RUSSIAN · GRADE 6 · AGES 11–12

Grade 6 Russian

First edition · 5 units · 10 lessons · one quarter · Cyrillic with stress marks · A song or video for every lesson · Quick reference

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Grade 6 Russian is a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 30–40 minutes a week.

The student makes plural nouns and adjectives, including the irregular plurals лю́ди and де́ти, uses идти́ and е́хать to say where people are going and how, and tells the time and describes a daily routine.

Then the student asks and gives directions, says where people live with жить and the prepositional, retells the fairy tale of Ivan Tsarevich and the Grey Wolf, and reads Krylov's fable The Dragonfly and the Ant while learning command forms. Every Russian word is printed in Cyrillic with a stress mark; the vocabulary cards in Unit 1 also show it in Latin letters.

> Every embedded video comes from a channel approved for School Launch: RussianPod101 (short lessons by native Russian teachers: the alphabet, vocabulary, grammar and conversations), Rock 'N Learn (Learn Russian for Kids, used one section at a time), and a few videos from museums and other official institutions, each one logged. The videos play in YouTube's privacy-enhanced player. RussianPod101 videos usually begin or end with an invitation to visit its website; you can skip that part. Please preview every video yourself before you show it to your child. The videos were chosen by title and channel from channels approved for School Launch and checked one by one, and YouTube may show its own suggestions when a video ends, so stay nearby and stop the player when the lesson's part is done.

Start with Lesson 1.1 →

Who it is for

Written for students in grade 6 (about ages 11–12) who read independently. No earlier Russian is needed: the course reviews the letters and sounds and builds from there, though a student who has done earlier grades will feel at home. A parent or teacher reads along, joins the speaking practice and checks the practice answers with the key. Nothing needs to be bought: every activity uses paper, index cards, pencil and household things. Families who speak Russian at home use the same lessons with the *At home in Russian* notes.

How to use this course

1. **The weekly rhythm.** The quarter has 10 lessons, one a week, each with three sessions of 30–40 minutes. Session 1 is the warm-up, the video, the teaching and the picture study (in the first lesson of each unit). Session 2 is the activity and the Russian notebook. Session 3 is the worked examples, the practice and a recitation: the student says the week's Russian out loud to the family. In the second week of each unit, use part of Session 3 for the unit review and the unit challenge.
2. **Say it every day.** Russian is learned out loud, a few minutes a day. Open every session by saying the sentences and endings learned so far, with the stress in the right place. Five minutes of cheerful speaking beats an hour of silent staring.
3. **Story, then how Russian works, then doing.** The core ideas are written to be read aloud or read by the student. *The story* tells what happened; *How Russian works* explains the pattern; *Say it out loud* gives the sounds. After each paragraph, ask the student to tell it back.
4. **Handwriting.** Russians write by hand in a joined cursive whose letters can look quite different from print (the cursive т looks like an m, and the cursive д like a g). This course asks for neat printed Cyrillic; the cursive is shown for recognition only, and a student who wants to learn it can copy it from a Russian copybook (про́пись).
5. **Flashcards.** Every lesson adds new words. Make a flashcard for each one: the Russian word with its stress mark on the front, the meaning (and, for nouns, the

gender) on the back. Many families color-code nouns: blue for masculine, red for feminine, green for neuter.

6. **Unit review and unit challenge.** Each unit ends with a short review (20 points), which may be done orally, and a unit challenge. Keep the challenge work in a folder.
7. **Cyrillic from the first day.** Russian is written in the Cyrillic alphabet, named for Saint Cyril, the Greek missionary who, with his brother Methodius, first wrote down the Slavic language so that the Slavs could read the Gospel. Some letters look and sound like ours (А, К, М, О, Т), some look like ours but sound different (В is v, Н is n, Р is r, С is s), and some are new (Б, Д, Ж, Ш, Я…). The course teaches the letters a few at a time and never asks the child to read Russian in Latin letters for long.
8. **Stress marks.** Every Russian word of more than one syllable is printed with a mark over its stressed vowel (ма́ма, молоко́). Say that syllable loudest. Russian books for adults leave the mark out, but readers for children and learners print it, and so does this course. Latin-letter transliteration is shown on the vocabulary cards in Unit 1 only; after that, each card keeps its English sound guide.
9. **The word list.** The quarter teaches 61 words and phrases, in this order. Unit 1: рожь, по́ле, сосна́, доро́га, высо́кий, мно́го, лю́ди, де́ти, бра́тья, друзья́, сёстры, города́. Unit 2: идти́, я иду́, ты идёшь, це́рковь, ры́нок, домо́й, е́хать, маши́на, авто́бус, по́езд, самолёт, тро́йка. Unit 3: час, Кото́рый час?, сейча́с, полови́на, вре́мя, ко́локол, у́тром, днём, ве́чером, но́чью, за́втракать, обе́дать, у́жинать. Unit 4: нале́во, напра́во, пря́мо, далеко́, бли́зко, пото́м, жить, го́род, дере́вня, кварти́ра, страна́, Аме́рика. Unit 5: ска́зка, царь, царе́вич, Жар-пти́ца, волк, помога́ть, ба́сня, мурavéй, стрекоза́, чита́й, иди́, смотри́.
10. **Word games.** The crossword, word-find and hangman games used in other School Launch language courses are typed in Latin letters; Russian needs a Cyrillic keyboard mode, which the shared games do not have yet, so the games are turned off for Russian. Each lesson has a spoken game instead.
11. **Printables.** Each lesson has a one-page worksheet, and the answers are in a separate key for the parent. Each unit review also has a printable key.

12. **The Russian Bible.** Russian verses are quoted from the Synodal translation (Синода́льный перево́д), the Russian Bible authorized in 1876 after more than fifty years of work begun by the Russian Bible Society in 1813; it is still the Bible of most Russian-speaking churches, Orthodox and Protestant alike, and it is in the public domain. Verses are printed as in the 1876 text (with e where modern print may use ё, and without stress marks), with a dash for the spaced hyphen. Where the King James prints the LORD, the Synodal has Госпо́дь. The Psalms are numbered as in the Greek Old Testament, usually one lower than in the King James (Psalm 23 is Psalm 22 in a Russian Bible), so the lesson always gives the King James reference. The English verse is always the King James Version, quoted exactly.

Scope and sequence

UNIT 1 · WEEKS 1–2

Мно́го: More Than One

Plural nouns: the endings -ы, -и, -а and -я, the spelling rule after к, г, х, ж, ш, ч, щ, stress that moves in the plural, and the irregular plurals лю́ди, де́ти, бра́тья, друзья́ and дома́, with Ivan Shishkin's great field of rye.

1.1 Столы́, кни́ги, о́кна: Plural Endings

1.2 Лю́ди и де́ти: Irregular Plurals

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Идти́ и е́хать: On Foot and by Wheel

The two most important verbs of motion: идти́ (to go on foot) and е́хать (to go by vehicle), with куда́? and в or на plus the ending -у or -о (в шко́лу, на ры́нок), and transport with на (на авто́бусе, на по́езде), with Nikolai Sverchkov's galloping troika.

2.1 Я иду́: Going on Foot

2.2 Я е́ду: Going by Car, Train and Troika

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Кото́рый час? Telling Time

Telling time with Кото́рый час? and час, часа́, часо́в, saying when something happens with в + time, and describing a daily routine from morning to evening, with Isaac Levitan's Evening Bells.

3.1 Кото́рый час? What Time Is It?

3.2 В семь часо́в: My Day

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Доро́га: Finding the Way

Asking and giving directions (нале́во, напра́во, пря́мо, Где…?, Как пройти́…?), and saying where people live with жить and в + the prepositional (в Москве́, в Аме́рике, на ю́ге), with Alexei Savrasov's muddy Country Road.

4.1 Нале́во, напра́во, пря́мо: Directions

4.2 Где ты живёшь? Where People Live

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Ска́зки и ба́сни: Tales and Fables

Russian storytelling: the fairy tale of Ivan Tsarevich and the Grey Wolf with its classic openings and words (жил-был, царь, Жар-пти́ца, се́рый волк), and Ivan Krylov's fable The Dragonfly and the Ant with the command forms of verbs (чита́й, иди́, смотри́), with Viktor Vasnetsov's Ivan Tsarevich Riding the Grey Wolf.

5.1 Ива́н-царе́вич и се́рый волк: A Russian Fairy Tale

5.2 Стрекоза́ и Мураве́й: A Fable and Commands

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Столы́, кни́ги, о́кна: Plural Endings: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (harvest basket) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet

WEEK	PLAN
	Three sessions a week of 30–40 minutes. On the other days, say the week's words and verse aloud for five minutes and copy two words in Cyrillic with their stress marks.
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 Лю́ди и де́ти: Irregular Plurals: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (family and friends tree) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (plural picture dictionary)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Я иду́: Going on Foot: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (neighborhood map) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 Я е́ду: Going by Car, Train and Troika: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (transport poster) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (a trip in russian)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 Кото́рый час? What Time Is It?: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (paper-plate clock) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 В семь часо́в: My Day: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (family schedule) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (my day in pictures)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Нале́во, напра́во, пря́мо: Directions: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 2: Lesson 4.1 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (blindfold guide) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Где ты живёшь? Where People Live: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (where we live) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (treasure map)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 Ива́н-царе́вич и се́рый волк: A Russian Fairy Tale: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (story stones) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Стрекоза́ и Мурове́й: A Fable and Commands: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (fable puppet show) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (my fairy-tale book)

Materials

Russian notebook (any notebook)

One for the quarter: vocabulary, letter and ending charts, translations and copywork.

Index cards and a box, bag or ring to keep them

For the flashcard deck that grows every lesson.

