Kindergarten 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

Kindergarten Russian is the very first course on the Russian elementary track: a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 15–20 minutes a week. It is made of words, motions, pictures and play.

The child learns to say hi, bye, yes, no, thank you and his or her name, to name seven colors, to count to five, to name the parts of the face and body, and to name animals of the forest and the farm. Every unit opens with a true story and a picture: Tropinin's smiling lacemaker, Levitan's golden autumn, Vasnetsov's three heroes, Serov's girl with peaches and Shishkin's bears in the morning forest, along with the Bible stories of Noah and of the boy with five loaves.

Nothing needs to be read or written by the child. A parent reads the lesson, the child says, moves, points and draws, and a parent writes the Russian words for the child to trace in a picture dictionary. The quarter ends with a Noah's ark parade that uses everything learned.

> Every embedded video comes from a channel approved for School Launch: RussianPod101 (short lessons by native Russian teachers, with the words on screen) and Rock 'N Learn (Learn Russian for Kids, a long video used one short section at a time). There are fewer Russian children's songs on approved channels than in the other languages, so many lessons use a short picture-word video, and the lesson itself carries the song or rhyme for the parent to say or sing. The videos play in YouTube's privacy-enhanced player. 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 kindergartners (about ages 5–6), with a parent or teacher reading the lessons aloud and joining in. No Russian is needed by the child or the parent: every word comes with an English sound guide, and the videos and rhymes do the rest. There is no reading or writing required; the child listens, sings, points, moves and draws, and a parent writes a few Russian letters for the child to trace. Sessions are short, 15 to 20 minutes. Nothing needs to be bought: every activity uses paper, crayons and household things.

How to use this course

1. **The weekly rhythm.** The quarter has 10 lessons, one a week, each with three sessions of 15–20 minutes. Session 1 is the warm-up, the story, the video or rhyme and the picture study (in the first lesson of each unit). Session 2 is the activity and the picture dictionary. Session 3 is the worked examples, the practice questions (asked out loud), the game and a little show for the family.
2. **Say it every day.** Young children learn a language by hearing it and saying it, a few minutes every day, cheerfully. Say приве́т (pree-VYET, hi) at breakfast and споко́йной но́чи (spah-KOY-nuy NOH-chee, good night) at bedtime, count the stairs in Russian, and say the week's rhyme in the car.
3. **Clap the loud part.** Clap once on the stressed syllable as you say each word: ма-МА, мо-ло-КО́. Children love it, and it keeps the stress right from the start.
4. **The picture dictionary.** Keep one notebook for the quarter. Each lesson the child draws the new words, and a parent writes the Russian word beside each drawing for the child to trace.
5. **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 (A, K, M, O, T), some look like ours but sound different (B

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.

6. **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 every unit only; after that, each card keeps its English sound guide.
7. **The word list.** The quarter teaches 39 words and phrases, in this order. Unit 1: приве́т, пока́, да, нет, меня́ зову́т, как тебя́ зову́т?, спаси́бо, пожа́луйста. Unit 2: кра́сный, жёлтый, зелёный, си́ний, цвет, бе́лый, чёрный, ора́нжевый, ра́дуга. Unit 3: оди́н, два, три, четы́ре, пять, хлеб, ры́ба. Unit 4: голова́, ру́ки, но́ги, живо́т, глаза́, у́ши, нос, рот. Unit 5: медве́дь, ко́шка, соба́ка, коро́ва, ло́шадь, пету́х, ковче́г.
8. **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.
9. **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.
10. **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 е 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

Приве́т! Hello!

The first Russian words: приве́т (hi), пока́ (bye), спаси́бо (thank you), and Меня́ зову́т… (my name is…), with Vasily Tropinin's smiling lacemaker and Jesus' welcome to the children.

1.1 Приве́т и пока́: Hi and Bye

1.2 Меня́ зову́т…: My Name Is…

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Цвета́: Colors

Colors in Russian: кра́сный, жёлтый, си́ний, зелёный, бе́лый, чёрный and ора́нжевый, with Isaac Levitan's golden autumn woods and God's rainbow promise to Noah.

2.1 Кра́сный, жёлтый, зелёный, си́ний

2.2 Бе́лый, чёрный, ора́нжевый

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Счёт: Counting

Counting from one to five in Russian, оди́н, два, три, четы́ре, пять, with Viktor Vasnetsov's three mighty horsemen and the boy who gave Jesus five loaves and two fish.

3.1 Оди́н, два, три: One, Two, Three

3.2 Четы́ре, пять: Four, Five

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Те́ло: My Body

The body in Russian: голова́, ру́ки, но́ги, then глаза́, у́ши, нос and рот, with Valentin Serov's girl with peaches and the psalm that says we are wonderfully made.

4.1 Голова́, ру́ки, но́ги

4.2 Глаза́, у́ши, нос, рот

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Живо́тные: Animals

Animals in Russian: медве́дь, ко́шка, соба́ка, коро́ва, ло́шадь and пету́х, with Ivan Shishkin's bears in the morning forest and Noah's ark, two by two.

5.1 Медве́дь, ко́шка, соба́ка

5.2 Коро́ва, ло́шадь, пету́х

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Приве́т и пока́: Hi and Bye: warm-up, story, video and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (hello and goodbye door sign) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family *Three short sessions a week: one to learn, one to make, one to play. On the other days, just say приве́т in the morning and пока́ at the door.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 Меня́ зову́т…: My Name Is…: warm-up, story, video and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (my name crown) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (a hello puppet show)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Кра́сный, жёлтый, зелёный, си́ний: warm-up, story, video and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (leaf colors) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 Бе́лый, чёрный, ора́нжевый: warm-up, story, video and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (rainbow and clouds) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (my color book)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 Оди́н, два, три: One, Two, Three: warm-up, story, video and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (three heroes) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 Четы́ре, пять: Four, Five: warm-up, story, video and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (loaves and fishes basket) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (my counting book)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Голова́, ру́ки, но́ги: warm-up, story, video and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (helping hands) and picture dictionary

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Глаза́, у́ши, нос, рот: warm-up, story, video and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (paper-plate face) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (me, labeled)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 Медве́дь, ко́шка, соба́ка: warm-up, story, video and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (paper-bag bear) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Коро́ва, ло́шадь, пету́х: warm-up, story, video and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (two-by-two ark) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (noah's ark parade)

Materials

A notebook for the picture dictionary

One for the quarter, for drawings and traced words.

Crayons or markers, paper, scissors, glue and tape

For the activities. A parent helps with cutting.

Index cards

For letter cards, picture cards and games.

Grading

Grades at this age come from cheerful participation: saying the words, saying the rhymes, playing the games and making the picture dictionary. A kindergartner who joins in every day earns full credit.

PART	%
Saying and singing (daily greetings, rhymes, motions, games)	40
Picture dictionary and activities	30

PART	%
Unit reviews (out loud)	**15**
Unit challenges	**15**

Scale: Most families simply mark each review Got it, Getting there or Not yet. If you prefer letters: A 90–100, B 80–89, C 70–79. Below that, say the rhymes and play the games again, then try once more.

- Every review is done out loud. The parent asks, the child answers or points, and the parent marks the answer key.
- A word counts when the child says it so a Russian speaker would understand. The rolled p and the deep ы come with time; praise every try.

A NOTE TO PARENTS

You do not need to know Russian to teach this course. Every Russian word has an English sound guide (спаси́бо, thank you, is spah-SEE-buh), every answer is in the answer key, and every lesson has a short video with a native speaker. Learn right alongside your child.

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.

Keep it short and happy. If your child is tired, say the rhyme and stop. Fifteen joyful minutes are better than thirty unhappy ones.

