RUSSIAN · GRADE 8 · AGES 13–14

Grade 8 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 8 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 says what he has not got with нет and the genitive, uses мно́го and ма́ло, says what he likes with мне нра́вится and to whom he gives with the dative, and says with whom and with what with the instrumental.

Then the student reads and memorizes Psalm 23 (Psalm 22 in the Russian numbering) in the Synodal Bible, finding every case in it, and retells the Easter story in Russian, ending with Христо́с воскре́се! — Вои́стину воскре́се! 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 8 (about ages 13–14) 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: нет, у меня́ нет, бра́тец, сестри́ца, пруд, вода́, мно́го, ма́ло, немно́го, Ско́лько?, жа́тва, де́латель. Unit 2: нра́виться, мне, тебе́, ему́, ей, берёза, ро́ща, дава́ть, дари́ть, помога́ть, звони́ть, пода́рок, друг. Unit 3: с, со мной, паха́ть, плуг, ло́шадь, по́ле, врач, учи́тель, по́вар, рыба́к, ло́жка, стать. Unit 4: Па́стырь, пасту́х, нужда́ться, ничего́ не, никто́ не, никогда́ не, боя́ться, зло, по́сох, ча́ша, ми́лость, враг. Unit 5: воскре́снуть, воскресе́нье, гроб, а́нгел, узна́ть, учени́к, Па́сха, Христо́с воскре́се, вои́стину, кули́ч, яйцо́, це́рковь.
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 ë, 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

У меня́ нет: The Genitive Case

The genitive case after нет (У меня́ нет бра́та, нет сестры́), after мно́го, ма́ло and ско́лько, and to show whose (кни́га бра́та), with Viktor Vasnetsov's Alyonushka.

1.1 У меня́ нет бра́та: The Genitive after нет

1.2 Мно́го и ма́ло: How Much, How Many, Whose

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Мне нра́вится: The Dative Case

The dative case: the pronouns мне, тебе́, ему́, ей, нам, вам, им with нра́вится and нра́вятся, and dative nouns after дать, помога́ть and звони́ть (ма́ме, бра́ту, дру́гу), with Arkhip Kuindzhi's Birch Grove.

2.1 Мне нра́вится: What I Like

2.2 Я даю́ кни́гу бра́ту: Giving and Helping

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

С кем? The Instrumental Case

The instrumental case: с + instrumental for with whom (с бра́том, с ма́мой, со мной), the instrumental for tools (писа́ть ру́чкой), and кем быть (Я хочу́ быть врачо́м), with Ilya Repin's painting of Leo Tolstoy ploughing.

3.1 С бра́том и с ма́мой: With Whom?

3.2 Кем ты бу́дешь? Tools and Callings

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Госпо́дь — Па́стырь мой: Psalm 23

Reading and memorizing Psalm 23 (Psalm 22 in the Russian numbering) in the Synodal Bible, with the double negative ни… не, verbs in -ся, the genitive after a negative verb and a review of all the cases, with Alexei Venetsianov's Sleeping Shepherd Boy.

4.1 Госпо́дь — Па́стырь мой: Psalm 23:1–3

4.2 Ты со мной: Psalm 23:4–6

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Христо́с воскре́се! Easter

The Resurrection in John 20 and Matthew 28 read in simple Russian with the past tense and the cases of this year, the Easter greeting Христо́с воскре́се! — Вои́стину воскре́се! and how Russian Christians keep Easter, with Alexander Ivanov's study for The Appearance of Christ to Mary Magdalene.

5.1 Его́ нет здесь — Он воскре́с

5.2 Вои́стину воскре́се! Easter in Russia

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 У меня́ нет бра́та: The Genitive after нет: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (fairy-tale picture book) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet *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 Мно́го и ма́ло: How Much, How Many, Whose: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (a shopping list) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (what we have and what we lack)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Мне нра́вится: What I Like: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (likes survey) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet

WEEK	PLAN
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 Я даю́ кни́гу бра́ту: Giving and Helping: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (helping chart) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (a gift for each)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 С бра́том и с ма́мой: With Whom?: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (my week with others) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 Кем ты бу́дешь? Tools and Callings: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (workers and tools) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (when i grow up)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Госпо́дь — Па́стырь мой: Psalm 23:1–3: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (shepherd's map) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Ты со мной: Psalm 23:4–6: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (psalm card) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (psalm 23 in two languages)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 Его́ нет здесь — Он воскре́с: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (story wheel)

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Во́истину воскре́се! Easter in Russia: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 video, speaking practice, Russian notebook and activity (easter table) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (the easter story in russian)

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

PART	%
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

У меня́ нет: THE GENITIVE CASE

Lesson 1.1 teaches У меня́ нет… with the genitive endings (-а/-я for masculine and neuter, -ы/-и for feminine), with Vasnetsov's Alyonushka and the fairy tale of the sister who lost her brother.

Lesson 1.2 teaches the genitive after мно́го, ма́ло and ско́лько, and for whose (дом де́душки), with Jesus' words about the harvest.

PREREQUISITES

- Grade 7 Russian: the student knows the accusative, the past tense and numbers to 100, and reads Cyrillic with stress marks.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say what I do not have with у меня́ нет….
- ☐ I can put masculine, neuter and feminine nouns in the genitive singular.
- ☐ I can use много, ма́ло and ско́лько with a noun.
- ☐ I can say whose something is with the genitive.

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	**У меня́ нет бра́та: The Genitive after нет**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
1.2	**Мно́го и ма́ло: How Much, How Many, Whose**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 1 review

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

1. **4 pts**
   Say “I don’t have a brother” and “I don’t have a sister.”

2. **4 pts**
   Put in the genitive: стол, окно́, ру́чка, неде́ля.

3. **4 pts**
   Say “There is a lot of snow” and “There is little time.”

4. **4 pts**
   Say “Grandpa’s house” and “Mama’s book.”

5. **4 pts**
   What did Peter say to the lame man in Acts 3:6?

ANSWER KEY

1. У меня́ нет бра́та. У меня́ нет сестры́.
2. Стола́, окна́, ру́чки, неде́ли.
3. Мно́го сне́га. Ма́ло вре́мени.
4. Дом де́душки. Кни́га ма́мы.
5. Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: WHAT WE HAVE AND WHAT WE LACK

Make an illustrated page about a pretend trip to the countryside: list in Russian ten things you have and five things you forgot (У меня́ есть… / У меня́ нет…), and five things there are many or few of (Мно́го дере́вьев, ма́ло домо́в). Present it aloud.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student presents the page aloud.
Accuracy	Genitive endings after нет and мно́го/ма́ло are correct.
Product	The page is complete and illustrated.
Effort	The student works carefully and joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 1 · У МЕНЯ́ НЕТ: THE GENITIVE CASE · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

1.1 У меня́ нет бра́та: THE GENITIVE AFTER нет

OBJECTIVES

- Say what someone does not have with нет.
- Form the genitive singular of nouns.
- Look closely at Alyonushka.

> **Warm-up.** Say in Russian three things you have: У меня́ есть…. Now, how would you say you do not have something? The noun changes its ending, and today you learn how.

WATCH

Russian Listening Practice - Finding What You Need at a Department Store in Russia

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 1:26

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ssTyp6XX_y4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; listen for нет and the noun after it.

Note: RussianPod101: a short listening practice, finding what you need at a department store.

BACKUP VIDEO

Russian Absolute Beginner Reading Practice - Going into a Shop

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 1:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XySI1pR6IHQ

RussianPod101: a short beginner reading about going into a shop.

KEY TERMS

У меня́ нет… (oo mee-NYAH nyeht)
I don’t have….

сестры́ (seest-RIH)
Of a sister (genitive of сестра́).

Ничего́ нет. (nee-chee-GOH nyeht)
There is nothing.

бра́та (BRAH-tuh)
Of a brother (genitive of брат).

окна́ (ahk-NAH)
Of a window (genitive of окно́).

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.

нет

net

nyeht

word

there is no, I don’t have (+ genitive)

у меня́ нет

u menya net

oo mee-NYAH nyeht

phrase

I don’t have

бра́тец

bratets

BRAH-teets

noun · masculine

little brother (fairy tales)

сестри́ца

sestritsa

seest-REE-tsuh

noun · feminine

little sister (fairy tales)

пруд

prud

proot

noun · masculine

pond

вода́

voda

vah-DAH

noun · feminine

water (нет воды́)

CORE IDEAS

The story. In the Russian fairy tale Сестри́ца Алёнушка и бра́тец Ивану́шка, a sister and her little brother are left alone. Ivanushka is thirsty, and although Alyonushka warns him, he drinks from a hoof print in the road and turns into a little goat. Later a wicked witch throws Alyonushka into the river, but in the end she is rescued and her brother becomes a boy again. In 1881 Viktor Vasnetsov painted Alyonushka sitting alone by a dark pond, missing her brother: У неё нет бра́та, she has no brother with her.