Pencil, colored pencils (blue, red and green for the three genders) and a fine-tip marker

For charts, maps and lettering.

Scissors, glue, tape and some poster board or taped printer paper

For the unit challenges.

Grading

Grades come mostly from the daily work: the recitations, the flashcard reviews, the notebook and the practice, because a language is learned by steady, honest repetition. A student who speaks Russian out loud faithfully, keeps a neat notebook and corrects his or her own practice earns full credit.

PART	%
Recitation and flashcards (daily speaking, vocabulary reviews, reading aloud)	**30**
Russian notebook (dated pages, charts, copywork)	**25**
Practice (corrected with the answer key)	**15**
Unit reviews	**15**
Unit challenges	**15**

Scale: A 90–100, B 80–89, C 70–79, D 60–69. Below 60: repeat the speaking drills and practice with help.

- A written answer is right when the letters and the ending are right. Stress marks are not required in the student's own writing, but the stress must be right when the answer is said aloud.
- Unit reviews may be done orally for a student who writes slowly; the parent writes down the answers.
- Pronunciation is graded on courage and consistency, not perfection. The rolled р, the soft consonants and the deep ы get steadier with every week.

A note to parents

You do not need to know Russian to teach this course. Every Russian word has its stress mark and an English sound guide, every practice question has its answer in the key, and the videos do the explaining a specialist would. Learn alongside your child, quiz each other with the flashcards, and let your child catch your mistakes.

Please preview every video yourself before you show it to your child. The videos were chosen by title and channel from channels approved for School Launch and checked one by one, and YouTube may show its own suggestions when a video ends, so stay nearby and stop the player when the lesson's part is done.

Why Russian? Because it is the most widely spoken language of Europe and the key to the other Slavic languages; because it is the language of Pushkin, Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, of Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff; and because millions of Russian-speaking Christians, Orthodox and Protestant, kept their faith through seventy years of persecution, and a Russian-speaking neighbor or church is never far away.

This is a course in the Russian language and in the history, art and faith of the Russian people, not in modern politics: it does not take up the governments of Russia, Ukraine or any other country today. Russian holidays are taught as facts about Russian life; where a custom comes from folk belief, the lesson says so plainly. The Christian story is told from Scripture, and the history of the Russian Church is told factually and respectfully.

UNIT 1

Мно́го: More Than One

Lesson 1.1 teaches the regular plural endings for masculine, feminine and neuter nouns and the plural of adjectives, with Shishkin's painting Rye.

Lesson 1.2 teaches the plurals that must be learned one by one (лю́ди, де́ти, бра́тья, друзья́, дома́, города́) and how to talk about groups of people.

PREREQUISITES

- Grade 5 Russian: the student knows noun gender and adjective endings, and reads Cyrillic with stress marks.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can make the plural of masculine, feminine and neuter nouns.
- ☐ I can use the spelling rule (и after к, г, х, ж, ш, ч, щ).
- ☐ I can use the irregular plurals л and ю́ди, де́ти, бра́тья, друзья́.
- ☐ I can describe a picture with plural nouns and adjectives.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Wiktionary (Russian entries)**: Free online: every Russian word with its stress, meaning, endings and often a recording by a native speaker.
- **Forvo**: Free pronunciation library: hear any Russian word said by native speakers (link only).

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

1.1	**Столы́, кни́ги, о́кна: Plural Endings**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
1.2	**Лю́ди и де́ти: Irregular Plurals**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 1 Review

Ask out loud or on paper. The test is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Give the plural of стол, ма́ма, окно́ and мо́ре.
2. **4 pts**
   Give the plural of кни́га and нож, and explain the ending.
3. **4 pts**
   Give the plural of челове́к, ребёнок and брат.
4. **4 pts**
   Say “big fields and tall trees.”
5. **4 pts**
   What did Jesus tell His disciples to look at in John 4:35?

ANSWER KEY

1. Столы́, ма́мы, о́кна, моря́.
2. Кни́ги, ножи́: after к and ж, write и, not ы.
3. Лю́ди, де́ти, бра́тья.
4. Больши́е поля́ и высо́кие дере́вья.
5. The fields, white already to harvest.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: PLURAL PICTURE DICTIONARY

Make a picture dictionary page of twenty nouns, each drawn as one thing and as many things, with the singular and plural written in Russian with stress marks. Include five irregular plurals. Present it.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student reads all forty words aloud.
Accuracy	Plurals, spelling and stress are correct.
Product	The page is neat, illustrated and complete.
Effort	The student works carefully and joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 1 · МНО́ГО: MORE THAN ONE · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

1.1 Столы́, кни́ги, о́кна: Plural Endings

OBJECTIVES

- Make regular plural nouns.
- Use the spelling rule after к, г, х, ж, ш, ч, щ.
- Look closely at Shishkin's Rye.

Warm-up. Count everything on your table in English: one pencil, two pencils… Today you learn how Russian makes more than one.

WATCH

Weekly Russian Words with Katya - Vegetables

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gSx0Fh1BC30

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; after each word, say its plural before the video goes on.

Note: RussianPod101: Katya teaches vegetable words in Russian.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian with Video - At the Table

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PUP0K-CZwpQ

RussianPod101: things at the table in Russian, with pictures.

KEY TERMS

рожь (rohsh)
Rye (a grain).

со́сны (SOHS-nih)
Pine trees.

мно́го (MNOH-guh)
Many, much, a lot.

по́ле, поля́ (POH-lee pah-LYAH)
Field, fields.

доро́га (dah-ROH-guh)
Road.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Russian is written in Cyrillic. The mark over a vowel (молоко́) shows the stressed syllable, the one said loudest; it is a teaching mark, not part of normal spelling. In the sound guides the stressed syllable is in capitals: mah-lah-KOH.

рожь

rozh

rohsh

noun · feminine

rye

по́ле

pole

POH-lee

noun · neuter

field (поля́)

сосна́

sosna

sahs-NAH

noun · feminine

pine (со́сны)

доро́га

doroga

dah-ROH-guh

noun · feminine

road (доро́ги)

высо́кий

vysokiy

vih-SOH-keey

adjective

tall, high

мно́го

mnogo

MNOH-guh

adverb

many, much

CORE IDEAS

The story. In 1878 Ivan Shishkin painted a field of ripe rye in the countryside where he grew up. The golden grain stretches to the edge of the sky, and a dusty road winds through it. Huge old pine trees stand in the field like guards, and swallows skim low over the road. It is said that Shishkin wrote on a sketch for the picture: space, rye, God's grace, Russian riches. The harvest is ready.

How Russian works: plural endings. Most masculine and feminine nouns take -ы: стол → столы́, ма́ма → ма́мы, сосна́ → со́сны. Nouns ending in -ь or -я take -и: тетра́дь → тетра́ди, неде́ля → неде́ли. Neuter nouns take -а or -я: окно́ → о́кна, по́ле → поля́, мо́ре → моря́. Watch the stress: it often moves in the plural.

The spelling rule and adjectives. After к, г, х, ж, ш, ч, щ, never write ы; write и: кни́га → кни́ги, доро́га → доро́ги, нож → ножи́. Adjectives in the plural end in -ые or -ие for every gender: высо́кие со́сны, золоты́е поля́, но́вые кни́ги. Мно́го

means many: Здесь мно́го птиц. (There are many birds here; after мно́го the ending changes again, which you will learn later.)

PICTURE STUDY



Rye, Ivan Shishkin, 1878 · Oil on canvas · State Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Shishkin was famous for painting trees so exactly that you can tell what kind each one is. Here the pines and the rye together show the riches of the Russian land.

Look closely

- What is growing in the field? What color is it?
- How many pine trees can you count?
- Where does the road lead?
- What is flying over the road?

Talk about it

1. What grows in the fields near your home?
2. Why might Shishkin have called the rye God's grace?

ACTIVITY

Harvest basket

Fill a paper basket with plural Russian words.

You will need

- Paper or a small basket
- Index cards
- Markers

Steps

1. Draw or cut out ten fruits, vegetables or things from the farm.
2. On one side of each card write the singular, on the other the plural, with stress marks: я́блоко — я́блоки.
3. Put them in the basket.
4. Take turns pulling a card and saying the plural from memory.

Tips

- Add adjectives: кра́сные я́блоки, золоты́е поля́.

Check your work

☐ I made ten cards with singular and plural.

☐ I can say the plurals from memory.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, make two columns, one and many, and write twelve nouns: four masculine, four feminine, four neuter.

> **From history.** Rye bread, dark and slightly sour, has been the daily bread of Russian villages for a thousand years. Rye grows well in the cool, short Russian summer where wheat struggles.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, look at the plurals with stress on the ending (дома́, города́, леса́) and find five more.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Give the plural of доро́га.

▼ **Show solution**

1. It ends in -а: usually -ы.
2. But after г write и.

Answer: Доро́ги.

Example 2. Say “tall pines and golden fields”.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Сосна́ → со́сны; по́ле → поля́.
2. Plural adjectives: высо́кие, золоты́е.

Answer: Высо́кие со́сны и золоты́е поля́.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Give the plural of стол.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Столы́.

2. Easy Give the plural of ма́ма.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ма́мы.

3. Medium Give the plural of окно́. Where is the stress?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   О́кна: on the first syllable.

4. Medium Give the plural of кни́га and тетра́дь.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Кни́ги, тетра́ди.

5. Medium Say “new books”.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Но́вые кни́ги.

6. Hard Describe Shishkin’s Rye in two sentences with plurals.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: Здесь поля́ и со́сны. Со́сны высо́кие, а поля́ золоты́е.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Writing кни́гы. After г, write и: кни́ги.
- Keeping the singular stress: окна́. The plural is о́кна.

