

Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
Federal State Autonomous Institution of Higher Education
“National Research Nuclear University “MEPhI”

INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

DEPARTMENT OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

APPROVED ИТС ИФИБ

Protocol No. 3.1

dated 30.08.2024

ACADEMIC COURSE OUTLINE

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК / RUSSIAN LANGUAGE (AS FOREIGN)

Educational program track (speciality) [1] 31.05.01 General Medicine

Semester	Labour input, credits	Total course academic, hours	Lectures, hrs.	Practical sessions, hrs.	Laboratory sessions, hrs.	In the form of practical studies, hrs.	Independent studies, hrs.	Independent studies monitoring, hrs.	Course progress, Exam/Pass-fail exam/Term
1	2	72	0	64	0		8	0	PFE
2	2-3	72-108	0	60	0		12-48	0	PFE
3	2	72	0	64	0		8	0	PFE
4	3	108	0	60	0		12	0	Ex
Total	9-10	324-360	0	248	0	0	40-76	0	

ABSTRACT

At the beginning of the course “Иностранный язык / Russian language (as foreign)” the graphical system of the Russian language, its correspondence to pronouncing norms of the Russian language are learnt. Then students learn the basic grammar of the Russian language and vocabulary, oriented on everyday communicative situations.

The given course is considered to get students acquainted with the specific features mostly of simple sentences and constructions, sufficient for communication on everyday life topics.

1. ACADEMIC COURSE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals of learning the academic discipline “Иностранный язык / Russian language (as foreign)” are:

- 1) preparing students for everyday communication;
- 2) forming general cultural language competence, defying the readiness for practical language proficiency of the modern Russian literary language in different fields of its functioning (mostly in its oral form);
- 3) broadening the social and humanitarian horizons, master the communicative, cognitive and aesthetic potential of the Russian language;
- 4) learning to understand Russian speech in a limited number of situations of everyday communication;
- 5) learning to ask correct questions, express thoughts, requests in situations of everyday communication;

To achieve the given goals, the following course objectives are defined:

- development of students' speech competence, forming of the ability to pronounce Russian words and read Russian texts correctly;
- development of students' speech competence, forming of the ability to understand Russian speech in situations of everyday communication:
 - learning the basics of dialogical and monologue speech, forming of the skills to create monologues on a specific topic;
 - developing the ability to competently express one's thoughts, wishes, requests in situations of everyday communication;
 - studying the basics of the Russian grammar, necessary for the realization of a limited number of intentions in situations of everyday communication;
 - organization of educational speech activities aimed at the forming of communicative skills in different situations of communication with the help of a system of special tasks.

The content of the course corresponds to the new concept of multilevel higher education.

2. PLACE OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE IN THE MAIN HIGHER EDUCATION CURRICULUM

The discipline "Иностранный язык / Russian language (as foreign)" is necessary for the successful mastering of the basics of Russian speech in situations of everyday communication for solving everyday problems.

This program is aimed at solving problems in accordance with the Federal State educational standard-03 ++, approved by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation.

The discipline involves practical classes, tasks for self-work and interactive forms of training that provide teacher-student feedback.

3. DEVELOPED COMPETENCIES AND INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOMES

Universal and/or general professional competencies:

Competency code and title	Code and title of competency-based rubrics
YK-4 [1] – Capable of using modern communication technologies, including in foreign language(s), for academic and professional interaction	3-YK-4 [1] – Know: main types and means of modern communications; business and professional vocabulary of a foreign language sufficient for communication, reading, and translating general and specialized foreign language texts Y-YK-4 [1] – Be able to: use verbal and non-verbal communication means and select the most effective ones for academic and professional interaction; express thoughts freely and adequately in conversation and understand the interlocutor's speech, including in foreign language(s) B-YK-4 [1] – Possess skills in: using information and communication technologies that enable remote interaction; academic and professional communication, including in foreign language(s).

4. PEDAGOGIC POTENTIAL OF THE COURSE

Pedagogic tracks/objectives	Pedagogic goals (code)
Spiritual and moral education	Establishing conditions for: formation of a person-centered approach to professional communication, cognitive-behavioral and practice-oriented skills based on all-Russian traditional values (B3)

5. ACADEMIC COURSE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

Academic course sections, their scope, terms of study and assessment:

No.	Academic course section name	Weeks	Lectures/ Practical (seminars)/ Laboratory sessions, hrs.	Compulsory current assessment (form*, week)	Maximum grade per section**	Section assessment (form*, week)	Competency-based rubrics
	<i>1 Semester</i>						
1	Introductory phonetics course. Nouns, gender, and number. Personal	1-8	0/32/0		25	TstP-8	3-YK-4, Y-YK-4, B-YK-4

	and possessive pronouns. Genitive case of nouns meaning presence.						
2	Verb. Demonstrative pronouns. Prepositional case of nouns denoting place. Sentences with the copulative conjunction "and" and the adversative conjunctions "but" and "but."	9-16	0/32/0		25	TstP-16	3-YK-4, Y-YK-4, B-YK-4
	<i>Totals for 1 Semester</i>		0/64/0		50		
	Assessment events for 1 Semester				50	PFE	3-YK-4, Y-YK-4, B-YK-4
	<i>2 Semester</i>						
1	The accusative case of nouns and pronouns denoting a direct object, time, and date. The instrumental case with the verb "to do." Verbs of motion "to go" and "to drive," the verb "to want," phase verbs, and the verbs "to eat" and "to drink." Aspect pairs of the verb. Modal constructions with the word "can." The genitive case with cardinal numbers.	1-8	0/32/0		25	TstP-8	3-YK-4, Y-YK-4, B-YK-4
2	Gender and number of adjectives. Verbs of motion "to go, to drive – to walk, to drive," "to come." Future tense of perfective and imperfective verbs. Dative case in the sense of addressee, with the verb "to like." Genitive case in the sense of absence of an object, in the adverbial sense. Constructions with the verb "to be able"	9-15	0/28/0		25	TstP-15	3-YK-4, Y-YK-4, B-YK-4
	<i>Totals for 2 Semester</i>		0/60/0		50		
	Assessment events for 2 Semester				50	PFE	3-YK-4, Y-YK-4,

							B-УК-4
	<i>3 Semester</i>						
1	Constructions with the word "must." The dative case in impersonal constructions. Complex sentences with the conjunctions "li" and "if." Verbs of motion with prefixes. Comparison of the accusative and prepositional cases in the meaning of place. The instrumental case in the instrumental meaning, with the verbs "to be, to work, to become." The verbs "to be able, to be able, to know." Cause-and-effect relationships in a complex sentence	1-8	0/32/0		25	TstP-8	3-УК-4, У-УК-4, В-УК-4
2	Имя прилагательного, указательные и притяжательные местоимения в единственном числе (обобщение). Предложения с союзами «что», «чтобы». Глаголы движения «везти – возить, вести – водить, везти – возить, бежать – бегать, плыть – плавать». Предложный падеж для обозначения года, месяца. Винительный падеж для обозначения дня недели, времени. Конструкции времени с предлогами «до, после, с ... до...»	9-16	0/32/0		25	TstP-16	3-УК-4, У-УК-4, В-УК-4
	<i>Totals for 3 Semester</i>		0/64/0		50		
	Assessment events for 3 Semester				50	PFE	3-УК-4, У-УК-4, В-УК-4

	<i>4 Semester</i>						
1	Genitive, accusative, prepositional, and dative plurals of nouns and adjectives. The reflexive pronoun "oneself." Sentences with the conjunction "which"	1-8	0/32/0		25	TstP-8	3-YK-4, Y-YK-4, B-YK-4
2	Instrumental plural of nouns and adjectives. Transformation of direct speech into indirect speech. Sentences with the construction "to + Inf." Formation of comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs. Sentences with an unreal condition. Adverbial participle. Participle	9-15	0/28/0		25	TstP-15	3-YK-4, Y-YK-4, B-YK-4
	<i>Totals for 4 Semester</i>		0/60/0		50		
	Assessment events for 4 Semester				50	Ex	3-YK-4, Y-YK-4, B-YK-4

* – abbreviated name of assessment

** – 100 maximum points per semester including a pass/fail exam and (or) an exam

Abbreviated current assessment forms and section assessment

Abbreviation	Full name
TstP	Test paper
PFE	Pass/fail examination
Ex	Exam

SYLLABUS

Weeks	Topics / Content	Lect., hrs.	Pr./sem., hrs.	Lab., hrs.
	<i>1 Semester</i>	0	64	0
1-8	Introductory phonetics course. Nouns, gender, and number. Personal and possessive pronouns. Genitive case of nouns meaning presence.	0	32	0
1	The Russian Alphabet. Russian Sounds and Letters. Stressed Vowels and the Reduction of Vowels The Russian Alphabet. Russian Sounds and Letters. Stressed Vowels and the Reduction of Vowels	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
2	Intonational Construction IC-1. Intonational Construction	All		

	IC-2. Hard and Soft Consonants Intonational Construction IC-1. Intonational Construction IC-2. Hard and Soft Consonants	0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
3	Intonational Construction IC-3. Voiced and Voiceless Consonants. Intonational Construction IC-4 Intonational Construction IC-3. Voiced and Voiceless Consonants. Intonational Construction IC-4	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
4	Main Types o Intonational Constructions (Summary). Texts. How Some Russian Letters Are Written. Notes on the Tables Main Types o Intonational Constructions (Summary). Texts. How Some Russian Letters Are Written. Notes on the Tables	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
5	The Noun. The Gender of Nouns. The Personal Pronouns он, она, оно. Possessive Pronouns The Noun. The Gender of Nouns. The Personal Pronouns он, она, оно. Possessive Pronouns	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
6	The Noun. The Gender of Nouns. The Personal Pronouns он, она, оно. Possessive Pronouns The Noun. The Gender of Nouns. The Personal Pronouns он, она, оно. Possessive Pronouns	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
7	Adverbs of Place. Word Order in a Sentence. Complete and Short Answers. The Construction у меня есть «I have ...» Adverbs of Place. Word Order in a Sentence. Complete and Short Answers. The Construction у меня есть «I have ...»	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
8	Adverbs of Place. Word Order in a Sentence. Complete and Short Answers. The Construction у меня есть «I have ...». Повторение лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 1 Adverbs of Place. Word Order in a Sentence. Complete and Short Answers. The Construction у меня есть «I have ...». Повторение лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 1	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
9-16	Verb. Demonstrative pronouns. Prepositional case of nouns denoting place. Sentences with the copulative conjunction "and" and the adversative conjunctions "but" and "but."	0	32	0
9	The Verb. The Present Tense. The 1st and 2nd Verb Conjugations. The Verbs читать and говорить. Verb Group The Verb. The Present Tense. The 1st and 2nd Verb Conjugations. The Verbs читать and говорить. Verb Group	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
10	The Plural of Nouns. Special Cases of the Formation of the Plural of Nouns. The Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Demonstrative Pronouns этот, тот. The Use of это and этот. The Conjunctions и, а, но. The Plural of Nouns. Special Cases of the Formation of the Plural of Nouns. The Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Demonstrative Pronouns этот, тот. The Use of это and этот. The Conjunctions и, а, но. Complex Sentences. The Verb жить	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
11	The Plural of Nouns. Special Cases of the Formation of the Plural of Nouns. The Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Demonstrative Pronouns этот, тот. The Use of это and этот.	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		

