# Lesson 4

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Lesson №4
FAMILY
YPOK № 4

# ССМЬЯ

#### Семья

A typical Russian family in a major city consists of the parents, one child and often a grandmother or grandfather or even both. While urban families are more likely to have just one child, it is not unusual to see large families in the rural areas. In the cities as well as in the country, parents will often live with their adult, married children and help raise the grandchildren. This extended family provides a certain degree of stability and security to the children and alleviates the necessity of arranging for day-care outside the home. The economic situation in Russia and the Former Soviet Union dictates today (and has historically) that both parents work to support the family. However, some things have changed and are continuing to change; you can now find mothers who do not work outside the home, though the concept of a "house-husband" is still foreign to Russians.

The use of words which indicate relationships between family members is somewhat fluid. Children will often refer to adults (their parents' acquaintances and strangers alike) as тётя Aunt от дя́дя Uncle. You may also hear people refer to elderly individuals, with whom they are not acquainted, as ба́бушка Grandma от де́душка Grandpa. The form of address will always be Вы in these cases. Though there are terms for cousins: двою́родный брат (for males) and двою́родная сестра́ (for females), Russians will often simply use брат от сестра́.

## **Setting the scene**

A Russian and an American are discussing their jobs and workplaces.

Listen to the dialog several times with your books closed. Do not repeat it. Try to understand what the speakers are saying. Working as a group, discuss what was said. Then listen to the American's lines. You are responsible for learning these. You are also responsible for being able to understand the Russian's lines and to respond to them in the appropriate manner.

## Диало́г №1

О семье́			
P.	Вы женаты?	Are you married?	
A.	A. Да, женат. / Нет, не женат. Yes, I'm married. / No, I'm not marrie		
P.	P. У вас есть де́ти? Do you have any children?		
A. Да, у меня сын и дочь. Yes, I have a son and a daughter.		Yes, I have a son and a daughter.	

#### Вариант диало́га №1

P.	Скажите, Линда, вы замужем?	Tell me, Linda, are you married?	
A.	Да, замужем. / Нет, не замужем.	Yes, I'm married. / No, I'm not married.	
P.	У вас есть дети?	Do you have any children?	
A.	У меня один сын.	I have one son.	

#### Диало́г №2

P.	Скажите, пожалуйста, у вас семья большая или маленькая?	Tell me, please, is your family large or small?
A.	Маленькая, только мама и я. A у вас?	It's small, just my mother and I. And yours?
P.	У меня большая - родители, два брата, две сестры, бабушка и дедушка.	Mine's large: my parents, two brothers, two sisters, a grandmother and a grandfather.
A.	У меня тоже есть дедушка и бабушка. Они живут в Вашингтоне.	I have grandparents, too. They live in Washington.

# Вари́ант диало́га №2

F	).	Скажите, пожалуйста, у вас большая семья?	Tell me, please, do you have a large family?	
A	Α.	Да, мать, оте́ц, брат и сестра́. А у вас?	Yes, my mother, father, brother, sister. And you?	
F	<b>)</b> .	Моя семья небольшая - родители и я.	My family's not large. Just my parents and I.	

## Упражне́ние №1.

Connect the questions and the corresponding answers:

P.	Скажите, пожалуйста, у вас семья большая или маленькая?	
P.	Скажите, пожалуйста, вы женаты?	
P.	Вы замужем?	

A.	Да, женат.
B.	Нет, не замужем.
C.	Большая. А у вас?

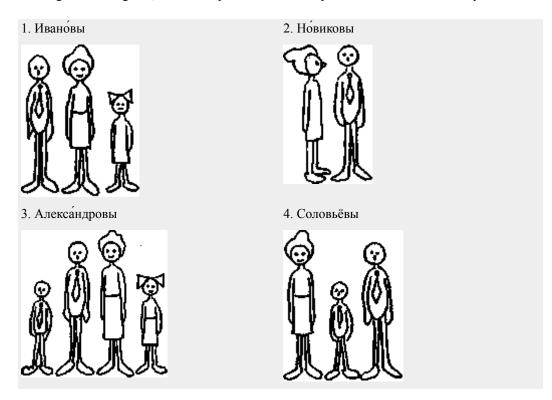
# Упражне́ние №2.

