

## Russian 02

### UNIT 8 QUIZ REVIEW

#### Topics to review:

Study all active vocabulary for Unit 8, as listed day by day in the syllabus, including conjugations of all verbs and declensions of all nouns, and grammar topics covered in the Grammar Analysis, including:

- Declension of third-declension nouns (feminine nouns ending in *-ь*), including the irregular forms for the nouns *мать* and *дочь* (e.g., *моей матери*).
- Formation of the genitive plural for all types of nouns, including *-ов*, *-ев*, and *-ей* endings for nouns whose nominative singular form ends in a consonant or *-ь* (including third-declension nouns!); dropping *-а* or *-о* endings, dropping *-я* or *-е* endings and leaving a *-ь* (or *-й* after an *-и-*), and inserting fill vowels as needed (*о*, *е*, or *ё*). You will not be asked to produce genitive plural forms with fill vowels that you have not already encountered in the exercises for this unit. Note the irregular (or non-intuitive) genitive plurals *друзей*, *братьев*, *детей*, *хозяев*, *людей* (used with non-numerical constructions; with numbers, use the irregular genitive plural form *человек*).
- Genitive plural endings for adjectives and pronouns (*-ых*, *-их*).
- Using genitive plural forms for the accusative plural of animate beings (*Я вижу твоих кошек*).
- Quantification: using nominative singular nouns with numbers ending in 1 (not 11), genitive singular nouns with numbers ending in 2, 3, 4 (not 12-14), and genitive plural nouns with numbers ending in 5-10 or 11-20. Remember that *один* and *два* must agree in gender with the noun they modify, and that while *один* forms take the nominative singular form of adjectives and pronouns, all other forms take genitive plural adjectives regardless of whether the noun is genitive singular or plural (*два новых автобуса*).
- Telling time: using *час*, *часа*, and *часов* with numbers, and *в* + accusative to express the time at or when something happens. When saying 1:00, *один* can be omitted. (*Завтрак в 7 часов*, *обед в час*, *чай в 4 часа*). Remember that in official contexts, such as schedules, Russians tend to use the 24-hour clock. To ask “at what time,” say *Во сколько?*
- Expressing duration: to describe how long something is happening, use the accusative case without any preposition. With numbers, the accusative is the same as the nominative (except *одну*) and nouns in the genitive do not change. (*Я работала час/3 часа/двадцать одну минуту/5 дней/одну неделю/10 лет*). Review the accusative and genitive forms of time words like *час*, *день* (note the drop vowel!), *неделя*, *год*. To ask “how long,” say *Сколько времени?*
- Describing someone’s age: the *number* goes in the nominative case and the *person* goes in the dative case: *Мне двадцать лет*, *моему брату один год*, *моей маме пятьдесят четыре года*. To express age in the past, use *было* with all numbers except the *один* forms, which take *был*: *тебе было 3 года*, *а мне был двадцать один год*. In the future, all ages take *будет*: *Папе будет 60 лет*, *когда маме будет 51 год*.
- Obligation: use *долж(е)н*, *-á*, *о*, *ы* + infinitive to say that someone must or ought to do something (*Сергей должен больше работать*). In the past tense, use whatever form of *был/á/о/и* agrees with your subject and with *должен*, and in the future use whatever form of *буду/будешь/будут* agrees with your subject (*Я должна буду позвонить маме завтра*). The infinitive can be either imperfective or infinitive, depending on the nature of the action: something important that must

be completed on a single occasion would be perfective (as in the позвонить example above) and something repeated or ongoing would be imperfective (as in the работать example).

- Other special vocabulary: note the unusual conjugations of брать/взять and снимать/снять; study the declension of the adjective весь (all), and vocabulary and expressions that relate to buying and selling (сколько стоит/стоят...), using various genitive and nominative forms of рубль and копейка to describe prices, using words that describe quantities or packaging of goods, such as десяток, коробка, пачка, пакет, банка, and non-numeric words that express quantity (сколько?, много, мало, несколько). These take genitive plural with items that can be counted and genitive singular with those that cannot (много друзей, мало молока, десяток яблок, пакет чая).

## SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Fill in the correct form of the noun for the numbers below. **Remember to mark stress!**

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (ручка) 18 _____      | (биолог) 21 _____ |
| (друг) 50 _____       | (книга) 67 _____  |
| (общезнание) 11 _____ | (лекция) 23 _____ |
| (гараж) 2 _____       | (дверь) 102 _____ |
| (студент) 8 _____     | (окно) 75 _____   |

Translate the following sentences into grammatically correct Russian. **Remember to mark stress!**

1. My (female) friend is forty-five years old. When she was thirty-two years old, I loved her more.
2. Tomorrow I will think for three hours. I will eat breakfast at ten o'clock, and then I will dance all day.
3. Мiша is going to live in Hовгород in the summer because he will start a new job (*work*). He will have to buy a car.
4. Bepa bought three packages of tea, a lot of onions, and two thousand small oranges. I don't know what she was thinking.
5. Several mothers (*not мiма*) made soup, but they did not give it to my daughter (*not дoчка*).