jungle*, and understanding how the latter essentially adds a **D** to the mix, will help you grasp the essence of the **Zhe** sound.

---

### #ScriptHack

To remember the sound and shape of the Russian letter **Zhe**, think of a treasure map where the trea**S**ure is marked with a **Ж**.

---



**13** Practise writing **Zhe** in its two forms.

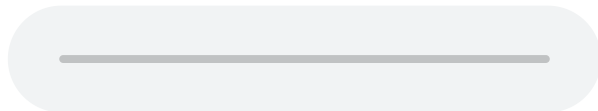


**14** Find the three **Zhes** in the following paragraph.

Я путеше́ствовал по ми́ру на протяже́нии одно́го го́да. Моё путеше́ствие нача́лось в А́зии и продо́лжилось в А́фрике, Евро́пе и Аме́рике. В А́зии мне о́чень понра́вились Вьетна́м, Кита́й, Корёя, а та́кже Япо́ния.



**15** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



**05.04**

- a Cities: Рио-де-Жанейро – Лос-Анджелес – Женéва – Джакáрта
- b Countries: Азербáйджáн – Таджикистáн – Фíджи – Алжír
- c Other geographic names: Дарджíлинг – Килиманджáро
- d First names: Джíна – Джордж – Джеймс – Джон – Джúлия – Рóджер
- e Jobs: журнали́ст – мэнеджер – инженер – сержáнт – жонглёр
- f Words from English: джин – гарáж – бюджёт – джúнгли – джаз – джип



**16** How would you spell *James Bond* in Cyrillic?

У ы

Ы

The very last vowel letter in the Russian alphabet for you to learn is called **Hard I** or **Y**. Interestingly, there is not a single word in Russian that starts with the capital **Y**.

---



### #ScriptHack

**Y** looks like lower-case **b** and capital **I**. Link this **bl** to the sound of **bi** in **bib** and you will have the right sound.

---



17 Practise writing the lower-case letter **Y**.

### LANGUAGE TIP

You will find it easy to pronounce this sound as it is very similar to how you pronounce the English letter **I** in the phrase *pig with a stick*. The only difference is that in English this sound is always short but in Russian it is pronounced long if it happens to be in a stressed position. Try to pronounce the English word *bill* in a prolonged way to say a very common Russian word **byl** (**был**) that means *he was*.

The sound for the letter **Y** is produced at the back of the mouth, almost in the throat. However, in some Central Asian languages that use the Cyrillic alphabet, the pronunciation is more similar to **U**. Despite the pronunciation, this letter is generally transliterated as **Y**.

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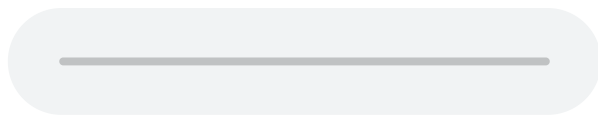


**18** Find the four Ys in the following paragraph.

Когда я был в США, мы с моим другом Мэрком проехали на машине от побережья до побережья. Мы увидели следующие штаты: Нью-Йорк, Нью-Гэмпшир, Массачусетс, Нью-Джерси, Вирджинию, Арканзас, Оклахому, Колорадо, Юту, Айдахо и Орегон.



**19** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words. What is the most typical position of this letter in the following words?



**05.05**

- a Holiday destinations: Эмираты – Коморы – Канары – Мальдивы – Филиппины – Нидерланды
  - b People living far north: эскимосы – инуиты
  - c Music genres: рок-музыка – поп-музыка
  - d Clothes: джинсы – мокасины
  - e Pasta variety: макароны
  - f Large church: кафедральный собор
-

## LANGUAGE TIP

Many of the Russian words that appear in the reading exercises can be turned into the plural by simply adding the letter **Y** or replacing the last vowel with it, but take care not to confuse **Y** and the **Soft sign**. It may help you to think of **Y** as a **Soft sign** with a stick, giving extra support to cope with all its duties, the most important of which is to create a plural form of nouns.



- 20** The *Olympic Games* are called **Olimpiyskiye Igry** in Russian. How might you spell it? This term uses three different types of **Y** (in the order given): Short **I**, **Ye** and **Y**.

## REVIEW

Now you know all but five letters of the Russian alphabet:

А а	Б б	В в	Г г	Д д	Е е	Ё ё
Ж ж	З з	И и	Й й	К к	Л л	М м
Н н	О о	П п	Р р	С с	Т т	У у
Ф ф	Х х	ы	ь	Э э	Ю ю	Я я



- 1 Copy the letters and give their names too.





2 What can you find in this Moscow shopping centre? Write the Russian and the English.



a \_\_\_\_\_

b \_\_\_\_\_

c \_\_\_\_\_



3 What are the front two museum names in Russian?



**a** \_\_\_\_\_

**b** \_\_\_\_\_

# 6 SH AND ITS RELATIVES

Che Ч ч

Ч ч

The letter **Che** is pronounced like the **CH** in *Charlie*. This letter demonstrates the case where Russian (and other languages using the Cyrillic alphabet) have one letter whereas English needs a letter combination.

---

## #ScriptHack

**Che** looks like an upside-down **CHair**.

---



- 1 Practise writing the letter **Che** in its two forms.

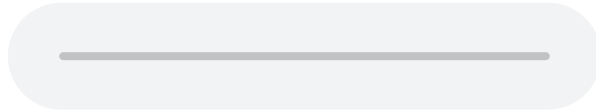


- 2 Find the four **Ches** in the following paragraph.

Моё путешѣствие началось в А́зии и  
продóлжилось в А́фрике, Еврóпе и Амéрике. В  
А́зии мне óчень понрáвились Вьетна́м, Кита́й,  
Корéя и Япо́ния. Япо́нские су́ши и чай о́чень  
вкúсные!