Translate into Russian:

- 1. I am a married woman.
- 2. I am a married man.
- 3. My family is small: just my wife and I.
- 4. My family is small: just my husband and I.
- 5. I have a large family.
- 6. I have a small family.
- 7. My parents live in Washington.
- 8. Where do you live?
- 9. Do you have (any) children?
- 10. Where do your children live?

# Упражне́ние №3.

• a. Using the model given, look at the pictures and identify the members of each family:



• b. Using the Russian names you know, make up names for all the family members pictured. Don't forget о́тчество for the adults and nicknames for the kids.

# Упражне́ние №4.

- 1. Look at the pictures and explain how, in your opinion, these people are related to each other.
- 2. Listen as your instructor tells you a little bit about the people pictured here. Jot down what you find interesting and retell it when asked.











## Упражнение №5.

Choose the relationship which most appropriately describes the pair.

- 1. Владимир Петрович Иванов и Пётр Николаевич Иванов.
  - а. сын и отец
  - b. дедушка и внук
  - с. дядя и племянник
- 2. Василий Николаевич Алексеев и Валентин Николаевич Алексеев.
  - a. братья
  - b. оте́ц и сын
  - с. дедушка и внук
- 3. Мария Владимировна Казанцева и Михаил Владимирович Казанцев.
  - а. муж и жена
  - b. сестра и брат
  - с. мать и сын
- 4. Софья Михайловна Григорьева и Михаил Иванович Григорьев.
  - а. жена и муж
  - b. мать и сын
  - с. дочь и оте́ц
- 5. Галина Александровна Соколова и Дмитрий Юрьевич Соколов.
  - а. жена и муж
  - b. сестра и брат
  - с. дочь и отец

## Упражнение №6.

Create a dialog using the following statements as opening lines:

- 1. Познакомьтесь, это мой брат.
- 2. Познакомьтесь, это моя сестра.
- 3. Познакомьтесь, это мй муж.
- 4. Познакомьтесь, это моя жена.
- 5. Познакомьтесь, это мой сын.
- 6. Познакомьтесь, это моя дочь.
- 7. Познакомьтесь, это мой родители.
- 8. Познакомьтесь, это моя бабушка.
- 9. Познакомьтесь, это мой дедушка.

## Упражнение №7.

Your instructor will show you a picture of his/her family. Ask him/her who is who and what their names are.

## Упражне́ние №8.

Use the following phrases to create dialogs. Remember that this is simply an exercise and completely truthful answers are not always necessary.

1.	У вас есть мать? У вас есть оте́ц? У вас есть де́ти? У вас есть сын? У вас есть дочь?	Do you have a mother?  Do you have a father?  Do you have (any) children?  Do you have a son?  Do you have a daughter?
2.	У меня есть родители. У меня есть сын и дочь. У меня есть брат и сестра.	I have parents. I have a son and daughter. I have a brother and a sister.
3.	У него есть жена? У него есть сестра? У него есть дети?	Does he have a wife?  Does he have a sister?  Does he have (any) children?
4.	У неё есть муж? У неё есть брат? У неё есть де́ти?	Does she have a husband?  Does she have a brother?  Does she have (any) children'
5.	У них есть бабушка? У них есть де́душка? У них есть де́ти?	Do they have a grandfather?  Do they have a grandfather?  Do they have (any) children?

# Упражне́ние №9.

Ask your classmates about their families.

### Упражне́ние №10.

Ask your instructor about his/her family.