The stories in this course are true stories of Russian painters, writers, places and people, of the missionaries who brought the Gospel to the Slavs, and stories from the Bible. Each lesson ends with a verse in English (King James Version) and the same verse in the Russian Synodal Bible, so your child can hear that God's Word speaks in every language. 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

Приве́т! HELLO!

Lesson 1.1 teaches приве́т (hi), пока́ (bye) and да and нет (yes and no), with Vasily Tropinin's painting of a young lacemaker who looks up from her work and smiles at us.

Lesson 1.2 teaches Меня́ зову́т… (my name is…), Как тебя́ зову́т? (what is your name?) and спаси́бо (thank you), and ends with a puppet show.

PREREQUISITES

- None. This is the first Russian course.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say hi and bye in Russian.
- ☐ I can say yes and no.
- ☐ I can say my name in Russian and ask someone's name.
- ☐ I can say thank you.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Wiktionary (Russian entries)**: Free online, for the parent: every Russian word with its stress, meaning 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	**Приве́т и пока́: Hi and Bye**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 1 review

Ask each question out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Wave hello in Russian. Now wave goodbye.

2. **5 pts**
   The parent asks Как тебя́ зову́т? What does the child answer?

3. **5 pts**
   Say yes and no in Russian.

4. **5 pts**
   The parent gives the child a cracker. What does the child say?

ANSWER KEY

1. Приве́т! Пока́!
2. Меня́ зову́т … (the child's name).
3. Да, нет.
4. Спаси́бо!

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A HELLO PUPPET SHOW

Make two sock or paper-bag puppets. Put on a little show: the puppets meet (Приве́т!), say their names (Меня́ зову́т…), one gives the other a gift (Спаси́бо!), and they wave goodbye (Пока́!).

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child says at least four Russian words or phrases.
Using it	The words fit each moment of the show.
Making	The puppets are made and named.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

1.1 Приве́т и пока́: Hi and Bye

OBJECTIVES

- Say приве́т (hi) and пока́ (bye).
- Say да (yes) and нет (no).
- Hear that Jesus welcomes children.

> **Warm-up.** Wave to someone across the room and say hi! Today you learn to say hi and bye in Russian, the language of more than two hundred and fifty million people, from Moscow to Siberia and all over the world.

WATCH

How to Greet Someone in Russian | Daily Russian Conversations #03

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 4:14

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LEcDcPojrh0

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; the parent watches with the child and they say приве́т back to the screen. Stop after the first few greetings: that is plenty for today.

Note: RussianPod101 Daily Russian Conversations: a short greeting dialogue, with the words on screen (about four minutes).

BACKUP VIDEO

10 Ways to Say Hello in Russian

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 4:06

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QUkg3Ajj0wU

RussianPod101: ten ways to say hello in Russian.

KEY TERMS

приве́т (pree-VYEHT)
Hi! (to family and friends).

пока́ (pah-KAH)
Bye! (to family and friends).

да (dah)
Yes.

нет (nyeht)
No.

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.

приве́т

privet

pree-VYEHT

greeting

hi

пока́

poka

pah-KAH

greeting

bye

да

da

dah

word

yes

нет

net

nyeht

word

no

CORE IDEAS

The story. About two hundred years ago in Moscow there lived a painter named Vasily Tropinin. He had grown up very poor, but he loved to draw, and he became one of the best painters in Russia. He liked to paint ordinary people at their work. One day he painted a young woman making lace, a fine white fabric made of thread. She has stopped for a moment. She looks up from her work, right at us, and smiles, as if she were saying hello!

How Russian sounds. Приве́т is said pree-VYET. The little mark over the e shows the loud part: pree-VYET. Пока́ is pah-KAH, loud at the end. Да is like dah, and нет is nyet.

Say it and move. Wave as you come in: **Приве́т!** Wave as you go out: **Пока́!** Nod your head: **Да!** Shake your head: **Нет!**

PICTURE STUDY



The Lacemaker, Vasily Tropinin, 1823 · Oil on canvas · Tropinin Museum, Moscow (this version; another is in the Tretyakov Gallery)

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Tropinin painted this young woman more than once. He loved her friendly face and her busy hands. Look at the white lace on the pillow in front of her: it is made of many, many threads twisted together, one tiny step at a time.

Look closely

- Where is she looking?
- What is she holding in her fingers?
- What color is her scarf?
- Is she happy or sad? How do you know?

Talk about it

1. What would you say to her in Russian if you came into the room?
2. What work do you like to do with your hands?

ACTIVITY

Hello and goodbye door sign

Make a sign for your bedroom door: one side says приве́т, the other says пока́.

You will need

- Paper plate or cardstock
- Crayons
- String or tape

Steps

1. A parent writes ПРИВЕ́Т on one side and ПОКА́ on the other in big letters.
2. Draw a waving hand and a smiling face on the приве́т side.
3. Draw a waving hand and a door on the пока́ side.
4. Hang it on your door and turn it when you come and go.

Tips

- Say the word every time you turn the sign.

Check your work

☐ My sign has

пр and

ив

е́т

по

ка́

.

☐ I can say both words.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw yourself waving in your picture dictionary. A parent writes приве́т beside the picture for you to trace.

> **From history.** Russia is the biggest country in the world. It is so wide that when children in the west of Russia are going to bed, children in the far east are already getting up for breakfast.

> **At home in Russian.** If your child already speaks Russian, teach the polite greeting здра́вствуйте (ZDRAHST-vooy-tee) for grown-ups, and let your child greet a grandparent on the phone in Russian.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Grandma comes in the door. What do you say in Russian?

▼ **Show solution**

1. She is coming in, so say hello.
2. Hello to family is приве́т.

Answer: Приве́т! (pree-VYET)

Example 2. The parent asks: Do you like ice cream? Answer in Russian.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Yes is да.
2. No is нет.

Answer: Да! (or нет!)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say hi in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Приве́т!

2. Easy Say bye in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Пока́!

3. Easy Say yes in Russian.

▼ **Show answer**

Да.

4. Medium Say no in Russian.

▼ **Show answer**

Нет.

5. Medium Where is the loud part in приве́т?

▼ **Show answer**

At the end: pree-VYET.

6. Hard Say hi and bye to a stuffed animal in Russian.

▼ **Show answer**

Приве́т! … Пока́!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying PREE-vet. The loud part is at the end: pree-VYET.
- Saying pah-KAH softly at the end. Lean on the last part: pah-KAH!

> **Make it a game · Door game.** One person goes out of the room and comes back in. Everyone says Приве́т! When the person goes out again, everyone says Пока́! Take turns being the one at the door.

> **Scripture.** “But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said unto them, Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God.” (Mark 10:14, KJV)
>
> In the Russian Bible (Synodal translation), this verse reads: *пустите детей приходить ко Мне и не препятствуйте им* Jesus welcomed the little children when others tried to send them away. He is glad when children come to Him.

1.2 Меня́ зову́т...: My Name Is...

OBJECTIVES

- Say Меня́ зову́т... (my name is...).
- Ask Как тебя́ зову́т? (what is your name?).
- Say спаси́бо (thank you).

> **Warm-up.** Say hi and bye in Russian: приве́т, пока́. What is your name? Today you learn to say your name in Russian.

WATCH

Learn Russian - Thank You & You're Welcome in Russian

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:12

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TCh4af2NzBs

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; say спаси́бо with the teacher each time she says it.

Note: RussianPod101: thank you and you’re welcome in Russian, with the words on screen.

BACKUP VIDEO

3 Ways to Say Thank You in Russian

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:29

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

RussianPod101: three ways to say thank you in Russian.