Нет + genitive. You know У меня́ есть брат. (I have a brother). To say you do not have something, use нет and put the noun in the genitive case: У меня́ нет бра́та. The same works for any person: У него́ нет вре́мени. У нас нет до́ма. It also means there is not: Здесь нет воды́. (There is no water here.)

The endings. Masculine nouns ending in a consonant add -а: брат → бра́та, стол → стола́. Nouns in -й or -ь take -я: чай → ча́я, учи́тель → учи́теля. Neuter -о becomes

-а and -е becomes -я: окно́ → окна́, мо́ре → мо́ря. Feminine -а becomes -ы and -я becomes -и: сестра́ → сестры́, неде́ля → неде́ли. After г, к, х, ж, ш, ч and щ write -и, not -ы: кни́га → кни́ги, ру́чка → ру́чки.

PICTURE STUDY



Alyonushka, Viktor Vasnetsov, 1881 · Oil on canvas · State Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow
Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Vasnetsov said the idea came to him when he met a lonely country girl with sad eyes. He went to the woods near Moscow to paint the pond and the trees from life.

Look closely

- Where is the girl sitting?
- How do you think she feels? What tells you?
- What season is it? Look at the leaves.
- Find the birds. Why might the painter have put them there?

Talk about it

1. Have you ever missed someone in your family? How did it feel?
2. Why do you think this painting is so loved in Russia?

ACTIVITY

Fairy-tale picture book

Retell the tale of Alyonushka and Ivanushka in six pictures with one Russian sentence each.

You will need

- Paper folded into a little book
- Colored pencils

Steps

1. Draw six scenes from the tale.
2. Under each, write a short Russian sentence.
3. Use нет at least twice: Здесь нет воды́. У неё нет бра́та.
4. Read your book aloud to a family member.

Tips

- Add a page where Ivanushka becomes a boy again.

Check your work

☐ My book has six pictures.

☐ I used

не with the genitive at least twice.

т

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write ten nouns you know and their genitive forms, then five sentences with У меня́ нет….

> **From history.** Many Russian fairy tales were collected in the 1850s and 1860s by Alexander Afanasyev, who gathered hundreds of stories told by country people. Сестри́ца Алёнушка и бра́тец Ивану́шка is one of them, and Russian children still know it well.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, read Сестри́ца Алёнушка и бра́тец Ивану́шка in the original and underline every genitive.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I don’t have a pencil.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Каранда́ш is masculine, ending in a consonant: add -а.
2. Каранда́ш → карандаша́.

Answer: У меня́ нет карандаша́.

Example 2. Say “There is no milk.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Молоко́ is neuter in -о: change it to -а.
2. Молоко́ → молока́.

Answer: Нет молока́.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say “I don’t have a brother.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   У меня́ нет бра́та.

2. Easy Say “I don’t have a sister.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   У меня́ нет сестры́.

3. Medium Put in the genitive: дом, мо́ре, ма́ма.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   До́ма, мо́ря, ма́мы.

4. Medium Put in the genitive: кни́га, неде́ля, чай.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Кни́ги, неде́ли, ча́я.

5. Medium Say “He has no time.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   У него́ нет вре́мени.

6. Hard Answer with нет: У тебя́ есть соба́ка?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Нет, у меня́ нет соба́ки.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Keeping the noun in its dictionary form after нет. After нет the noun goes into the genitive: нет бра́та.
- Writing -ы after к, г or х. Write -и: нет кни́ги, нет ру́чки.

> **Make it a game · What is missing?.** Lay out eight objects and name them in Russian. The student closes his eyes while a parent hides one. The student looks and says what is missing: Нет ло́жки! A correct genitive wins the object.

> **Scripture.** “Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk.” (Acts 3:6, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *серебра и золота нет у меня; а что имею, то даю тебе* Peter had no money to give the lame man, but he gave him something far better: healing in the name of Jesus.

UNIT 1 · У МЕНЯ́ НЕТ: THE GENITIVE CASE · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

1.2 Мно́го и ма́ло: How Much, How Many, Whose

OBJECTIVES

- Use мно́го, ма́ло and ско́лько with the genitive.
- Say whose something is.

- Learn Jesus' words about the harvest.

> **Warm-up.** Is there a lot of snow outside today, or a little? Are there many books in your house, or few? Today you learn to say how much in Russian.

WATCH

Grammar Features in Russian You Need to Know | Daily Russian Conversations #18

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 4:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x_2JdQWGXxs

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; listen for мно́го, ма́ло and ско́лько.

Note: RussianPod101 Daily Russian Conversations: grammar features of Russian, including the cases.

BACKUP VIDEO

Weekly Russian Words with Katya - Flavors

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZ8Pr-F746k

RussianPod101: Weekly Words with Katya, flavors.

KEY TERMS

мно́го (MNOH-guh)
A lot, much, many.

ма́ло (MAH-luh)
Little, few.

Ско́лько? (SKOHL-kuh)
How much? How many?

немно́го (neem-NOH-guh)
A little, some.

дом де́душки (dohm DYEH-doosh-kee)
Grandpa's house.

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.

мно́го
mnogo
MNOH-guh
adverb
a lot, much, many (+ genitive)

ма́ло
malo
MAH-luh
adverb
little, few (+ genitive)

немно́го
nemnogo
neem-NOH-guh
adverb
a little

Ско́лько?
Skolko?
SKOHL-kuh
question word
how much, how many (+ genitive)

жа́тва
zhatva
ZHAHT-vuh
noun · feminine
harvest

де́латель
delatel
DYEH-luh-teel
noun · masculine
worker, labourer (Bible)

CORE IDEAS

The story. Jesus went through all the towns and villages, teaching and healing. When He saw the crowds, He was moved with compassion, because they were like sheep without a shepherd. Then He said to His disciples: The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest. In Russian: жа́твы мно́го, а де́лателей ма́ло. Both nouns are in the genitive.

A lot and a little. After мно́го (a lot), ма́ло (little) and ско́лько (how much), a thing you cannot count goes into the genitive singular: мно́го сне́га, ма́ло вре́мени, немно́го молока́. Ask Ско́лько у тебя́ вре́мени? With things you can count, Russian

uses the genitive plural, which you will learn fully in Russian I. For now, learn a few as phrases: мно́го книг, мно́го люде́й, ма́ло дете́й.

Whose? The genitive also means of: дом де́душки (the house of Grandpa, Grandpa's house), кни́га бра́та (my brother's book), цвет не́ба (the color of the sky). The owner comes after the thing and is in the genitive. The fairy tales gathered by Alexander Afanasyev, including the tale of Alyonushka, are often called ска́зки Афана́сьева, the tales of Afanasyev.

ACTIVITY

A shopping list

Plan a family meal and write the shopping list with amounts in Russian.

You will need

- Paper
- Pencil
- A real recipe

Steps

1. Choose a simple dish.
2. Write what you need with мно́го, ма́ло or немно́го: немно́го со́ли, мно́го молока́.
3. Ask a parent Ско́лько ну́жно…? for each item.
4. Help cook the dish and name each ingredient in Russian.

Tips

- Add three items using whose: молоко́ ба́бушки.

Check your work

- ☐ My list has at least eight items.
- ☐ Each amount uses the genitive.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write five things there is a lot of and five things there is little of in your home, using мно́го and ма́ло.

> **From history.** Russian villages traditionally brought in the harvest together at the end of summer. The whole family worked in the fields, and the last sheaf of grain was often carried home with joy and thanksgiving.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, learn the genitive plural endings now (-ов, -ей, no ending) and use them with мно́го.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say "a lot of water."

▼ **Show solution**

1. Вода́ is feminine in -a: change it to -ы.
2. Мно́го + genitive.

Answer: Мно́го воды́.

Example 2. Say "Mama's cup."

▼ **Show solution**

1. The thing first: ча́шка.
2. The owner in the genitive: ма́ма → ма́мы.

Answer: Ча́шка ма́мы.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say "a lot of snow."

▼ **Show answer**

Мно́го сне́га.

2. Easy Say “little time.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ма́ло вре́мени.

3. Medium Ask “How much milk?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ско́лько молока́?

4. Medium Say “a little tea.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Немно́го ча́я.

5. Medium Say “Grandma’s house.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Дом ба́бушки.

6. Hard Say “The harvest is plenteous, but the labourers are few.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Жа́твы мно́го, а де́лателей ма́ло.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying мно́го снег. After мно́го the noun is in the genitive: мно́го сне́га.
- Putting the owner first, as in English. In Russian the owner comes after: дом де́душки.