	The Conjunctions и, а, но. The Plural of Nouns. Special Cases of the Formation of the Plural of Nouns. The Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Demonstrative Pronouns этот, тот. The Use of это and этот. The Conjunctions и, а, но. Complex Sentences. The Verb жить	0	0	0
12	The Past Tense of the Verb. The Use of the Verb быть. The Prepositional of Nouns. Word Order in Questions (Interrogative Sentences). The Verb писать. The Use of the Prepositions в and на with the Prep The Past Tense of the Verb. The Use of the Verb быть. The Prepositional of Nouns. Word Order in Questions (Interrogative Sentences). The Verb писать. The Use of the Prepositions в and на with the Prepositional	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
13	The Past Tense of the Verb. The Use of the Verb быть. The Prepositional of Nouns. Word Order in Questions (Interrogative Sentences). The Verb писать. The Use of the Prepositions в and на with the Prep The Past Tense of the Verb. The Use of the Verb быть. The Prepositional of Nouns. Word Order in Questions (Interrogative Sentences). The Verb писать. The Use of the Prepositions в and на with the Prepositional	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
14	The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb п The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb преподавать. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
15	The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb п The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb преподавать. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
16	The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb п The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb преподавать. Verb Groups. Повторение лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 2	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
	<i>2 Semester</i>	0	60	0
1-8	The accusative case of nouns and pronouns denoting a direct object, time, and date. The instrumental case with the verb "to do." Verbs of motion "to go" and "to drive," the verb "to want," phase verbs, and the verbs "to eat" and "to drink." Aspect pairs of the verb. Modal constructions with	0	32	0

	the word "can." The genitive case with cardinal numbers.			
1	The Accusative Singular of Nouns. Transitive Verbs. An Object in the Prepositional or the Accusative. The Accusative of Personal Pronouns. The Accusative in the меня зовут ... Construction. The Construc The Accusative Singular of Nouns. Transitive Verbs. An Object in the Prepositional or the Accusative. The Accusative of Personal Pronouns. The Accusative in the меня зовут ... Construction. The Constructions как зовут ...? and как называется ...? Complex Sentences. The Verb идти. The Verbs петь, ждать. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
2	The Accusative Singular of Nouns. Transitive Verbs. An Object in the Prepositional or the Accusative. The Accusative of Personal Pronouns. The Accusative in the меня зовут ... Construction. The Construc The Accusative Singular of Nouns. Transitive Verbs. An Object in the Prepositional or the Accusative. The Accusative of Personal Pronouns. The Accusative in the меня зовут ... Construction. The Constructions как зовут ...? and как называется ...? Complex Sentences. The Verb идти. The Verbs петь, ждать. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
3	Verb with the Particle -ся. The Verb заниматься. The Verbs начинать — начинаться, кончать — кончатся. The Conjugation of the Verbs ехать, вставать, брать. Verb Group Verb with the Particle -ся. The Verb заниматься. The Verbs начинать — начинаться, кончать — кончатся. The Conjugation of the Verbs ехать, вставать, брать. Verb Group	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
4	Verb with the Particle -ся. The Verb заниматься. The Verbs начинать — начинаться, кончать — кончатся. The Conjugation of the Verbs ехать, вставать, брать. Verb Group Verb with the Particle -ся. The Verb заниматься. The Verbs начинать — начинаться, кончать — кончатся. The Conjugation of the Verbs ехать, вставать, брать. Verb Group	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
5	Expression of Place and Direction. The Prepositional of Place and the Accusative of Direction. The Imperative of Verbs. Formation of the Imperative. The Verbs идти and ехать. The Verb хотеть. The Verb Expression of Place and Direction. The Prepositional of Place and the Accusative of Direction. The Imperative of Verbs. Formation of the Imperative. The Verbs идти and ехать. The Verb хотеть. The Verbs есть and пить. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
6	Expression of Place and Direction. The Prepositional of Place and the Accusative of Direction. The Imperative of Verbs. Formation of the Imperative. The Verbs идти and ехать. The Verb хотеть. The Verb Expression of Place and Direction. The Prepositional of Place and the Accusative of Direction. The Imperative of Verbs. Formation of the Imperative. The Verbs идти and ехать. The Verb хотеть. The Verbs есть and пить. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
7	Verbal Aspect. The Meaning of the Verbal Aspects.	All		

	Formation of the Aspects. Impersonal Sentences. The можно + an Infinitive Construction. Verb Groups Verbal Aspect. The Meaning of the Verbal Aspects. Formation of the Aspects. Impersonal Sentences. The можно + an Infinitive Construction. Verb Groups	0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
8	Verbal Aspect. The Meaning of the Verbal Aspects. Formation of the Aspects. Impersonal Sentences. The можно + an Infinitive Construction. Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Verbal Aspect. The Meaning of the Verbal Aspects. Formation of the Aspects. Impersonal Sentences. The можно + an Infinitive Construction. Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 3	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
9-15	Gender and number of adjectives. Verbs of motion "to go, to drive – to walk, to drive," "to come." Future tense of perfective and imperfective verbs. Dative case in the sense of addressee, with the verb "to like." Genitive case in the sense of absence of an object, in the adverbial sense. Constructions with the verb "to be able"	0	28	0
9	The Adjective. The Nominative Singular and Plural of Adjectives. Adjectives Denoting Colours. The Numeral. Ordinal Numerals. Simple and Complex Sentences. Indefinite Personal Sentences. The Verbs ходи The Adjective. The Nominative Singular and Plural of Adjectives. Adjectives Denoting Colours. The Numeral. Ordinal Numerals. Simple and Complex Sentences. Indefinite Personal Sentences. The Verbs ходит ь and ездить. The Verbs идти, ехать and ходить, ездить. The Use of the Verb висеть. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
10	Correlation Between Verbal Aspect and Tense. The Future Tense of the Verb. Formation of the Future Tense. Conjugation of Some Perfective Verbs (дать, лечь, помочь, перевести, сесть, встать, начать, вз Correlation Between Verbal Aspect and Tense. The Future Tense of the Verb. Formation of the Future Tense. Conjugation of Some Perfective Verbs (дать, лечь, помочь, перевести, сесть, встать, начать, взять, понять, вернуться, закрыть). Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
11	Correlation Between Verbal Aspect and Tense. The Future Tense of the Verb. Formation of the Future Tense. Conjugation of Some Perfective Verbs (дать, лечь, помочь, перевести, сесть, встать, начать, вз Correlation Between Verbal Aspect and Tense. The Future Tense of the Verb. Formation of the Future Tense. Conjugation of Some Perfective Verbs (дать, лечь, помочь, перевести, сесть, встать, начать, взять, понять, вернуться, закрыть). Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
12	The Genitive Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Genitive. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns in the Genitive with and without a Preposition. The Genitive Conveying Possession and Part of The Genitive Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0

	Genitive. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns in the Genitive with and without a Preposition. The Genitive Conveying Possession and Part of a Whole. The Genitive in Impersonal Sentences after the Negatives нет, не было, не будет. The Verb мочь. The Construction мочь + an Infinitive. The Conjugation if the Verbs прийти, танцевать. Verb Groups			
13	The Genitive Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Genitive. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns in the Genitive with and without a Preposition. The Genitive Conveying Possession and Part of The Genitive Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Genitive. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns in the Genitive with and without a Preposition. The Genitive Conveying Possession and Part of a Whole. The Genitive in Impersonal Sentences after the Negatives нет, не было, не будет. The Verb мочь. The Construction мочь + an Infinitive. The Conjugation if the Verbs прийти, танцевать. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
14	The Dative Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Dative. The Dative Used to Indicate Age. The Construction with the Verb нравиться. Personal and Indefinite Personal Sentences. Verbs Used with the Da The Dative Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Dative. The Dative Used to Indicate Age. The Construction with the Verb нравиться. Personal and Indefinite Personal Sentences. Verbs Used with the Davite. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
15	The Dative Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Dative. The Dative Used to Indicate Age. The Construction with the Verb нравиться. Personal and Indefinite Personal Sentences. Verbs Used with the Da The Dative Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Dative. The Dative Used to Indicate Age. The Construction with the Verb нравиться. Personal and Indefinite Personal Sentences. Verbs Used with the Davite. Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 4	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
	<i>3 Semester</i>	0	64	0
1-8	Constructions with the word "must." The dative case in impersonal constructions. Complex sentences with the conjunctions "li" and "if." Verbs of motion with prefixes. Comparison of the accusative and prepositional cases in the meaning of place. The instrumental case in the instrumental meaning, with the verbs "to be, to work, to become." The verbs "to be able, to be able, to know." Cause-and-effect relationships in a complex sentence	0	32	0
1	The Use of the Verbs ставить (поставить) — стоять, etc. The Short Form of Adjectives. The Construction дол2 жен + an Infinitive. The Verbs спрашивать — спросить, просить — попросить. Verb Groups The Use of the Verbs ставить (поставить) — стоять, etc. The Short Form of Adjectives. The Construction дол2 жен + an Infinitive. The Verbs спрашивать — спросить, просить — попросить. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0