## Упражне́ние №11.

Bring pictures of your family (or any family) to class. Introduce the people in the pictures to your classmates. Be prepared to answer questions about them.

#### Упражнение №12.

Fill in the blanks, following the example given:

де́душка - ба́бушка			
1.	дочь		
2.	мать		
3.	ба́бушка		
4.	родители		
5.	муж		

#### Numbers from 1-10

1 один	2 два	3 три	4 четыре	5 пять
6 шесть	7 семь	8 восемь	9 девять	10 десять

## Упражне́ние №13.

Listen and repeat as the numbers from 1-10 are read on the tape.

#### Упражнение №14.

Listen to the numbers from 1-10 as your instructor reads them aloud.

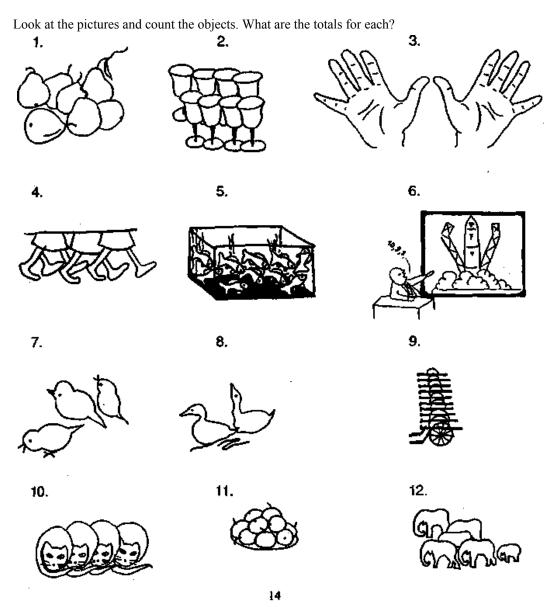
- a. He/she will skip certain numbers at each reading. Which ones were they?
- b. Write down the numbers your instructor will read aloud. Read them back in Russian.

### Упражне́ние №15.

Listen and follow along in your books as the following series of numbers are read on the tape. Now listen again, with your books closed. Repeat after the speaker.

- a. 5-2-4-3-1-6-9-8-10-7
- b. 7-5-10-2-8-4-9-3-6-1
- c 8-10-5-7-2-1-6-3-9-4

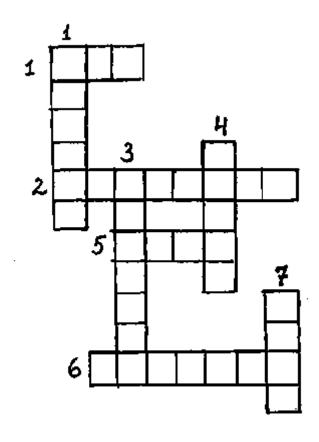
# Упражне́ние №16.



# Упражне́ние №17.

Table 1.1. Кроссворд

По вертика́ли	По горизонта́ли
1. Брат и	1.Дочь и
3. Бабушка и	2.Мать и оте́ц
4. Родители и дети это	5.Сын и
7. Сестра и	6.Де́душка и



## Listening comprehension exercise

Listen to the dialog as recorded on the tape. When you are finished, discuss it with your classmates. What were you able to understand? Listen to the dialog again to check your comprehension. Ask your instructor for help if you need it. Now answer the questions below.

#### 1. A. Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):

1.	The conversation is between 2 women.	
2.	Raisa Nikolaevna has a son named Aleksandr.	
3.	Aleksandr has 2 children.	
4.	Her daughter Natasha is a diplomat.	
5.	Natasha lives in Washington, DC.	

#### 2. B. Answer the following questions:

- 1. What are the names and patronymics of the two people in the conversation?
- 2. Does Raisa have any children? If yes, how many and what are their names?
- 3. Are any of her children married?
- 4. Does she have any grandchildren? If yes, how many and what are their names?
- 5. Who is Viktor Egorovich Martynov and what is his profession?
- 6. Who lives in Arlington?
- 7. Where were the pictures of Boris and Svetlana taken?
- 8. What did Ivan Andreevich think of the pictures?