> **Make it a game · Много или мало?.** A parent names a place and a thing in Russian (в мо́ре — вода́, в пусты́не — вода́). The student answers with мно́го or ма́ло and the genitive: В пусты́не ма́ло воды́! Each correct sentence scores a point.

> **Scripture.** “Then saith he unto his disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few;” (Matthew 9:37, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *жатвы много, а делателей мало* Jesus asks us to pray that God will send workers to tell others about Him, and to be ready to go ourselves.

UNIT 2

Мне нра́вится: THE DATIVE CASE

Lesson 2.1 teaches the dative pronouns and Мне нра́вится… to say what you like, with Kuindzhi's sunlit Birch Grove and Ecclesiastes 3:11.

Lesson 2.2 teaches the dative of nouns (-у/-ю for masculine and neuter, -е for feminine) after verbs of giving and helping, with Jesus' words Give, and it shall be given unto you.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1. Мне … лет (Grade 7) is reviewed as an example of the dative.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say what I and others like with нр а́в ит ся and нр а́в ят ся.
- ☐ I can use the dative pronouns.
- ☐ I can put nouns in the dative singular.
- ☐ I can say to whom I give something or whom I help.

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

2.1	**Мне нра́вится: What I Like**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
2.2	**Я даю́ кни́гу бра́ту: Giving and Helping**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 2 review

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

1. **4 pts**
   Say “I like the forest” and “I like birches.”

2. **4 pts**
   Give the dative of я, ты, он, она́.

3. **4 pts**
   Put in the dative: брат, ма́ма, учи́тель.

4. **4 pts**
   Say “I help Grandma” and “I give the book to my brother.”

5. **4 pts**
   Finish Luke 6:38: Give, and….

ANSWER KEY

1. Мне нра́вится лес. Мне нра́вятся берёзы.
2. Мне, тебе́, ему́, ей.
3. Бра́ту, ма́ме, учи́телю.
4. Я помога́ю ба́бушке. Я даю́ кни́гу бра́ту.
5. It shall be given unto you.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A GIFT FOR EACH

Make a gift card for five family members. On each, write in Russian what that person likes (Ма́ме нра́вятся цветы́) and what you give him or her (Я дарю́ ма́ме…). Read the cards aloud as you give them.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student reads all five cards aloud.
Accuracy	Dative endings and нра́вится/нра́вятся are correct.
Product	Five cards are made with care.
Effort	The student works carefully and joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 2 · МНЕ НРА́ВИТСЯ: THE DATIVE CASE · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

2.1 Мне нра́вится: What I Like

OBJECTIVES

- Say what you like with нра́вится and нра́вятся.
- Use the dative pronouns.
- Look closely at Kuindzhi's Birch Grove.

> **Warm-up.** You already say Мне двена́дцать лет. That мне means to me. Today you use it to say what you like: "It is pleasing to me."

WATCH

Giving Compliments by Using the Dative Case in Russian | Daily Russian Conversations #20

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:50

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Esk10pVnI6Y

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; listen for мне, тебе́ and вам.

Note: RussianPod101: giving compliments with the dative case.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn the Top 10 Compliments You Always Want to Hear

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:19

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

RussianPod101: Katya's top ten compliments in Russian — Ты молоде́ц! and more.

KEY TERMS

Мне нра́вится… (mnyeh NRAH-veet-suh)
I like… (one thing).

Мне нра́вятся… (mnyeh NRAH-veet-suh)
I like… (several things).

тебе́, ему́, ей (tee-BYEH yee-MOO yehy)
To you, to him, to her.

нам, вам, им (nahm vahm ihm)
To us, to you, to them.

берёза (bee-RYOH-zuh)
Birch tree.

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.

нра́виться

NRAH-veet-suh

verb

to please (мне нра́вится = I like)

мне

mnyeh

pronoun · dative

to me

тебе́

tee-BYEH

pronoun · dative

to you

ему́, ей

yee-MOO yehy

pronoun · dative

to him, to her

берёза

bee-RYOH-zuh

noun · feminine

birch

ро́ща

ROH-shchuh

noun · feminine

grove

CORE IDEAS

The story. Arkhip Kuindzhi grew up poor and was orphaned as a small boy, but he loved to draw on any scrap of paper or wall he could find. He became one of the great painters of light in Russia. In 1879 he painted Birch Grove: white birch trunks in brilliant sunshine, bright green grass and a little stream, with the shady trunks in front framing the light. Later, as a teacher at the Academy of Arts, he gave much of his money to help poor students and young painters.

It pleases me. Russian says what you like as "it is pleasing to me": Мне нра́вится лес. The thing you like is the subject, and the person is in the dative. With several things, use нра́вятся: Мне нра́вятся берёзы. Ask a friend Тебе́ нра́вится? and a grown-up Вам нра́вится? In the past: Мне понра́вилась карти́на. (I liked the painting.)

The dative pronouns. я → мне, ты → тебе́, он → ему́, она́ → ей, мы → нам, вы → вам, они́ → им. You have already met them: Мне двена́дцать лет. Ско́лько вам лет? The same pronouns go with ну́жно (it is needed) and хо́лодно (it is cold): Мне ну́жно идти́. Ему́ хо́лодно.

PICTURE STUDY



Birch Grove, Arkhip Kuindzhi, 1879 · Oil on canvas · State Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Kuindzhi often simplified the shapes of trees and clouds so that the light and color would stand out. Many people at the time had never seen sunlight painted so boldly.

Look closely

- What trees are these? How do you know?
- Where is the brightest light?
- Why do the trees in front look darker?
- Follow the stream with your finger. Where does it lead?

Talk about it

1. Which kind of tree do you like best? Say it in Russian: Мне нра́вится….
2. Why do you think the birch is so loved in Russia?

ACTIVITY

Likes survey

Ask your family what they like and make a chart in Russian.

You will need

- Paper and ruler
- Colored pencils

Steps

1. Choose five things: лес, мо́ре, зима́, ле́то, соба́ки.
2. Ask each person: Тебе́ нра́вится…? or Вам нра́вится…?
3. Mark the answers on your chart.
4. Write three sentences about the results: Па́пе нра́вится зима́.

Tips

- Add a column for things that are plural, with нра́вятся.

Check your work

- ☐ I asked every family member.
- ☐ My sentences use the dative correctly.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write five things you like and three things you do not like (Мне не нра́вится…).

From history. The birch is one of the best-loved trees in Russia and appears in many folk songs and poems. Its bark was used to make shoes, baskets and boxes, and in medieval Novgorod people even wrote letters on strips of birch bark.

At home in Russian. If your student already speaks Russian, learn the dative plural (-ам, -ям) and the verb люби́ть vs. нра́виться: which is stronger?

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “She likes the sea.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. She → ей (dative).
2. One thing: нра́вится.

Answer: Ей нра́вится мо́ре.

Example 2. Say “We like flowers.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. We → нам.
2. Цветы́ is plural: нра́вятся.

Answer: Нам нра́вятся цветы́.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say “I like the forest.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мне нра́вится лес.

2. Easy Ask a friend “Do you like it?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Тебе́ нра́вится?

3. Medium Give the dative of мы, вы, они́.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Нам, вам, им.

4. Medium Say “He likes winter.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ему́ нра́вится зима́.

5. Medium Say “I like birches.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мне нра́вятся берёзы.

6. Hard Ask a grown-up politely whether she liked the painting.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Вам понра́вилась карти́на?

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Я нра́вится лес. The person is in the dative: Мне нра́вится лес.
- Using нра́вится with a plural thing. Use нра́вятся: Мне нра́вятся цветы́.

> **Make it a game · Нравится или не нравится?.** A parent names things in Russian. The student answers quickly with Мне нра́вится… or Мне не нра́вится…, choosing нра́вится or нра́вятся correctly. Then switch: the student asks Вам нра́вится…?

> **Scripture.** “He hath made every thing beautiful in his time: also he hath set the world in their heart, so that no man can find out the work that God maketh from the beginning to the end.” (Ecclesiastes 3:11, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *Все соделал Он прекрасным в свое время* God made every thing beautiful in its time. Light on a summer grove is a small picture of the beauty of His work.

UNIT 2 · МНЕ НРА́ВИТСЯ: THE DATIVE CASE · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

2.2 Я даю́ кни́гу бра́ту: Giving and Helping

OBJECTIVES

- Put nouns in the dative singular.
- Use дать, дари́ть, помога́ть and звони́ть with the dative.
- Learn Luke 6:38.

> **Warm-up.** Who did you help this week? Who did you give something to? In Russian the person who receives something goes into the dative case.

WATCH

Learn Russian with Video - Russian Expressions That Help with the Housework 2

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:21

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w8veHQWLqDE

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; say who you help at home.

Note: RussianPod101: Russian expressions for helping with the housework.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian with Video - Russian Expressions That Help with the Housework 1

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:21

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dOc81s6g2Cg

RussianPod101: more expressions for the housework.