> **Make it a game · One-many ping-pong.** One player says a noun in the singular; the other answers with the plural as fast as possible and then gives a new singular. Three mistakes and you lose the round.

> **Scripture.** “Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest.” (John 4:35, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *возведите очи ваши и посмотрите на нивы, как они побелели и поспели к жатве* Jesus pointed to the ripe fields and told His disciples that people everywhere are ready to hear the Gospel.

UNIT 1 · МНО́ГО: MORE THAN ONE · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

1.2 Лю́ди и де́ти: Irregular Plurals

OBJECTIVES

- Use the irregular plurals лю́ди, де́ти, бра́тья, друзья́.
- Use the plurals in -á: дома́, города́.
- Talk about groups of people.

> **Warm-up.** In English we say one child, two children; one person, two people. Russian has its own surprises like these. Today you learn them.

WATCH

Weekly Russian Words with Katya - Jobs

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:44

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_ENkPLPp_YM

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; say the plural of each person word.

Note: RussianPod101: Katya teaches job words in Russian.

BACKUP VIDEO

Conversation About Family - Russian Conversational Phrases

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 6:02

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=opbacAtvTLQ

RussianPod101: a conversation about family, for review of the family words.

KEY TERMS

челове́к — лю́ди (chee-lah-VYEHK LYOO-dee)
Person, people.

ребёнок — де́ти (ree-BYOH-nuhk DYEH-tee)
Child, children.

брат — бра́тья (braht BRAHT-yuh)
Brother, brothers.

друг — друзья́ (drook drooz-YAH)
Friend, friends.

дом — дома́ (dohm dah-MAH)
House, houses.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Russian is written in Cyrillic. The mark over a vowel (молоко́) shows the stressed syllable, the one said loudest; it is a teaching mark, not part of normal spelling. In the sound guides the stressed syllable is in capitals: mah-lah-KOH.

лю́ди

lyudi

LYOO-dee

noun · plural

people (челове́к: person)

де́ти

deti

DYEH-tee

noun · plural

children (ребёнок: child)

бра́тья

bratya

BRAHT-yuh

noun · plural

brothers

друзья́

druzya

drooz-YAH

noun · plural

friends

сёстры

syostry

SYOHST-rih

noun · plural

sisters

города́

goroda

guh-rah-DAH

noun · plural

cities

CORE IDEAS

The story. King David sang: Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! Brothers and sisters, friends and neighbors, children and grown-ups: God made us to live together, help one another, and share our joys.

Irregular plurals. Some plurals must be learned one by one: челове́к → лю́ди (person, people), ребёнок → де́ти (child, children), брат → бра́тья, стул → сту́лья, друг → друзья́, сын → сыновья́. Sisters are regular but the stress moves: сестра́ → сёстры.

Plurals in -á. A group of masculine nouns take a stressed -á: дом → дома́, го́род → города́, лес → леса́, глаз → глаза́, учи́тель → учителя́. Put it together: Мои́ бра́тья и сёстры — хоро́шие друзья́. Здесь ста́рые дома́. (Here are old houses.)

ACTIVITY

Family and friends tree

Draw a tree of the people in your life, labeled with Russian plurals.

You will need

- Large paper
- Markers
- Photos (optional)

Steps

1. Draw a big tree with branches: семья́, друзья́, сосе́ди (neighbors), учителя́.
2. Write the names of people on each branch.
3. Under each branch, write a sentence: Мои́ бра́тья — Марк и Да́ня.
4. Present the tree to your family.

Tips

- Add a branch for your church: бра́тья и сёстры во Христе́.

Check your work

☐ My tree has four branches with plural labels.

☐ I wrote four correct sentences.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write the eight irregular plurals from this lesson and a sentence with each.

> **From history.** Russian Christians often call one another бра́тья и сёстры, brothers and sisters, as the apostles did. Large families gathering at the grandparents' home for a holiday is a cherished Russian tradition.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, list the plurals of all your relatives in Russian (дя́ди, тёти, двою́родные бра́тья) and draw the family tree.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “The children are in the garden.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Ребёнок → де́ти.
2. In the garden: в саду́.

Answer: Де́ти в саду́.

Example 2. Say “My friends are good people.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Друг → друзья́; челове́к → лю́ди.
2. Good (plural): хоро́шие.

Answer: Мои́ друзья́ — хоро́шие лю́ди.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Give the plural of челове́к.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Лю́ди.

2. Easy Give the plural of ребёнок.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Де́ти.

3. Medium Give the plural of брат and друг.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Бра́тья, друзья́.

4. Medium Give the plural of дом and го́род.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Дома́, города́.

5. Medium Give the plural of сестра́. Where is the stress?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Сёстры: on the first syllable (ё is always stressed).

6. Hard Say “My brothers and sisters are teachers.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мои́ бра́тья и сёстры — учителя́.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying челове́ки. The plural is лю́ди.
- Saying до́мы. The plural is дома́, stressed on the end.

> **Make it a game · Plural bingo.** Make bingo cards with plural forms (лю́ди, де́ти, дома́…). A caller reads the singular (челове́к, ребёнок, дом…). Players cover the matching plural. Five in a row wins.

> **Scripture.** “A Song of degrees of David. Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!” (Psalm 133:1, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *Как хорошо и как приятно жить братьям вместе* (Psalm 132:1 in the Russian numbering) God is pleased when brothers, sisters and friends live together in peace.

UNIT 2

Идти́ и е́хать: On Foot and by Wheel

Lesson 2.1 teaches идти́ (я иду́, ты идёшь…), the question Куда́ ты идёшь?, and going to places with в and на (в шко́лу, в це́рковь, домо́й).

Lesson 2.2 teaches е́хать (я е́ду, ты е́дешь…) and travel by car, bus, train and horse, with Sverchkov’s troika and Elijah’s chariot of fire.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1. Куда́? from Grade 5 is reviewed.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

☐ I can conjugate идти́ and е́хать in the present tense.

☐ I can choose between идти́ and е́хать.

☐ I can say where I am going with в or на.

☐ I can say how I travel with на and a vehicle.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Wiktionary (Russian entries)**: Free online: every Russian word with its stress, meaning, endings and often a recording by a native speaker.
- **Forvo**: Free pronunciation library: hear any Russian word said by native speakers (link only).

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

2.1 Я иду́: Going on Foot

3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 2 review

Ask out loud or on paper. The test is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Conjugate идти́: I, you, he, we, you (plural), they.

2. **4 pts**
   Conjugate е́хать: I, you, he, we, you (plural), they.

3. **4 pts**
   Say “I am walking to school.”

4. **4 pts**
   Say “We are going to Moscow by train.”

5. **4 pts**
   How did Elijah go up to heaven (2 Kings 2:11)?

ANSWER KEY

1. Иду́, идёшь, идёт, идём, идёте, иду́т.
2. Е́ду, е́дешь, е́дет, е́дем, е́дете, е́дут.
3. Я иду́ в шко́лу.
4. Мы е́дем в Москву́ на по́езде.
5. By a whirlwind, after a chariot of fire and horses of fire appeared.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A TRIP IN RUSSIAN

Plan a trip, real or imagined, and describe it in eight Russian sentences: where each person goes, on foot or by vehicle, and how. Use a map or drawing to present it.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student presents eight sentences aloud.
Accuracy	идти́ and е́хать, в/на and the endings are correct.
Product	The map or drawing matches the description.
Effort	The student works carefully and joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 2 · ИДТИ́ И Е́ХАТЬ: ON FOOT AND BY WHEEL · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

2.1 Я иду́: Going on Foot

OBJECTIVES

- Conjugate идти́.
- Say where you are going with в, на and the ending -у.
- Know what it means to walk with God.

> **Warm-up.** Where do you walk every day? To the kitchen, to the yard, to church? Today you learn to say where you are going on foot.

WATCH

Learn Russian with Video - Getting Around Using Russian

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:21

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VpOjkcNUMfs

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; after each place, say Я иду́ ... with the right ending.

Note: RussianPod101: getting around in Russian, with video.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn the Top 20 Travel Phrases You Should Know in Russian

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 4:35

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9TEVZGsdZGw

RussianPod101: the top 20 travel phrases in Russian.

KEY TERMS

идти́ (ihd-TEE)
To go on foot, to walk.

Куда́ ты идёшь? (koo-DAH tih ih-DYOHSH)
Where are you going?

в шко́лу (v SHKOH-loo)
To school.

в це́рковь (v TSEHR-kuhf)
To church.

на ры́нок (nah RIH-nuhk)
To the market.

домо́й (dah-MOHY)
Home (going home).

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Russian is written in Cyrillic. The mark over a vowel (молоко́) shows the stressed syllable, the one said loudest; it is a teaching mark, not part of normal spelling. In the sound guides the stressed syllable is in capitals: mah-lah-KOH.

идти́

ihd-TEE

verb · motion

to go on foot, to walk

я иду́

yah ih-DOO

verb · I form

I am going

ты идёшь

tih ih-DYOHSH

verb · you form

you are going

це́рковь

TSEHR-kuhf

noun · feminine

church

ры́нок

RIH-nuhk

noun · masculine

market

домо́й

dah-MOHY

adverb

home (going home)

CORE IDEAS

The story. The prophet Micah asked what the LORD requires of us, and answered: to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God. The Bible often calls our whole life a walk. Every day we can walk with God, going where He leads and doing what is right.

How Russian works: идти́. Идти́ means to go on foot, right now, in one direction. Я иду́, ты идёшь, он идёт, мы идём, вы идёте, они́ иду́т. The question is Куда́ ты идёшь? (Where are you going?).