KEY TERMS

Меня́ зову́т… (mee-NYAH zah-VOOT)

My name is... (literally “they call me...”).

Как тебя́ зову́т? (kahk tee-BYAH zah-VOOT)

What is your name? (to a child or a friend).

спаси́бо (spah-SEE-buh)

Thank you.

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.

меня́ зову́т
menya zovut
mee-NYAH zah-VOOT
phrase
my name is

как тебя́ зову́т?
kak tebya zovut?
kahk tee-BYAH zah-VOOT
question
what is your name?

спаси́бо
spasibo
spah-SEE-buh
word
thank you

пожа́луйста
pozhaluysta
pah-ZHAH-luh-stuh
word
please; you're welcome

CORE IDEAS

The story. In the Bible, God knows each of His children by name. When God called the boy Samuel in the night, He said, "Samuel, Samuel!" Your name is special. Your parents chose it for you, and God knows it too.

How Russian works. To say your name, say Меня́ зову́т and then your name: Меня́ зову́т А́нна. To ask a friend's name, say Как тебя́ зову́т? When someone gives you something, say спаси́бо! (thank you).

Say it and move. Point to yourself: **Меня́ зову́т…** Point to a friend with a question face: **Как тебя́ зову́т?** Put your hand on your heart: **Спаси́бо!**

ACTIVITY

My name crown

Make a paper crown with your name on it, and wear it as you say your name in Russian.

You will need

- A strip of paper long enough to go around your head
- Crayons, stickers
- Tape

Steps

1. A parent writes your name on the crown, in English letters and in Russian letters if you like (Anna is А́нна, David is Дави́д).
2. Decorate the crown.
3. Tape it to fit your head.
4. Put it on and say: Меня́ зову́т ...!

Tips

- Make one for a stuffed animal too, and give it a Russian name like Ми́ша (a favorite Russian name for a teddy bear).

Check your work

☐ My crown has my name.

☐ I can say

М .

ен

я́

зо

ву́

т

...

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your face in your picture dictionary. A parent writes Меня́ зову́т and your name under it.

> **From history.** Russian names have friendly short forms. A boy named Михаи́л is called Ми́ша at home, and a girl named Еле́на is called Ле́на. The teddy bear in Russian stories is often called Ми́ша too.

> **At home in Russian.** If your child already speaks Russian, practice the full polite answer: Меня́ зову́т ..., а тебя́? (My name is ..., and you?). Talk about who chose your child's name and why.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. A new friend asks: Как тебя́ зову́т? Answer.

▼ **Show solution**

1. The friend asked your name.
2. Say меня́ зову́т and your name.

Answer: Меня́ зову́т ... (your name).

Example 2. Mom hands you a glass of water. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. She gave you something.
2. Thank you is спаси́бо.

Answer: Спаси́бо! (spah-SEE-buh)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say thank you in Russian.

▼ **Show answer**

Спаси́бо!

2. Easy Say your name in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Меня́ зову́т … (your name).

3. Medium Ask a friend's name in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Как тебя́ зову́т?

4. Medium Where is the loud part in спаси́бо?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   In the middle: spah-SEE-buh.

5. Hard Act out meeting someone: say hi, your name, and bye.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Приве́т! Меня́ зову́т … Пока́!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying spa-see-BOH. The loud part is in the middle, and the end is soft: spah-SEE-buh.
- Saying "Меня́ зову́т is …". Just say the name right after зову́т.

> **Make it a game · Name ball.** Sit in a circle and roll a ball. Whoever gets it says Меня́ зову́т … and rolls it to someone else, asking Как тебя́ зову́т?

> **Scripture.** "In every thing give thanks: for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you." (1 Thessalonians 5:18, KJV)
>
> In the Russian Bible (Synodal translation), this verse reads: *За все благодарите: ибо такова о вас воля Божия* God wants us to give thanks in everything. Every time you say спаси́бо, you can remember to thank God too.

UNIT 2

Цвета́: Colors

Lesson 2.1 teaches кра́сный (red), жёлтый (yellow), зелёный (green) and си́ний (blue), with Isaac Levitan's painting of an autumn forest in gold and green.

Lesson 2.2 adds бе́лый (white), чёрный (black) and ора́нжевый (orange) and tells of God's rainbow after the flood.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name red, yellow, green and blue in Russian.
- ☐ I can name white, black and orange in Russian.
- ☐ I can point to a color when I hear its Russian name.
- ☐ I can tell what the rainbow means.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- Wiktionary (Russian entries): Free online, for the parent: every Russian word with its stress, meaning 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	**Кра́сный, жёлтый, зелёный, си́ний**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
2.2	**Бе́лый, чёрный, ора́нжевый**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 2 review

Show colored objects and ask out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Point to red, yellow, green and blue things and name them in Russian.

2. **5 pts**
   Name white and black in Russian.

3. **5 pts**
   The parent says a Russian color; the child points to it (three colors).

4. **5 pts**
   What did God promise with the rainbow?

ANSWER KEY

1. Кра́сный, жёлтый, зелёный, си́ний.
2. Бе́лый, чёрный.
3. The child points to the right colors.
4. Never again to destroy the earth with a flood.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY COLOR BOOK

Make a little book with one page for each color: a red page, a yellow page and so on. Glue or draw things of that color on each page, and read your book to the family in Russian.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child names at least six colors in Russian.
Using it	Each page shows the right color.
Making	The book has a cover and at least six pages.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

2.1 Кра́сный, жёлтый, зелёный, си́ний

OBJECTIVES

- Name red, yellow, green and blue in Russian.
- Find colors in a painting.
- Thank God for a world full of color.

> **Warm-up.** Look around the room. Find something red, something yellow, something green and something blue. Today you learn their names in Russian.

WATCH

Learn Russian for Kids - Numbers, Colors & More

Rock 'N Learn · 37:07

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; play the colors section (8:44 to 12:08) and point to each color as it is named.

Note: Rock ’N Learn: Learn Russian for Kids. Play only the part called The Colors, from 8:44 to 12:08. The video is long; stop it there.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian - Russian Color Vocabulary

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:40

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=38z9Gv70Juo

RussianPod101: color words in Russian with pictures.

KEY TERMS

кра́сный (KRAHS-nihy)
Red.

жёлтый (ZHOHL-tihy)
Yellow. The two dots on ё mean it is always the loud part.

зелёный (zee-LYOH-nihy)

Green.

си́ний (SEE-neey)

Blue (dark blue).

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.

кра́сный

krasnyy

KRAHS-nihy

color

red

жёлтый

zhyoltyy

ZHOHL-tihy

color

yellow

зелёный

zelyonyy

zee-LYOH-nihy

color

green

си́ний

siniy

SEE-neey

color

blue (dark blue)

цвет

tsvet

tsvyeht

noun · masculine

color

CORE IDEAS

The story. Isaac Levitan was a painter who loved the Russian countryside more than anything. Every autumn he went out to the woods to paint the trees as their leaves turned. In this painting the forest is full of gold and yellow leaves, with a little green still left, and the ground is covered in red-brown leaves. Russians call this time of year golden autumn, and they love it.

How Russian sounds. Кра́сный is KRAHS-nuy. Жёлтый starts with zh, like the s in treasure: ZHOHL-tuy. Зелёный is zee-LYOH-nuy. Си́ний is SEE-nee. Many Russian color words end in -ый or -ий, a little uy or ee sound at the end.