KEY TERMS

дава́ть, дать (dah-VAHT daht)
To give.

помога́ть (puh-mah-GAHT)
To help (+ dative).

ма́ме, бра́ту (MAH-mee BRAH-too)
To Mama, to my brother.

дари́ть (dah-REET)
To give as a gift.

звони́ть (zvah-NEET)
To call on the phone (+ dative).

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.

дава́ть

dah-VAHT

verb

to give (даю́, даёшь)

дари́ть

dah-REET

verb

to give as a gift

помога́ть

puh-mah-GAHT

verb

to help (+ dative)

звони́ть

zvah-NEET

verb

to call (+ dative)

пода́рок

pah-DAH-ruhk

noun · masculine

gift

друг

drook

noun · masculine

friend (дру́гу)

CORE IDEAS

The story. Jesus taught His disciples: Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over. He was speaking of a grain seller who fills a measure so full that it spills over. God is generous to those who are generous. In Russian the verse begins Дава́йте, и да́стся вам, and вам is the dative: to you.

Dative nouns. The person who receives is in the dative. Masculine and neuter nouns take -у or -ю: брат → бра́ту, учи́тель → учи́телю, окно́ → окну́. Feminine nouns in -а and -я take -е: ма́ма → ма́ме, сестра́ → сестре́, Та́ня → Та́не. Nouns in -ия take -ии: Мари́я → Мари́и. Feminine nouns in -ь take -и: мать → ма́тери, дочь → до́чери.

Verbs that take the dative. Я даю́ кни́гу бра́ту. (I give the book to my brother.) Я дарю́ ма́ме цветы́. (I give Mama flowers.) Some verbs take the dative where English has no to: Я помога́ю ба́бушке. (I help Grandma.) Я звоню́ дру́гу. (I call my friend.) Learn the present of дава́ть: я даю́, ты даёшь, он даёт, мы даём, вы даёте, они́ даю́т.

ACTIVITY

Helping chart

Plan a week of helping and record it in Russian.

You will need

- Paper and ruler
- Stickers or colored pencils

Steps

1. Make a chart with the seven days of the week.
2. Each day, help someone and write it: Я помога́ю па́пе.
3. Write one thing you gave someone: Я дал(а́) сестре́ я́блоко.
4. At the end of the week, read the chart aloud.

Tips

- Call a grandparent and say one sentence in Russian: Я звоню́ ба́бушке!

Check your work

- ☐ My chart has seven entries.
- ☐ Every person is in the dative.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write the dative of ten people in your family and a sentence with each: Я помога́ю….

> **From history.** Russian families often give flowers for birthdays and visits, usually in an odd number, such as three or five, by long custom. A guest invited to dinner usually brings a small gift, like a cake or flowers.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, practice the perfective дать (дам, дашь, даст, дади́м, дади́те, даду́т) and use it in promises: Я дам тебе́….

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I help my sister.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Помога́ть takes the dative.
2. Сестра́ → сестре́.

Answer: Я помога́ю сестре́.

Example 2. Say “He gives the teacher a book.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Учи́тель ends in -ь, masculine: -ю.
2. Он даёт….

Answer: Он даёт учи́телю кни́гу.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Put in the dative: ма́ма, па́па.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ма́ме, па́пе.

2. Easy Put in the dative: брат, друг.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Бра́ту, дру́гу.

3. Medium Say “I help Grandpa.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Я помога́ю де́душке.

4. Medium Say “I call my friend.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Я звоню́ дру́гу.

5. Medium Say the present of дава́ть for я, ты, он.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Я даю́, ты даёшь, он даёт.

6. Hard Say “We give Mama flowers.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мы да́рим ма́ме цветы́.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using the accusative after помога́ть. Помога́ть takes the dative: помога́ю ма́ме.
- Saying ма́мы after дать. The receiver is in the dative: ма́ме.

> **Make it a game · Pass the gift.** Pass a wrapped object around the family. Each person who passes it says Я даю́ пода́рок… and names the next person in the dative (па́пе, Та́не, бра́ту). A wrong ending means the gift goes back.

> **Scripture.** “Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again.” (Luke 6:38, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *давайте, и дастся вам* God is generous. When we give freely to others, He gives to us, good measure and running over.

UNIT 3

С кем? The Instrumental Case

Lesson 3.1 teaches с + instrumental (-ом/-ем, -ой/-ей) and the pronouns мной, тобо́й, ним, ней, на́ми, ва́ми, ни́ми, with Repin’s Tolstoy ploughing and Jesus’ promise I am with you alway.

Lesson 3.2 teaches the instrumental without с: what you do something with (ру́чкой, ло́жкой) and what you want to be (врачо́м, учи́телем), with Jesus’ call to be fishers of men.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2. The student knows the genitive and dative singular.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say with whom I do something.
- ☐ I can put nouns and pronouns in the instrumental singular.
- ☐ I can say what I do something with.
- ☐ I can say what I want to be when I grow up.

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

3.1	**С бра́том и с ма́мой: With Whom?**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
3.2	**Кем ты бу́дешь? Tools and Callings**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 3 review

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

1. **4 pts**
   Say “I walk with my brother” and “I walk with Mama.”
2. **4 pts**
   Give the instrumental of я, ты, мы.
3. **4 pts**
   Say “I write with a pencil.”

4. **4 pts**

   Say “I want to be a doctor” and “He wants to be a teacher.”

5. **4 pts**

   What did Jesus promise His disciples in Matthew 28:20?

ANSWER KEY

1. Я гуля́ю с бра́том. Я гуля́ю с ма́мой.
2. Мной, тобо́й, на́ми.
3. Я пишу́ карандашо́м.
4. Я хочу́ быть врачо́м. Он хо́чет быть учи́телем.
5. Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: WHEN I GROW UP

Write and present a short Russian talk (eight to ten sentences) about what you want to be when you grow up (Я хочу́ быть…), with whom you would like to work (с…), and what tools you would use (…ом, …ой). Add a drawing of yourself at work.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student gives the talk aloud.
Accuracy	Instrumental endings are correct.
Product	The talk and drawing are complete.
Effort	The student works carefully and joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 3 · С КЕМ? THE INSTRUMENTAL CASE · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

3.1 С бра́том и с ма́мой: With Whom?

OBJECTIVES

- Use с + instrumental to say with whom.
- Use the instrumental pronouns.
- Look closely at Repin's Tolstoy ploughing.

> **Warm-up.** Who do you like to spend time with? Who do you eat dinner with, play with, go to church with? Today you learn to say with whom in Russian.

WATCH

Learn What the Protocol Is When Leaving Your Russian Friends | Daily Russian Conversations #25

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:07

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4U-Rnfd7T3g

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; say who you play each sport with.

Note: RussianPod101 Daily Russian Conversations: saying goodbye to friends.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian with Video - Sports

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a2-CWCM3GsI

RussianPod101: sports words, with video.

KEY TERMS

С кем? (s kyehm)
With whom?

с бра́том (s BRAH-tuhm)
With my brother.

с ма́мой (s MAH-muhy)
With Mama.

со мной (sah mnohy)
With me.

паха́ть (pah-KHAHT)

To plough.

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.

с

s

preposition

with (+ instrumental)

со мной

sah mnohy

phrase

with me

паха́ть

pah-KHAHT

verb

to plough (пашу́, па́шешь)

плуг

plook

noun · masculine

plough

ло́шадь

LOH-shuht

noun · feminine

horse

по́ле

POH-lee

noun · neuter

field

CORE IDEAS

The story. The writer Leo Tolstoy, famous all over the world, believed that everyone should work with his hands. On his estate, Я́сная Поля́на, he often ploughed fields himself, sometimes for poor families in the village. In the summer of 1887 the painter Ilya Repin came to visit and watched the old writer guide a plough behind his horse for hours. Repin painted him that same year. In Russian you could say: Толсто́й па́шет по́ле с ло́шадью. (Tolstoy ploughs the field with a horse.)

С + instrumental. To say with whom, use с and the instrumental case. Masculine and neuter nouns take -ом or -ем: с бра́том, с отцо́м, с учи́телем. Feminine nouns take

-ой or -ей: с ма́мой, с сестро́й, с Та́ней. Before some groups of consonants с becomes со: со мной. Ask С кем ты гуля́ешь? (Who are you walking with?)

The pronouns. я → мной, ты → тобо́й, он → им, она́ → ей, мы → на́ми, вы → ва́ми, они́ → и́ми. After с, он, она́ and они́ add н-: с ним, с ней, с ни́ми. A very useful phrase is Пойдём со мной! (Come with me!), and the blessing Бог с тобо́й (God be with you).