- 3 Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



06.01

- a First names: Чарльз – Ричард
- b Cities: Чикаго – Манчестер – Ричмонд – Крайстчерч – Рочестер – Чиуауа
- c Cities in Asia: Карачи – Ченнаи – Гуанчжоу – Чэндú
- d Countries: Чили – Чад – Чехия
- e Other geographic names: Массачúсетс – Мичигán – Камчátка
- f Communist leaders: Че Гевáра – Ким Чен Ир – Владíмир Ильíч Лéнин – Иóсиф Виссариóнович Стáлин
- g British leader: Уíнстон Чёрчилль
- h International word in Russian: ЧЕМПИОН

## LANGUAGE TIP

Russian adjectives sometimes end in **-cheskiy/-cheskaya** where English adjectives would end in *-ic* or *-ical*. Two such examples are *democratic* (**dyemokraticheskiy**) and *technical* (**tyekhnicheskiy**).



4 Write **dyemokraticheskiy** and **tyekhnicheskij** in Russian.

## Tse Ц ц



**Tse** is a Russian letter that sounds like the letters *TS* in *cats* or in *tsar* (**царь**). There are only a few English words that start with the combination of letters *TS* and they are all of a foreign origin, e.g. *tsetse* or *tsunami*. In Russian this is much more common. But, as the letter combination **TS** is very common in the middle or at the end of English words, it should be straightforward to pronounce the Russian **Tse** even if it occurs at the beginning of a word.

---

### #ScriptHack

To remember the shape of **Tse**, associate it with an image of root**TS**.

---



5 Practise writing **Tse** in its two forms.



6 Find the five **Tses** in the following paragraph.

Я получи́ла мно́го це́нной информа́ции о Толсто́м, Досто́евском, Шекспи́ре, Гёте и Ши́ллере. На церко́вном конце́рте я слу́шала произведе́ния Мо́царта, Ба́ха и Чайко́вского.



7 Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



06.02

- a Words from English: ко́нцэ́рт – це́нтр – акце́нт – ко́нфе́ре́нция – спе́циали́ст – офице́р
- b Food: пи́цца
- c Countries: Фра́нция – Ту́рция – Гре́ция – Це́нтра́льноафрика́нская Респу́блика – Бо́сния и Герце́говина
- d Word for a country's population and its adjective: на́ция – нацио́нальный
- e Cities: Сан-Франца́ско – Цинцинна́ти – Цю́рих – Вене́ция
- f Chinese thinkers: Ла́о-цзы – Сюнь Цин – Ма́о Цзэ́дун
- g Ideology: со́циализм
- h Russian event: револю́ция



8 A lot of words that end in *-tion* in English end in **-tsiya** in Russian. Write out the following words in Russian: *evolution*, *civilization*, *radiation*, *evacuation*, *operation* and *reputation*.

Sha Ш ш

Ш ш

The sound represented by the Russian letter **Sha** is also very well known to English speakers. In English, it is spelt with two letters *SH* as in the word *shop*. In Russian, it's almost the same sound, only that the blade of the tongue should be near the roof of your mouth, making it sound just a bit harder. Note that in Russian this sound combination is spelt with one letter only, yet it is transliterated as **SH**.

---

## #ScriptHack

**Sha** looks like a **SH**ip with three masts.

---



9 Practise writing **Sha** in its two forms.



10 Find the five **Shas** in the following paragraph.

Я узнал многое о Толстом, Шекспире, Достоевском, Гёте и Шиллере. Я слушал произведения Моцарта, Баха и Чайковского. Когда я был в США, мы с моим другом Марком проехали на машине от побережья до побережья.





**11** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



06.03

- a Countries: Бангладéш – Шри-Лánка – Лихтенштéйн
- b Cities: Вашингтón – Шанхáй – Будапéшт – Штúтгарт – Шэньчжэнь – Шарлóтт – Нáшвилл – Ташкéнт
- c Contested region: Кашмíр
- d Famous writers: Шекспíр – Шíллер – Алексáндр Сергéевич Пúшкин
- e Hindu deities: Шíва – Вíшну – Кри́шна
- f Food: шоколад – сýши
- g Titles of rulers: шейх – шах
- h International words: фаши́зм – парашю́т – рíкша – маши́на – шофё́р



**12** Write out the name *George Walker Bush* in Russian.

## Shcha Щ щ



**Shcha** is quite rare and is the last full letter that you need to learn. The original pronunciation of this letter was a combination of the sounds *SH* and *CH*, and this is still how it is pronounced in Ukrainian. In Russian however, the pronunciation has eroded so that it's pronounced now as soft *SH*, as in the word *sheep*. The transliteration remains **SHCH**.

---



### #ScriptHack

For this letter, imagine a slightly different **SHip** with three sails – the anchor of this one is visible.

---



**13** Practise writing **Shcha** in its two forms.



**14** Find the one **Shcha** in the following paragraph.

Мы вíдели слéдующие штáты: Нью-Йóрк, Нью-Гэмпшир, Массачúсетс, Нью-Джéрси, Вирджíнию, Арканзáс, Оклахóму, Нью-Мéксико, Колорáдо, Ю́ту, Айда́хо и Орегóн.



**15** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



06.04

- a Russian soups: борщ – щи
- b Towns in Russia: Благовéщенск – МЫ́тищи – Щёлково – Рти́щево – Щербíнка – Верещáгино
- c Russian word for *hitchhiker*: АВТОСТО́ПЩИК



**16** Transliterate these Russian words.

Russian	Transliteration	English
щенóк	_____	<i>puppy</i>
щéдрый	_____	<i>generous</i>
щекá	_____	<i>cheek</i>

## Hard sign ъ



This is the last character you need to learn to be able to read Russian. The **Hard sign** does the opposite of the **Soft sign** – when there is a letter combination that would naturally sound soft, such as **Es+Ye**, the **Hard sign** enforces a non-palatalized pronunciation of the **Es**. This letter occurs quite rarely in Russian. Fortunately, the **Hard sign** (ъ) is easy to remember, because it looks very similar to the **Soft sign** (ь). Similar to the **Hard I** and the **Soft sign**, this letter will never occur at the very beginning of the word – so you will only need to write it in the lower-case.