2	<p>The Dative in Impersonal Constructions. The Dative + нужно (можно, нельзя) + an Infinitive Construction. The Dative + трудно (легко) + an Infinitive and the Dative + весело (интересно, etc.) Construct</p> <p>The Dative in Impersonal Constructions. The Dative + нужно (можно, нельзя) + an Infinitive Construction. The Dative + трудно (легко) + an Infinitive and the Dative + весело (интересно, etc.) Constructions. The Dative with Verbs of Motion. The Use in the Dative of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the Words ли and если. Word Order in Sentences with the Word ли. The Conjugation of the Verbs болеть (заболеть), вызвать, одеться, оставаться (остаться). Verb Groups</p>	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
3	<p>The Dative in Impersonal Constructions. The Dative + нужно (можно, нельзя) + an Infinitive Construction. The Dative + трудно (легко) + an Infinitive and the Dative + весело (интересно, etc.) Construct</p> <p>The Dative in Impersonal Constructions. The Dative + нужно (можно, нельзя) + an Infinitive Construction. The Dative + трудно (легко) + an Infinitive and the Dative + весело (интересно, etc.) Constructions. The Dative with Verbs of Motion. The Use in the Dative of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the Words ли and если. Word Order in Sentences with the Word ли. The Conjugation of the Verbs болеть (заболеть), вызвать, одеться, оставаться (остаться). Verb Groups</p>	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
4	<p>The Genitive of Nouns (continued). Prefixes Used with Verbs of Motion: прийти — уйти, подойти — отойти, войти — выйти. Antonymous Prepositions. Antonymous Prefixes. The Use of Prepositions and Cases i</p> <p>The Genitive of Nouns (continued). Prefixes Used with Verbs of Motion: прийти — уйти, подойти — отойти, войти — выйти. Antonymous Prepositions. Antonymous Prefixes. The Use of Prepositions and Cases in Answer to the Questions где? куда? откуда? Complex Sentences with the Word который. Verb Groups</p>	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
5	<p>The Instrumental of Nouns. The Endings of Nouns with the Stem in ж, ш, щ, ч and ц. The Instrumental after the Verbs становиться (стать), быть, работать. The Declension of the Noun время. The Use of th</p> <p>The Instrumental of Nouns. The Endings of Nouns with the Stem in ж, ш, щ, ч and ц. The Instrumental after the Verbs становиться (стать), быть, работать. The Declension of the Noun время. The Use of the Pronoun сам. The хотеть + an Infinitive and хотеть, чтобы ... Constructions. The Conjugation of the Verb собраться. Verb Groups</p>	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
6	<p>The Instrumental of Nouns. The Endings of Nouns with the Stem in ж, ш, щ, ч and ц. The Instrumental after the Verbs становиться (стать), быть, работать. The Declension of the Noun время. The Use of th</p> <p>The Instrumental of Nouns. The Endings of Nouns with the</p>	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0

	Stem in ж, ш, щ, ч and ц. The Instrumental after the Verbs становиться (стать), быть, работать. The Declension of the Noun время. The Use of the Pronoun сам. The хотеть + an Infinitive and хотеть, чтобы ... Constructions. The Conjugation of the Verb собраться. Verb Groups			
7	The Instrumental of Joint Action. Personal Pronouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the Prepositions к, с, об with the 1st P The Instrumental of Joint Action. Personal Pronouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the Prepositions к, с, об with the 1st Person Singular Pronoun. The мы с сестрой ..., мать с отцом ... Constructions. Verbs Used with Nouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Verbs мочь, уметь, знать. Complex Sentences with Clauses of Cause or Result. The Conjugation of the Verb увлечься. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
8	The Instrumental of Joint Action. Personal Pronouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the Prepositions к, с, об with the 1st P The Instrumental of Joint Action. Personal Pronouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the Prepositions к, с, об with the 1st Person Singular Pronoun. The мы с сестрой ..., мать с отцом ... Constructions. Verbs Used with Nouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Verbs мочь, уметь, знать. Complex Sentences with Clauses of Cause or Result. The Conjugation of the Verb увлечься. Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 5	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
9-16	Имя прилагательного, указательные и притяжательные местоимения в единственном числе (обобщение). Предложения с союзами «что», «чтобы». Глаголы движения «везти – возить, вести – водить, везти – возить, бежать – бегать, плыть – плавать». Предложный падеж для обозначения года, месяца. Винительный падеж для обозначения дня недели, времени. Конструкции времени с предлогами «до, после, с ... до...»	0	32	0
9	Declension of Feminine Adjectives in the Singular. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in a Hard or Soft Consonant. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in ж, ш, ч, щ. Declension of Feminine Possessive Pro Declension of Feminine Adjectives in the Singular. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in a Hard or Soft Consonant. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in ж, ш, ч, щ. Declension of Feminine Possessive Pronouns in the Singular. Declension of Feminine Demonstrative Pronouns in the Singular. Adjectives with the Stem in a Soft Consonant. The Use of the Conjunctions что and чтобы. The Use of the Verbs происходить — произойти, случаться — случиться. The	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0

	Conjugation of the Verbs бояться, лететь. Verb Groups			
10	Declension of Feminine Adjectives in the Singular. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in a Hard or Soft Consonant. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in ж, ш, ч, щ. Declension of Feminine Possessive Pro Declension of Feminine Adjectives in the Singular. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in a Hard or Soft Consonant. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in ж, ш, ч, щ. Declension of Feminine Possessive Pronouns in the Singular. Declension of Feminine Demonstrative Pronouns in the Singular. Adjectives with the Stem in a Soft Consonant. The Use of the Conjunctions что and чтобы. The Use of the Verbs происходить — произойти, случаться — случиться. The Conjugation of the Verbs бояться, лететь. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
11	Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, вести, везти. Some Meanings of the Verbs идти, водить, вести. About the Means of Transport. In the мне идёт ... Construction. The Possessive Pronoun свой. The Conjugation of the Verbs бежать, везти, вести, нести, плыть. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
12	Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, вести, везти. Some Meanings of the Verbs идти, водить, вести. About the Means of Transport. In the мне идёт ... Construction. The Possessive Pronoun свой. The Conjugation of the Verbs бежать, везти, вести, нести, плыть. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
13	Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, вести, везти. Some Meanings of the Verbs идти, водить, вести. About the Means of Transport. In the мне идёт ... Construction. The Possessive Pronoun свой. The Conjugation of the Verbs бежать, везти, вести, нести, плыть. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
14	Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ...	All		
		0	4	0

	till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ... till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups	Online		
		0	0	0
15	Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ... till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ... till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
16	Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ... till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups II Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ... till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 6	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
	<i>4 Semester</i>	0	60	0
1-8	Genitive, accusative, prepositional, and dative plurals of nouns and adjectives. The reflexive pronoun "oneself." Sentences with the conjunction "which"	0	32	0
1	The Genitive Plural of Nouns. The Genitive Plural of Adjectives. The Genitive Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Genitive Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Pronoun себя. Some Expressions with себя The Genitive Plural of Nouns. The Genitive Plural of Adjectives. The Genitive Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Genitive Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Pronoun себя. Some Expressions with себя. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
2	The Genitive after a Numeral. The Phrase друг друга. The Conjugation of the Verbs привыкнуть, исчезнуть. Verb Groups The Genitive after a Numeral. The Phrase друг друга. The Conjugation of the Verbs привыкнуть, исчезнуть. Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
3	The Accusative Plural of Nouns. Animate Nouns in the Accusative Plural. The Accusative Plural of Adjectives and Demonstrative and Possessive Pronouns. The Accusative Plural of Adjectives Qualifying An The Accusative Plural of Nouns. Animate Nouns in the Accusative Plural. The Accusative Plural of Adjectives and Demonstrative and Possessive Pronouns. The Accusative Plural of Adjectives Qualifying Animate Nouns. Possessive Pronouns in the Accusative Plural. Demonstrative Pronouns in the Accusative Plural. Formation of the 3rd Person Imperative of Verbs. Personal and Indefinite_Personal Sentences. Verb	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0

	Groups			
4	The Prepositional Plural of Nouns. The Prepositional Plural of Adjectives. The Prepositional Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Prepositional Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Conjugation of the V The Prepositional Plural of Nouns. The Prepositional Plural of Adjectives. The Prepositional Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Prepositional Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Conjugation of the Verb <i>расти</i> . Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
5	The Prepositional Plural of Nouns. The Prepositional Plural of Adjectives. The Prepositional Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Prepositional Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Conjugation of the V The Prepositional Plural of Nouns. The Prepositional Plural of Adjectives. The Prepositional Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Prepositional Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Conjugation of the Verb <i>расти</i> . Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
6	The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word <i>который</i>. The Conjugatio The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word <i>который</i> . The Conjugation of the Verbs <i>обнять, послать, надеяться</i> . Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
7	The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word <i>который</i>. The Conjugatio The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word <i>который</i> . The Conjugation of the Verbs <i>обнять, послать, надеяться</i> . Verb Groups	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
8	The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word <i>который</i>. The Conjugatio The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word <i>который</i> . The Conjugation of the Verbs <i>обнять, послать, надеяться</i> . Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 7	All		
		0	4	0
		Online		
		0	0	0
9-15	Instrumental plural of nouns and adjectives. Transformation of direct speech into indirect speech. Sentences with the construction "to + Inf." Formation of comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs. Sentences with an unreal condition. Adverbial participle. Participle	0	28	0
9	The Instrumental Plural of Nouns. The Instrumental Plural of Adjectives. The Instrumental Plural of Possessive	All		
		0	4	0

	Pronouns. The Instrumental Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Wo The Instrumental Plural of Nouns. The Instrumental Plural of Adjectives. The Instrumental Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Instrumental Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word который (continued). Verb Groups	Online 0 0 0
10	The Instrumental Plural of Nouns. The Instrumental Plural of Adjectives. The Instrumental Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Instrumental Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Wo The Instrumental Plural of Nouns. The Instrumental Plural of Adjectives. The Instrumental Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Instrumental Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word который (continued). Verb Groups	All 0 4 0 Online 0 0 0
11	Aspectual Pairs of Prefixed Verbs of Motion. The Constructions чтобы + an Infinitive and чтобы + Past Tense. Verb Groups Aspectual Pairs of Prefixed Verbs of Motion. The Constructions чтобы + an Infinitive and чтобы + Past Tense. Verb Groups	All 0 4 0 Online 0 0 0
12	Direct and Indirect Speech. The Use of Pronouns in Direct and Indirect Speech. Verb Groups Direct and Indirect Speech. The Use of Pronouns in Direct and Indirect Speech. Verb Groups	All 0 4 0 Online 0 0 0
13	The Comparative Degree of Adjectives and Adverbs. Comparative Constructions. The Superlative Degree. The Conditional Mood. The Conditional Mood in Complex Sentences. «He» in the Conditional Mood. The The Comparative Degree of Adjectives and Adverbs. Comparative Constructions. The Superlative Degree. The Conditional Mood. The Conditional Mood in Complex Sentences. «He» in the Conditional Mood. The Conjugation of the Verbs поднять, прогнать, смеяться, умереть, упасть . Verb Groups	All 0 4 0 Online 0 0 0
14	The Verbal Adverb. Derivation of Verbal Adverbs. Verbal Adverb Constructions. Sequence of Actions. The Participle. Derivation of Participles. Active Participles. Passive Participles. Participial Const The Verbal Adverb. Derivation of Verbal Adverbs. Verbal Adverb Constructions. Sequence of Actions. The Participle. Derivation of Participles. Active Participles. Passive Participles. Participial Constructions. The Use of Active and Passive Participles. The Long and Short Forms of Passive Participles. Derivation of the Short Form of Participles. The Use of Long and Short Forms of Participles. The Use of the Performer and the Object Acted Upon in Active and Passive Constructions. Verb Groups	All 0 4 0 Online 0 0 0
15	The Verbal Adverb. Derivation of Verbal Adverbs. Verbal Adverb Constructions. Sequence of Actions. The Participle. Derivation of Participles. Active Participles. Passive Participles. Participial Const The Verbal Adverb. Derivation of Verbal Adverbs. Verbal	All 0 4 0 Online 0 0 0