Going to a place. After going, в and на take a new ending: feminine -a becomes -у (шко́ла → в шко́лу), and masculine and -ь words stay the same (парк → в парк, це́рковь → в це́рковь). Some places use на: на ры́нок (to the market), на по́чту (to the post office), на рабо́ту (to work). Home is one special word: Я иду́ домо́й. Compare: where you are uses -е (в шко́ле), where you are going uses -у (в шко́лу).

ACTIVITY

Neighborhood map

Draw a map of your neighborhood and narrate a walk in Russian.

You will need

- Large paper
- Markers
- Small toy figure or paper person

Steps

1. Draw your home and five places: school, church, park, store, a friend's house.
2. Label each in Russian.
3. Move your figure along the map and narrate: Я иду́ в парк. Тепе́рь я иду́ в це́рковь.
4. End with Я иду́ домо́й.

Tips

- Narrate a family member's walk with он идёт or она́ идёт.

Check your work

- ☐ My map has five labeled places.
- ☐ I narrated a walk with the right endings.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write all six forms of идти́, and five sentences about where people are going.

> **From history.** In Russian cities most people walk a lot and ride the metro. The Moscow Metro, opened in 1935, is famous for its stations decorated with chandeliers, marble and mosaics, like underground palaces.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, explain the difference between идти́ (one trip, now) and ходи́ть (going regularly or back and forth): Я хожу́ в шко́лу ка́ждый день.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Ask a friend where she is going; she says to church.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Where to: куда́; you go: ты идёшь.
2. Це́рковь ends in -ь: it stays the same.

Answer: Куда́ ты идёшь? — В це́рковь.

Example 2. Say "The children are going to school."

▼ **Show solution**

1. They go: они́ иду́т.
2. Шко́ла → в шко́лу.

Answer: Де́ти иду́т в шко́лу.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say I am going (on foot).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Я иду́.

2. Easy Ask Where are you going?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Куда́ ты идёшь?

3. Medium Say We are going home.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мы идём домо́й.

4. Medium Say Dad is going to work.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Па́па идёт на рабо́ту.

5. Medium Say They are going to the park.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Они́ иду́т в парк.

6. Hard Say “I am in school, but now I am going home.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Я в шко́ле, но сейча́с я иду́ домо́й.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Я иду́ в шко́ле. Going takes -у: в шко́лу.
- Saying Я иду́ в дом for going home. Say Я иду́ домо́й.

> **Make it a game · Simon says, Russian style.** The leader says Са́ймон говори́т: иди́ в ку́хню! or Иди́ к окну́! Players walk there only if the leader said Са́ймон говори́т. Then switch leaders.

> **Scripture.** “He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the LORD require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?” (Micah 6:8, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *действовать справедливо, любить дела милосердия и смиренномудренно ходить пред Богом твоим* God asks us to do right, love mercy and walk humbly with Him every day.

UNIT 2 · ИДТИ́ И Е́ХАТЬ: ON FOOT AND BY WHEEL · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

2.2 Я е́ду: Going by Car, Train and Troika

OBJECTIVES

- Conjugate е́хать.
- Say how you travel with на and a vehicle.
- Look closely at Sverchkov’s troika.

> **Warm-up.** How did you come to the last place you visited: on foot, by car, by bus, by plane? In Russian, the verb changes when wheels are involved!

WATCH

Learn Russian - Russian Vehicle Vocabulary

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:42

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ROkp1tg1tC4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; after each vehicle, say Я е́ду на ....

Note: RussianPod101: Russian vehicle vocabulary.

BACKUP VIDEO

Russian Reading for Absolute Beginners - Buying a Train Ticket

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 1:09

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NCpSlE5UjKk

RussianPod101 reading practice: buying a train ticket.

KEY TERMS

е́хать (YEH-khuht)
To go by vehicle, to ride, to drive.

на маши́не (nah mah-SHIH-nee)
By car.

на авто́бусе (nah ahv-TOH-boo-see)
By bus.

на по́езде (nah POH-yeez-dee)
By train.

тро́йка (TROHY-kuh)
A troika: three horses side by side.

конь, ко́ни (kohn KOH-nee)
Horse, horses.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Russian is written in Cyrillic. The mark over a vowel (молоко́) shows the stressed syllable, the one said loudest; it is a teaching mark, not part of normal spelling. In the sound guides the stressed syllable is in capitals: mah-lah-KOH.

éхать

YEH-khuht

verb · motion

to go by vehicle

маши́на

mah-SHIH-nuh

noun · feminine

car

авто́бус

ahv-TOH-boos

noun · masculine

bus

по́езд

POH-yeezt

noun · masculine

train

самолёт

suh-mah-LYOHT

noun · masculine

airplane

тро́йка

TROHY-kuh

noun · feminine

troika

CORE IDEAS

The story. Nikolai Sverchkov loved horses and painted them all his life. In this painting a troika races across the open plain at dusk. Three dark horses run side by side under a wooden arch, and the driver leans forward as the carriage rattles behind them in a cloud of dust. In a troika, the middle horse trots while the two side horses gallop with their heads turned outward. Russians loved the speed of the troika; in winter it pulled a sleigh over the snow, and in summer a carriage on wheels.

How Russian works: éхать. If you are going by any vehicle, use éхать: я éду, ты éдешь, он éдет, мы éдем, вы éдете, они́ éдут. Where to: Мы éдем в Москву́. (Москва́ → в Москву́, like в шко́лу.)

How you travel. Use на with the prepositional ending -е: на маши́не (by car), на авто́бусе (by bus), на по́езде (by train), на велосипе́де (by bicycle). Together: Я éду в це́рковь на маши́не. Remember: on foot is always идти́, never éхать.

PICTURE STUDY



A Troika in Russia, Nikolai Sverchkov, 19th century · Oil on canvas · Royal Collection, United Kingdom (catalogued as A Troika Sleigh in Russia)

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

The painting is now in the British Royal Collection. Look at how Sverchkov shows speed: the horses' legs are stretched out and dust flies behind.

Look closely

- How many horses are there? How are they harnessed?
- Where is the driver?
- How can you tell the troika is moving fast?
- What time of day is it?

Talk about it

1. Have you ever ridden a horse or in a carriage?
2. Why do you think Russians loved the troika so much?

ACTIVITY

Transport poster

Make a poster of vehicles with Russian sentences.

You will need

- Poster paper
- Magazine pictures or drawings
- Glue, markers

Steps

1. Find or draw six ways to travel: car, bus, train, plane, bicycle, troika.
2. Label each with на + -е: на маши́не, на по́езде, на самолёте….
3. Write a sentence for each: Ба́бушка е́дет в го́род на авто́бусе.
4. Add one picture of walking with Я иду́….

Tips

- Add a sentence about a trip your family took.

Check your work

☐ My poster has six vehicles.

☐ Each sentence uses

éx and

ат

ь

на correctly.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write all six forms of éхать, and four sentences about how your family travels.

> **From history.** The Trans-Siberian Railway, finished in the early 1900s, runs about 5,800 miles from Moscow to Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean. The whole trip takes about a week, crossing eight time zones on the way.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, explain е́хать and е́здить the way идти́ and ходи́ть work, and describe how your family traveled in Russia.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say "We are going to church by car."

▼ **Show solution**

1. By vehicle: мы е́дем.
2. To church: в це́рковь; by car: на маши́не.

Answer: Мы е́дем в це́рковь на маши́не.

Example 2. Is it идти́ or е́хать: Grandma is going to the store on foot?

▼ **Show solution**

1. On foot: идти́.
2. She goes: она́ идёт; to the store: в магази́н.

Answer: Ба́бушка идёт в магази́н.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say I am going (by vehicle).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Я е́ду.

2. Easy Say by car and by bus.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   На маши́не, на авто́бусе.

3. Medium Say They are going by train.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Они́ е́дут на по́езде.

4. Medium Say You are going to Moscow (to a friend).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ты е́дешь в Москву́.

5. Medium Choose: Я (иду́/е́ду) на велосипе́де.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Я е́ду на велосипе́де.

6. Hard Say “Dad is going to work by bus, and I am walking to school.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Па́па е́дет на рабо́ту на авто́бусе, а я иду́ в шко́лу.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using идти́ for a car or bus. Wheels mean е́хать.
- Saying на маши́на. After на for travel, use -е: на маши́не.

> **Make it a game · How do you get there?.** One player names a place in Russian (в Москву́, в парк, в Аме́рику). The other must say a full sentence with the right verb and vehicle: Я е́ду в Москву́ на по́езде. Я иду́ в парк.

> **Scripture.** “And it came to pass, as they still went on, and talked, that, behold, there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven.” (2 Kings 2:11, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *вдруг явилась колесница огненная и кони огненные*
> Elijah did not ride a troika. God sent a chariot of fire and horses of fire, and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven.

UNIT 3

Кото́рый час? Telling Time

Lesson 3.1 teaches Кото́рый час?, the hours with час, два часа́, пять часо́в, and half past (полови́на), with Levitan’s monastery by the river at evening.

Lesson 3.2 teaches в семь часо́в (at seven o’clock), у́тром, днём, ве́чером, но́чью, and a daily routine with verbs you know.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2. Numbers to 20 (Grade 3) are reviewed.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can ask and tell the time on the hour and the half hour.
- ☐ I can use ча and с, ча сá ча сóв correctly.
- ☐ I can say at what time something happens.
- ☐ I can describe my day from morning to evening.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Wiktionary (Russian entries)**: Free online: every Russian word with its stress, meaning, endings and often a recording by a native speaker.
- **Forvo**: Free pronunciation library: hear any Russian word said by native speakers (link only).