---



### #ScriptHack

The **Hard sign** looks like an axe that will hit the preceding letter.

---



17 Practise writing the **Hard sign**.

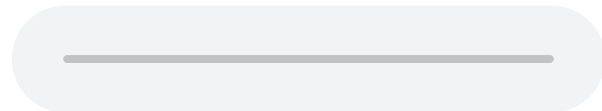


18 Find the one **Hard sign** in the following sentence.

На протя́жении веко́в значе́ние э́той пра́ктики  
бы́ло затума́нено субъекти́вными  
интерпрета́циями практикующих.



**19** Read the Russian letters and use the clues to work out the meaning of the following words.



06.05

- a Thing: **объёКТ**
- b What a doctor might do: **инъёКЦИЯ**
- c State of affairs: **конъюнкту́ра**
- d Helper: **адъюта́нт**
- e Part of a camera: **объектíв**
- f Biased: **субъектíвный**

## REVIEW

Now, you know the entire Russian alphabet. These are the letters in the correct order:

А а    Б б    В в    Г г    Д д    Е е    Ё ё    Ж ж  
З з    И и    Й й    К к    Л л    М м    Н н    О о  
П п    Р р    С с    Т т    У у    Ф ф    Х х    Ц ц  
Ч ч    Ш ш    Щ щ    Ъ ъ    Ы ы    Ь ь    Э э    Ю ю    Я я



1 Copy the letters and give their names too.



2 What are the Russian police called?



## 7 CURSIVE

Just like English handwriting, Russian handwritten letters differ from their printed versions. While every person's handwriting is unique, it helps to know the cursive shapes of the Cyrillic letters, which are used by Russians with a flowing handwriting, where all the letters are connected.

You may wish to focus on the typed letters only and learn the handwritten ones when the need arises.

Here are the cursive shapes of Russian Cyrillic letters. Note that in handwriting, you will never find accent marks.

Print	Cursive	Letter name + example
А а	А а	а, мама
Б б	Б б	бэ, Барбара
В в	В в	вэ, аквариум
Г г	Г г	гэ, радио
Д д	Д д	дэ, видео
Е е	Е е	е, цензура
Ё ё	Ё ё	ё, Пётр
Ж ж	Ж ж	жэ, гараж
З з	З з	зэ, магазин
И и	И и	и, министр
Й й	Й й	и краткое, Алексей
К к	К к	ка, парк
Л л	Л л	эл, салат
М м	М м	эм, лимон
Н н	Н н	эн, Анна



О о	О о	о, рок
П п	П п	пэ, план
Р р	Р р	эр, интернет
С с	С с	эс, класс
Т т	Т т	тэ, карате
У у	У у	у, боулинг
Ф ф	Ф ф	эф, фильм
Х х	Х х	ха, хаос
Ц ц	Ц ц	цэ, пицца
Ч ч	Ч ч	чэ, чемпион
Ш ш	Ш ш	ша, шоколад
Щ щ	Щ щ	ща, борщ
Ъ	ъ	твёрдый знак, субъект
Ы	ы	ы, музыка
Ь	ь	мягкий знак, алкоголь
Э э	Э э	э, аэропорт
Ю ю	Ю ю	ю, меню
Я я	Я я	я, идея

Study these letters carefully and note several new shapes:

- The lower-case Russian **Be** looks like a Greek *delta*.
- The lower-case **De** looks like an English cursive lower-case *g*.
- The lower-case **Zhe** looks similar to *m*.
- Both forms of the Russian letter **I** look like the English handwritten *Uu*.
- The Russian lower-case **Pe** looks exactly like the English lower-case *n*.

- The Russian lower-case **Te** looks exactly like the English lower-case *m*.
- The Russian upper-case **Ge** looks very similar the English cursive *Te*.
- The Russian lower-case **Che** looks like the English cursive lower-case *s*.



- 1 Read the cursive letters and work out the meaning of the example words given.



- 2 Copy the example words in cursive script.



- 3 Read the list of first names in Russian, written in cursive font, and write them out in print and cursive letters.

Улан

Елизавета

Тамара

Ангели

Юлия

## REVIEW



- 1 Write down the alphabet in cursive letters. Make sure to write both upper- and lower-case forms if they exist!



- 2 How do you say *Happy birthday* in Russian? Read this phrase.

Р С Днем  
Рождения!



3 Copy out the Russian for *Happy Birthday* in cursive and printed letters.

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# 8 CYRILLIC LETTERS FOR OTHER LANGUAGES

Cyrillic is one of the most commonly used writing systems in the world, and not just for Russian. This lesson will cover some common extra letters that you may encounter in other languages. Note that this is not an exhaustive list and you should consult a textbook for the target language to learn which letters are used where. Some letters may also have a different pronunciation than in Russian; especially the pronunciation of **Ge** varies widely across languages.