PICTURE STUDY



Ploughman: Leo Tolstoy Ploughing, Ilya Repin, 1887 · Oil on canvas · State Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow
Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Repin and Tolstoy were good friends. Repin painted and drew the writer many times, at his desk, resting under a tree, and here at work in the field.

Look closely

- What is the man doing?
- How many horses can you see?
- What is he wearing? Does he look like a rich man?
- What time of year might it be?

Talk about it

1. Why might a famous writer want to plough a field himself?
2. What work do you do with your hands?

ACTIVITY

My week with others

Make a picture calendar of the people you spend time with this week.

You will need

- Paper and ruler
- Colored pencils

Steps

1. Draw seven boxes for the days of the week.
2. In each box, draw something you did with someone.
3. Write one sentence with с: В понеде́льник я гуля́л(а) с соба́кой.
4. Present your calendar.

Tips

- Ask a family member С кем ты…? and record his answer.

Check your work

☐ My calendar has seven sentences.

☐ Each sentence uses

с + instrumental correctly.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write the instrumental of ten people and animals you know, then five sentences with с.

From history. Yasnaya Polyana, Tolstoy's estate about 120 miles south of Moscow, is now a museum. Visitors can see his house, his desk and books, the fields where he worked and his simple grave in the woods.

At home in Russian. If your student already speaks Russian, read a short passage from Tolstoy's children's stories and find every instrumental.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I play with my sister.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. С + instrumental.
2. Сестра́ → сестро́й.

Answer: Я игра́ю с сестро́й.

Example 2. Say “Come with us!”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Мы → на́ми.
2. Пойдём….

Answer: Пойдём с на́ми!

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say “with my brother.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   С бра́том.

2. Easy Say “with Mama.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   С ма́мой.

3. Medium Give the instrumental of я, ты, он, она́.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мной, тобо́й, им, ей.

4. Medium Ask “Who do you walk with?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   С кем ты гуля́ешь?

5. Medium Say “with him” and “with her.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   С ним, с ней.

6. Hard Say “Grandpa works in the garden with my brother.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Де́душка рабо́тает в саду́ с бра́том.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying с я or с меня́. The instrumental is мной: со мной.
- Forgetting the н- after с: say с ним, с ней, не с им.

> **Make it a game · С кем?.** A parent names an activity in Russian (обе́дать, игра́ть в футбо́л, петь). The student answers with a full sentence and a person in the instrumental: Я обе́даю с па́пой. Each correct ending scores a point.

> **Scripture.** “Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.” (Matthew 28:20, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *Я с вами во все дни до скончания века* Before He returned to heaven, Jesus promised to be with His people always. In Russian: Я с ва́ми, I am with you.

UNIT 3 · С КЕМ? THE INSTRUMENTAL CASE · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

3.2 Кем ты бу́дешь? Tools and Callings

OBJECTIVES

- Use the instrumental for the tool you work with.
- Say what you want to be with быть + instrumental.
- Learn Jesus’ call in Mark 1:17.

> **Warm-up.** What do you write with? What do you eat soup with? What do you want to be when you grow up? Russian answers all three with the same case.

WATCH

Learn Russian with Video - Russian Words for the Workplace

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:20

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tpODAoj0e0A

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; name the jobs and tools you hear.

Note: RussianPod101: Russian words for the workplace, with video.

BACKUP VIDEO

Weekly Russian Words with Katya - At the Office

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:08

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7pH18Waqypw

RussianPod101: Weekly Words with Katya, at the office.

KEY TERMS

ру́чкой, карандашо́м (ROOCH-kuhy kuh-ruhn-dah-SHOHM)
With a pen, with a pencil.

ло́жкой (LOHZH-kuhy)
With a spoon.

Кем ты хо́чешь быть? (kyehm tih KHOH-cheesh biht)
What do you want to be?

врачо́м, учи́телем (vrah-CHOHM oo-CHEE-tee-leem)
A doctor, a teacher (after быть).

рабо́тать (rah-BOH-tuht)
To work.

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.

врач

vrahch

noun · masculine

doctor (врачо́м)

учи́тель

oo-CHEE-teel

noun · masculine

teacher (учи́телем)

по́вар

POH-vuhr

noun · masculine

cook

рыба́к

rih-BAHK

noun · masculine

fisherman

ло́жка

LOHZH-kuh

noun · feminine

spoon (ло́жкой)

стать

staht

verb

to become (+ instrumental)

CORE IDEAS

The story. One morning Jesus walked by the Sea of Galilee and saw two brothers, Simon and Andrew, casting a net into the sea, for they were fishermen. He said to them: Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men. And straightway they forsook their nets, and followed him. In Russian: Я сде́лаю, что вы бу́дете ловца́ми челове́ков. The word ловца́ми (fishers) is in the instrumental after бу́дете.

The tool. When you do something with a tool, Russian uses the instrumental without с: Я пишу́ ру́чкой. (I write with a pen.) Мы еди́м суп ло́жкой. (We eat soup with a spoon.) Он ре́жет хлеб ножо́м. (He cuts bread with a knife.) With people, use с: с дру́гом. With tools, no с: карандашо́м.

What you will be. After быть (to be) and стать (to become), a job goes into the instrumental: Я хочу́ быть врачо́м. Он хо́чет стать учи́телем. Она́ бу́дет медсестро́й. Ask Кем ты хо́чешь быть? But in the present tense, with no verb, the job stays as it is: Мой па́па — врач.

ACTIVITY

Workers and tools

Make matching cards of workers and their tools in Russian.

You will need

- Index cards
- Colored pencils

Steps

1. Make eight cards with workers: врач, учи́тель, по́вар, пло́тник, худо́жник, крестья́нин, рыба́к, пека́рь.
2. Make eight cards with their tools.
3. Match them and say a sentence: Худо́жник рису́ет ки́стью.
4. Play a memory game with the cards.

Tips

- Add a sentence for each worker: Я хочу́ быть….

Check your work

☐ I made sixteen cards.

☐ My sentences use the instrumental correctly.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write five things you do with a tool and five jobs, each in a sentence with Я хочу́ быть… or Он рабо́тает….

> **From history.** Fishing has fed Russian families for centuries on great rivers like the Volga and on the White Sea in the north, where the Pomor people sailed and fished in wooden boats.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, talk about the jobs of grandparents and great-grandparents in the past tense: Праде́душка был….

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I draw with a pencil.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. A tool: instrumental with no с.
2. Каранда́ш → карандашо́м.

Answer: Я рису́ю карандашо́м.

Example 2. Say “I want to be a cook.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. After быть: instrumental.
2. По́вар → по́варом.

Answer: Я хочу́ быть по́варом.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say “with a pen” (the tool).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ру́чкой.

2. Easy Ask “What do you want to be?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Кем ты хо́чешь быть?

3. Medium Say “We eat soup with a spoon.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мы еди́м суп ло́жкой.

4. Medium Say “I want to be a teacher.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Я хочу́ быть учи́телем.

5. Medium Say “She wants to be a doctor.”

▼ **Show answer**

Она́ хо́чет быть врачо́м.

6. Hard Say “I will make you fishers of men” as in the Synodal Bible.

▼ **Show answer**

Я сде́лаю, что вы бу́дете ловца́ми челове́ков.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Putting с before a tool. With tools there is no с: пишу́ ру́чкой.
- Leaving the job in the dictionary form after быть. Use the instrumental: быть врачо́м.

> **Make it a game · Charades of callings.** One player acts out a job and its tool without speaking. The others guess in Russian with the instrumental: Ты хо́чешь быть пло́тником! Ты рабо́таешь молотко́м! The first correct guess acts next.

> **Scripture.** “And Jesus said unto them, Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men.” (Mark 1:17, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *идите за Мною, и Я сделаю, что вы будете ловцами человеков* Jesus called ordinary fishermen to follow Him and bring others to God. Whatever work we do, we can follow Him too.

UNIT 4

Госпо́дь — Па́стырь мой: Psalm 23

Lesson 4.1 reads verses 1–3 of the psalm, teaches the double negative (ни в чём не, никто́ не, ничего́ не) and verbs in -ся, with Venetsianov’s shepherd boy asleep in a summer meadow.

Lesson 4.2 reads verses 4–6, finds the genitive (не убою́сь зла), the instrumental (Ты со мной) and the other cases in the psalm, and the student recites the whole psalm in Russian.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3. The student knows the genitive, dative and instrumental singular.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can read Psalm 23 aloud in Russian with correct stress.
- ☐ I can recite verses 1–3 from memory, and verses 4–6 with help.
- ☐ I can use the double negative ни ... не.
- ☐ I can find and name the cases of the nouns and pronouns in the psalm.

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	**Госпóдь — Пáстырь мой: Psalm 23:1–3**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
4.2	**Ты со мной: Psalm 23:4–6**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 4 review

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

1. **4 pts**
   Recite Psalm 23:1 in Russian.