Say it and move. Touch something red: **кра́сный!** Point to the sun: **жёлтый!** Wave your arms like a tree: **зелёный!** Make waves with your hands: **си́ний!**

PICTURE STUDY



Golden Autumn, Isaac Levitan, 1895 · Oil on canvas · Shown at the Munich Secession exhibition, 1896 (one of Levitan's golden-autumn paintings)

Image: Wikimedia Commons, photograph, CC BY-SA 4.0 (credit: Wikimedia Commons contributor; see the file page)

Levitan painted many golden autumns. He did not paint people or houses here, only the trees and the light. He wanted us to feel what it is like to stand in the quiet woods on a sunny autumn day.

Look closely

- Find yellow. Say жёлтый.
- Find green. Say зелёный.
- Can you find any red or brown leaves on the ground?
- Is there any blue in this picture?

Talk about it

1. What would you hear if you walked in these woods?
2. What is your favorite season?

ACTIVITY

Leaf colors

Go outside and collect leaves, flowers or pebbles of different colors, and sort them into color piles.

You will need

- A bag or basket
- Four sheets of paper labeled кра́сный, жёлтый, зелёный, си́ний

Steps

1. A parent writes the four color words on four sheets.
2. Collect things of these colors outside or in the house.
3. Sort them onto the right sheets.
4. Point to each pile and name its color in Russian.

Tips

- Glue a few of them down to make a color collage.

Check your work

☐ My things are sorted by color.

☐ I can name the four colors.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a red apple, a yellow sun, green grass and blue water in your picture dictionary. A parent writes the Russian color words to trace.

> **From history.** Russians have two words for blue: си́ний for dark blue, like the sea, and голубо́й for light blue, like the sky. To a Russian, they are two different colors, the way red and pink are two colors to us.

> **At home in Russian.** If your child already speaks Russian, add голубо́й (light blue), ро́зовый (pink) and фиоле́товый (purple), and play the color game with all of them.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What color is grass in Russian?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Grass is green.
2. Green is зелёный.

Answer: Зелёный! (zee-LYOH-nuy)

Example 2. Point to the sky. What color is it in Russian?

▼ **Show solution**

1. The sky is blue.
2. Blue is си́ний (the light sky blue is голубо́й, which you will learn later).

Answer: Си́ний!

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say red in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Кра́сный.

2. Easy Say yellow in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Жёлтый.

3. Easy Say green in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Зелёный.

4. Medium Say blue in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Си́ний.

5. Medium What color is a banana? Say it in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Жёлтый.

6. Hard Name the colors of your shirt and your socks in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: кра́сный, си́ний.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying zhel-TIY. The loud part is at the start: ZHOHL-tuy.
- Saying zeh-leh-NEE. Say zee-LYOH-nuy, loud in the middle.

> **Make it a game · I spy a color.** Say a color in Russian: Кра́сный! Everyone races to touch something of that color. The first one to touch it calls the next color.

> **Scripture.** “And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.” (Genesis 1:31, KJV)
>
> In the Russian Bible (Synodal translation), this verse reads: *И увидел Бог все, что Он создал, и вот, хорошо весьма* God made every color and every living thing, and He saw that it was very good.

UNIT 2 · ЦВЕТА́: COLORS · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.2 Бе́лый, чёрный, ора́нжевый

OBJECTIVES

- Name white, black and orange in Russian.
- Name the colors of the rainbow you know.
- Tell what God promised with the rainbow.

> **Warm-up.** Say the four colors you know: кра́сный, жёлтый, зелёный, си́ний. What color is snow? What color is the night?

WATCH

Learn Russian for Kids - Numbers, Colors & More

Rock 'N Learn · 37:07

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; play the color practice (12:08 to 14:36) and shout each color before the narrator does.

Note: Rock ’N Learn: Learn Russian for Kids, the part called Practice the Colors, from 12:08 to 14:36.

BACKUP VIDEO

Weekly Russian Words with Katya - Colors

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:31

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yDHJT4MyTpI

RussianPod101: Katya’s color words.

KEY TERMS

бе́лый (BYEH-lihy)
White.

чёрный (CHOHR-nihy)
Black.

ора́нжевый (ah-RAHN-zhee-vihy)
Orange (the color).

ра́дуга (RAH-doo-guh)
Rainbow.

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.

бе́лый

belyy

BYEH-lihy

color

white

чёрный

chyornyy

CHOHR-nihy

color

black

ора́нжевый

oranzhevyy

ah-RAHN-zhee-vihy

color

orange

ра́дуга

raduga

RAH-doo-guh

noun · feminine

rainbow

CORE IDEAS

The story. After the great flood, Noah and his family came out of the ark with all the animals. Then God put a rainbow in the clouds. He said that whenever the rainbow appears, He will remember His promise: never again will a flood cover the whole earth. When you see a rainbow, remember that God keeps His promises.

How Russian sounds. Бе́лый is BYEH-luy. Чёрный is CHOHR-nuy, with ch as in church. Ора́нжевый is ah-RAHN-zhee-vuy, a long word: clap it, ah-RAHN-zhee-vuy. Ра́дуга (rainbow) is RAH-doo-guh.

Say it and move. Make snowflakes with your fingers: **бе́лый!** Close your eyes for night: **чёрный!** Draw a big arch in the air: **ра́дуга!**

ACTIVITY

Rainbow and clouds

Make a rainbow with white cotton clouds at each end.

You will need

- Paper plate or paper
- Crayons or paint in rainbow colors
- Cotton balls and glue

Steps

1. Draw stripes in an arch: red, orange, yellow, green, blue.
2. Glue white cotton-ball clouds at each end.
3. A parent writes ра́дуга at the top.
4. Name each color in Russian as you point to it.

Tips

- Tell the story of Noah while you show your rainbow.

Check your work

☐ My rainbow has at least five colors.

☐ I can name them in Russian.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a white snowman, a black cat and an orange carrot in your picture dictionary. A parent writes бе́лый, чёрный and ора́нжевый.

> **From history.** Russia has very long winters, and in the north the snow stays white on the ground for half the year. Russian children go sledding and build snow forts from November to March.

> **At home in Russian.** If your child already speaks Russian, read a Russian picture book together and ask Како́го цве́та...? (What color is...?) about the pictures.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What color is snow in Russian?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Snow is white.
2. White is бе́лый.

Answer: Бе́лый!

Example 2. Name a rainbow's first two colors in Russian.

▼ **Show solution**

1. A rainbow starts with red, then orange.
2. Red is кра́сный, orange is ора́нжевый.

Answer: Кра́сный, ора́нжевый.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say white in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Бе́лый.

2. Easy Say black in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Чёрный.

3. Medium Say orange in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ора́нжевый.

4. Medium What is a rainbow in Russian?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ра́дуга.

5. Hard What did God promise with the rainbow?

▼ **Show answer**

Never again to flood the whole earth.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying BEE-lee for бе́лый. Say BYEH-luy.
- Forgetting the loud part in ора́нжевый: ah-RAHN-zhee-vuy.

> **Make it a game · Color hop.** Lay colored papers on the floor. A parent calls a color in Russian, and the child hops to it. Then the child calls a color for the parent.

> **Scripture.** “I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.” (Genesis 9:13, KJV)
>
> In the Russian Bible (Synodal translation), this verse reads: *Я полагаю радугу Мою в облаке* God set His rainbow in the clouds as a sign of His promise to Noah and to the whole earth.

UNIT 3

Счёт: Counting

Lesson 3.1 counts оди́н, два, три (one, two, three) with Viktor Vasnetsov’s painting of three Russian heroes on their horses.