Adverb Constructions. Sequence of Actions. The Participle. Derivation of Participles. Active Participles. Passive Participles. Participial Constructions. The Use of Active and Passive Participles. The Long and Short Forms of Passive Participles. Derivation of the Short Form of Participles. The Use of Long and Short Forms of Participles. The Use of the Performer and the Object Acted Upon in Active and Passive Constructions. Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 8			
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Abbreviated names of online options:

Abbreviation	Full name
EC	E-course
FtM	Full-text material
FtL	Full-text lectures
VM	Video materials
AM	Audio materials
Prs	Presentations
T	Tests
ERM	E-reference materials
IS	Interactive site

PRACTICAL SESSIONS TOPICS

Weeks	Topics / Content
	<i>1 Semester</i>
1	The Russian Alphabet. Russian Sounds and Letters. Stressed Vowels and the Reduction of Vowels The Russian Alphabet. Russian Sounds and Letters. Stressed Vowels and the Reduction of Vowels
2	Intonational Construction IC-1. Intonational Construction IC-2. Hard and Soft Consonants Intonational Construction IC-1. Intonational Construction IC-2. Hard and Soft Consonants
3	Intonational Construction IC-3. Voiced and Voiceless Consonants. Intonational Construction IC-4 Intonational Construction IC-3. Voiced and Voiceless Consonants. Intonational Construction IC-4
4	Main Types of Intonational Constructions (Summary). Texts. How Some Russian Letters Are Written. Notes on the Tables Main Types of Intonational Constructions (Summary). Texts. How Some Russian Letters Are Written. Notes on the Tables
5	The Noun. The Gender of Nouns. The Personal Pronouns он, она, оно. Possessive Pronouns The Noun. The Gender of Nouns. The Personal Pronouns он, она, оно. Possessive Pronouns
6	The Noun. The Gender of Nouns. The Personal Pronouns он, она, оно. Possessive Pronouns The Noun. The Gender of Nouns. The Personal Pronouns он, она, оно. Possessive Pronouns
7	Adverbs of Place. Word Order in a Sentence. Complete and Short Answers. The

	<p>Construction у меня есть «I have ...» Adverbs of Place. Word Order in a Sentence. Complete and Short Answers. The Construction у меня есть «I have ...»</p>
8	<p>Adverbs of Place. Word Order in a Sentence. Complete and Short Answers. The Construction у меня есть «I have ...». Повторение лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 1 Adverbs of Place. Word Order in a Sentence. Complete and Short Answers. The Construction у меня есть «I have ...». Повторение лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 1</p>
9	<p>The Verb. The Present Tense. The 1st and 2nd Verb Conjugations. The Verbs читать and говорить. Verb Group The Verb. The Present Tense. The 1st and 2nd Verb Conjugations. The Verbs читать and говорить. Verb Group</p>
10	<p>The Plural of Nouns. Special Cases of the Formation of the Plural of Nouns. The Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Demonstrative Pronouns этот, тот. The Use of это and этот. The Conjunctions и, а, но. The Plural of Nouns. Special Cases of the Formation of the Plural of Nouns. The Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Demonstrative Pronouns этот, тот. The Use of это and этот. The Conjunctions и, а, но. Complex Sentences. The Verb жить</p>
11	<p>The Plural of Nouns. Special Cases of the Formation of the Plural of Nouns. The Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Demonstrative Pronouns этот, тот. The Use of это and этот. The Conjunctions и, а, но. The Plural of Nouns. Special Cases of the Formation of the Plural of Nouns. The Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Demonstrative Pronouns этот, тот. The Use of это and этот. The Conjunctions и, а, но. Complex Sentences. The Verb жить</p>
12	<p>The Past Tense of the Verb. The Use of the Verb быть. The Prepositional of Nouns. Word Order in Questions (Interrogative Sentences). The Verb писать. The Use of the Prepositions в and на with the Prep The Past Tense of the Verb. The Use of the Verb быть. The Prepositional of Nouns. Word Order in Questions (Interrogative Sentences). The Verb писать. The Use of the Prepositions в and на with the Prepositional</p>
13	<p>The Past Tense of the Verb. The Use of the Verb быть. The Prepositional of Nouns. Word Order in Questions (Interrogative Sentences). The Verb писать. The Use of the Prepositions в and на with the Prep The Past Tense of the Verb. The Use of the Verb быть. The Prepositional of Nouns. Word Order in Questions (Interrogative Sentences). The Verb писать. The Use of the Prepositions в and на with the Prepositional</p>
14	<p>The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb п The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb преподавать. Verb Groups</p>
15	<p>The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb п The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb преподавать. Verb Groups</p>
16	<p>The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb п</p>

	The Prepositional with the Meaning of the Subject of a Thought or the Topic of a Conversation. Personal Pronouns in the Prepositional. The Conjugation of the Verbs любить, сидеть, готовить. The Verb преподавать. Verb Groups. Повторение лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 2
	<i>2 Semester</i>
1	The Accusative Singular of Nouns. Transitive Verbs. An Object in the Prepositional or the Accusative. The Accusative of Personal Pronouns. The Accusative in the меня зовут ... Construction. The Construc The Accusative Singular of Nouns. Transitive Verbs. An Object in the Prepositional or the Accusative. The Accusative of Personal Pronouns. The Accusative in the меня зовут ... Construction. The Constructions как зовут ...? and как называется ...? Complex Sentences. The Verb идти. The Verbs петь, ждать. Verb Groups
2	The Accusative Singular of Nouns. Transitive Verbs. An Object in the Prepositional or the Accusative. The Accusative of Personal Pronouns. The Accusative in the меня зовут ... Construction. The Construc Enter descriptionThe Accusative Singular of Nouns. Transitive Verbs. An Object in the Prepositional or the Accusative. The Accusative of Personal Pronouns. The Accusative in the меня зовут ... Construction. The Constructions как зовут ...? and как называется ...? Complex Sentences. The Verb идти. The Verbs петь, ждать. Verb Groups
3	Verb with the Particle -ся. The Verb заниматься. The Verbs начинать — начинаться, кончать — кончаться. The Conjugation of the Verbs ехать, вставать, брать. Verb Group Verb with the Particle -ся. The Verb заниматься. The Verbs начинать — начинаться, кончать — кончаться. The Conjugation of the Verbs ехать, вставать, брать. Verb Group
4	Verb with the Particle -ся. The Verb заниматься. The Verbs начинать — начинаться, кончать — кончаться. The Conjugation of the Verbs ехать, вставать, брать. Verb Group Verb with the Particle -ся. The Verb заниматься. The Verbs начинать — начинаться, кончать — кончаться. The Conjugation of the Verbs ехать, вставать, брать. Verb Group
5	Expression of Place and Direction. The Prepositional of Place and the Accusative of Direction. The Imperative of Verbs. Formation of the Imperative. The Verbs идти and ехать. The Verb хотеть. The Verb Expression of Place and Direction. The Prepositional of Place and the Accusative of Direction. The Imperative of Verbs. Formation of the Imperative. The Verbs идти and ехать. The Verb хотеть. The Verbs есть and пить. Verb Groups
6	Expression of Place and Direction. The Prepositional of Place and the Accusative of Direction. The Imperative of Verbs. Formation of the Imperative. The Verbs идти and ехать. The Verb хотеть. The Verb Expression of Place and Direction. The Prepositional of Place and the Accusative of Direction. The Imperative of Verbs. Formation of the Imperative. The Verbs идти and ехать. The Verb хотеть. The Verbs есть and пить. Verb Groups
7	Verbal Aspect. The Meaning of the Verbal Aspects. Formation of the Aspects. Impersonal Sentences. The можно + an Infinitive Construction. Verb Groups Verbal Aspect. The Meaning of the Verbal Aspects. Formation of the Aspects. Impersonal Sentences. The можно + an Infinitive Construction. Verb Groups
8	Verbal Aspect. The Meaning of the Verbal Aspects. Formation of the Aspects. Impersonal Sentences. The можно + an Infinitive Construction. Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Verbal Aspect. The Meaning of the Verbal Aspects. Formation of the Aspects. Impersonal Sentences. The можно + an Infinitive Construction. Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 3
9	The Adjective. The Nominative Singular and Plural of Adjectives. Adjectives Denoting