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

3.1	**Котóрый час? What Time Is It?**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
3.2	**В семь часóв: My Day**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 3 review

Use a clock and ask out loud or on paper. The test is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Say the time: 1:00, 3:00, 7:00.

2. **4 pts**
   Ask what time it is, and answer “half past four”.

3. **4 pts**
   Say “At eight o’clock I read.”

4. **4 pts**
   Name the four parts of the day with their “when” forms.

5. **4 pts**
   What does Psalm 31:15 say about our times?

ANSWER KEY

1. Час. Три часа́. Семь часо́в.
2. Кото́рый час? — Полови́на пя́того.
3. В во́семь часо́в я чита́ю.
4. У́тром, днём, ве́чером, но́чью.
5. My times are in thy hand.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY DAY IN PICTURES

Make a comic strip of six to eight panels showing your day, with a clock and a Russian sentence in each panel: В семь часо́в я встаю́.... Present it aloud.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student presents every panel aloud.
Accuracy	Times, часа́/часо́в and verbs are correct.
Product	Each panel has a clock, a drawing and a Russian sentence.
Effort	The student works carefully and joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 3 · КОТО́РЫЙ ЧАС? TELLING TIME · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

3.1 Кото́рый час? What Time Is It?

OBJECTIVES

- Ask and tell the time on the hour.
- Use час, часа́ and часо́в.
- Look closely at Levitan's Evening Bells.

> **Warm-up.** Look at a clock. What time is it? How many times a day do you check the time? Today you learn to tell time in Russian.

WATCH

Russian Listening Comprehension - What Time is it Now in Russia?

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 1:54

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QkJHLSwzfmM

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; answer the question before the video gives the answer.

Note: RussianPod101: a short listening practice, What time is it now?

BACKUP VIDEO

Time Zones in Russia | Daily Russian Conversations #22

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:56

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-_XtE5UT9Ck

RussianPod101 Daily Russian Conversations: time zones in Russia.

KEY TERMS

Кото́рый час? (kah-TOH-rihy chahs)
What time is it?

час (chahs)
Hour; one o'clock.

два часа́ (dvah chah-SAH)
Two o'clock (2, 3, 4: часа́).

пять часо́в (pyaht chah-SOHF)
Five o'clock (5–12: часо́в).

полови́на (puh-lah-VEE-nuh)
Half.

колоко́ла́ (kuh-luh-kah-LAH)
Bells.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Russian is written in Cyrillic. The mark over a vowel (молоко́) shows the stressed syllable, the one said loudest; it is a teaching mark, not part of normal spelling. In the sound guides the stressed syllable is in capitals: mah-lah-KOH.

час

chahs

noun · masculine

hour; o’clock (часа́, часо́в)

Кото́рый час?

kah-TOH-rihy chahs

phrase

What time is it?

сейча́с

seey-CHAHS

adverb

now

полови́на

puh-lah-VEE-nuh

noun · feminine

half

вре́мя

VRYEH-muh

noun · neuter

time

ко́локол

KOH-luh-kuhl

noun · masculine

bell (колокола́)

CORE IDEAS

The story. In 1892 Isaac Levitan painted a quiet summer evening on a wide river. On the far bank stands a white monastery among green trees, its church domes catching the last golden light. The water is so still that it reflects everything like a mirror. A boat full of people is crossing the river, and you can almost hear the bells calling everyone to the evening service. Levitan called it Evening Bells.

How Russian works: hours. Ask Кото́рый час? or Ско́лько вре́мени? The word for hour changes with the number: час (one o’clock; no number needed), два, три, четы́ре часа́, and пять, шесть… двена́дцать часо́в. Сейча́с три часа́. (It is three o’clock now.) The same pattern works for many words after numbers: 1 a form, 2–4 a second form, 5 and up a third.

Half past. Russians say half of the next hour: полови́на пя́того means half of the fifth hour, that is 4:30. Полови́на второ́го is 1:30. Many people today also simply read the digits: четы́ре три́дцать (4:30).

PICTURE STUDY



Evening Bells, Isaac Levitan, 1892 · Oil on canvas · State Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Levitan painted this after traveling on the Volga. Nothing is loud in the picture, but the title tells us to listen: the bells are ringing across the water.

Look closely

- What time of day is it? How can you tell?
- Find the boat. Where are the people going?
- What is reflected in the water?
- Where are the bells?

Talk about it

1. What sounds tell you the time of day where you live?
2. Why do you think Levitan made the river so still?

ACTIVITY

Paper-plate clock

Make a clock and practice telling time in Russian.

You will need

- A paper plate
- Cardboard for hands
- A brass fastener
- Markers

Steps

1. Write the numbers 1–12 around the plate.
2. Cut two hands and fasten them in the middle.
3. Set the clock to different hours and say the time: Сейча́с два часа́.
4. Have a family member set times for you to read, including half past.

Tips

- Write час, часа́ or часо́в next to each number to remember the pattern.

Check your work

☐ My clock works.

☐ I can read every hour with the right form.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write the twelve hours in Russian with час, часа́ or часо́в, and three half-past times.

> **From history.** Russia is so wide that it has eleven time zones. When children in Moscow are going to bed at nine in the evening, children in Kamchatka on the Pacific are already waking up the next morning.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, add quarter past and quarter to (че́тверть пя́того, без че́тверти пять) and minutes (пять мину́т шесто́го).

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say "It is four o'clock."

▼ **Show solution**

1. After 2, 3, 4: часа́.
2. Четы́ре часа́.

Answer: Сейча́с четы́ре часа́.

Example 2. Say 2:30 the Russian way.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Half of the next hour: the third.
2. Полови́на тре́тьего.

Answer: Полови́на тре́тьего.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Ask What time is it?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Кото́рый час?

2. Easy Say one o'clock.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Час.

3. Medium Say three o'clock.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Три часа́.

4. Medium Say nine o’clock.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Де́вять часо́в.

5. Medium Say twelve o’clock.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Двена́дцать часо́в.

6. Hard Say 5:30 in two ways.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Полови́на шесто́го. Пять три́дцать.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying пять часа́. After 5 and up: пять часо́в.
- Saying полови́на четвёртого for 4:30. It means 3:30; 4:30 is полови́на пя́того.

> **Make it a game · Clock race.** A parent sets a clock to an hour. The first player to say the time correctly in Russian moves the hands for the next round.

> **Scripture.** “My times are in thy hand: deliver me from the hand of mine enemies, and from them that persecute me.” (Psalm 31:15, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *В Твоей руке дни мои* (Psalm 30:16 in the Russian numbering) Every hour of our life is in God’s hand. We can trust Him with our time.

UNIT 3 · КОТО́РЫЙ ЧАС? TELLING TIME · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

3.2 В семь часо́в: My Day

OBJECTIVES

- Say at what time something happens.
- Use у́тром, днём, ве́чером, но́чью.
- Describe a daily routine.

> **Warm-up.** What time do you get up? What time do you eat lunch? Today you describe your whole day in Russian.

WATCH

Learn Russian with Video - Talking About Your Daily Routine

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:21

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H_MCUnH3AIE

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; for each activity, say what time you do it.

Note: RussianPod101: talking about your daily routine in Russian.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian with Video - Daily Activities

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZd9CzbV6SE

RussianPod101: daily activities in Russian, with video.

KEY TERMS

в семь часо́в (v syehm chah-SOHF)
At seven o'clock.

у́тром, днём (OOT-ruhm dnyohm)
In the morning, in the afternoon.

ве́чером, но́чью (VYEH-chee-ruhm NOHCH-yoo)
In the evening, at night.

за́втракать (ZAHVT-ruh-kuht)
To have breakfast.

обе́дать (ah-BYEH-duht)
To have lunch (the main meal).

у́жинать (OO-zhih-nuht)
To have supper.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Russian is written in Cyrillic. The mark over a vowel (молоко́) shows the stressed syllable, the one said loudest; it is a teaching mark, not part of normal spelling. In the sound guides the stressed syllable is in

capitals: mah-lah-KOH.

у́тром

OOT-ruhm

adverb

in the morning

днём

dnyohm

adverb

in the afternoon, by day

ве́чером

VYEH-chee-ruhm

adverb

in the evening

но́чью

NOHCH-yoo

adverb

at night

за́втракать

ZAHVT-ruh-kuht

verb · -ать

to have breakfast

обе́дать

ah-BYEH-duht

verb · -ать

to have lunch

у́жинать

OO-zhih-nuht

verb · -ать

to have supper

CORE IDEAS

The story. The prophet Jeremiah wrote, in the middle of a very sad book, that the LORD's compassions fail not: They are new every morning: great is thy faithfulness. Every morning when we wake up, God's mercy is waiting for us, fresh and new.

How Russian works: at what time? Use в with the time: в час, в два часа́, в семь часо́в. Во ско́лько? or В кото́ром часу́? asks at what time. The parts of the day have "when" forms like the seasons: у́тром (in the morning), днём (in the afternoon), ве́чером (in the evening), но́чью (at night).

My day. Meals are -ать verbs: я за́втракаю, я обе́даю, я у́жинаю. With verbs you know: В семь часо́в я за́втракаю. В во́семь часо́в я чита́ю Би́блию. Днём я

обе́даю. Ве́чером я гуля́ю. Two useful new verbs, learned as phrases: я встаю́ (I get up) and я ложу́сь спать (I go to bed).

ACTIVITY

Family schedule

Make a Russian schedule of a typical day for your family.