Lesson 3.2 adds четы́ре (four) and пять (five) and tells the story of the boy with five loaves and two fish.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can count from one to three in Russian.
- ☐ I can count from one to five in Russian.
- ☐ I can show a number of fingers when I hear it.
- ☐ I can tell the story of the five loaves.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Wiktionary (Russian entries)**: Free online, for the parent: every Russian word with its stress, meaning 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	**Оди́н, два, три: One, Two, Three**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
3.2	**Четы́ре, пять: Four, Five**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 3 review

Ask each question out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Count from one to five in Russian.
2. **5 pts**
   The parent says три; the child shows the right number of fingers. Then пять.

3. **5 pts**

   Count the heroes in Vasnetsov's painting in Russian.

4. **5 pts**

   How many loaves did the boy give Jesus? Say it in Russian.

ANSWER KEY

1. Оди́н, два, три, четы́ре, пять.
2. Three fingers; five fingers.
3. Оди́н, два, три.
4. Пять.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY COUNTING BOOK

Make a five-page counting book: one apple on page one, two cars on page two, and so on up to five. Count each page aloud in Russian for the family.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child counts to five in Russian.
Using it	Each page shows the right number of things.
Making	The book has five pages and a cover.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 3 · СЧЁТ: COUNTING · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

3.1 Оди́н, два, три: One, Two, Three

OBJECTIVES

- Count one, two, three in Russian.
- Count the heroes and horses in a painting.
- Learn that three strands together are strong.

> **Warm-up.** Hold up one finger, two fingers, three fingers. Today you learn to count them in Russian.

WATCH

Learn Russian for Kids - Numbers, Colors & More

Rock 'N Learn · 37:07

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; play Counting to Five (7:20 to 8:44) and hold up fingers as you count along.

Note: Rock ’N Learn: Learn Russian for Kids. Play only Counting to Five, from 7:20 to 8:44.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian - Russian in Three Minutes - Numbers 1-10

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:48

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

RussianPod101: “Russian in Three Minutes,” the numbers one to ten.

KEY TERMS

оди́н (ah-DEEN)
One.

два (dvah)
Two.

три (tree)
Three.

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.

оди́н

odin

ah-DEEN

number

one

два

dva

dvah

number

two

три

tri

tree

number

three

CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago Russian grandparents told stories about the bogatyrs, strong and brave heroes who guarded the land. The painter Viktor Vasnetsov loved these old stories, and he spent many years on one huge painting of three bogatyrs. They sit on their horses at the edge of a wide field, keeping watch. The one in the middle, on a big black horse, shades his eyes to look far away. Count them: one, two, three!

How Russian sounds. Оди́н is ah-DEEN, loud at the end. Два is dvah, one quick sound. Три is tree, with a quick tapped r, like a little drum on the roof of your mouth.

Say it and move. Stomp once: **оди́н!** Stomp twice: **два!** Stomp three times: **три!** Gallop like the heroes' horses as you count.

PICTURE STUDY



Bogatyrs (The Three Heroes), Viktor Vasnetsov, 1898 · Oil on canvas · State Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Vasnetsov worked on this painting for almost twenty years. It is enormous, wider than a car is long. The three heroes have names in the old stories: Ilya in the middle, Dobrynya on the white horse, and young Alyosha with his bow.

Look closely

- Count the heroes in Russian.
- Count the horses in Russian.
- Find the black horse. Find the white horse.
- Which hero is looking far away? How can you tell?

Talk about it

1. What do you think the heroes are watching for?
2. Which horse would you like to ride?

ACTIVITY

Three heroes

Draw three heroes on horses (or three of your family on bikes!) and count them.

You will need

- Paper
- Crayons

Steps

1. Draw three people on horses or bikes.
2. A parent writes 1, 2 and 3 under them, and the Russian words оди́н, два, три.
3. Point and count in Russian.

Tips

- Give each hero a shield in a different color, and name the colors in Russian.

Check your work

☐ I drew three heroes.

☐ I can count them in Russian.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw one ball, two cars and three flowers in your picture dictionary. A parent writes оди́н, два, три.

> **From history.** The bogatyrs are heroes of old Russian story-songs called byliny. Ilya Muromets, the hero in the middle, was said to have been unable to walk until he was thirty-three, and then he grew strong and served his land.

> **At home in Russian.** If your child already speaks Russian, count on to ten, and count stairs, spoons and toys in Russian all week.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Count three spoons in Russian.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Touch each spoon.
2. Say a number for each one.

Answer: Оди́н, два, три!

Example 2. How many noses do you have? Say it in Russian.

▼ **Show solution**

1. You have one nose.
2. One is оди́н.

Answer: Оди́н!

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say one in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Оди́н.

2. Easy Say two in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Два.

3. Easy Say three in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Три.

4. Medium Count your eyes in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Оди́н, два.

5. Hard Count the heroes in the painting in Russian.

▼ **Show answer**

Оди́н, два, три.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying OH-deen. The loud part is at the end: ah-DEEN.
- Saying d-v-a slowly as three sounds. Say dvah quickly, all at once.

> **Make it a game · Clap and count.** The parent claps one, two or three times. The child says the number in Russian. Then switch.

> **Scripture.** “And if one prevail against him, two shall withstand him; and a threefold cord is not quickly broken.” (Ecclesiastes 4:12, KJV)
>
> In the Russian Bible (Synodal translation), this verse reads: *нитка, втрое скрученная, нескоро порвется* Three strands twisted together make a rope that is hard to break. We are strong when we stand together and with God.

UNIT 3 · СЧЁТ: COUNTING · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

3.2 Четы́ре, пять: FOUR, FIVE

OBJECTIVES

- Count to five in Russian.
- Show a number of fingers when you hear it.
- Tell the story of the boy with five loaves.

> **Warm-up.** Count to three in Russian: оди́н, два, три. How many fingers are on one hand? Today you learn to count them all.

WATCH

Learn Russian - Russian in Three Minutes - Numbers 1-10

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 3:48

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; hold up one finger for each number.

Note: RussianPod101: “Russian in Three Minutes,” numbers one to ten. Stop after five, or count all the way to ten if your child is ready.

BACKUP VIDEO

How to Count in Russian?

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 6:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cyuLL_m1LeE

RussianPod101: how to count in Russian.

KEY TERMS

четы́ре (chee-TIH-ree)
Four.

пять (pyaht)
Five.

хлеб (khlyehp)
Bread.

ры́ба (RIH-buh)
Fish.

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.

четы́ре

chetyre

chee-TIH-ree

number

four

пять

pyat

pyaht

number

five

хлеб

khleb

khlyehp

noun · masculine

bread

ры́ба

ryba

RIH-buh

noun · feminine

fish

CORE IDEAS

The story. One day a great crowd followed Jesus, more than five thousand people, and they were hungry. A boy had brought his lunch: five little loaves of bread and two fish. He gave them to Jesus. Jesus thanked God and broke the bread, and there was enough for everyone, with twelve baskets left over! God can do great things with a small gift.

How Russian sounds. Четы́ре is chee-TIH-ree, loud in the middle. Пять is pyat, with a soft t at the end, as if you were starting to smile. Хлеб (bread) is khlyep, with a breathy kh like a cat's hiss.

Say it and move. Hold up your fingers one by one: **оди́н, два, три, четы́ре, пять!** Then wave your whole hand: **пять!**

ACTIVITY

Loaves and fishes basket

Make five paper loaves and two paper fish in a basket and act out the story.

You will need

- Brown and blue paper
- Scissors and crayons
- A small basket or bowl

Steps

1. Cut five loaf shapes from brown paper and two fish from blue paper (a parent helps).
2. Count them in Russian as you put them in the basket.
3. Act out the boy giving his lunch to Jesus.
4. Count the loaves again: пять!

Tips

- Make twelve tiny baskets for the leftovers, if you have time.