## Extra vowels:

Letter	Pronunciation	Example languages
Ә ә	like <i>A</i> in <i>cat</i>	Kazakh
Є є	like <i>YE</i> in <i>yet</i>	Ukrainian
І і	like <i>EE</i> in <i>beet</i>	Belarusian, Ukrainian
Ї ї	like <i>YEE</i> in <i>yee-haw</i>	Ukrainian
Ө ө	like French <i>EU</i> in <i>beurre</i>	Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Mongolian
Ў ў / Ү ү	like <i>U</i> in <i>loud</i>	Belarusian / Kazakh
Ү ү	like German <i>Ü</i> or French <i>U</i>	Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Mongolian

## Extra Y-sounds:

Letter	Pronunciation	Example languages
Ј ј	like <i>Y</i> in <i>year</i> (replaces <b>Й</b> )	Serbian, Macedonian
Љ љ (merged <b>L</b> + Soft sign)	like <i>LL</i> in <i>million</i>	Serbian, Macedonian
Њ њ (merged <b>N</b> + Soft sign)	like <b>NY</b> in <i>canyon</i>	Serbian, Macedonian

### Extra consonants:

Letter	Pronunciation	Example languages
Ґ ґ	like <i>G</i> in <i>garden</i>	Ukrainian and other languages where the letter <b>Ge</b> is pronounced differently
Ғ	like French or German <i>R</i>	Kazakh, Tajik
Ђ ђ	like <i>J</i> in <i>jungle</i>	Serbian
Ѓ ѣ	like <i>CH</i> in <i>chew</i>	Serbian
Қ қ	like <i>K</i> but further back in the throat	Kazakh, Tajik
Ң ң	like <i>NG</i> in <i>sing</i>	Kazakh, Tajik, Tuvan
Һ һ / Ҳ ҳ	like <i>H</i> in <i>house</i>	Kazakh / Tajik
Џ џ	like <i>J</i> in <i>jam</i>	Serbian

## LANGUAGE TIP

Some post-soviet countries are choosing to change their alphabet from Cyrillic to Latin.



- 1 Read these city names in their native languages and work out what they mean in English.
  - a Ukrainian: Кійїв – Хárкiв – Одéса – Днiпрó – Донéцьк
  - b Serbian and Macedonian: Београд – Нóви Сад – Крáљево – Зрењáнин – Скóпје – Бiтола
  - c Belarusian: Мiнск – Барысáў

- d Kazakh and Tajik: Алматы – Қарағанды –  
Өскемен – Душанбе – Хуҷанд – Кӯлоб
- e Mongolian: Улаанбаатар – Эрдэнэт – Мөрөн



- 2 Which of these languages might you learn in the future? Copy down the city names in this language.

## REVIEW



- 1 Study this Serbian map of the West Balkans and note the English names for the countries.



## **Congratulations, you have reached the end of this course!**

To be able to read Russian novels or newspapers, you will still have to learn the language itself. However, you can already do a lot. Tick the things you can do:

- I can read and pronounce the Cyrillic alphabet.
  - I can read the names of streets or shops.
  - I can read people's names on their business cards.
  - I can recognize brands at the shop.
  - I can recognize Russian words that are used in English.
  - I can spot English words when they masquerade as Russian.
-

# **ANSWER KEY**



## Lesson 1

2 Я путешествовал по миру на протяжении одного года. Моё путешествие началось в Азии и продолжилось в Африке, Европе и Америке. В Азии мне очень понравились Вьетнам, Китай, Корея, а также Япония.

- 3 a **Mekka** Месса  
b **kaкао** сосоа  
c **Макао** Масаи

6 Мы увидели следующие штаты: Нью-Йорк, Нью-Гэмпшир, Массачусетс, Нью-Джерси, Вирджинию, Арканзас, Оклахому, Нью-Мексико, Колорадо, Юта, Айдахо и Орегон.

- 7 a *Anna*  
b **океан** океан  
c **Монако** Монако – **Oman**  
d *Amman* – Маната  
e *neon*

9 Я узнала многое о Толстом, Гёте и Карле Марксе. Я слушала произведения Моцарта, Баха и Чайковского.

Когда я была в США, мы с моим другом Марком проехали на машине от побережья до побережья.

- 10** a **Tom Tom**  
b **Kant Kant**  
c **Montana Montana**  
d **Nant Nantes**  
e **NATO NATO**  
f **atom atom – kometa comet – takt tact – metan methane**

**13** В А́зии ей о́чень пона́равились Вьетна́м, Кита́й, Корéя и Япо́ния. Япо́нские су́ши и чай бы́ли о́чень вку́сными! В А́фрике ей о́собенно пона́равились Эфио́пия, Респу́блика Мозамб́ик и Египет.

- 14** a *Mark – Omar – Tamara – Karmen – Renata*  
b **Marokko Morocco – Katar Qatar**  
c *Toronto – Akkra Accra – Ankara*  
d **Koran Quran**  
e *motor – traktor tractor – teatr theatre – rok rock*

**15** карате

## Review

4 kino – teatr (*cinema – theatre*)

2

Meaning Transliteration Russian

<i>not</i>	<b>ne</b>	<i>не</i>
<i>on, at</i>	<b>na</b>	<i>на</i>
<i>he</i>	<b>on</b>	<i>он</i>
<i>and, but</i>	<b>a</b>	<i>а</i>
<i>how</i>	<b>kak</b>	<i>как</i>