2. **4 pts**
   Say “I see nothing” and “Nobody is here.”

3. **4 pts**

   In не убою́сь зла, what case is зла, and why?

4. **4 pts**

   In Ты со мной, what case is мной?

5. **4 pts**

   Why is Psalm 23 numbered 22 in the Russian Bible?

ANSWER KEY

1. Госпо́дь — Па́стырь мой; я ни в чём не бу́ду нужда́ться.
2. Я ничего́ не ви́жу. Здесь никого́ нет.
3. Genitive, because the verb is negated (and убоя́ться takes the genitive).
4. Instrumental, after с (со).
5. The Russian Bible follows the old Greek numbering, which joins Psalms 9 and 10, so most psalms are one number lower.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: PSALM 23 IN TWO LANGUAGES

Copy Psalm 23 in beautiful handwriting in Russian (with stress marks) and in English (KJV) side by side, illustrate it, and recite the whole psalm in Russian to your family.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student recites the psalm in Russian.
Accuracy	Copying and stress marks are accurate.
Product	The page is neat and illustrated.
Effort	The student works carefully and joins in cheerfully.

4.1 Госпо́дь — Па́стырь мой: Psalm 23:1–3

OBJECTIVES

- Read and memorize Psalm 23:1–3 in Russian.
- Use the double negative ни… не.
- Look closely at the Sleeping Shepherd Boy.

> **Warm-up.** Say Psalm 23:1 in English from memory if you can. What does a shepherd do for his sheep? Today you learn this psalm in Russian.

WATCH

Learn Russian with Video - Farm Animals

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:23

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oLobm-9fNdE

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; find the sheep and say how you feel today.

Note: RussianPod101: farm animals with video — свинья́, овца́, козёл, ку́рица, коро́ва (review овца́).

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian with Video - How to Put Feelings into Russian Words

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:21

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xy9HhDWoPj4

RussianPod101: how to put feelings into Russian words.

KEY TERMS

Па́стырь (PAHS-tihr)
Shepherd (Bible word; everyday word: пасту́х).

нужда́ться (noozh-DAHT-suh)
To be in need, to lack.

ни в чём не (nee v chohm nee)

Not in anything (double negative).

па́жить (PAH-zhiht)

Pasture (Bible word).

душа́ (doo-SHAH)

Soul.

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.

Па́стырь

PAHS-tihr

noun · masculine

shepherd (Bible)

пасту́х

pahs-TOOKH

noun · masculine

shepherd (everyday)

нужда́ться

noozh-DAHT-suh

verb

to be in need

ничего́ не

nee-chee-GOH nee

phrase

nothing

никто́ не

neek-TOH nee

phrase

nobody

никогда́ не

nee-kahg-DAH nee

phrase

never

CORE IDEAS

The psalm. David was a shepherd boy before he became king, and he knew how a good shepherd leads his sheep to grass and water and keeps them safe. In Psalm 23 he sings that the Lord is his Shepherd. Here are verses 1–3 in the Synodal Bible:

> Госпо́дь — Па́стырь мой; я ни в чём не бу́ду нужда́ться: Он поко́ит меня́ на зла́чных па́житях и во́дит меня́ к во́дам ти́хим,

> подкрепля́ет ду́шу мою́, направля́ет меня́ на стези́ пра́вды ра́ди и́мени Своего́.

Read it slowly, then line by line after a parent, until you can say it by heart.

Ни… не. Russian uses two negatives together: я ни в чём не бу́ду нужда́ться (I shall not be in need of anything). In English two negatives cancel out, but in Russian they make the no stronger: Я ничего́ не ви́жу. (I see nothing.) Никто́ не зна́ет. (Nobody knows.) Я никогда́ не забу́ду. (I will never forget.) Always keep the не before the verb.

Words of the psalm. Па́стырь is the old Bible word for shepherd. Нужда́ться (to be in need) ends in -ся, like учи́ться and нра́виться. Поко́ит меня́ means gives me rest; зла́чные па́жити are green pastures; во́ды ти́хие are still waters; стези́ пра́вды are paths of righteousness. Notice the cases you know: меня́ (accusative), к во́дам (dative), ра́ди и́мени (genitive).

PICTURE STUDY



Sleeping Shepherd Boy, Alexei Venetsianov, between 1823 and 1826 · Oil on wood · State Russian Museum, St. Petersburg

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Venetsianov painted the country people around his estate in Tver province. He also opened a school where he taught peasant boys to paint, free of charge.

Look closely

- Who is the boy, and what is he doing?
- What is he wearing on his feet?
- Find the river. Is the water still or rough?
- Find the person far away in the field.

Talk about it

1. Why can the boy sleep so peacefully?
2. How is the Lord like a shepherd to you?

ACTIVITY

Shepherd's map

Draw the path of a shepherd and his sheep through Psalm 23.

You will need

- Large paper
- Colored pencils

Steps

1. Draw green pastures, still waters, a path and a dark valley.
2. Label each place with the Russian words from the psalm: зла́чные па́жити, во́ды ти́хие, стези́ пра́вды.
3. Draw the shepherd and sheep along the path.
4. Use the map to recite verses 1–3.

Tips

- Add the table and the cup from verse 5 at the end of the path.

Check your work

☐ My map shows the places in the psalm.

☐ Every label is in Russian with stress marks.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, copy Psalm 23:1–3 in Russian with stress marks, and write the English beneath each line.

> **From history.** Russian children learned to read for centuries from the Psalter, the book of Psalms. Village teachers, often the local deacon, taught the alphabet and then had pupils read psalms aloud until they could read anything.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, compare the Synodal psalm with the Church Slavonic Псало́м 22 sung in Orthodox churches, and notice the older words.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I don’t know anything.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Ничего́ + не before the verb.
2. Я… зна́ю.

Answer: Я ничего́ не зна́ю.

Example 2. Say “Nobody is sleeping.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Никто́ + не.
2. Спать: он спит.

Answer: Никто́ не спит.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say Госпо́дь — Па́стырь мой.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Госпо́дь — Па́стырь мой.

2. Easy What does Па́стырь mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Shepherd.

3. Medium Say “I see nothing.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Я ничего́ не ви́жу.

4. Medium Say “I will never forget.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Я никогда́ не забу́ду.

5. Medium Find a dative in verse 2.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   К во́дам ти́хим.

6. Hard Recite Psalm 23:1–2 in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Госпо́дь — Па́стырь мой; я ни в чём не бу́ду нужда́ться: Он поко́ит меня́ на зла́чных па́житях и во́дит меня́ к во́дам ти́хим.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Dropping the не in a double negative. Keep both: Я ничего́ не ви́жу.
- Reading Па́стырь with the stress on the end. The stress is on the first syllable.

> **Make it a game · Never, nothing, nobody.** A parent asks questions in Russian (Что ты ви́дишь? Кто там? Когда́ ты спишь днём?). The student must answer with a double negative: Я ничего́ не ви́жу. Там никого́ нет. Я никогда́ не сплю днём. A missing не loses the point.

> **Scripture.** "A Psalm of David. The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want." (Psalm 23:1, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *Господь — Пастырь мой; я ни в чем не буду нуждаться* (Psalm 22:1 in the Russian numbering) The Lord cares for His people as a shepherd for his sheep, so they lack nothing they truly need.

UNIT 4 · ГОСПО́ДЬ — ПА́СТЫРЬ МОЙ: PSALM 23 · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

4.2 Ты со мной: Psalm 23:4–6

OBJECTIVES

- Read Psalm 23:4–6 in Russian.
- Find the genitive, dative, instrumental and other cases in the psalm.
- Recite the whole psalm.

> **Warm-up.** When are you afraid? What helps you not to be afraid? David wrote that even in the darkest valley he would not fear, because the Shepherd was with him.

WATCH

Learn Russian with Video - Negative Emotion

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6CFmThvlM6A

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; say which words in the psalm answer each feeling.

Note: RussianPod101: words for hard feelings like fear and sadness, with video.

BACKUP VIDEO

Weekly Russian Words with Katya - Life Events

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:47

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sf7mzWS8o50

RussianPod101: Weekly Words with Katya, life events.

KEY TERMS

боя́ться (bah-YAHT-suh)
To be afraid of (+ genitive).

жезл и по́сох (zhehzl ih POH-suhkh)
Rod and staff.

ми́лость (MEE-luhst)
Mercy.

Ты со мной (tih sah mnohy)
You are with me.

ча́ша (CHAH-shuh)
Cup.

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.