You will need

- Paper and ruler
- Colored pencils

Steps

1. Draw a table with times down the side, from morning to night.
2. Fill in what happens at each time in Russian: в семь часо́в — за́втрак.
3. Add who does what: Па́па рабо́тает. Мы чита́ем.
4. Post it on the fridge and read it aloud each morning for a week.

Tips

- Add family prayer or Bible reading at its time.

Check your work

☐ My schedule covers the whole day.

☐ I used

в + time correctly.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write eight sentences about your day, each with a time: В … часо́в я ….

> **From history.** In Russia the main meal of the day is обе́д, eaten in the early afternoon, often with soup first. Supper (у́жин) in the evening is usually lighter, and tea with something sweet often ends the day.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, learn the reflexive verbs of the morning (просыпа́ться, умыва́ться, одева́ться) and describe a full morning routine.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say "At eight o'clock I have breakfast."

▼ **Show solution**

1. At eight: в во́семь часо́в.
2. I have breakfast: я за́втракаю.

Answer: В во́семь часо́в я за́втракаю.

Example 2. Say "In the evening we read."

▼ **Show solution**

1. In the evening: ве́чером.
2. We read: мы чита́ем.

Answer: Ве́чером мы чита́ем.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say in the morning and in the evening.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   У́тром, ве́чером.

2. Easy Say at one o'clock.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   В час.

3. Medium Say "At two o'clock I have lunch."

   ▼ **Show answer**

   В два часа́ я обе́даю.

4. Medium Ask At what time?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Во ско́лько? (В кото́ром часу́?)

5. Medium Say “At night I sleep.” (спать: я сплю)

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Но́чью я сплю.

6. Hard Describe your morning in three sentences with times.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: В семь часо́в я встаю́. В во́семь часо́в я за́втракаю. В де́вять часо́в я чита́ю.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying в семь часа́. After 5 and up: в семь часо́в.
- Saying в у́тро. In the morning is one word: у́тром.

> **Make it a game · What am I doing?.** One player says a time (В семь часо́в…) and mimes an activity. The others say the full sentence: В семь часо́в ты за́втракаешь!

> **Scripture.** “They are new every morning: great is thy faithfulness.” (Lamentations 3:23, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *Оно обновляется каждое утро; велика верность Твоя!* God’s mercy is new every morning. Each day begins with His faithfulness.

UNIT 4

Доро́га: Finding the Way

Lesson 4.1 teaches directions: нале́во, напра́во, пря́мо, далеко́, бли́зко, and polite questions like Скажи́те, пожа́луйста, где по́чта?, with Savrasov’s Country Road and the voice in Isaiah: This is the way.

Lesson 4.2 teaches жить (я живу́, ты живёшь…) and where people live: in cities, countries and continents, with the prepositional ending.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3. Где? with в and на (Grade 4) and the directions се́вер, юг, за́пад, восто́к are reviewed.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can ask the way politely.
- ☐ I can give simple directions with на and ле́во, на пра́во or пря́мо.
- ☐ I can conjugate жить.
- ☐ I can say where people live with в or на and the right ending.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- Wiktionary (Russian entries): Free online: every Russian word with its stress, meaning, endings and often a recording by a native speaker.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

4.1	**Нале́во, напра́во, пря́мо: Directions**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
4.2	**Где ты живёшь? Where People Live**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 4 review

Ask out loud or on paper. The test is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Say left, right and straight ahead in Russian.

2. **4 pts**
   Ask a stranger politely where the post office is.

3. **4 pts**
   Conjugate жить: I, you, he, we, you (plural), they.

4. **4 pts**
   Say “My grandmother lives in Moscow.”

5. **4 pts**
   What does the voice say in Isaiah 30:21?

ANSWER KEY

1. Нале́во, напра́во, пря́мо.
2. Скажи́те, пожа́луйста, где по́чта?
3. Живу́, живёшь, живёт, живём, живёте, живу́т.
4. Моя́ ба́бушка живёт в Москве́.
5. This is the way, walk ye in it.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: TREASURE MAP

Draw a treasure map of your town or an imaginary village and write directions in Russian from your house to the treasure (at least six steps), plus three sentences about who lives where. Lead a family member along it.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student gives the directions aloud clearly.
Accuracy	Directions, жить and the endings are correct.
Product	The map matches the directions.
Effort	The student works carefully and joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 4 · ДОРО́ГА: FINDING THE WAY · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

4.1 Нале́во, напра́во, пря́мо: Directions

OBJECTIVES

- Ask the way politely.
- Give directions with нале́во, напра́во, пря́мо.
- Look closely at Savrasov's Country Road.

> **Warm-up.** Give a family member directions from your room to the kitchen in English, step by step. Today you learn to do it in Russian.

WATCH

Learn Russian | Listening Practice - Giving Russian Directions to a Taxi Driver

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 1:56

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2oW7G0u7IWY

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; draw the route on paper as you listen.

Note: RussianPod101: a listening practice, giving directions to a taxi driver.

BACKUP VIDEO

Russian Advanced Reading Practice - Reading Russian Directions

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 1:47

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Unx81K89hXw

RussianPod101: a reading practice, reading directions in Russian.

KEY TERMS

нале́во (nah-LYEH-vuh)
To the left.

напра́во (nahp-RAH-vuh)
To the right.

пря́мо (PRYAH-muh)
Straight ahead.

далеко́, бли́зко (duh-lee-KOH BLEEZ-kuh)
Far, near.

Скажи́те, пожа́луйста… (skah-ZHIH-tee pah-ZHAH-looys-tuh)
Excuse me, could you tell me… (polite).

доро́га (dah-ROH-guh)
Road, way.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Russian is written in Cyrillic. The mark over a vowel (молоко́) shows the stressed syllable, the one said loudest; it is a teaching mark, not part of normal spelling. In the sound guides the stressed syllable is in capitals: mah-lah-KOH.

нале́во

nah-LYEH-vuh

adverb

to the left

напра́во

nahp-RAH-vuh

adverb

to the right

пря́мо

PRYAH-muh

adverb

straight ahead

далеко́

duh-lee-KOH

adverb

far

бли́зко

BLEEZ-kuh

adverb

near

пото́м

pah-TOHM

adverb

then, afterward

CORE IDEAS

The story. In 1873 Alexei Savrasov painted an ordinary country road just after a summer rain. The road is muddy, full of ruts and shining puddles, and it leads off toward the horizon past a row of trees. But above it the sky is enormous: storm clouds are rolling away, and the sun breaks through and turns the puddles to silver. A plain muddy road becomes beautiful in the light.

How Russian works: directions. Нале́во (to the left), напра́во (to the right), пря́мо (straight ahead). Commands to a friend: Иди́ пря́мо, пото́м нале́во. To a grown-up or stranger: Иди́те пря́мо, пото́м напра́во. Distance: Э́то далеко́? (Is it far?) — Нет, бли́зко. (No, it's near.)

Asking politely. Begin with Скажи́те, пожа́луйста (please tell me): Скажи́те, пожа́луйста, где по́чта? Or Как пройти́ к це́ркви? (How do I get to the church?) And always: Спаси́бо! The answer may point: Вон там. (Over there.)

PICTURE STUDY



Country Road, Alexei Savrasov, 1873 · Oil on canvas · State Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Savrasov is the painter of The Rooks Have Returned, which you may have seen in Grade 3. He loved plain Russian country scenes and showed that even mud and puddles can shine.

Look closely

- What happened just before this moment?
- Where does the road lead?
- How much of the painting is sky?
- What makes the puddles shine?

Talk about it

1. What ordinary place near you looks beautiful in the right light?
2. If you walked down this road, what might you find at the end?

ACTIVITY

Blindfold guide

Guide a blindfolded family member through the house using only Russian directions.

You will need

- A scarf for a blindfold
- A small prize to find

Steps

1. Hide a small prize somewhere in the house.
2. Blindfold your partner (safely, with clear space).
3. Guide them with Russian only: Иди́ пря́мо. Стоп! Нале́во. Напра́во.
4. Switch roles.

Tips

- Write the directions down afterward as a route.

Check your work

☐ I guided my partner with Russian directions.

☐ My partner found the prize.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write directions from your front door to a place nearby (a church, park or store), at least five steps.

> **From history.** Old Russian roads were often unpaved and turned to deep mud in spring and autumn. This muddy season even has its own name, распу́тица, the time without roads, when villages could be cut off for weeks.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, practice the full polite phrases for asking the way (Извини́те, вы не подска́жете, как пройти́...?) and role-play getting lost in a Russian city.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Tell a friend: go straight, then right.

▼ **Show solution**

1. To a friend: иди́.
2. Straight: пря́мо; then: пото́м; right: напра́во.

Answer: Иди́ пря́мо, пото́м напра́во.

Example 2. Ask a stranger politely where the church is.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Polite opening: скажи́те, пожа́луйста.
2. Где + це́рковь.

Answer: Скажи́те, пожа́луйста, где це́рковь?

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say to the left and to the right.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Нале́во, напра́во.

2. Easy Say straight ahead.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Пря́мо.

3. Medium Ask: Is it far?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Э́то далеко́?

4. Medium Answer: No, it’s near.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Нет, бли́зко.

5. Medium Tell a grown-up: go left.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Иди́те нале́во.

6. Hard Give directions to the kitchen from your room in three steps.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: Иди́ пря́мо. Пото́м нале́во. Ку́хня напра́во.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying на ле́во as two words. It is one word: нале́во.
- Using иди́ with a stranger. Be polite: иди́те.

> **Make it a game · Robot.** One player is a robot that only obeys Russian commands: пря́мо, нале́во, напра́во, стоп. The others steer the robot to a target in the room.

> **Scripture.** “And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left.” (Isaiah 30:21, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *вот путь, идите по нему* God promises to guide His people: whether they turn right or left, His word shows the way.