3 ona

## Lesson 2

- 2** Мы ви́дели слéдующие штáты: Нью-Йóрк, Нью-Гэмпшир, Массачúсетс, Нью-Джéрси, Вирджíнию, Арканзáс, Оклахóму, Нью-Мéксико, Колора́до, Ю́ту, Айда́хо и Орегóн.
- 3** If a Russian word is spelt almost the same as in English, the answers will now skip the transliteration from this point.
- a *Toni – Nina – Nikita – Naomi – Marina – Kim*
  - b *America – Iran – Iraq*
  - c *Tokyo – **Kito** Quito – Tirana – **Kair** Cairo*
  - d *Ontario*
  - e *karri curry*
  - f **matematika** *mathematics* – **internet** *internet*
- 4** Ирина, Антонина, Екатерина
- 6** Я ви́дел карти́ны Сальвадо́ра Далí и Винсéнта Ван Го́га. Я узна́л мно́гое о Толстóм, Достое́вском, Шекспíре, Гёте и Шíллере.
- 7**
- a **ministr** *minister* – **taksist** *taxi driver*
  - b **restoran** *restaurant* – **tost** *toast*
  - c **senat** *senate* – **taksi** *taxi* – **tekst** *text* – **tennis** *tennis* – **sekta** *sect* – **Mars** *Mars*
  - d **Meksika** *Mexico* – **Kosta-Rika** *Costa Rica*
  - e *Minnesota – Tennessee – Sacramento* – **Ostin** *Austin*
  - f *Osaka – Minsk – Omsk*
  - g *Assam*
- 8** Ростик, Раиса

**10** В Африке мне особенно понравились Лесото, Республика Мозамбик и Египет. Каир – очень многолюдный город. В Сахаре очень жарко, но зато река Нил и пирамиды очень впечатлили меня.

- 11** a **Milan** *Milan* – **Oslo** – **Lion** *Lyon* – **Tallinn**  
b **Mali** – **Somali** *Somalia* – **Lesoto** *Lesotho*  
c *Karl Marx* – *Lenin* – *Stalin*  
d **salat** *salad* – **omlet** *omelette* – **limon** *lemon*  
e *tequila*  
f *Alan* – *Alisa* – *Elena* – **Kirill** *Cyril* – *Lolita*  
g *material* – *million* – *class*

**12** атлетика

**14** Мы видели следующие штаты: Нью-Йорк, Нью-Гэмпшир, Массачусетс, Нью-Джерси, Вирджинию, Арканзас, Оклахома, Нью-Мексико, Колорадо, Юта, Айдахо и Орегон.

- 15** a *madam* – *doctor* – **direktor** *director* – *admiral*  
b *Canada* – **Tailand** *Thailand* – *Dominica* – *Andorra*  
c *Dallas* – *Orlando* – *Colorado* – *Indiana*  
d *London* – *Leeds* – *Amsterdam* – *Rotterdam* – *Madrid*  
e *drama* – *indie*  
f **limonad** *lemonade*  
g **sandali** *sandals*  
h *corridor* – *credit* – *democrat* – *disk* – *radio* – **stadion** *stadium*

**16** астероид

## Review

2 динамика

3 dyed

4 Makdonalds

## Lesson 3

**2** В Евро́пе я бы́ла во мно́гих музéях. Я слúшала произведéния Мо́царта, Ба́ха и Чайко́вского.

Когда́ я бы́ла в США, мы с моéй подру́гой проéхали на маши́не от побере́жья до побере́жья.

- 3** a *Ben – Betty – Bill – Bob – Boris – Robert – Barbara*  
b *Berlin – Bremen – Barcelona – Aberdeen – Lisabon  
Lisbon*  
c *Boston – Baltimore – Alabama – Nebraska*  
d *Barack Obama – Bill Clinton*  
e *Casablanca – Canberra – Brisbane – Colombo –  
Islamabad*  
f *basketball – boks boxing – samba – ballerina – acrobat*  
g *barometer – banan banana – bikini – bar*  
h *bank – bankir banker*

**4** робот

**6** Мы пúли мно́го текúлы и вúски, заводúли но́вых друзéй и веселúлись. Мы да́же сходúли в боúлинг! Бы́ло здо́рово так до́лго путешéствовать, но я рад верну́ться домо́й.

- 7** a *Cuba – Sudan – **Ukraina** Ukraine – **Kamerun** Cameroon*  
b *Kentucky – Missouri – Connecticut*  
c *Dublin – Mumbai – Tunis – Seoul – **Iyerusalim** Jerusalem  
– Abu-Dhabi – Kabul – Irkutsk*  
d *Uluru*

- e *Luis – Manuel – **Rut Ruth** – Uitni Whitney*
- f *Buddha – **lisus** Jesus*
- g *institute – literature*
- h *student – tourist – minute – **tualet toilet** – **karikatura** caricature*

**8** максимум – минимум

**10** Я ви́дел карти́ны Сальвадо́ра Дали́ и Винсе́нта Ван Го́га. Я узна́л мно́гое о Толсто́м, Шекспи́ре, Достоёвском, Гё́те и Шиллере. Я слýшал произведе́ния Мо́царта, Ба́ха и Чайко́вского.

- 11** a *Congo – Uganda – Ghana – Togo – Madagascar – Angola – Niger – Senegal*  
 b *Gibraltar*  
 c *Bangkok – Bogotá – Calgary – Belgrade – **Birmingham** Birmingham – **Gamburg** Hamburg – **Gonkong** Hong Kong – **Gonolulu** Honolulu – Baghdad*  
 d *Goa – Agra – Bangalore – **Gimalai** Himalaya – Gandhi*  
 e ***tigr** tiger – **kenguru** kangaroo*  
 f *burger – **gamburger** hamburger – mango – margarine*  
 g ***gitara** guitar – **reggi** reggae*  
 h *kilogram – algebra – signal – blog – **bouling** bowling*

**14** Я слýшал произведе́ния Мо́царта, Ба́ха и Чайко́вского. Когда́ я был в США, мы с мо́им дру́гом Ма́рком прое́хали на маши́не от поберёжья до поберёжья.