боя́ться

bah-YAHT-suh

verb

to be afraid of (+ genitive)

зло

zloh

noun · neuter

evil (зла)

по́сох

POH-suhkh

noun · masculine

staff

ча́ша

CHAH-shuh

noun · feminine

cup

ми́лость

MEE-luhst

noun · feminine

mercy

враг

vrahk

noun · masculine

enemy

CORE IDEAS

The psalm. Here are verses 4–6:

> Е́сли я пойду́ и доли́ною сме́ртной те́ни, не убою́сь зла, потому́ что Ты со мной; Твой жезл и Твой по́сох — они́ успока́ивают меня́. Ты пригото́вил пре́до мно́ю тра́пезу в ви́ду врагов мои́х; умасти́л еле́ем го́лову мою́; ча́ша моя́ преиспо́лнена. Так, бла́гость и ми́лость Твоя́ да сопровожда́ют меня́ во все дни жи́зни мое́й, и я пребу́ду в до́ме Госпо́днем мно́гие дни.

The valley of the shadow of death is доли́на сме́ртной те́ни. The rod and staff were the shepherd's tools: the rod to drive off wild animals, the staff to guide and lift the sheep. The table, the oil and the full cup are pictures of a generous host welcoming a guest.

Genitive after a negative. Не убою́сь зла means I will not fear evil. The verbs боя́ться and убоя́ться (to fear) always take the genitive: Я не боюсь темноты́. (I am not afraid of the dark.) After a negative verb the object is often in the genitive too:

Я не ви́жу доро́ги. And you know the instrumental already: Ты со мной, You are with me.

All the cases. The psalm uses every case you have learned. Nominative: Госпо́дь, ча́ша. Genitive: зла, врагóв, жи́зни. Dative: к во́дам. Accusative: меня́, ду́шу, го́лову. Instrumental: со мной, еле́ем, доли́ною. Prepositional: на па́житях, в до́ме. Learning the psalm by heart gives you a little treasure of Russian grammar.

ACTIVITY

Psalm card

Make a card with Psalm 23 in Russian for someone who needs comfort.

You will need

- Card stock
- Colored pencils or watercolors

Steps

1. Copy verse 4 in Russian with stress marks.
2. Decorate the card with a shepherd, sheep or a staff.
3. Write a short Russian greeting inside: Бог с тобо́й!
4. Give the card and recite the verse.

Tips

- Copy the whole psalm on the back.

Check your work

- ☐ The verse is copied without mistakes.
- ☐ I recited the verse aloud.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, copy Psalm 23:4–6 in Russian, and underline the nouns and pronouns in six colors, one for each case.

> **From history.** Psalm 23 is one of the best-known passages of the Bible in Russia as in the English-speaking world, and it has been set to music by Russian church composers.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, learn the whole psalm by heart and recite it at a family meal.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say "I am not afraid of the dog."

▼ **Show solution**

1. Боя́ться takes the genitive.
2. Соба́ка → соба́ки.

Answer: Я не бою́сь соба́ки.

Example 2. What case is доли́ною, and what does it mean?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It ends in -ою, an older form of -ой.
2. It means through the valley.

Answer: Instrumental: through the valley.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say Ты со мной.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ты со мной.

2. Easy What does ча́ша mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Cup.

3. Medium Say “I am not afraid of the dark.”

▼ **Show answer**

Я не бою́сь темноты́.

4. Medium Find two genitives in verses 4–6.

▼ **Show answer**

Зла; врагóв (also жи́зни, те́ни).

5. Medium Find two instrumentals.

▼ **Show answer**

Со мной; еле́ем (also доли́ною, мно́ю).

6. Hard Recite Psalm 23:4 in Russian.

▼ **Show answer**

Е́сли я пойду́ и доли́ною сме́ртной те́ни, не убою́сь зла, потому́ что Ты со мной; Твой жезл и Твой по́сох — они́ успока́ивают меня́.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using the accusative after боя́ться. It takes the genitive: боюсь темноты́.
- Thinking доли́ною is a new case. It is the instrumental, in an older form of -ой.

> **Make it a game · Case hunt.** Write the psalm on a large sheet. Players take turns pointing to a word and naming its case. A correct case colors the word; the player with the most colored words wins.

> **Scripture.** “Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.” (Psalm 23:4, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *не убоюсь зла, потому что Ты со мной* (Psalm 22:4 in the Russian numbering) Even in the darkest valley, God’s people need not fear, because the Good Shepherd is with them.

UNIT 5

Христо́с воскре́се! EASTER

Lesson 5.1 tells the story of Easter morning in Russian, with the past tense of perfective verbs (пришла́, уви́дела, узна́ла, воскре́с) and Его́ нет здесь, with Ivanov's painting of Mary Magdalene at the empty tomb.

Lesson 5.2 teaches the Easter greeting and the words for Russian Easter customs (кули́ч, па́сха, кра́шеные я́йца, the night service), and reviews the year with a final retelling.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4, and the past tense from Grade 7.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can retell the Easter story in simple Russian sentences.
- ☐ I can use the past tense of perfective verbs like пр и ш ла́ and ув и́д ел а.
- ☐ I can give and answer the Easter greeting.
- ☐ I can name Russian Easter foods and customs.

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	**Его́ нет здесь — Он воскре́с**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
5.2	**Войсти́ну воскре́се! Easter in Russia**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 5 review

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

1. **4 pts**
   Give the Easter greeting and its answer.
2. **4 pts**
   Say “He is not here; He is risen.”
3. **4 pts**
   Say “Mary came to the tomb and saw the angels.”
4. **4 pts**
   Name two Russian Easter foods.
5. **4 pts**
   In John 20, how did Mary know it was Jesus?

ANSWER KEY

1. Христо́с воскре́се! — Вои́стину воскре́се!
2. Его́ нет здесь — Он воскре́с.
3. Мари́я пришла́ ко гро́бу и уви́дела а́нгелов.
4. Кули́ч and па́сха (also кра́шеные я́йца).
5. He called her by name: Mary.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE EASTER STORY IN RUSSIAN

Write and illustrate the story of Easter morning in ten Russian sentences, using at least one genitive, one dative and one instrumental, and present it to your family. End with the greeting Христо́с воскре́се!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student retells the story aloud.
Accuracy	Past tense and case endings are correct.
Product	The story has ten sentences and pictures.
Effort	The student works carefully and joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 5 · ХРИСТО́С ВОСКРЕ́СЕ! EASTER · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

5.1 Его́ нет здесь — Он воскре́с

OBJECTIVES

- Retell the Easter story in simple Russian.
- Use the past tense of perfective verbs.
- Look closely at Ivanov's Christ and Mary Magdalene.

Warm-up. Tell in English what happened on the first Easter morning. Who came to the tomb? What did they find? Today you tell it in Russian.

WATCH

Weekly Russian Words with Katya - Cooking

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:35

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e2mmdF7IYuk

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; write down the cooking words you hear.

Note: RussianPod101: Weekly Words with Katya, cooking (words for baking the Easter bread in Lesson 5.2).

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian with Video - 5 Must-Know Russian Words 1

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:21

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dEjm0OhOYbo

RussianPod101: five must-know Russian words.

KEY TERMS

воскре́с (vahsk-RYEHS)
He rose, He is risen.

а́нгел (AHN-geel)
Angel.

узна́ла (ooz-NAH-luh)
She recognized.

гроб (grohp)
Tomb (Bible word).

пришла́, уви́дела (preesh-LAH oo-VEE-dee-luh)
She came, she saw.

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.

воскре́снуть

vahsk-RYEHS-noot

verb

to rise from the dead (воскре́с)

воскресе́нье

vuhsk-ree-SYEHN-yee

noun · neuter

Sunday

гроб

grohp

noun · masculine

tomb (Bible)

а́нгел

AHN-geel

noun · masculine

angel

узна́ть

ooz-NAHT

verb

to recognize, to find out

учени́к

oo-chee-NEEK

noun · masculine

disciple, pupil

CORE IDEAS

The story. Early on the first day of the week, while it was still dark, Mary Magdalene came to the tomb and saw that the stone was rolled away. She stood outside weeping. Two angels in white asked her why she wept, and then she turned and saw Jesus standing there, but did not know Him. She thought He was the gardener. Then Jesus said to her, Mary. She turned and said, Rabboni, which is to say, Master. Then she ran to tell the disciples that she had seen the Lord.

In Russian. Ра́но у́тром Мари́я Магдали́на пришла́ ко гро́бу. Ка́мня на ме́сте уже́ нет. Она́ пла́кала. Она́ уви́дела двух а́нгелов. Пото́м она́ уви́дела Иису́са, но не узна́ла Его́. Иису́с сказа́л ей: Мари́я! Тогда́ она́ узна́ла Его́ и побежа́ла к ученика́м. Find a genitive (ка́мня нет), a dative (ко гро́бу, ей) and an accusative (Иису́са, Его́).