	<p>Colours. The Numeral. Ordinal Numerals. Simple and Complex Sentences. Indefinite Personal Sentences. The Verbs ходи</p> <p>The Adjective. The Nominative Singular and Plural of Adjectives. Adjectives Denoting Colours. The Numeral. Ordinal Numerals. Simple and Complex Sentences. Indefinite Personal Sentences. The Verbs ходит ь and ездить. The Verbs идти, ехать and ходить, ездить. The Use of the Verb висеть. Verb Groups</p>
10	<p>Correlation Between Verbal Aspect and Tense. The Future Tense of the Verb. Formation of the Future Tense. Conjugation of Some Perfective Verbs (дать, лечь, помочь, перевести, сесть, встать, начать, вз</p> <p>Correlation Between Verbal Aspect and Tense. The Future Tense of the Verb. Formation of the Future Tense. Conjugation of Some Perfective Verbs (дать, лечь, помочь, перевести, сесть, встать, начать, взять, понять, вернуться, закрыть). Verb Groups</p>
11	<p>Correlation Between Verbal Aspect and Tense. The Future Tense of the Verb. Formation of the Future Tense. Conjugation of Some Perfective Verbs (дать, лечь, помочь, перевести, сесть, встать, начать, вз</p> <p>Correlation Between Verbal Aspect and Tense. The Future Tense of the Verb. Formation of the Future Tense. Conjugation of Some Perfective Verbs (дать, лечь, помочь, перевести, сесть, встать, начать, взять, понять, вернуться, закрыть). Verb Groups</p>
12	<p>The Genitive Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Genitive. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns in the Genitive with and without a Preposition. The Genitive Conveying Possession and Part of</p> <p>The Genitive Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Genitive. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns in the Genitive with and without a Preposition. The Genitive Conveying Possession and Part of a Whole. The Genitive in Impersonal Sentences after the Negatives нет, не было, не будет. The Verb мочь. The Construction мочь+ an Infinitive. The Conjugation if the Verbs прийти, танцевать. Verb Groups</p>
13	<p>The Genitive Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Genitive. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns in the Genitive with and without a Preposition. The Genitive Conveying Possession and Part of</p> <p>The Genitive Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Genitive. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns in the Genitive with and without a Preposition. The Genitive Conveying Possession and Part of a Whole. The Genitive in Impersonal Sentences after the Negatives нет, не было, не будет. The Verb мочь. The Construction мочь+ an Infinitive. The Conjugation if the Verbs прийти, танцевать. Verb Groups</p>
14	<p>The Dative Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Dative. The Dative Used to Indicate Age. The Construction with the Verb нравиться. Personal and Indefinite Personal Sentences. Verbs Used with the Da</p> <p>The Dative Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Dative. The Dative Used to Indicate Age. The Construction with the Verb нравиться. Personal and Indefinite Personal Sentences. Verbs Used with the Davite. Verb Groups</p>
15	<p>The Dative Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Dative. The Dative Used to Indicate Age. The Construction with the Verb нравиться. Personal and Indefinite Personal Sentences. Verbs Used with the Da</p> <p>The Dative Case of Nouns. Personal Pronouns in the Dative. The Dative Used to Indicate Age. The Construction with the Verb нравиться. Personal and Indefinite Personal Sentences. Verbs Used with the Davite. Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 4</p>
	3 Semester
1	<p>The Use of the Verbs ставить (поставить) — стоять, etc. The Short Form of Adjectives. The Construction дол2 жен + an Infinitive. The Verbs спрашивать — спросить, просить — попросить. Verb Groups</p> <p>The Use of the Verbs ставить (поставить) — стоять, etc. The Short Form of Adjectives.</p>

	The Construction <i>дол2 жен</i> + an Infinitive. The Verbs спрашивать — спросить, просить — попросить. Verb Groups
2	The Dative in Impersonal Constructions. The Dative + нужно (можно, нельзя) + an Infinitive Construction. The Dative + трудно (легко) + an Infinitive and the Dative + весело (интересно, etc.) Construct The Dative in Impersonal Constructions. The Dative + нужно (можно, нельзя) + an Infinitive Construction. The Dative + трудно (легко) + an Infinitive and the Dative + весело (интересно, etc.) Constructions. The Dative with Verbs of Motion. The Use in the Dative of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the Words <i>ли</i> and <i>если</i> . Word Order in Sentences with the Word <i>ли</i> . The Conjugation of the Verbs <i>болеть (заболеть), вызвать, одеться, оставаться (остаться)</i> . Verb Groups
3	The Dative in Impersonal Constructions. The Dative + нужно (можно, нельзя) + an Infinitive Construction. The Dative + трудно (легко) + an Infinitive and the Dative + весело (интересно, etc.) Construct The Dative in Impersonal Constructions. The Dative + нужно (можно, нельзя) + an Infinitive Construction. The Dative + трудно (легко) + an Infinitive and the Dative + весело (интересно, etc.) Constructions. The Dative with Verbs of Motion. The Use in the Dative of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the Words <i>ли</i> and <i>если</i> . Word Order in Sentences with the Word <i>ли</i> . The Conjugation of the Verbs <i>болеть (заболеть), вызвать, одеться, оставаться (остаться)</i> . Verb Groups
4	The Genitive of Nouns (continued). Prefixes Used with Verbs of Motion: прийти — уйти, подойти — отойти, войти — выйти. Antonymous Prepositions. Antonymous Prefixes. The Use of Prepositions and Cases i The Genitive of Nouns (continued). Prefixes Used with Verbs of Motion: прийти — уйти, подойти — отойти, войти — выйти. Antonymous Prepositions. Antonymous Prefixes. The Use of Prepositions and Cases in Answer to the Questions <i>где? куда? откуда?</i> Complex Sentences with the Word <i>который</i> . Verb Groups
5	The Instrumental of Nouns. The Endings of Nouns with the Stem in ж, ш, щ, ч and ц. The Instrumental after the Verbs становиться (стать), быть, работать. The Declension of the Noun время. The Use of th The Instrumental of Nouns. The Endings of Nouns with the Stem in ж, ш, щ, ч and ц. The Instrumental after the Verbs становиться (стать), быть, работать. The Declension of the Noun <i>время</i> . The Use of the Pronoun <i>сам</i> . The <i>хотеть</i> + an Infinitive and <i>хотеть, чтобы ...</i> Constructions. The Conjugation of the Verb <i>собраться</i> . Verb Groups
6	The Instrumental of Nouns. The Endings of Nouns with the Stem in ж, ш, щ, ч and ц. The Instrumental after the Verbs становиться (стать), быть, работать. The Declension of the Noun время. The Use of th The Instrumental of Nouns. The Endings of Nouns with the Stem in ж, ш, щ, ч and ц. The Instrumental after the Verbs становиться (стать), быть, работать. The Declension of the Noun <i>время</i> . The Use of the Pronoun <i>сам</i> . The <i>хотеть</i> + an Infinitive and <i>хотеть, чтобы ...</i> Constructions. The Conjugation of the Verb <i>собраться</i> . Verb Groups
7	The Instrumental of Joint Action. Personal Pronouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the Prepositions к, с, об with the 1st P The Instrumental of Joint Action. Personal Pronouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the Prepositions <i>к, с, об</i> with the 1st Person Singular Pronoun. The <i>мы с сестрой ..., мать с отцом ...</i> Constructions. Verbs Used with Nouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Verbs <i>мочь, уметь, знать</i> . Complex Sentences with Clauses of Cause or Result. The Conjugation of the Verb <i>увлечься</i> . Verb Groups
8	The Instrumental of Joint Action. Personal Pronouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the

	<p>Prepositions к, с, об with the 1st P The Instrumental of Joint Action. Personal Pronouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Personal 3rd Person Pronouns with and without a Preposition. The Use of the Prepositions к, с, об with the 1st Person Singular Pronoun. The мы с сестрой ..., мать с отцом ... Constructions. Verbs Used with Nouns in the Instrumental. The Use of the Verbs мочь, уметь, знать. Complex Sentences with Clauses of Cause or Result. The Conjugation of the Verb увлечься. Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 5</p>
9	<p>Declension of Feminine Adjectives in the Singular. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in a Hard or Soft Consonant. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in ж, ш, ч, щ. Declension of Feminine Possessive Pro Declension of Feminine Adjectives in the Singular. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in a Hard or Soft Consonant. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in ж, ш, ч, щ. Declension of Feminine Possessive Pronouns in the Singular. Declension of Feminine Demonstrative Pronouns in the Singular. Adjectives with the Stem in a Soft Consonant. The Use of the Conjunctions что and чтобы. The Use of the Verbs происходить — произойти, случаться — случиться. The Conjugation of the Verbs бояться, лететь. Verb Groups</p>
10	<p>Declension of Feminine Adjectives in the Singular. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in a Hard or Soft Consonant. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in ж, ш, ч, щ. Declension of Feminine Possessive Pro Declension of Feminine Adjectives in the Singular. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in a Hard or Soft Consonant. Feminine Adjectives with the Stem in ж, ш, ч, щ. Declension of Feminine Possessive Pronouns in the Singular. Declension of Feminine Demonstrative Pronouns in the Singular. Adjectives with the Stem in a Soft Consonant. The Use of the Conjunctions что and чтобы. The Use of the Verbs происходить — произойти, случаться — случиться. The Conjugation of the Verbs бояться, лететь. Verb Groups</p>
11	<p>Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, вести, везти. Some Meanings of the Verbs идти, водить, вести. About the Means of Transport. In the мне идёт ... Construction. The Possessive Pronoun свой. The Conjugation of the Verbs бежать, везти, вести, нести, плыть. Verb Groups</p>
12	<p>Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, вести, везти. Some Meanings of the Verbs идти, водить, вести. About the Means of Transport. In the мне идёт ... Construction. The Possessive Pronoun свой. The Conjugation of the Verbs бежать, везти, вести, нести, плыть. Verb Groups</p>
13	<p>Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, Verbs of Motion. Verbs of the идти Group. Verbs of the ходить Group. Intransitive Verbs. Transitive Verbs. The Meaning of the Verbs of Motion of the идти and ходить Groups. The Use of the Verbs нести, вести, везти. Some Meanings of the Verbs идти, водить, вести. About the Means of Transport. In the мне идёт ... Construction. The Possessive Pronoun свой. The Conjugation of the Verbs бежать, везти, вести, нести, плыть. Verb Groups</p>
14	<p>Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ... till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs</p>

	принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ... till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups
15	Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ... till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ... till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups
16	Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ... till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups II Expressing Time (continued). The Genitive after the Prepositions до before, после after, с ... до ... from ... till/to. Double Negation. The Conjugation of the Verbs принять, сдать, ошибиться. Verb Groups Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 6
	<i>4 Semester</i>
1	The Genitive Plural of Nouns. The Genitive Plural of Adjectives. The Genitive Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Genitive Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Pronoun себя. Some Expressions with себя The Genitive Plural of Nouns. The Genitive Plural of Adjectives. The Genitive Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Genitive Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Pronoun себя. Some Expressions with себя. Verb Groups
2	The Genitive after a Numeral. The Phrase друг друга. The Conjugation of the Verbs привыкнуть, исчезнуть. Verb Groups The Genitive after a Numeral. The Phrase друг друга. The Conjugation of the Verbs привыкнуть, исчезнуть. Verb Groups
3	The Accusative Plural of Nouns. Animate Nouns in the Accusative Plural. The Accusative Plural of Adjectives and Demonstrative and Possessive Pronouns. The Accusative Plural of Adjectives Qualifying An The Accusative Plural of Nouns. Animate Nouns in the Accusative Plural. The Accusative Plural of Adjectives and Demonstrative and Possessive Pronouns. The Accusative Plural of Adjectives Qualifying Animate Nouns. Possessive Pronouns in the Accusative Plural. Demonstrative Pronouns in the Accusative Plural. Formation of the 3rd Person Imperative of Verbs. Personal and Indefinite_Personal Sentences. Verb Groups
4	The Prepositional Plural of Nouns. The Prepositional Plural of Adjectives. The Prepositional Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Prepositional Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Conjugation of the V The Prepositional Plural of Nouns. The Prepositional Plural of Adjectives. The Prepositional Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Prepositional Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Conjugation of the Verb части. Verb Groups
5	The Prepositional Plural of Nouns. The Prepositional Plural of Adjectives. The Prepositional Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Prepositional Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Conjugation of the V The Prepositional Plural of Nouns. The Prepositional Plural of Adjectives. The Prepositional Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Prepositional Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. The Conjugation of the Verb части. Verb Groups
6	The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word который. The Conjugatio The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive

	Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word который . The Conjugation of the Verbs обнять, послать, надеяться . Verb Groups
7	The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word который. The Conjugatio The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word который . The Conjugation of the Verbs обнять, послать, надеяться . Verb Groups
8	The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word который. The Conjugatio The Dative Plural of Nouns. The Dative Plural Adjectives. The Dative Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Dative Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word который . The Conjugation of the Verbs обнять, послать, надеяться . Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 7
9	The Instrumental Plural of Nouns. The Instrumental Plural of Adjectives. The Instrumental Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Instrumental Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Wo The Instrumental Plural of Nouns. The Instrumental Plural of Adjectives. The Instrumental Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Instrumental Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word который (continued). Verb Groups
10	The Instrumental Plural of Nouns. The Instrumental Plural of Adjectives. The Instrumental Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Instrumental Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Wo The Instrumental Plural of Nouns. The Instrumental Plural of Adjectives. The Instrumental Plural of Possessive Pronouns. The Instrumental Plural of Demonstrative Pronouns. Complex Sentences with the Word который (continued). Verb Groups
11	Aspectual Pairs of Prefixed Verbs of Motion. The Constructions чтобы + an Infinitive and чтобы + Past Tense. Verb Groups Aspectual Pairs of Prefixed Verbs of Motion. The Constructions чтобы + an Infinitive and чтобы + Past Tense. Verb Groups
12	Direct and Indirect Speech. The Use of Pronouns in Direct and Indirect Speech. Verb Groups Direct and Indirect Speech. The Use of Pronouns in Direct and Indirect Speech. Verb Groups
13	The Comparative Degree of Adjectives and Adverbs. Comparative Constructions. The Superlative Degree. The Conditional Mood. The Conditional Mood in Complex Sentences. «He» in the Conditional Mood. The The Comparative Degree of Adjectives and Adverbs. Comparative Constructions. The Superlative Degree. The Conditional Mood. The Conditional Mood in Complex Sentences. «He» in the Conditional Mood. The Conjugation of the Verbs поднять, прогнать, смеяться, умереть, упасть . Verb Groups
14	The Verbal Adverb. Derivation of Verbal Adverbs. Verbal Adverb Constructions. Sequence of Actions. The Participle. Derivation of Participles. Active Participles. Passive Participles. Participial Const The Verbal Adverb. Derivation of Verbal Adverbs. Verbal Adverb Constructions. Sequence of Actions. The Participle. Derivation of Participles. Active Participles. Passive Participles. Participial Constructions. The Use of Active and Passive Participles. The Long and Short Forms of Passive Participles. Derivation of the Shot Form of Participles. The Use of Long and Short Forms of Participles. The Use of the Performer and the Object Acted Upon in Active and Passive Constructions. Verb Groups
15	The Verbal Adverb. Derivation of Verbal Adverbs. Verbal Adverb Constructions.

Sequence of Actions. The Participle. Derivation of Participles. Active Participles. Passive Participles. Participial Const

The Verbal Adverb. Derivation of Verbal Adverbs. Verbal Adverb Constructions. Sequence of Actions. The Participle. Derivation of Participles. Active Participles. Passive Participles. Participial Constructions. The Use of Active and Passive Participles. The Long and Short Forms of Passive Participles. Derivation of the Short Form of Participles. The Use of Long and Short Forms of Participles. The Use of the Performer and the Object Acted Upon in Active and Passive Constructions. Verb Groups. Повторение изученных лексико-грамматических тем. Контрольная работа № 8

6. EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

1. Use of audiovisual teaching tools.
2. Modeling communicative situations forming everyday communication skills.
3. Using presentations with the help of computer technology.

7. ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

The assessment toolkit ensures verification of the intended learning outcomes achievement (competency-based rubrics) using current, midterm and interim assessment of the course.

The link between developed competencies and their assessment is presented in the following table:

Competency	Achievement rubrics	Assessment activity (Syl 1)	Assessment activity (Syl 2)	Assessment activity (Syl 3)	Assessment activity (Syl 4)
УК-4	3-УК-4	PFE, TstP-8, TstP-16	PFE, TstP-8, TstP-15	PFE, TstP-8, TstP-16	Ex, TstP-8, TstP-15
	У-УК-4	PFE, TstP-8, TstP-16	PFE, TstP-8, TstP-15	PFE, TstP-8, TstP-16	Ex, TstP-8, TstP-15
	В-УК-4	PFE, TstP-8, TstP-16	PFE, TstP-8, TstP-15	PFE, TstP-8, TstP-16	Ex, TstP-8, TstP-15

Educational achievement rubrics scales

The scale of each assessment activity varies from 0 to the maximum established point, inclusive. The final assessment of the course is performed on a 100-point scale and represents the sum of the points earned by the student in the section assessments, framework of current and interim assessment.

Sections and interim assessments are considered passed when the student achieves a minimum score equal to 60% of the maximum. The final grade is assigned only upon passing all sections and the interim assessment.

The final grade is assigned in accordance with the following scale:

Total score	Rating on a 4-point scale	Pass/fail examination	ECTS assessment
90-100	5 – « <i>excellent</i> »	« <i>pass</i> »	A

85-89	4 – « <i>good</i> »		B
75-84			C
70-74			D
65-69	3 – « <i>satisfactory</i> »		E
60-64			F
below 60	2 – « <i>fail</i> »	« <i>fail</i> »	

An “excellent” grade indicates a deep and solid mastery of the program material by a student who presents their answers consistently, clearly, and logically, is able to closely link theory with practice, and uses materials from monographic literature in their answers.

A “good” grade corresponds to a student’s solid knowledge of the material, who presents their answers competently and to the point, without any significant inaccuracies.

A “satisfactory” grade corresponds to the basic level of mastery of the material by the student, in which the main material has been mastered, but its details have not been assimilated, the answers contain inaccuracies, insufficiently correct wording and logical inconsistencies.

A grade “pass” corresponds to at least a basic level of mastery of the program material, in which the student possesses the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities, and is able to apply theoretical principles to solve typical practical problems.

A grade “fail” is given to a student who lacks a significant understanding of the curriculum material, makes significant errors in their answers, or fails all required assignments. These students are generally unable to continue their studies without additional classes.

8. ACADEMIC COURSE EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT

CORE READING:

1. ЭИ S97 Oxford Guide to Effective Argument and Critical Thinking : , Swatridge, Colin. , Oxford: Oxford university press, 2014
2. 8(Рус) K65 Очень просто! Русский язык для начинающих : , Копытина Г. М., Москва: Русский язык. Курсы, 2016
3. 8(Рус) X12 Русский язык в упражнениях : , Хавронина С.А., Широченская А.И., Москва: Русский язык. Курсы, 2019

FURTHER READING:

1. 8(Рус) Д69 Дорога в Россию 1 , , : Златоуст. ЦМО МГУ, 2016
2. 8(Рус) А72 Дорога в Россию 2 , Антонова В.Е., : Златоуст. ЦМО МГУ, 2016

SOFTWARE:

No special softwares is required

LMS AND ONLINE RESOURCES

<https://online.mephi.ru/>

<http://library.mephi.ru/>

9. LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

Any special logistical support is not required

10. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STUDENTS

1st semester

Section 1. «Introductory phonetic course. The Noun. The gender and number of Nouns. The Personal and Possessive Pronouns. The Genitive case of Nouns in the meaning of possession» has maximum score 25 points.

At the beginning of getting acquainted with Russian phonetics and graphics students also study some restrictions: КЫ, ГЫ, ХЫ, ЦЫ, ШЫ, ЖЫ, ЧЫ: ЧЯ, ШЯ, ЦЯ, ЦЯ, ХЯ, ЖЯ. While working on pronunciation, students' attention is focused on the reduction of vowels, consonants stunning and voicing.

Such grammatical categories of the Russian language as gender (of nouns and pronouns), number (of nouns and pronouns), animation / inanimation (of nouns and pronouns) are studied at this section.

The use of hard and soft variants of the noun should be discussed as well.

While explaining the grammar of possessive pronouns, students' attention should be drawn to the fact that we don't change pronouns его, её, их.

Also, special attention should be paid to the constructions with the meaning of possession (the Genitive case) у кого есть что, у кого нет чего, as in most languages they are different.

It is recommended for students to have a grammar notebook where they will record speech samples to systematize the learnt material.

Section 2. «The Verb. The Demonstrative Pronouns. The Prepositional case of Nouns in the meaning of place. Sentences with the Conjunctions “и”, “а”, “но”» has maximum score 25 points.

In this section the verbal system is introduced to students and the system of verb tenses is studied as well. While studying the tenses student learn about the existence of two stems of the verb: the stem of infinitive, from which the past tense forms are derived, and the stem of the present tense. Two types of verb conjugations are also studied in this section.

While learning the grammar of demonstrative pronouns, gender and number are taken into consideration.

When studying the grammar of the Prepositional case in the meaning of place, the use of adverbs with the meaning of place is under study too.

Also, while studying grammar students learn how to the use of prepositions В and НА with nouns in the Prepositional case.

Special attention is paid to the rules of using coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

2nd semester

Section 1. «The Accusative case of Nouns, Pronouns in the meaning of direct object, for denoting time and date. The Instrumental case with the verb «заниматься». Verbs of movement «идти – ехать», verb «хотеть», verbs, denoting phase, verbs «есть – пить». Aspect pairs of verbs. Modal constructions with the verb «можно». The Genitive case with cardinal numerals» has maximum score 25 points.

While studying this section, different types of constructions with the Accusative case are studied. One is with the meaning of a direct object (animate/inanimate nouns), the difference in the use of verbs «слышать – слушать», «смотреть – видеть», «звать – называть», forms of the Accusative case of personal pronouns, as well as forms of numerals and nouns when denoting date and time.

Learning the verb «заниматься», students should pay attention to the conjugation of the verb in the present and past tenses.