- 15** a *Pakistan – Peru – Nepal – Panama – Singapore – **Yegipet** Egypt*  
 b *Kuala Lumpur – **Kopengagen** Copenhagen – Porto – **Praga** Prague*



- c *Tampa – Pittsburg – Indianapolis – Portland – Minneapolis*
- d *soup – spaghetti*
- e *pianist – pilot – correspondent*
- f *supermarket – park – port – opera – parliament*
- g *compass – **lampa** lamp – microscope – telescope*
- h *packet – patriot – passport – protest – plan – **rok-gruppa**  
rock band*

**16** Санкт-Петербург

**18** В Европе я был во многих музеях. Я видел картины Сальвадора Дали и Винсента Ван Гога. Я узнал многое о Толстом, Достоевском, Шекспире, Гёте и Шиллере. Я слушал произведения Моцарта, Баха и Чайковского.

- 19**
- a *David – Ivan – Kevin – Levi – Pavel – Vladimir*
  - b *Yeva Eva – Svetlana – Veronika – Valentina*
  - c **Yevropa** *Europe*
  - d *Nevada – Vermont – Wisconsin*
  - e *Denver – Vancouver – Ottawa – Las Vegas – **Kvebek**  
Quebec*
  - f **Moskva** *Moscow – Kiyev* *Kyiv – Krakow – Bratislava – Wellington*
  - g *video – virus – vitamin – **pingvin** penguin – universitet  
university – **akvarium** aquarium*
  - h *vodka – **viski** whisky*

**20** ПИВО

# Review

**2** *Stop*

**3** a *Aleksandr*

b *Nikita*

c *Boris*

d *Oleg*

e *Cameron*

f *Diana*

g *Peter*

h *Vladimir*

## Lesson 4

- 2** В А́зии мне о́чень пона́равились Вьетна́м, Кита́й, Корéя и Япо́ния. Япо́нские су́ши и чай бы́ли о́чень вку́сными! В Африке мне о́собенно пона́равились Эфио́пия, Респу́блика Мозамб́ик и Еги́пет.
- 3** a *Korea – Germaniya Germany – Italiya Italy – Portugaliya Portugal – Irlandiya Ireland – India*  
b *Rossiya Russia – Serbia – Slovakia – Latvia – Armenia – Bulgaria – Moldaviya Moldova*  
c *Velikobritaniya Great Britain – Angliya England*  
d *Avstraliya Australia – Okeaniya Oceania*  
e *komediya comedy – tragediya tragedy*  
f *Nobelevskaya premiya Nobel Prize*  
g *ideya idea – kategoriya category – diplomatiya diplomacy – laboratoriya laboratory*
- 4** Ксения, Яна, Мария
- 6** Я слу́шала произведе́ния Мо́царта, Ба́ха и Чайко́вского. Когда́ я была́ в США, мы с мо́им дру́гом Ма́рком проéхали на маши́не от побере́жья до побере́жья. Мы ви́дели сле́дующие шта́ты: Нью-Йо́рк, Нью-Га́мпшир, Массачу́сетс, Нью-Дже́рси, Вирджи́нию, Арканза́с, Оклахо́му, Нью-Ме́ксико, Колора́до, Ю́ту, Айда́хо и Орего́н.
- 7** a *Sydney – Mayami Miami – Detroit – Solt-Leyk-Siti Salt Lake City – Keyptaun Cape Town – Dubai – Nairobi*

- b *Uruguay – Paraguay – Kuwait – Yemen – Yamayka Jamaica*
- c *Illinois – Ayova Iowa – Rod-Aylend Rhode Island – Vayoming Wyoming – Ogayo Ohio – Gavayi Hawaii*
- d *beysbol baseball – voleybol volleyball – yoga*
- e *plutoniy plutonium – litiy lithium – magniy magnesium*
- f *Galileo Galilei*
- g *Aleksei – Anatoliy – Andrey – Brayan Brian – Dmitriy – Nikolay – Sergey – Vasiliy – Yevgeniy*

8 Лев Толстой

10 В Азии мне очень понравились Вьетнам, Китай, Корея и Япония. Японские суши и чай были очень вкусными! В Африке мне больше всего понравились Эфиопия, Республика Мозамбик и Египет.

- 11 a *Vietnam – Sierra Leone – Taiwan – Malta – Myanmar*  
 b *Stockholm – Santiago – Melbourne – Tel Aviv – Montreal – Bristol – Liverpool – Bolon'ya Bologna – Reykyavik – Marsyel' Marseille – Seville*  
 c *Sibir' Siberia*  
 d *Nelson Mandela – Abraham Lincoln*  
 e *alcohol – losyon lotion – otel' hotel – kul'tura culture – ultimatum*  
 f *Igor – Natalya – Olga – Paul – Tatyana – Uil'yam William*  
 g *salsa – polka – val's waltz*

14 Каир – очень многолюдный город, в Сахаре очень жарко, но зато река Нил и пирамиды захватывают дух. В Европе я был во многих музеях.

- 15 a *Bach*  
 b *Sahara*

- c *Ahmed – Hassan – Juan – José*
- d *Mexico – Helsinki – Bucharest – Lahore – Hyderabad – Hanoi – Omaha*
- e *khan*
- f **yakhta** *yacht*
- g **arkhitektura** *architecture – archive – hobby – technology – hockey – hot dog – hooligan – chaos – hummus – hacker – hip-hop*

**17** Её путешествование в Кёльн длилось чуть больше трёх дней. Всё это время она посещала музеи и другие памятники культуры. Она была в церквях и просто гуляла по улицам. Ей всё понравилось.

- 18** a *actor – volunteer – reporter*
- b **Gyote** *Goethe*
- c **Kyol'n** *Cologne*
- d *Pyotr – Syoma – Lyova – Seryoga – Alyona*

**20** Когда я был в США, мы с моим другом Марком проехали на машине от побережья до побережья. Мы видели следующие штаты: Нью-Йорк, Нью-Гэмпшир, Массачусетс, Нью-Джерси, Вирджинию, Арканзас, Оклахома, Нью-Мексико, Колорадо, Юта, Айдахо и Орегон.