Check your work

☐ I made five loaves and two fish.

☐ I can count them in Russian.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw five loaves and two fish in your picture dictionary. A parent writes пять and два and the numbers 5 and 2.

> **From history.** Bread is very important to Russians. To welcome an honored guest, Russians offer a round loaf of bread with a little dish of salt on top. The word for hospitality in Russian, хлебосо́льство, means bread-and-salt.

> **At home in Russian.** If your child already speaks Russian, read the story of the five loaves (John 6) from a Russian children's Bible and count everything in the pictures.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Hold up four fingers. Say it in Russian.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count: оди́н, два, три, четы́ре.
2. The last number is the answer.

Answer: Четы́ре!

Example 2. How many loaves did the boy have?

▼ **Show solution**

1. He had five loaves.
2. Five is пять.

Answer: Пять!

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say four in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Четы́ре.

2. Easy Say five in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Пять.

3. Medium Count to five in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Оди́н, два, три, четы́ре, пять.

4. Medium What is bread in Russian?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Хлеб.

5. Hard Count the fingers on one hand and tell how many fish the boy had, in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Пять; две ры́бы (two fish).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying CHEH-tir-ee. The loud part is in the middle: chee-TIH-ree.
- Saying pyat with a hard t. Make the t soft, with your tongue flat behind your teeth.

> **Make it a game · Finger flash.** The parent says a number from one to five in Russian, and the child holds up that many fingers as fast as possible. Then the child calls the numbers.

> **Scripture.** “There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so many?” (John 6:9, KJV)
>
> In the Russian Bible (Synodal translation), this verse reads: *здесь есть у одного мальчика пять хлебов ячменных и две рыбки* A boy shared his five loaves and two small fish, and Jesus fed thousands with them.

UNIT 4

Те́ло: My Body

Lesson 4.1 names голова́ (head), ру́ки (hands, arms), но́ги (feet, legs) and живо́т (tummy), with Valentin Serov’s painting of a girl at a sunny table.

Lesson 4.2 names глаза́ (eyes), у́ши (ears), нос (nose) and рот (mouth), and learns that God made us wonderfully.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name head, hands, feet and tummy in Russian.
- ☐ I can name eyes, ears, nose and mouth in Russian.
- ☐ I can touch the part of my body I hear named.
- ☐ I can say who made me.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Wiktionary (Russian entries)**: Free online, for the parent: every Russian word with its stress, meaning 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	**Голова́, ру́ки, но́ги**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
4.2	**Глаза́, у́ши, нос, рот**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 4 review

Ask each question out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Touch your head, hands and feet and name them in Russian.
2. **5 pts**
   Point to your eyes, ears, nose and mouth and name them in Russian.
3. **5 pts**
   The parent says a body word in Russian; the child touches it (three words).

4. 5 pts

   Who made you so wonderfully?

ANSWER KEY

1. Голова́, ру́ки, но́ги.
2. Глаза́, у́ши, нос, рот.
3. The child touches the right parts.
4. God made me.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: ME, LABELED

Lie down on a big sheet of paper while a parent traces around you. Color in your face and clothes, then point to each part and say it in Russian while a parent writes the Russian labels.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child names at least six body parts in Russian.
Using it	The labels are in the right places.
Making	The body picture is colored.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 4 · ТЕ́ЛО: MY BODY · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.1 Голова́, ру́ки, но́ги

OBJECTIVES

- Name head, hands, feet and tummy in Russian.
- Look closely at a portrait.
- Use your hands and feet to help others.

> **Warm-up.** Touch your head. Wiggle your hands. Stamp your feet. Pat your tummy. Today you learn their names in Russian.

WATCH

Learn Russian - Body Parts Vocabulary

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:43

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gqaI4O8VDxo

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; touch each part of your body as you hear it.

Note: RussianPod101: body parts in Russian with pictures, under three minutes.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian for Kids - Numbers, Colors & More

Rock 'N Learn · 37:07

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

Rock ’N Learn: Learn Russian for Kids, the part called Where’s My Shoe?, from 14:36 to 16:54.

KEY TERMS

голова́ (guh-lah-VAH)
Head.

ру́ки (ROO-kee)
Hands; arms (Russian uses one word for both).

но́ги (NOH-gee)
Feet; legs (one word for both).

живо́т (zhih-VOHT)
Tummy.

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.

голова́

golova

guh-lah-VAH

noun · feminine

head

ру́ки

ruki

ROO-kee

plural (one: рука́)

hands; arms

но́ги

nogi

NOH-gee

plural (one: нога́)

feet; legs

живо́т

zhivot

zhih-VOHT

noun · masculine

tummy

CORE IDEAS

The story. When the painter Valentin Serov was twenty-two, he visited a friend's country house. There he asked the friend's eleven-year-old daughter, Vera, to sit for a portrait. Every day for more than a month, Vera sat at the dining table with a few peaches in front of her while Serov painted. The sunlight came in through the window behind her. The painting became one of the most loved in Russia: Girl with Peaches.

How Russian sounds. Голова́ is guh-lah-VAH, loud at the very end. Ру́ки is ROO-kee. Но́ги is NOH-gee. Живо́т (tummy) is zhee-VOHT. In Russian, the hand and the whole arm have one name, рука́, and the foot and the whole leg have one name, нога́.

Say it and move. Pat your head: **голова́!** Clap your hands: **ру́ки!** Stamp your feet: **но́ги!** Rub your tummy: **живо́т!**

PICTURE STUDY



Girl with Peaches, Valentin Serov, 1887 · Oil on canvas · State Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Serov wanted to paint something fresh and full of light. Look at all the light coming in through the window and shining on the white tablecloth. Vera grew up, married, and had children of her own, but she will always be eleven in this painting.

Look closely

- Find Vera's head. Say голова́.
- Find her hands. What is she holding?
- How many peaches can you count? Count in Russian.
- Where is the light coming from?

Talk about it

1. Do you think Vera liked sitting still for a whole month?
2. What would you like to be painted holding?

ACTIVITY

Helping hands

Trace your hands and write a way you can help on each one.

You will need

- Paper
- Crayons
- Scissors

Steps

1. Trace both hands on paper and cut them out (a parent helps).
2. A parent writes ру́ки on one hand.
3. Draw on each hand a way you can help: setting the table, picking up toys.
4. Show them to the family and do one of the jobs today.

Tips

- Trace your feet too and write но́ги.

Check your work

☐ I traced my hands.

☐ I can name hands, feet, head and tummy in Russian.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a person in your picture dictionary. A parent writes голова́, ру́ки, но́ги and живо́т with arrows.

> **From history.** Many Russian families spend summers at a dácha, a little country house with a garden. Serov painted Girl with Peaches at a country house near Moscow called Abramtsevo, where many artists came to stay.

> **At home in Russian.** If your child already speaks Russian, sing Голова́, пле́чи, коле́ни и па́льцы (the Russian version of Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes) together.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Touch your head. Say it in Russian.

▼ **Show solution**

1. The head is голова́.
2. Lean on the end: guh-lah-VAH.

Answer: Голова́!

Example 2. What do you stand on? Say it in Russian.

▼ **Show solution**

1. You stand on your feet.
2. Feet are но́ги.

Answer: Но́ги!

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say head in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Голова́.

2. Easy Say hands in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ру́ки.

3. Easy Say feet in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Но́ги.

4. Medium Say tummy in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Живо́т.

5. Hard Touch head, hands and feet while you say them in Russian, fast.

▼ **Show answer**

Голова́, ру́ки, но́ги!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying GOH-loh-vah. The loud part is at the end: guh-lah-VAH.
- Thinking ру́ки means only hands. It means the whole arm too.