In this section there are rules about the verbs denoting phases, and some attention is paid to the grammar of verb constructions with and without a postfix -ся.

The two groups of these verbs are studied in this section: unidirectional and multidirectional verbs.

Students are recommended to do more training exercises at home, as this topic is one of the most difficult in the Russian language. While studying this this section, it is advisable to revise the use of prepositions В and НА (question КУДА?) and pay attention to the use of prepositions ИЗ and С (question ОТКУДА?).

Students are recommended to learn the paradigms of the verbs «хотеть», «есть – пить» by heart, since they are one of the most frequent in the Russian language.

While studying the grammar of this section, students learn one of the most difficult categories of the Russian verb – the aspect, since most other languages do not have this category. After getting acquainted with this category, it is advisable to learn the entire system of tense and aspect forms of the Russian verb (except for such verb forms as participles and verbal adverbs, which are not studied at this stage).

In order to learn how to respond to the question «Сколько стоит ...?», the grammar of the Genitive case of nouns with cardinal numerals should be studied by the students and the forms need to be learned. Special attention should be paid to the forms of nouns «рубль», «копейка», «тысяча».

While studying this section, students need to pay attention to the grammar of the construction with the word «можно + Inf»:

Section 2. «Gender and number of Adjectives. Verbs of motion «идти, ехать – ходить, ездить», «прийти». The Future tense of perfect and imperfect aspects of verbs. The Dative case in the meaning of addressee, in construction with verb «нравиться». The Genitive case in the meaning of absence of an object, in adnominal position. Constructions with the verb “мочь”» has maximum score 25 points.

In this section a teacher introduces to students the gender and number of adjectives. Special attention should be paid to the basis of adjectives.

Also, students should pay attention to the distinction between the functions of adverbs and adjectives in the sentence.

For further studying the grammar of verbs of motion, both tense and aspectual paradigm are introduced as well as a variety of examples.

The formation of the future tense of perfective and imperfective verbs is also studied in this section.

Teacher should recommend students doing many training exercises, since there may be mistakes in the formation of future tense forms of perfective verbs.

In this section the Genitive case of nouns in the sentences with “нет” is introduced. It is necessary to learn by heart the endings of the Genitive case of nouns of various types, and also to learn that in the construction of the absence of an object there is no subject: «у кого/ у чего нет чего».

While studying constructions with the verb «мочь», some peculiarities of the conjugation of the verb «мочь» in the past tense are discussed, as well as to infinitive constructions with this verb.

In this section students are introduced the Dative case in the meaning of the addressee, with constructions with the verb «нравиться». When studying the construction with the verb «нравиться», students should pay attention to the subject's postposition relatively to the predicate, as well as to the coordination between the subject's gender and number and the predicate in the past tense.

3rd semester

Section 1. «Constructions with the word «должен». The Dative case in impersonal constructions. Complex sentences with words «ли», «если». Verbs of motion with prefixes. Comparison of the Accusative case and the Prepositional case in the meaning of place, destination. The Instrumental case in the meaning of instrument; with verbs «быть, работать, стать». Verbs «мочь, уметь, знать». Causal relationships in a complex sentence» has maximum score 25 points.

In this section the Accusative and Prepositional cases in the meaning of place are compared. The correlation of verbs and cases of the nouns that follow is an important matter.

Using the example of constructions with the word «должен» it is necessary to reveal how to build sentences with short forms of adjectives. While constructing such sentences, it is important that the short form of the adjective is a predicate in the sentence and needs to be coordinated with the subject in gender and number.

The difference between the impersonal infinitive constructions (мне надо, нужно, можно, нельзя) and constructions with subject (мне нужен учебник, нужна тетрадь, нужно письмо, нужны деньги) is also studied in this section.

While studying the rules about constructing sentences with the conjunctions «ли», «если», students should pay attention to the difference in their meaning.

In this section the grammar of frequent prefixed verbs of motion is explained as well as the cases of nouns that follow such verbs. It is important to pay attention to the meanings of prefixes in prefixed verbs of motion. In order to master this grammar topic, doing a large number of training exercises is recommended.

In this section the Instrumental case is introduced in its two meanings: compatibility and type of activity (profession).

Attention should be paid to the form of the Nominative case (and the absence of the Instrumental case) in predicate in the present tense while indicating the type of human activity: Я студент. (But: я был студентом, я буду студентом), as well as on prepositional and non-prepositional government of verbs in the Instrumental case (кем? \ с кем?).

In this section students study sentences with the verbs «мочь», «уметь» и «знать». It is necessary to understand the differences between the verbs «мочь» и «уметь»: the first one of these verbs is used in the meaning of “possibility – impossibility”, and the second one – in the meaning of “presence – absence of a skill”.

This section offers the comparison between complex sentences denoting causal relationships. It is important to understand the fact that the meaning of cause and effect are mutually opposite, which is reflected in the grammar of sentences.

Section 2. «The Adjective, Demonstrative and Possessive pronouns in the Singular (summary). Sentences with conjunctions «что», «чтобы». Verbs of motion «везти – возить, вести – водить, везти – возить, бежать – бегать, плыть – плавать». The Prepositional case for denoting year, month.

The Accusative case for denoting days of week, time. Constructions of time with prepositions “до, после, с ... до...” has maximum score 25 points.

In this section the knowledge about the gender and number of adjectives, demonstrative and possessive pronouns is summarized. Special attention should be paid to the basis of adjectives, demonstrative, and possessive pronouns (hard, soft, ending in backlingual or sibilant).

This section is dedicated to the comparison of complex sentences with the conjunctions «что» и «чтобы». It is important to understand which verbs indicate that the subordinate part begins with the conjunction «что», and which verbs indicate that the subordinate part begins with the conjunction «чтобы». It is also important to focus on the fact that in the subordinate part with the conjunction «чтобы», the predicate is always put in the past tense form (but in case if there is the same subject in the main and subordinate parts, the predicate of the subordinate part is used in the form of an infinitive).

This section contains the summary of the rules for using unidirectional and multidirectional verbs of motion. Teacher should draw students' attention to transitive verbs of motion «нести – носить», «вести – водить», «везти – возить», «бежать – бегать», «плыть – плавать».

Constructions with the Prepositional case for denoting the year, month, and the Accusative case for denoting the day of the week, time are introduced in this section. It is important to understand that the adjectives «будущий», «следующий» have a soft type of basis, and to the usage of prepositions В and НА.

While using the constructions denoting time with prepositions “до», «после», «с... до...», students should learn the case patterns of these prepositions, as well as the fact that while using the preposition «с... до...», it is necessary to use interval nouns indicating a period of time.

4th semester

Section 1. «The Genitive, Accusative, Prepositional, Dative cases of nouns and adjectives in the Plural. The reflexive pronoun «себя». Complex sentences with the word “который”» has maximum score 25 points.

In this section the formation of the Plural of nouns and adjectives in Genitive, Accusative, Prepositional and Dative cases is studied. Students should pay extra attention to the formation of the Plural Genitive case of nouns, since the endings in this case depend on the gender of nouns and their basis (soft or hard).

In this section the case system of the reflexive pronoun «себя» is introduced. It is important to draw some attention to the peculiarities of using this pronoun in a sentence, its difference from the possessive pronoun «мой».

While constructing sentences with the conjunctive word «который», students should pay attention to the fact that the case, gender, and number of this word may change depending on which noun this word replaces.

Section 2. «The Instrumental case of nouns and adjectives in the Plural. Converting Direct speech into Reported speech. Sentences with construction «чтобы + Inf». The formation of comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs. The Conditional Mood in complex sentences. The Verbal Adverb. The Participle» has maximum score 25 points.

In this section the formation of the Plural nouns and adjectives of the Instrumental case are studied. Students should pay attention to the formation of Plural adjectives, as the endings in this case depend on the adjective and its ending (soft, hard, backlingual, sibilant).

While studying the grammar of the sentences with the construction «чтобы + Inf», students should pay attention to the fact that the subject in the main and subordinate parts of such sentences must be the same.

In this section the authors introduce the rules of converting Direct speech into Reported speech. These are the important factors: the substitution of personal pronouns, first-or second-person verbs in Direct speech for personal pronouns, third-person verbs, and the fact that the imperative of a verb in Direct speech needs to be replaced in Reported speech with the construction «чтобы + глагол».

While explaining the grammar rules of the formation of comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs, students should pay attention to the forms of adjectives and adverbs that have a suppletive form.

The sentences that have the meaning of an irreal condition are introduced. While constructing such sentences, students should pay attention to the fact that the predicate in the subordinate part must be put in the past tense.

While studying the grammar of formation and usage of verbal adverbs in sentences, students learn that the adverb expresses an additional action relatively to the main action expressed by the verb. In addition, it is necessary to focus on the fact that there are some cases when it is not possible to use the adverbs.

In this section teacher introduces to students the active and passive participles, ways to form them, and rules for using them in sentences. While studying this grammatical topic, students are informed that the full participle is an attribute in the sentence, and the short ones are predicates. Another thing that matters is the group of passive participles of the past tense that have the suffix -т-.

11. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TEACHERS

1st semester

Section 1. «Introductory phonetic course. The Noun. The gender and number of Nouns. The Personal and Possessive Pronouns. The Genitive case of Nouns in the meaning of possession» has maximum score 25 points.

At the beginning of teaching Russian phonetics and graphics some restrictions should be considered, such as: КЫ, ГЫ, ХЫ, ЦЫ, ШЫ, ЖЫ, ЧЫ: ЧЯ, ШЯ, ЦЯ, ЦЯ, ХЯ, ЖЯ. While working on pronunciation, it is important to learn the rules of the reduction of vowels, consonants stunning and voicing and then practice.

Such grammatical categories of the Russian language as gender (of nouns and pronouns), number (of nouns and pronouns), animation / inanimation (of nouns and pronouns) are studied at this section.

The use of hard and soft variants of the noun should be discussed as well.

While explaining the grammar of possessive pronouns, students' attention should be drawn to the fact that we don't change pronouns его, её, их.

Also, teachers need to pay special attention to the constructions with the meaning of possession (the Genitive case) у кого есть что, у кого нет чего, as in most languages they are different.

It is recommended to motivate students to have a grammar notebook where they will record speech samples to systematize the learnt material.

Section 2. «The Verb. The Demonstrative Pronouns. The Prepositional case of Nouns in the meaning of place. Sentences with the Conjunctions “и”, “а”, “но”» has maximum score 25 points.