- 21** a *New York – New Mexico – Utah*
- b *Luxembourg*
- c *New Delhi – Kh'yuston Houston – Myunkhen Munich – Ljubljana – Vilnius*
- d *Martin Luther King*
- e **Yupiter** *Jupiter*

**f** *Julian – Julia – Yuriy – **Bryus** Bruce*

**g** *computer – menu – **yumor** humour – **bryunet** brunette –  
bust – **myusli** muesli*

## 22 Юрий Гагарин

## Review

- 2** a straight ahead: **Moskva** *Moscow*
- b turn around: *Rudnya* and *Vitebsk*
- c to the right: *Smolensk* and *Bryansk*

## Lesson 5

**2** Моё путешествование началось в Азии и продолжилось в Африке, Европе и Америке. В Азии мне очень понравились Вьетнам, Китай, Корея и Япония. Японские суши и чай были очень вкусными! В Африке мне особенно понравились Эфиопия, Республика Мозамбик и Египет.

- 3** a *Florida – California – Philadelphia – Finiks Phoenix – Memphis*  
b *Cardiff – Belfast – Frankfurt – Düsseldorf – Sofia*  
c *Afghanistan – Finland*  
d *café – coffee*  
e *Fahrenheit*  
f *telephone – microphone – **fotografiya** photo – catastrophe*  
g *web forum – lift – **futbol** football – professor – golf – flag – fontan fountain*

**4** фестиваль фильмов

**6** В Африке мне особенно понравились Эфиопия, Республика Мозамбик и Египет. Каир – это очень многолюдный город, в Сахаре очень жарко, но зато река Нил и пирамиды потрясающие. Это была незабываемая поездка.

- 7** a *Elvis Presley*  
b **Eddi Merfi** *Eddie Murphy – Tom Hanks – Brad Pitt – Matt Damon*



- c *Venezuela – Ecuador – Estonia*
- d **Edinburg** *Edinburgh* – **Uel's** *Wales* – **ostrov Men** *Isle of Man*
- e *Emma – Annie – Edward – Elvira – Erik – Mary*
- f **aeroport** *airport* – **egoist** – **poet** – **ekvator** *equator* – **element** – **era** – **aeroplan** *aeroplane*
- g *rap – Eminem*
- h **tkhekvondo** *Taekwondo*

## 8 БЭТМЭН

- 10 Здесь мы пили много текилы и виски, заводили новых друзей и веселились. Позавчера мы даже ходили в боулинг! Было здорово так долго путешествовать, но я рада вернуться домой в Запорожье.

- 11 a **Aziya** *Asia*  
 b *Tanzania – Mozambique – Zimbabwe – Zambia – Swaziland*  
 c *Indonesia – Malaysia – Braziliya* *Brazil* – *Uzbekistan – Kazakhstan*  
 d **Novaya Zelandiya** *New Zealand*  
 e **Glazgo** *Glasgow* – *Zagreb* – *Basel* – *Dresden*  
 f *zebra – gazelle – oasis – bazaar*  
 g **lazan'ya** *lasagne* – **ekzamen** *exam* – *president* – *partisan*  
 – **syurpriz** *surprise* – *parmesan* – **zoopark** *zoo* – *zombie*

## 12 КОММУНИЗМ

- 14 Я путешествовал по миру на протяжении одного года. Моё путешествие началось в Азии и продолжилось в Африке, Европе и Америке. В Азии мне очень понравились Вьетнам, Китай, Корея, а также Япония.

- 15** a *Rio de Janeiro – Los Angeles – Geneva – Jakarta*  
b *Azerbaijan – Tajikistan – Fiji – Alzhir Algeria*  
c *Darjeeling – Kilimanjaro*  
d *Gina – Dzhordzh George – Dzheyms James – John – Julia – Roger*  
e *journalist – manager – inzhener engineer – serzhant sergeant – zhonglyor juggler*  
f *dzhyn gin – garage – budget – dzhungli jungle – jazz – jeep*

**16** Джеймс Бонд

**18** Когда я был в США, мы с моим другом Марком проехали на машине от побережья до побережья. Мы видели следующие штаты: Нью-Йорк, Нью-Гэмпшир, Массачусетс, Нью-Джерси, Вирджинию, Арканзас, Оклахому, Колорадо, Юту, Айдахо и Орегон.

- 19** a *Emirates – Comoros – Canary (Islands) – Maldives – Philippines – Niderlandy Netherlands*  
b *eskimos – Inuits*  
c *rock music – pop music*  
d *dzhynsy jeans – mokasiny moccasins*  
e *macaroni*  
f *kafedral'nyy sobor cathedral*

**20** Олимпийские игры

## Review

- 2** a **PETROVSKIY** *supermarket*
  - b **FITNES KLUB**
  - c **Apteki GORZDRAV** (**apteki** is the Russian word for *pharmacies*, and **GORZDRAV** is a chain of pharmacies)
- 
- 3** **Moskovskiy dom fotografii, Muzey I.S. Turgeneva**

## Lesson 6

**2** Моё путешествование началось в Азии и продолжилось в Африке, Европе и Америке. В Азии мне очень понравились Вьетнам, Китай, Корея и Япония. Японские суши и чай очень вкусные!

- 3**
- a *Charles – Richard*
  - b *Chicago – Manchester – Richmond – Kraystcherch  
Christchurch – Rochester – Chiuaua Chihuahua*
  - c *Karachi – Chennai – Guanchzhou Guangzhou – Chengdu*
  - d *Chile – Chad – Chekhiya Czech Republic*
  - e *Massachusetts – Michigan – Kamchatka*
  - f *Che Guevara – Kim Chen Ir Kim Jong Il – Vladimir Il'ich  
Lenin – Iosif (= Joseph) Vissarionovich Stalin*
  - g **Uinston Cherchill'** *Winston Churchill*
  - h *champion*

**4** демократический, технический

**6** Я получила много ценной информации о Толстом, Достоевском, Шекспире, Гёте и Шиллере. На церковном концерте я слушала произведения Моцарта, Баха и Чайковского.