4.2 Где ты живёшь? Where People Live

OBJECTIVES

- Conjugate жить.
- Say where people live with в or на and the prepositional.
- Know where we truly dwell, according to Psalm 91.

> **Warm-up.** Where do you live: city, state, country, continent? Where do your grandparents live? Today you learn to say it in Russian.

WATCH

Russian Words of the Week with Katya - Buildings

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 4:03

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j3xKdx1d7rE

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; after each continent, say Я живу́ в ... or Я не живу́ в ....

Note: RussianPod101: Katya teaches building words in Russian.

BACKUP VIDEO

Weekly Russian Words with Katya - Continents

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:03

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XeVoXgtur78

RussianPod101: Katya teaches the continents in Russian.

KEY TERMS

жить (zhiht)
To live.

Я живу́ в Аме́рике. (yah zhih-VOO v ah-MYEH-ree-kee)
I live in America.

страна́ (strah-NAH)
Country.

Где ты живёшь? (gdyeh tih zhih-VYOHSH)
Where do you live?

го́род, дере́вня (GOH-ruht dee-RYEHV-nuh)
City, village.

ко́мната, кварти́ра (KOHM-nuh-tuh kvahr-TEE-ruh)
Room, apartment.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Russian is written in Cyrillic. The mark over a vowel (молоко́) shows the stressed syllable, the one said loudest; it is a teaching mark, not part of normal spelling. In the sound guides the stressed syllable is in capitals: mah-lah-KOH.

жить

zhiht

verb

to live (живу́, живёшь)

го́род

GOH-ruht

noun · masculine

city, town

дере́вня

dee-RYEHV-nuh

noun · feminine

village

кварти́ра

kvahr-TEE-ruh

noun · feminine

apartment

страна́

strah-NAH

noun · feminine

country

Аме́рика

ah-MYEH-ree-kuh

noun · feminine

America

CORE IDEAS

The story. Psalm 91 begins: He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. We all live somewhere, in a house or apartment, in a city or village. But the person who trusts God lives in a safer place still, under His protection, wherever his house may be.

How Russian works: жить. Я живу́, ты живёшь, он живёт, мы живём, вы живёте, они́ живу́т. The stress is always on the ending. Ask Где ты живёшь? To a grown-up: Где вы живёте?

Where: в + -е. Where someone lives uses the prepositional ending -е: в Москве́, в Аме́рике, в го́роде, в дере́вне, в кварти́ре. Names ending in -ия take -ии: в Росси́и, в Калифо́рнии. Directions use на: на ю́ге, на се́вере. Мой дя́дя живёт в Росси́и, в Санкт-Петербу́рге.

ACTIVITY

Where we live

Make a map showing where your family and friends live, with Russian sentences.

You will need

- A world or country map (printed)
- Sticky notes
- Markers

Steps

1. Mark where you live and where five relatives or friends live.
2. Write a sentence for each on a sticky note: Ба́бушка живёт в Техáсе.
3. Use в for cities, states and countries, and на for directions.
4. Present your map.

Tips

- Add one missionary your church supports and where he or she lives.

Check your work

☐ My map shows six people.

☐ Each sentence uses

ж and the right ending.

ит

ь

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write the six forms of жить, and five sentences about where people you know live.

> **From history.** Most people in Russian cities live in apartments (кварти́ры) in tall buildings, while village houses are often wooden, with carved and painted window frames called нали́чники.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, describe where your relatives live in Russia or elsewhere, with the city, region and what the place is like.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “We live in a village in the south.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. We live: мы живём.
2. Дере́вня → в дере́вне; на ю́ге.

Answer: Мы живём в дере́вне на ю́ге.

Example 2. Say “My friend lives in Russia.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Росси́я ends in -ия.
2. В Росси́и.

Answer: Мой друг живёт в Росси́и.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say I live.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Я живу́.

2. Easy Ask a friend where he lives.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Где ты живёшь?

3. Medium Say “They live in Moscow.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Они́ живу́т в Москве́.

4. Medium Say “We live in America.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мы живём в Аме́рике.

5. Medium Ask a grown-up where she lives.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Где вы живёте?

6. Hard Say where you live in two sentences: country, state or city.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: Я живу́ в Аме́рике. Я живу́ в Калифо́рнии, в го́роде Сан-Дие́го.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying я жи́ву. The stress is on the end: живу́.
- Saying в Росси́е. Names in -ия take -ии: в Росси́и.

> **Make it a game · Who lives where?.** Make one set of cards with people (relatives, friends, neighbors) and another with places (в Москве́, в Техáсе, в дере́вне, на ю́ге). Players draw one of each and say a full sentence: Дя́дя живёт в Техáсе. The others say Пра́вда! or Непра́вда!

> **Scripture.** “He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.” (Psalm 91:1, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *Живущий под кровом Всевышнего под сенью Всемогущего покоится* (Psalm 90:1 in the Russian numbering) Whoever trusts God lives under His protection, wherever his house may be.

UNIT 5

Ска́зки и ба́сни: Tales and Fables

Lesson 5.1 tells the tale of Ivan Tsarevich, the Firebird and the Grey Wolf in simple Russian and English, teaches fairy-tale words and phrases, and looks at Vasnetsov’s painting.

Lesson 5.2 reads the opening and ending of Krylov's fable The Dragonfly and the Ant, teaches command forms (imperatives) like иди́, смотри́, рабо́тай, and compares the fable with Proverbs 6:6.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can retell the tale of Ivan Tsarevich and the Grey Wolf in simple Russian.
- ☐ I can use fairy-tale words and the opening

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...

- ☐ I can make command forms of verbs I know.
- ☐ I can explain the lesson of The Dragonfly and the Ant.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Wiktionary (Russian entries)**: Free online: every Russian word with its stress, meaning, endings and often a recording by a native speaker.
- **Forvo**: Free pronunciation library: hear any Russian word said by native speakers (link only).

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

5.1	**Ива́н-царе́вич и се́рый волк: A Russian Fairy Tale**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
5.2	**Стрекоза́ и Мурави́й: A Fable and Commands**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 5 review

Ask out loud or on paper. The test is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   How do Russian fairy tales often begin? What does it mean?

2. **4 pts**
   Name four characters or things from the tale of Ivan Tsarevich in Russian.

3. **4 pts**
   Give the command to a friend: read, go, look, work.

4. **4 pts**
   What did the Dragonfly do all summer, and what happened in winter?

5. **4 pts**
   What does Proverbs 6:6 tell the sluggard to do?

ANSWER KEY

1. Жил-был… (Once there lived…).
2. Ива́н-царе́вич, се́рый волк, Жар-пти́ца, царь (or Еле́на Прекра́сная).
3. Чита́й, иди́, смотри́, рабо́тай.
4. She sang all summer; in winter she had no food and the Ant would not feed her.
5. Go to the ant, consider her ways, and be wise.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY FAIRY-TALE BOOK

Retell the tale of Ivan Tsarevich and the Grey Wolf, or Krylov's fable, as a picture book of six to eight pages with one or two simple Russian sentences on each page. Read it aloud to a younger child or a parent.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student reads the whole book aloud.
Accuracy	The Russian sentences are correct and use words from the unit.
Product	The book is illustrated and tells the story in order.
Effort	The student works carefully and joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 5 · СКА́ЗКИ И БА́СНИ: TALES AND FABLES · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

5.1 Ива́н-царе́вич и се́рый волк: A Russian Fairy Tale

OBJECTIVES

- Learn fairy-tale words and openings.
- Retell a Russian fairy tale simply.
- Look closely at Vasnetsov's painting.

> **Warm-up.** How do fairy tales begin in English? Once upon a time… Do you know any Russian fairy tales? Today you hear one of the most famous.

WATCH

Learn Russian - Russian Fairy Tale Vocabulary

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:41

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4WRObgyjie4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; raise your hand when you hear a word from the tale.

Note: RussianPod101: Russian fairy-tale vocabulary.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian with Video - Wild Animals

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:23

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xj0sOs_qnhw

RussianPod101: wild animals in Russian, with pictures — оле́нь, лиса́, the grey волк, ло́шадь.

KEY TERMS

Жил-был… (zhihl--bihl)
Once there lived… (how tales begin).

ска́зка (SKAHZ-kuh)
Fairy tale.

царь, царе́вич (tsahr tsah-RYEH-veech)
Tsar (king), tsar's son (prince).

Жар-пти́ца (zhahr-p-TEE-tsuh)
The Firebird.

се́рый волк (SYEH-rihy vohlk)
The grey wolf.

прекра́сная (preek-RAHS-nuh-yuh)
Beautiful (as in Еле́на Прекра́сная).

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Russian is written in Cyrillic. The mark over a vowel (молоко́) shows the stressed syllable, the one said loudest; it is a teaching mark, not part of normal spelling. In the sound guides the stressed syllable is in capitals: mah-lah-KOH.

ска́зка

SKAHZ-kuh

noun · feminine

fairy tale

царь

tsahr

noun · masculine

tsar, king

царе́вич

tsah-RYEH-veech

noun · masculine

tsar’s son, prince

Жар-пти́ца

zhahr-p-TEE-tsuh

noun · feminine

the Firebird

ВОЛК

vohlk

noun · masculine

wolf

помога́ть

puh-mah-GAHT

verb · -ать

to help

CORE IDEAS

The story. Жил-был царь. Once there lived a tsar who had a garden with an apple tree that grew golden apples. Every night the Firebird stole the apples. The tsar sent his three sons to catch her, and the youngest, Ivan Tsarevich, rode off into the wide world. At a crossroads a grey wolf ate his horse, but then the wolf felt sorry and offered to carry Ivan himself. On the wolf’s back Ivan won the Firebird, a horse with a golden mane, and the beautiful princess Elena. His jealous brothers attacked him and took everything, but the faithful wolf rescued Ivan, and in the end Ivan married Elena, and the tale says they lived long and happily.