In this section the verbal system is introduced to students and the system of verb tenses is studied as well. While studying the tenses student learn about the existence of two stems of the verb: the stem of infinitive, from which the past tense forms are derived, and the stem of the present tense. Two types of verb conjugations are also studied in this section.

While explaining the grammar of demonstrative pronouns, teachers emphasize the importance of their gender and number.

When explaining the grammar of the Prepositional case in the meaning of place, teachers note the use of adverbs with the meaning of place.

Also, while studying grammar teachers explain how to use prepositions В and НА with nouns in the Prepositional case.

Special attention is paid to the rules of using coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

2nd semester

Section 1. «The Accusative case of Nouns, Pronouns in the meaning of direct object, for denoting time and date. The Instrumental case with the verb «заниматься». Verbs of movement «идти – ехать», verb «хотеть», verbs, denoting phase, verbs «есть – пить». Aspect pairs of verbs. Modal constructions with the verb «можно». The Genitive case with cardinal numerals» has maximum score 25 points.

While studying this section, different types of constructions with the Accusative case are studied. One is with the meaning of a direct object (animate/inanimate nouns), the difference in the use of verbs «слышать – слушать», «смотреть – видеть», «звать – называть», forms of the Accusative case of personal pronouns, as well as forms of numerals and nouns when denoting date and time.

Learning the verb «заниматься», teachers draw students' attention to the conjugation of the verb in the present and past tenses.

In this section there are rules about the verbs denoting phases, and some attention is paid to the grammar of verb constructions with and without a postfix -ся.

The two groups of these verbs are studied in this section: unidirectional and multidirectional verbs.

Teachers must recommend students to do more training exercises at home, as this topic is one of the most difficult in the Russian language. While teaching this section, teachers recommend students to revise the use of prepositions В and НА (question КУДА?) and pay attention to the use of prepositions ИЗ and С (question ОТКУДА?).

Students are recommended to learn the paradigms of the verbs «хотеть», «есть – пить» by heart, since they are one of the most frequent in the Russian language.

While studying the grammar of this section, students learn one of the most difficult categories of the Russian verb – the aspect, since most other languages do not have this category. After getting acquainted with this category, it is advisable to learn the entire system of tense and aspect forms of the Russian verb (except for such verb forms as participles and verbal adverbs, which are not studied at this stage).

In order to clarify how to respond to the question «Сколько стоит ...?», the grammar of the Genitive case of nouns with cardinal numerals should be studied by the students and the forms need to be learned. Special attention should be paid to the forms of nouns «рубль», «копейка», «тысяча».

While teaching this section, it is important to explain the grammar of the construction with the word «можно + Inf»:

Section 2. «Gender and number of Adjectives. Verbs of motion «идти, ехать – ходить, ездить», «прийти». The Future tense of perfect and imperfect aspects of verbs. The Dative case in the meaning of addressee, in construction with verb «нравиться». The Genitive case in the meaning of absence of an object, in adnominal position. Constructions with the verb “мочь”» has maximum score 25 points.

In this section a teacher introduces to students the gender and number of adjectives. Special attention should be paid to the basis of adjectives.

Also, teachers should pay attention to the distinction between the functions of adverbs and adjectives in the sentence.

For further studying the grammar of verbs of motion, both tense and aspectual paradigm are introduced as well as a variety of examples.

The formation of the future tense of perfective and imperfective verbs is also studied in this section.

Teacher should recommend students doing many training exercises, since there may be mistakes in the formation of future tense forms of perfective verbs. The mistakes are analyzed, and some corrections are made during the course.

In this section the Genitive case of nouns in the sentences with “нет” is introduced. It is necessary to learn by heart the endings of the Genitive case of nouns of various types, and to learn that in the construction of the absence of an object there is no subject: «у кого/ у чего нет чего».

While teaching constructions with the verb «мочь», some peculiarities of the conjugation of the verb «мочь» in the past tense should be discussed, as well as to infinitive constructions with this verb.

In this section students are introduced the Dative case in the meaning of the addressee, with constructions with the verb «нравиться». When studying the construction with the verb «нравиться», students should pay attention to the subject's postposition relatively to the predicate, as well as to the coordination between the subject's gender and number and the predicate in the past tense.

3rd semester

Section 1. «Constructions with the word «должен». The Dative case in impersonal constructions. Complex sentences with words «ли», «если». Verbs of motion with prefixes. Comparison of the Accusative case and the Prepositional case in the meaning of place, destination. The Instrumental case in the meaning of instrument; with verbs «быть, работать, стать». Verbs «мочь, уметь, знать». Causal relationships in a complex sentence» has maximum score 25 points.

In this section the Accusative and Prepositional cases in the meaning of place are compared. The correlation of verbs and cases of the nouns that follow is an important matter.

Using the example of constructions with the word «должен» it is necessary to explain how to build sentences with short forms of adjectives. While constructing such sentences, it is important that the short form of the adjective is a predicate in the sentence and needs to be coordinated with the subject in gender and number.

The difference between the impersonal infinitive constructions (мне надо, нужно, можно, нельзя) and constructions with subject (мне нужен учебник, нужна тетрадь, нужно письмо, нужны деньги) is also studied in this section.

While teaching the rules about constructing sentences with the conjunctions «ли», «если», teachers should explain the difference in their meaning.

In this section the grammar of frequent prefixed verbs of motion is explained as well as the cases of nouns that follow such verbs. It is important to draw students' attention to the meanings of prefixes in prefixed verbs of motion. To master this grammar topic, doing a large number of training exercises is recommended.

In this section the Instrumental case is introduced in its two meanings: compatibility and type of activity (profession).

Attention should be paid to the form of the Nominative case (and the absence of the Instrumental case) in predicate in the present tense while indicating the type of human activity: Я студент. (But: я был студентом, я буду студентом), as well as on prepositional and non-prepositional government of verbs in the Instrumental case (кем? \ с кем?).

In this section teachers introduce sentences with the verbs «мочь», «уметь» и «знать». It is necessary to understand the differences between the verbs «мочь» и «уметь»: the first one of these verbs is used in the meaning of “possibility – impossibility”, and the second one – in the meaning of “presence – absence of a skill”.

This section offers the comparison between complex sentences denoting causal relationships. It is important to understand the fact that the meaning of cause and effect are mutually opposite, which is reflected in the grammar of sentences.

Section 2. «The Adjective, Demonstrative and Possessive pronouns in the Singular (summary). Sentences with conjunctions «что», «чтобы». Verbs of motion «везти – возить, вести – водить, везти – возить, бежать – бегать, плыть – плавать». The Prepositional case for denoting year, month. The Accusative case for denoting days of week, time. Constructions of time with prepositions “до, после, с ... до...”» has maximum score 25 points.

In this section the knowledge about the gender and number of adjectives, demonstrative and possessive pronouns is summarized. Special attention should be paid to the basis of adjectives, demonstrative, and possessive pronouns (hard, soft, ending in backlingual or sibilant).

This section is dedicated to the comparison of complex sentences with the conjunctions «что» и «чтобы». It is important to understand which verbs indicate that the subordinate part begins with the conjunction «что», and which verbs indicate that the subordinate part begins with the conjunction «чтобы». It is also important to focus on the fact that in the subordinate part with the conjunction «чтобы», the predicate is always put in the past tense form (but in case if there is the same subject in the main and subordinate parts, the predicate of the subordinate part is used in the form of an infinitive).

This section contains the summary of the rules for using unidirectional and multidirectional verbs of motion. Teacher should draw students’ attention to transitive verbs of motion «нести – носить», «вести – водить», «везти – возить», «бежать – бегать», «плыть – плавать».

Constructions with the Prepositional case for denoting the year, month, and the Accusative case for denoting the day of the week, time are introduced in this section. It is important to understand that the adjectives «будущий», «следующий» have a soft type of basis, and to the usage of prepositions В and НА.

While using the constructions denoting time with prepositions “«до», «после», «с... до ...», students should be explained the case patterns of these prepositions, as well as the fact that while using the preposition «с... до...», it is also necessary to use interval nouns indicating a period of time.

4th semester

Section 1. «The Genitive, Accusative, Prepositional, Dative cases of nouns and adjectives in the Plural. The reflexive pronoun «себя». Complex sentences with the word “который”» has maximum score 25 points.

In this section the formation of the Plural of nouns and adjectives in Genitive, Accusative, Prepositional and Dative cases is studied. Students should pay extra attention to the formation of the Plural Genitive case of nouns, since the endings in this case depend on the gender of nouns and their basis (soft or hard).

The case system of the reflexive pronoun «себя» is introduced by a teacher at the lessons. It is important to draw some attention to the peculiarities of using this pronoun in a sentence, its difference from the possessive pronoun «мой».

While constructing sentences with the conjunctive word «который», students should pay attention to the fact that the case, gender, and number of this word may change depending on which noun this word replaces.

Section 2. «The Instrumental case of nouns and adjectives in the Plural. Converting Direct speech into Reported speech. Sentences with construction «чтобы + Inf». The formation of comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs. The Conditional Mood in complex sentences. The Verbal Adverb. The Participle» has maximum score 25 points.

In this section the formation of the Plural nouns and adjectives of the Instrumental case are studied. Students should pay attention to the formation of Plural adjectives, as the endings in this case depend on the adjective and its ending (soft, hard, backlingual, sibilant).

While studying the grammar of the sentences with the construction «чтобы + Inf», students should pay attention to the fact that the subject in the main and subordinate parts of such sentences must be the same.

In this section a teacher introduces the rules of converting Direct speech into Reported speech. These are the important factors: the substitution of personal pronouns, first-or second-person verbs in Direct speech for personal pronouns, third-person verbs, and the fact that the imperative of a verb in Direct speech needs to be replaced in Reported speech with the construction «чтобы + глагол».

While explaining the grammar rules of the formation of comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs, students should pay attention to the forms of adjectives and adverbs that have a suppletive form.

The sentences that have the meaning of an irreal condition are introduced. While constructing such sentences, students should pay attention to the fact that the predicate in the subordinate part must be put in the past tense.

While teaching the grammar of formation and usage of verbal adverbs in sentences, professors explain that the adverb expresses an additional action relatively to the main action expressed by the verb. In addition, it is necessary to focus on the fact that there are some cases when it is not possible to use the adverbs.

In this section a teacher introduces to students the active and passive participles, ways to form them, and rules for using them in sentences. While studying this grammatical topic, students are informed that the full participle is an attribute in the sentence, and the short ones are predicates. Another thing that matters is the group of passive participles of the past tense that have the suffix -т-.

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