- 7**
- a *concert – tsentr centre – accent – konferentsiya  
conference – specialist – officer*
  - b *pizza*
  - c **Frantsiya France – Turtsiya Turkey – Gretsia Greece –  
Tsentral'noafrikanskaya Respublika Central African  
Republic – Bosnia and Herzegovina**

- d **natsiya** *nation* – **natsional'niy** *national*
- e *San Francisco* – *Cincinnati* – *Zurich* – **Venetsiya** *Venice*
- f *Lao Tse* – *Sun Tse* – *Mao Zedong*
- g *socialism*
- h **revolyutsiya** *revolution*

**8** эволюция, цивилизация, радиация,  
эвакуация, операция, репутация

**10** Я узнал многое о Толстом, Шекспире,  
Достоевском, Гёте и Шиллере. Я слушал  
произведения Моцарта, Баха и Чайковского.  
Когда я был в США, мы с моим другом  
Марком проехали на машине от побережья  
до побережья.

- 11** a *Bangladesh* – *Sri Lanka* – **Likhtenshteyn** *Liechtenstein*  
 b *Washington* – **Shankhay** *Shanghai* – *Budapest* – *Stuttgart*  
 – **Shen'tchzen'** *Shenzhen* – *Charlotte* – *Nashville* –  
*Tashkent*  
 c *Kashmir*  
 d **Shekspir** *Shakespeare* – *Schiller* – *Aleksandr*  
*Sergeyevich Pushkin*  
 e *Shiva* – *Vishnu* – *Krishna*  
 f **shokolad** *chocolate* – *sushi*  
 g *sheikh* – *shah*  
 h *fascism* – *parachute* – *rickshaw* – *machine* – **shofyor**  
*chauffeur*

**12** Джордж Уокер Буш

**14** Мы видели следующие штаты: Нью-Йорк,  
Нью-Гэмпшир, Массачусетс, Нью-Джерси,  
Вирджинию, Арканзас, Оклахому, Нью-  
Мексико, Колорадо, Юту, Айдахо и Орегон.

- 15** a *borscht* – *shchi* *Russian cabbage soup*  
b **Blagoveshchensk – Mytishchi – Shchyolkovo – Rtishchevo – Shcherbinka – Vereshchagino**  
c **avtostopshchik** *hitchhiker*

**16** **shchenok, shchedryy, shcheka**

**18** На протяжении веков значение этой практики было затуманено субъективными интерпретациями практикующих.

- 19** a **obyekt** *object*  
b **inyektsyya** *injection*  
c **konyunktura** *conjunction*  
d **adyutant** *adjutant*  
e **obyektiv** *objective*  
f **subyektivnyy** *subjective*

# Review

[2](#) politsiya

## Lesson 7

**1** Mama, Barbara, aquarium, radio, video, kangaroo, Pyotr, garage, magazine, minister, Aleksey, park, salad, lemon, Anna, rock, plan, internet, class, karate, bowling, film, chaos, pizza, champion, chocolate, borshch, subject, music, alcohol, airport, menu, idea

**3**

Cursive	Print
<i>Иван</i>	Иван
<i>Андрей</i>	Андрей
<i>Елизавета</i>	Елизавета
<i>Юрий</i>	Юрий
<i>Татьяна</i>	Татьяна



## Review

3 С Днем Рождения = S Dnyom Rozhdeniya

## Lesson 8

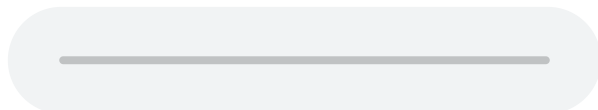
- 1** a *Kyiv – Kharkiv – Odesa – Dnipro – Donetsk*
- b **Beograd** *Belgrade – Novi Sad – Kraljevo – Zrenjanin – Skopje – Bitola*
- c *Minsk – Barysaw*
- d *Almaty – Karagandy (in Kazakh: **Qarağandı**) – Öskemen – Dushanbe – Khujand – Kulob*
- e *Ulaanbaatar – Erdenet – Mörön*

# Review

1



# PHRASEBOOK



09.01

<i>Hello</i>	<b>Privyet</b>	Привёт
<i>Good morning</i>	<b>Dobroye utro</b>	Доброе утро
<i>Good evening</i>	<b>Dobryy vecher</b>	Добрый вечер
<i>Goodnight</i>	<b>Spokoynoy nochi</b>	Спокойной ночи
<i>Welcome</i>	<b>Dobro pozhalovat'</b>	Добрó пожаловать
<i>How are you?</i>	<b>Kak dela?</b>	Как делá?
<i>Fine, thank you</i>	<b>Spasibo, prekrasno</b>	Спасибо, прекра́сно
<i>Nice to meet you</i>	<b>Ochen' priyatno</b>	Очень приятно
<i>Please / You're welcome</i>	<b>Pozhaluysta</b>	Пожáлуйста
<i>Thanks</i>	<b>Spasibo</b>	Спасибо
<i>Sorry</i>	<b>Prostite</b>	Простите
<i>I don't understand</i>	<b>Ya nye ponimayu</b>	Я не понима́ю
<i>Do you speak English?</i>	<b>Vy govorite po- angliyski?</b>	Вы говорите по- англи́йски?
<i>Yes / No</i>	<b>Da / Nyet</b>	Да / Нет

*See you later*

*Goodbye*

**Uvidimsya**

**Do svidaniya**

Увiдимся

До свидання

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