Perfective past. Verbs like прийти́, уви́деть, узна́ть, сказа́ть are perfective: they tell about one finished action. Their past tense uses the same endings you know: пришёл, пришла́, пришли́; уви́дел, уви́дела. The angel said: Его́ нет здесь — Он воскре́с, как сказа́л. The word воскре́с is the past of воскре́снуть (to rise from the dead), and Sunday in Russian is воскресе́нье, the day of the Resurrection.

PICTURE STUDY



The Appearance of Christ to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection (study), Alexander Ivanov, about 1833 · Oil on canvas · State Russian Museum, St. Petersburg

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

This is a study, a smaller first version, for Ivanov's large painting of 1835, which earned him the title of Academician. In the final painting he left out the angels so that only Jesus and Mary are seen.

Look closely

- Who is kneeling, and who is standing?
- What is the angel doing?
- Where does the light seem to come from?
- What do you think Jesus is saying with His hand?

Talk about it

1. How do you think Mary felt when she heard Jesus say her name?
2. Why might Ivanov have taken the angels out of the final painting?

ACTIVITY

Story wheel

Make a turning wheel that tells the Easter story in Russian.

You will need

- Two paper plates
- Brass fastener
- Colored pencils, scissors

Steps

1. Divide one plate into six parts and draw a scene of John 20 in each.
2. Write a Russian sentence under each scene.
3. Cut a window in the top plate and fasten the two together.
4. Turn the wheel and tell the story in Russian.

Tips

- Add a seventh scene: Mary running to the disciples.

Check your work

- ☐ My wheel has six scenes.
- ☐ Each sentence uses the past tense correctly.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, copy the Russian story of Easter morning and underline every verb in the past tense.

> **From history.** Alexander Ivanov spent most of his life in Rome, where he worked for about twenty years on one enormous painting, The Appearance of Christ to the People, showing John the Baptist pointing to Jesus. It now hangs in the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, read John 20:1–18 in the Synodal Bible and retell it in modern Russian.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “The disciples came to the tomb.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Plural past of прийти́: пришли́.
2. К + dative: ко гро́бу.

Answer: Ученики́ пришли́ ко гро́бу.

Example 2. Say “She did not recognize Him.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Узна́ть, feminine past: узна́ла.
2. Не before the verb.

Answer: Она́ не узна́ла Его́.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say “He is risen.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Он воскре́с.

2. Easy What is Sunday in Russian?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Воскресе́нье.

3. Medium Say “Mary came” and “Mary saw.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мари́я пришла́. Мари́я уви́дела.

4. Medium Say “He is not here.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Его́ нет здесь.

5. Medium Say “Jesus said to her: Mary!”

▼ **Show answer**

Иису́с сказа́л ей: Мари́я!

6. Hard Retell the story in three Russian sentences.

▼ **Show answer**

Мари́я пришла́ ко гро́бу. Она́ уви́дела Иису́са. Она́ побежа́ла к ученика́м.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Он нет здесь. After нет use the genitive: Его́ нет здесь.
- Saying пришёл for Mary. A woman uses the feminine: пришла́.

> **Make it a game · Story order.** Write eight Russian sentences of the Easter story on strips of paper and mix them up. Race to put them in order and read them aloud. Then try with the strips face down, telling the story from memory.

> **Scripture.** “He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.” (Matthew 28:6, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *Его нет здесь — Он воскрес, как сказал* The tomb was empty because Jesus rose from the dead, just as He had said.

UNIT 5 · ХРИСТО́С ВОСКРЕ́СЕ! EASTER · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

5.2 Войстину воскре́се! Easter in Russia

OBJECTIVES

- Give and answer the Easter greeting.
- Name Russian Easter foods and customs.
- Review the cases of the year.

> **Warm-up.** How does your family celebrate Easter? What do you eat, and where do you go? Today you learn how Russian Christians keep Easter.

WATCH

Learn Russian with Video - Russian Recipes for Fluency

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:21

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; choose a dish you could cook for Easter.

Note: RussianPod101: Russian recipes, with video.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian with Video - 5 More Must-Know Russian Words 2

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:20

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

RussianPod101: five more must-know Russian words.

KEY TERMS

Христо́с воскре́се! (khrees-TOHS vahsk-RYEH-see)
Christ is risen!

Вои́стину воскре́се! (vah-EES-tee-noo vahsk-RYEH-see)
He is risen indeed!

Па́сха (PAHS-khuh)
Easter.

кули́ч (koo-LEECH)
Tall Easter bread.

кра́шеные я́йца (KRAH-shee-nih-yee YAHY-tsuh)
Dyed eggs.

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.

Па́сха

PAHS-khuh

noun · feminine

Easter

Христо́с воскре́се

khrees-TOHS vahsk-RYEH-see

phrase

Christ is risen

вои́стину

vah-EES-tee-noo

adverb

truly, indeed (Church Slavonic)

кули́ч

koo-LEECH

noun · masculine

Easter bread

яйцо́

yeey-TSOH

noun · neuter

egg (я́йца)

це́рковь

TSEHR-kuhf

noun · feminine

church

CORE IDEAS

The greeting. On Easter, Russian Christians greet each other not with hello but with Христо́с воскре́се! (Christ is risen!), and the answer is Вои́стину воскре́се! (He is risen indeed!). The words are in Church Slavonic, the old language of the Russian Church. They echo the disciples in Luke 24:34: The Lord is risen indeed. Friends often kiss three times on the cheeks as they say it, and the greeting is used for forty days after Easter.

Easter customs. In Russian, Easter is Па́сха, from the Hebrew word for Passover. Russian Orthodox churches follow the old Julian calendar for Easter, so it often falls a week or more after Easter in the West, though some years it is the same day. The service begins near midnight; at midnight the people walk around the church with candles and the priest announces Христо́с воскре́се! Families bake a tall round bread, кули́ч, make a sweet cheese dessert also called па́сха with the letters ХВ (Христо́с воскре́се) on its side, and dye eggs red.

The year in one story. Retell Easter using every case from this year. Па́сха — пра́здник Воскресе́ния Христо́ва. (genitive) Мы говори́м друзья́м: Христо́с

воскре́се! (dative) Ма́ма печёт кули́ч. (accusative) Мы идём в це́рковь с па́пой. (instrumental) Мы поём в це́ркви. (prepositional)

ACTIVITY

Easter table

With a parent, bake a simple кули́ч or sweet bread and decorate a table in the Russian way.

You will need

- A sweet bread recipe and ingredients
- Eggs and food coloring
- White icing

Steps

1. Bake the bread in a tall can or pan so it rises high.
2. Ice the top and write ХВ with sprinkles.
3. Dye eggs red.
4. Serve the table and greet your family with Христо́с воскре́се!

Tips

- Write a menu card in Russian for the table.

Check your work

☐ I helped bake and decorate.

☐ I gave and answered the greeting in Russian.

RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your notebook, write the Easter greeting and five sentences about Easter in your family in Russian.

> **From history.** The Easter greeting is so well known in Russia that almost everyone can answer it. In the time of the tsars, the emperor exchanged the Easter greeting with hundreds of guards and servants of the palace and gave each of them an Easter egg.

> **At home in Russian.** If your student already speaks Russian, sing or listen to the Easter troparion Христо́с воскре́се из ме́ртвых in Church Slavonic and learn what each word means.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Answer the greeting Христо́с воскре́се!

▼ **Show solution**

1. Вои́стину means truly.
2. Repeat the verb: воскре́се.

Answer: Вои́стину воскре́се!

Example 2. Say "Mama bakes a kulich."

▼ **Show solution**

1. Печь: она́ печёт.
2. Кули́ч does not change in the accusative (a thing).

Answer: Ма́ма печёт кули́ч.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Give the Easter greeting.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Христо́с воскре́се!

2. Easy What is Easter in Russian?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Па́сха.

3. Medium What is кули́ч?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A tall round Easter bread.

4. **Medium** Say “We dye eggs.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мы кра́сим я́йца.

5. **Medium** Say “We go to church with Grandma.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мы идём в це́рковь с ба́бушкой.

6. **Hard** Tell three things a Russian family does at Easter.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Они́ иду́т в це́рковь но́чью, пеку́т кули́ч и кра́сят я́йца.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Answering Христо́с воскре́се! with Спаси́бо. The answer is Вои́стину воскре́се!
- Confusing Па́сха the feast with па́сха the dessert. Both are spelled the same; the feast is written with a capital letter.

> **Make it a game · Easter greeting circle.** Stand in a circle. One player says Христо́с воскре́се! to the next, who answers Вои́стину воскре́се! and then greets the next person. Speed up each round. Then add one Easter word each, and anyone who misses starts a new round.

> **Scripture.** “Saying, The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon.” (Luke 24:34, KJV)
>
> Russian Synodal Bible (1876): *Господь истинно воскрес и явился Симону* The disciples said to one another: The Lord is risen indeed. The Russian Easter answer, Вои́стину воскре́се, says the same.