> **Make it a game · Simon says, Russian style.** The parent says Покажи́… (show…) and a body word: Покажи́ ру́ки! The child shows it. If the parent leaves off Покажи́, the child stays still!

> **Scripture.** “Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest.” (Ecclesiastes 9:10, KJV)
>
> In the Russian Bible (Synodal translation), this verse reads: *Все, что может рука твоя делать, по силам делай* Whatever work your hands find to do, do it with all your strength.

UNIT 4 · ТЕ́ЛО: MY BODY · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.2 Глаза́, у́ши, нос, рот

OBJECTIVES

- Name eyes, ears, nose and mouth in Russian.
- Say what each one does.
- Praise God for making us wonderfully.

> **Warm-up.** Say the body words you know: голова́, ру́ки, но́ги, живо́т. What do you see with? Hear with? Smell with? Today you learn those words.

WATCH

Learn Russian - Body Parts Vocabulary

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:43

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gqaI4O8VDxo

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; point to your eyes, ears, nose and mouth when you hear them.

Note: RussianPod101: body parts in Russian. Watch again and listen for eyes, ears, nose and mouth.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian with Video - Common Animals

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y_A5bTqy5M0

RussianPod101: common animals in Russian (count the eyes and ears on each animal!).

KEY TERMS

глаза́ (glah-ZAH)
Eyes (one eye: глаз).

у́ши (OO-shih)
Ears (one ear: у́хо).

нос (nohs)
Nose.

рот (roht)
Mouth.

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.

глаза́
glaza
glah-ZAH
plural (one: глаз)
eyes

у́ши
ushi
OO-shih
plural (one: у́хо)
ears

нос

nos

nohs

noun · masculine

nose

рот

rot

roht

noun · masculine

mouth

CORE IDEAS

The story. King David wrote a song to God: “I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made.” God gave you eyes to see the sky, ears to hear music, a nose to smell bread baking and a mouth to sing. No one else in the whole world has your face. God made you on purpose, and He made you well.

How Russian sounds. Глаза́ is glah-ZAH. У́ши is OO-shih. Нос is nohs, almost like nose. Рот is roht, with a tapped r.

Say it and move. Blink: **глаза́!** Cup your ears: **у́ши!** Sniff: **нос!** Open wide: **рот!**

ACTIVITY

Paper-plate face

Make a face on a paper plate and label it in Russian.

You will need

- A paper plate
- Crayons, yarn for hair, glue

Steps

1. Draw two eyes, two ears, a nose and a mouth on the plate.
2. Glue on yarn hair.
3. A parent writes глаза́, у́ши, нос and рот with little arrows.
4. Point and name each part in Russian.

Tips

- Make a happy face on one side and a surprised face on the other.

Check your work

- ☐ My face has eyes, ears, nose and mouth.
- ☐ I can name them in Russian.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your face in your picture dictionary. A parent writes глаза́, у́ши, нос and рот.

> **From history.** Russian has many little-word endings that make things sound small and dear. Нос is a nose, but a baby's little nose is но́сик. Mothers say it while they tap a baby's nose.

> **At home in Russian.** If your child already speaks Russian, add во́лосы (hair), зу́бы (teeth) and па́льцы (fingers), and play Touch and tell with all of them.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What do you see with? Say it in Russian.

▼ **Show solution**

1. You see with your eyes.
2. Eyes are глаза́.

Answer: Глаза́!

Example 2. How many ears do you have? Say the number and the word.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Two is два.
2. Ears are у́ши.

Answer: Два у́ха (two ears).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say nose in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Нос.

2. Easy Say mouth in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Рот.

3. Medium Say eyes in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Глаза́.

4. Medium Say ears in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   У́ши.

5. Hard What do you hear with? Answer in Russian.

▼ **Show answer**

У́ши.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying GLAH-zah. The loud part is at the end: glah-ZAH.
- Saying OO-shee. The ш makes the и sound deep: OO-shih.

> **Make it a game · Touch and tell.** Close your eyes. A parent gently touches your nose, ear or mouth. Without looking, say what it is in Russian.

> **Scripture.** “I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made: marvellous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well.” (Psalm 139:14, KJV)
>
> In the Russian Bible (Synodal translation), this verse reads: *Славлю Тебя, потому что я дивно устроен* God made each of us wonderfully. We praise Him for the way He made us.

UNIT 5

Живо́тные: ANIMALS

Lesson 5.1 names медве́дь (bear), ко́шка (cat) and соба́ка (dog), with Ivan Shishkin’s famous painting of mother bear and her cubs in a pine forest.

Lesson 5.2 names the farm animals коро́ва (cow), ло́шадь (horse) and пету́х (rooster) and tells of the animals going into Noah’s ark two by two. The quarter ends with an ark parade.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name bear, cat and dog in Russian.
- ☐ I can name cow, horse and rooster in Russian.
- ☐ I can count animals in Russian.
- ☐ I can tell how the animals went into Noah's ark.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Wiktionary (Russian entries)**: Free online, for the parent: every Russian word with its stress, meaning 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

5.1	**Медве́дь, ко́шка, соба́ка**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
5.2	**Коро́ва, ло́шадь, пету́х**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 5 review

Show animal pictures or toys and ask out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Name the bear, cat and dog in Russian.
2. **5 pts**
   Name the cow, horse and rooster in Russian.
3. **5 pts**
   Count the bears in Shishkin's painting in Russian.

4. 5 pts

How did the animals go into the ark?

ANSWER KEY

1. Медве́дь, ко́шка, соба́ка.
2. Коро́ва, ло́шадь, пету́х.
3. Оди́н, два, три, четы́ре.
4. Two by two, as God commanded Noah.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: NOAH'S ARK PARADE

Line up toy animals (or paper ones) two by two and march them into a box ark. Name each pair in Russian and count them. Finish by showing your rainbow from Unit 2.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child names at least five animals in Russian.
Using it	The animals go in by twos, and the child counts them.
Making	The ark and the animals are ready.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 5 · ЖИВО́ТНЫЕ: ANIMALS · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.1 Медве́дь, ко́шка, соба́ка

OBJECTIVES

- Name bear, cat and dog in Russian.
- Count the bears in a painting.
- Thank God for the animals He made.

> **Warm-up.** Can you growl like a bear? Meow like a cat? Bark like a dog? Today you learn their names in Russian.

WATCH

Learn Russian with Video - Common Animals

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y_A5bTqy5M0

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; make each animal's sound when you hear its name.

Note: RussianPod101: common animals in Russian with pictures.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn the Top 10 Animal Sounds in Russian

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 7:51

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v8eLjjC_TuI

RussianPod101: animal sounds in Russian (a dog says гав-гав in Russian!). Play just the first few minutes.

KEY TERMS

медве́дь (meed-VYEHT)

Bear.

ко́шка (KOHSH-kuh)

Cat.

соба́ка (sah-BAH-kuh)

Dog.

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.

медве́дь

medved

meed-VYEHT

noun · masculine

bear

ко́шка

koshka

KOHSH-kuh

noun · feminine

cat

соба́ка

sobaka

sah-BAH-kuh

noun · feminine

dog

CORE IDEAS

The story. Ivan Shishkin was called the king of the forest, because he painted trees better than anyone in Russia. One morning in his painting, the mist is rising in a pine forest, and a big old tree has fallen. A mother bear and her cubs have found it. The cubs climb and play on it while their mother keeps watch. Shishkin's friend Konstantin Savitsky, who was very good at animals, helped paint the bears.