#### In case you were wondering

#### The genitive case

The Genitive case has a number of different functions, the most important ones being:

• - showing possession (the 's form in English)

Э́то маши́на Ива́на.This is Ivan's carЭ́то кни́га Мари́ны.This is Marina's book.

Она живёт в доме родителей. She lives in her parents' house.

· - indicating a noun which modifies another noun

Он мэр Москвы. He is the mayor of Moscow.

Это учебник русского языка. This is a Russian language textbook.

Она учительница математик**и**. She is a math teacher.

стака́н молока́a glass of milkостано́вка авто́бусаa bus stopбуты́лка вина́a bottle of wine

• - indicating quantity with numbers

2,3,4: книги, дома, окна (Gen. singular)

5-20: книг, домов, окон (Gen. plural)

• - indicating absence of someone or something using the word нет (the opposite of есть)

Есть книги. There are books.

Hет книг. There aren't (any) books.

Eсть время. There is time.

Нет времени.There's no time.ь сын.He has a son.

У него есть сын. He has a son. У него нет сына. He doesn't have a son.

Иван сегодня на уроке. Ivan is in class today.

Ивана нет сегодня на уроке. Ivan is not in class today.

• - indicating possession with preposition y followed by a noun or pronoun plus the word **есть** 

У меня есть....

У них есть....

У Ивана есть....

У **Ирины** есть....

Note that the object owned is in the nominative case

У меня есть книга.

У них есть дети.

У Ивана есть машина.

У Ирины есть собака.

The table below shows the forms of the Genitive cases (G) for nouns and adjectives and compares them to Nominative case (N) and Accusative case (A).

	ОН	ОНА́	ОНО	ОНИ	
N	новый студент	новая студентка	новое слово	новые студенты	
	ста́рый дом	старая квартира	старое кресло	старые костюмы	
A	нового студента	новую студентку	новое слово	новых студентов	
	ста́рый дом	старую квартиру	старое кресло	старые костюмы	
G	нового студента	новой студентки	нового слова	новых студентов	
	старого дома	старой квартиры	старого кресла	старых костюмов	

#### **Personal pronouns**

The table below shows the forms of the Genitive case (G) for nouns and adjectives and compares them to Nominative case (N) and Accusative case (A).

N	Я	ТЫ	ОН	она́	МЫ	ВЫ	они
A	меня	тебя	его	eë	нас	вас	их
G	меня	тебя́	его	eë	нас	вас	их

# Упражне́ние №18.

Find examples of the Genitive case in Lessons 2-4.

# **Useful words and expressions**

ба́бушка	grandmother	
большо́й	big, large	
большая, большое, большие		
брат (братья)	brother (brothers)	
внук	grandson	
внучка	granddaughter	
де́душка	grandfather	
де́ти	children	
дочь	daughter	
дя́дя	uncle	
жена́	wife	
женат	married (referring to a man)	
замужем	married (referring to a woman)	
ма́ленький	small, little	
маленькая, маленькое, маленькие		
мать	mother	
мой	my	
моя́, моё,мои́		
муж	husband	
оте́ц	father	
племянник	nephew	
племя́нница	niece	
родители	parents	
семья	family	
сестра́	sister	
сын	son	
тётя	aunt	
Вы женаты?	Are you married? (asked of men)	
Вы замужем?	Are you married? (asked of women)	
Познакомьтесь	Get acquainted	
Скажите, пожалуйста	Tell me, please	
У вас есть?	Do you have?	
У меня есть	I have	
	I don't have	

# Numbers

оди́н, одна́, одно́	one
два, две	two
три	three
четыре	four
пять	five
шесть	six
семь	seven
восемь	eight
де́вять	nine
де́сять	ten