Fairy-tale Russian. Tales begin Жил-был… (Once there lived…) or В не́котором ца́рстве… (In a certain kingdom…). Heroes are Ива́н-царе́вич or Ива́нушка, helpers are often animals like се́рый волк, and good princesses are Прекра́сная (beautiful) or Прему́драя (most wise). The youngest brother, who seems least likely, usually wins.

Retelling simply. Use the present tense, as storytellers often do: Ива́н е́дет на во́лке. (Ivan rides on the wolf.) Жар-пти́ца лети́т в сад. (The Firebird flies into the

garden.) Волк помога́ет Ива́ну. (The wolf helps Ivan.) Real tales are told in the past tense, which you will learn in Grade 7.

PICTURE STUDY



Ivan Tsarevich Riding the Grey Wolf, Viktor Vasnetsov, 1889 · Oil on canvas · State Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Vasnetsov painted many Russian tales and legends. The dark forest shows danger, but the blossoming apple tree is a sign of hope: the heroes will escape.

Look closely

- Who is riding the wolf?
- How does the princess feel? How can you tell?
- What is blooming on the right?
- Is the forest friendly or frightening?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the youngest brother wins in so many tales?
2. Who has been a faithful friend to you, like the wolf to Ivan?

ACTIVITY

Story stones

Make story stones and retell the tale with them.

You will need

- Six smooth stones or cardboard circles
- Paint or markers

Steps

1. Paint one picture on each stone: the tsar, the golden apples, the Firebird, Ivan, the grey wolf, Elena.
2. Write the Russian word on the back.
3. Lay the stones in order and retell the story in simple Russian and English.
4. Mix them up and let a family member retell it.

Tips

- Add a stone for the jealous brothers.

Check your work

☐ I made six story stones with Russian labels.

☐ I retold the tale in order.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write five simple Russian sentences that retell the tale, in the present tense.

> **From history.** The Firebird inspired one of the most famous ballets in the world, Igor Stravinsky's The Firebird (1910). Russian fairy tales were collected in the 1800s by Alexander Afanasyev, who wrote down hundreds of them from village storytellers.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, read the tale in Russian from a collection of Afanasyev's tales and retell it in the past tense.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “The grey wolf helps Ivan.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Help: помога́ть; he helps: помога́ет.
2. Ivan after help takes -у: Ива́ну.

Answer: Се́рый волк помога́ет Ива́ну.

Example 2. Begin a tale about a king.

▼ **Show solution**

1. The classic opening: жил-был.
2. King: царь.

Answer: Жил-был царь.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say fairy tale in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ска́зка.

2. Easy Say the Firebird in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Жар-пти́ца.

3. Medium How do Russian tales often begin?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Жил-был….

4. Medium Say the grey wolf.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Се́рый волк.

5. Medium Who usually wins in Russian tales?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The youngest brother.

6. Hard Retell the beginning of the tale in two Russian sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: Жил-был царь. У царя́ есть сад и золоты́е я́блоки.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying царь with a z sound. Ц sounds like ts: tsar.
- Writing the Firebird as two separate words. It is joined with a hyphen and a capital letter: Жар-пти́ца.

> **Make it a game · Story chain.** Sit in a circle. The first player says Жил-был…. Each player adds one simple sentence to the story, in Russian if possible, using fairy-tale words. See how long the tale can grow.

> **Scripture.** “The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them.” (Isaiah 11:6, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *Тогда волк будет жить вместе с ягненком* In fairy tales a wolf can be a friend. Isaiah tells of a real day coming, in Christ’s kingdom, when the wolf will live in peace with the lamb.

UNIT 5 · СКА́ЗКИ И БА́СНИ: TALES AND FABLES · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

5.2 Стрекоза́ и Муравей́: A Fable and Commands

OBJECTIVES

- Read lines from Krylov’s fable.
- Make command forms of verbs (imperatives).
- Compare the fable with Proverbs 6:6.

Warm-up. What are some commands your parents give you? Come here! Read! Look! Today you learn how to give commands in Russian, from a famous fable.

WATCH

Weekly Russian Words with Katya - Bugs and Insects

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:54

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0xIACqJF218

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; for each activity, make the command: Чита́й! Рабо́тай!

Note: RussianPod101: Katya teaches bug and insect words in Russian, including the ant.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian with Video - Daily Activities 2

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4LuPjrdh_UE

RussianPod101: daily activities in Russian, part 2, with video.

KEY TERMS

ба́сня (BAHS-nuh)
Fable.

стрекоза́ (stree-kah-ZAH)
Dragonfly (in the fable, a carefree insect).

муравей́ (moo-rah-VYEHY)
Ant.

петь, пе́ла (pyeht PYEH-luh)
To sing; she sang.

Иди́! Смотри́! (ih-DEE smaht-REE)
Go! Look! (commands to a friend)

Рабо́тай! (rah-BOH-tuhy)
Work! (command)

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Russian is written in Cyrillic. The mark over a vowel (молоко́) shows the stressed syllable, the one said loudest; it is a teaching mark, not part of normal spelling. In the sound guides the stressed syllable is in

capitals: mah-lah-KOH.

ба́сня

BAHS-nuh

noun · feminine

fable

муравéй

moo-rah-VYEHY

noun · masculine

ant

стрекоза́

stree-kah-ZAH

noun · feminine

dragonfly

чита́й

chee-TAHY

verb · command

read! (чита́йте)

иди́

ih-DEE

verb · command

go! (иди́те)

смотри́

smaht-REE

verb · command

look! (смотри́те)

CORE IDEAS

The story. Ivan Krylov, Russia's great writer of fables, told this story in 1808. All summer long the Dragonfly sang and danced in the meadows and never thought about the winter. Попрыгу́нья Стрекоза́ / Ле́то кра́сное пропе́ла (The jumping Dragonfly sang through the beautiful summer). Then winter came, the fields were bare, and she had nothing to eat. She went to the hardworking Ant and begged for food. The Ant asked what she had done all summer. I sang, she said. The Ant answered: Ты всё пе́ла? Э́то де́ло: / Так поди́ же, попляши́! (You sang the whole time? Very well: then go and dance!)

How Russian works: commands. To give a command to a friend, take the they form, drop the ending, and add -й after a vowel or -и after a consonant: чита́ют → чита́й! (read!), рабо́тают → рабо́тай!, иду́т → иди́!, смо́трят → смотри́!, говоря́т → говори́!. To a grown-up or to several people, add -те: чита́йте, иди́те, смотри́те. Add пожа́луйста to be polite.

The lesson. Krylov took the story from the ancient fable of Aesop. Long before both, Solomon wrote: Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise. The

ant works in summer and has food in winter. A wise person plans ahead and works faithfully. But Christians also remember to share: we can be diligent like the ant and generous to those in need.

ACTIVITY

Fable puppet show

Put on a puppet show of The Dragonfly and the Ant with Russian lines.

You will need

- Two paper-bag or sock puppets
- A box or table for a stage

Steps

1. Make a dragonfly puppet and an ant puppet.
2. Write a short script in English with four Russian lines: Я пою́! Рабо́тай! Дай мне, пожа́луйста, еды́. Так поди́ же, попляши́!
3. Practice with a family member.
4. Perform the show and tell the moral at the end.

Tips

- Add a new ending in which the ant shares and the dragonfly promises to work next summer.

Check your work

- ☐ My show has four Russian lines.
- ☐ I explained the moral.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write eight commands to a friend and the same eight to a grown-up (with -те).

From history. Ivan Krylov wrote more than two hundred fables, and many of his lines became Russian proverbs. Russian children still learn The Dragonfly and the Ant by heart, and a statue of Krylov surrounded by his animals stands in the Summer Garden in St. Petersburg.

At home in Russian. If your student already speaks Russian, memorize the whole fable Стрекоза́ и Мураве́й and recite it with expression.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Tell a friend: look and listen.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Смотре́ть → смо́трят → смотри́.
2. Слу́шать → слу́шают → слу́шай.

Answer: Смотри́ и слу́шай!

Example 2. Politely ask a teacher to speak slowly (ме́дленно).

▼ **Show solution**

1. To a grown-up: говори́те.
2. Add пожа́луйста.

Answer: Говори́те ме́дленно, пожа́луйста.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say Read! to a friend.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Чита́й!

2. Easy Say Go! to a friend.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Иди́!

3. Medium Say Look! to a grown-up.

▼ **Show answer**

Смотри́те!

4. Medium Say Work! to a friend.

▼ **Show answer**

Рабо́тай!

5. Medium What did the Dragonfly do all summer?

▼ **Show answer**

She sang (and danced).

6. Hard Give three polite commands to the class (to several people).

▼ **Show answer**

For example: Слу́шайте, пожа́луйста. Чита́йте. Говори́те по-ру́сски.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using the friend form with a grown-up. Add -те: чита́йте.
- Saying чита́и. After a vowel the command ends in -й: чита́й.

> **Make it a game · Commander says.** One player gives Russian commands (Встань! Сядь! Иди́ к две́ри! Смотри́ в окно́!) and the others obey. Add -те when commanding the whole group. Anyone who obeys a wrong form is out.

> **Scripture.** “Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise:” (Proverbs 6:6, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *Пойди к муравью, ленивец, посмотри на действия его, и будь мудрым* Solomon sends the lazy person to learn from the ant, who works faithfully and plans ahead.