How Russian sounds. Медве́дь is meed-VYEHT, and it means honey-eater! Ко́шка is KOHSH-kuh. Соба́ка is sah-BAH-kuh, loud in the middle. In Russian, a cat says мя́у (myah-oo) and a dog says гав-гав (gahf-gahf).

Say it and move. Lumber like a bear: **медве́дь!** Lick your paw like a cat: **ко́шка!** Wag your tail like a dog: **соба́ка!**

PICTURE STUDY



Morning in a Pine Forest, Ivan Shishkin and Konstantin Savitsky, 1889 · Oil on canvas · State Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Russians know this painting so well that a famous candy, Mishka Kosolapy (Clumsy Little Bear), has had it on its wrapper for over a hundred years. Look at the soft mist between the trees: the sun is just rising.

Look closely

- Count the bears in Russian.
- Which bear is the mother? What is she doing?
- What are the cubs doing on the tree?
- What time of day is it? How can you tell?

Talk about it

1. What do you think the cubs will do next?
2. Would you like to walk in this forest? Why?

ACTIVITY

Paper-bag bear

Make a bear puppet from a paper bag and give it a Russian name.

You will need

- A brown paper lunch bag
- Brown and black paper, crayons, glue

Steps

1. Glue two round ears on the top of the bag.
2. Draw eyes, a nose and a mouth.
3. Name your bear Ми́ша, the favorite Russian name for a bear.
4. Make your bear say: Приве́т! Я медве́дь! (Hi! I am a bear!)

Tips

- Make a cat or dog puppet too.

Check your work

- ☐ My bear puppet is made.
- ☐ I can name bear, cat and dog in Russian.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a bear, a cat and a dog in your picture dictionary. A parent writes медве́дь, ко́шка and соба́ка.

From history. The brown bear lives in the great forests of Russia, from the west all the way to the Pacific Ocean. In old Russian stories the bear is often called Ми́шка or Михаи́л Пота́пыч, as if he were a big, clumsy uncle.

At home in Russian. If your child already speaks Russian, read the folk tale Три медве́дя (The Three Bears, retold by Leo Tolstoy) and act it out with the three bears' names: Михаи́л Ива́нович, Наста́сья Петро́вна and Мишу́тка.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What animal growls and loves honey? Say it in Russian.

▼ **Show solution**

1. A bear.
2. Bear is медве́дь.

Answer: Медве́дь!

Example 2. What does a Russian dog say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Russian dogs say гав-гав.
2. Dog is соба́ка.

Answer: Гав-гав! Соба́ка.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say cat in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ко́шка.

2. Easy Say dog in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Соба́ка.

3. Medium Say bear in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Медве́дь.

4. Medium What does a Russian cat say?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Мя́у.

5. Hard Count the bears in the painting in Russian.

▼ **Show answer**

Оди́н, два, три, четы́ре.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying MED-ved. The loud part is at the end: meed-VYEHT.
- Saying SOH-bah-kah. The loud part is in the middle: sah-BAH-kuh.

> **Make it a game · Animal guess.** Make an animal sound the Russian way (мя́у, гав-гав, or a big growl). The other person names the animal in Russian.

> **Scripture.** “And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good.” (Genesis 1:25, KJV)
>
> In the Russian Bible (Synodal translation), this verse reads: *И создал Бог зверей земных по роду их* God made the wild animals and the farm animals, each after its kind, and He saw that it was good.

UNIT 5 · ЖИВО́ТНЫЕ: ANIMALS · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.2 Коро́ва, ло́шадь, пету́х

OBJECTIVES

- Name cow, horse and rooster in Russian.
- Count animals two by two.
- Tell how the animals went into Noah’s ark.

> **Warm-up.** Say the animals you know: медве́дь, ко́шка, соба́ка. What animals live on a farm? Today you learn three of them.

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 story; moo, neigh and crow along with the pictures.

Note: RussianPod101: farm animals in Russian with pictures, about two minutes.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Russian - Russian Farm Animals Vocabulary

Learn Russian with RussianPod101.com · 2:41

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

RussianPod101: farm animal vocabulary.

KEY TERMS

коро́ва (kah-ROH-vuh)
Cow.

ло́шадь (LOH-shuht)
Horse.

пету́х (pee-TOOKH)
Rooster.

ковче́г (kahv-CHEHK)
Ark (Noah's ark).

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.

коро́ва
korova
kah-ROH-vuh
noun · feminine
cow

ло́шадь
loshad
LOH-shuht
noun · feminine
horse

пету́х

petukh

pee-TOOKH

noun · masculine

rooster

ковче́г

kovcheg

kahv-CHEHK

noun · masculine

ark

CORE IDEAS

The story. God told Noah to build a huge boat, an ark, because a great flood was coming. Then the animals came to Noah two by two: two cows, two horses, two roosters and hens, two bears, two cats and two dogs, and many, many more. They all went into the ark, and God kept them safe until the waters went down.

How Russian sounds. Коро́ва is kah-ROH-vuh. Ло́шадь is LOH-shut. Пету́х is pee-TOOKH, with the breathy kh at the end. A Russian rooster does not say cock-a-doodle-doo; he says кукаре́ку́ (koo-kah-ree-KOO)!

Say it and move. Moo and chew: **коро́ва!** Gallop: **ло́шадь!** Flap your wings and crow: **пету́х! Кукаре́ку́!**

ACTIVITY

Two-by-two ark

Make a paper ark and fill it with pairs of animals.

You will need

- A shoebox or paper
- Animal stickers, drawings or small toys
- Crayons

Steps

1. Make an ark from a shoebox or a big paper boat shape.
2. Draw or gather two of each animal: cows, horses, roosters, bears, cats, dogs.
3. March each pair into the ark, saying its name in Russian.
4. Count the pairs: оди́н, два, три…

Tips

- Put your rainbow from Unit 2 above the ark.

Check your work

☐ My ark has animals in pairs.

☐ I can name them in Russian.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a cow, a horse and a rooster in your picture dictionary. A parent writes коро́ва, ло́шадь and пету́х.

> **From history.** Horses pulled the famous Russian troika, a sleigh or carriage drawn by three horses side by side. In winter, troikas raced across the snow with bells ringing on the horses' harnesses.

> **At home in Russian.** If your child already speaks Russian, add овца́ (sheep), свинья́ (pig), ку́рица (hen) and у́тка (duck), and tell the Noah story in Russian.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Which animal gives us milk? Say it in Russian.

▼ **Show solution**

1. A cow gives milk.
2. Cow is коро́ва.

Answer: Коро́ва!

Example 2. What does a Russian rooster say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. He says кукаре́ку́.
2. Rooster is пету́х.

Answer: Кукаре́ку́! Пету́х.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say cow in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Коро́ва.

2. Easy Say horse in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ло́шадь.

3. Medium Say rooster in Russian.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Пету́х.

4. Medium What is Noah's ark in Russian?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ковче́г.

5. Hard How did the animals go into the ark? Count two cows in Russian.

▼ **Show answer**

Two by two: оди́н, два.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying KOH-roh-vah. The loud part is in the middle: kah-ROH-vuh.
- Saying the h in пету́х like an English h. Make it breathy, like clearing your throat gently: kh.

> **Make it a game · Find my pair.** Make two cards for each animal (drawings are fine) and mix them up face down. Turn over two at a time and name the animals in Russian. If they match, keep the pair!

> **Scripture.** “There went in two and two unto Noah into the ark, the male and the female, as God had commanded Noah.” (Genesis 7:9, KJV)
>
> In the Russian Bible (Synodal translation), this verse reads: *по паре, мужеского пола и женского, вошли к Ною в ковчег* The animals went into the ark two by two, just as God had commanded Noah.