

## Russian 1121: Review & Research Papers

One of the reasons for these papers this semester is to give you practice in finding the information you need. All the usual tools should work: paging through the books or reading their alphabetical indices, using online materials on our site, or on any other site, etc. All answers to these questions are presented in *Beginning Russian* or *5000 Russian Words*. Write or type your answers (in English or Russian, as appropriate), and include your references (i.e. indicate page numbers or other details of the sources you used). If you use *Beginning Russian*, in some cases you may find the best answers in the parts of the book we have not yet covered.

### Review & Research Paper #1 (Lessons 1 - 14)

1. In Иван Петрович Бородин, Иван is the first name, and Бородин is the last name. What is Петрович? What does it come from?
2. Which vowel letters in Russian are palatal indicators?
3. What is the transcription of the following letters in the transcription system used in Beginning Russian:

Ж  
Ш  
Щ  
Ч  
Ц

4. Translate:  
I know.  
You (informal) know.  
You (formal) know.
5. Why is Аню spelled with ю and Анну, with y? (If you are tempted to say “because the Nominative case is spelled Аня and Анна,” think again: that is correct, but it does not answer the question.)
6. What form is Машу? Cite two sentences/constructions where it is used.
7. What is the stem in the word чашка?
8. What does the government pattern of a verb tell you?
9. What does "adjective/noun agreement" mean?
10. What spelling rule do you know that involves the letter к?
11. Which of the two stress marks in а́нгло-ру́сский is the principal stress, and which is the secondary stress?
12. Spell the Prepositional case (Singular) of these phrases (mark stress):

ру́сский до́м  
мо́я Каледе́ния  
бо́льшо́е яйцо́  
тру́дное упражне́ние

13. When is the preposition о used, and when is the preposition об used?
14. What sounds do these letters represent after a vowel and/or after ь:

и  
е  
ё  
я  
ю

## Review & Research Paper #2 (Lessons 15 - 28)

1. Is the phrase в кино ambiguous (i.e., has more than one meaning)? If so, in what are those meanings?
2. What is peculiar about endings such as синий, домашний, etc.? What spelling rule applies to them? Cite three examples and show how their endings are different from, e.g. трудный, красный.
3. In terms of spelling rules, how is the letter ц different from other "noisy" consonants?
4. From looking up a verb entry in 5000 Russian Words, how can you tell which conjugation the verb belongs to?
5. In the 5000 Russian Words verb entries, e.g. писать, what do the letters MS mean? Why two letters? What does each of them mean? (hint: this hasn't yet been explained in *Beginning Russian*)
6. Spell the genitive singular forms of (mark stress):

домáшнее задáние

мо́й учíteль

на́ша ста́тья

хоро́шее за́нятие

7. How can you tell for sure whether a noun is animate or inanimate?
8. Translate: "We were playing chess. I took my king and put it on the table."
9. Какого вида глагол «играть» — совершенного или несовершенного?
10. In the 5000 Russian Words noun entries, e.g. слово, what do the letters SE mean? Why two letters? What does each of them mean? (hint: this hasn't yet been explained in *Beginning Russian*)
11. Spell GSg (genitive singular) and NPlur (nominative plural) of письмо. How does one tell the difference between these forms,

1) when reading and

2) when hearing them?

12. In the sentence Он завтра откроет окно, can you tell which word is the verb and which aspect it is without looking up the verb? How can you tell?
13. Translate the sentence "Pete told Boris that he (Pete) opened his dictionary" 2 ways:

1) the dictionary is Pete's and

2) the dictionary is Boris's.

Hint: look up "possession" in the Index at the end of *Beginning Russian*.

### Review & Research Paper #3 (Lessons 29 - 52)

1. Translate (**show stress** and pp. to which you referred for grammar rules, verb government, etc.):

— Where's Sasha? — He went to Slava's.

— Where did you go today, Sasha? — I went to a concert.

There wasn't any wine.

In August we won't have any milk.

They say there's a good library in Kiev.

You will need a dictionary.

He came back from his first class.

Are you interested in chess?

2. What is the government pattern of the following verbs? Show what cases you would use for the nouns referring to the persons and things when using these verbs in a sentence.

попроси́ть

подари́ть

3. Which forms of these nouns are irregular and what is irregular about them? (In other words, show what the forms would have been if they were regular). Mark stress.

яблоко

рука́

гру́дь

4. Spell the Dative and Accusative of these phrases. Note that some of them are plural. Mark stress.

большо́е яблоко

хоро́шие словарí

на́ши музе́и

ва́ша сестра́

5. Which are the "noisy" consonants and which are the "unpaired" consonants? What spelling rules are associated with the "noisy" consonants? (hint: for the six unpaired consonants, look up "Paired consonants" in the Index to Beginning Russian; also, look up Genitive plural endings in the same Index)
6. What are the four irregular verbs in Russian for which you cannot create the non-past forms from the non-past stem, i.e. from the 3rd person plural?
7. What are the two ways to express the future in Russian?
8. How do you know if the plural of a regular masculine or feminine noun ends in -ы or -и?
9. What do we call the phonetic change that is manifested in the change from вид- to виж- in видеть/вижу, from ход- to хож- in ходить/хожу, and from пис- to пиш- in писать/пишу?