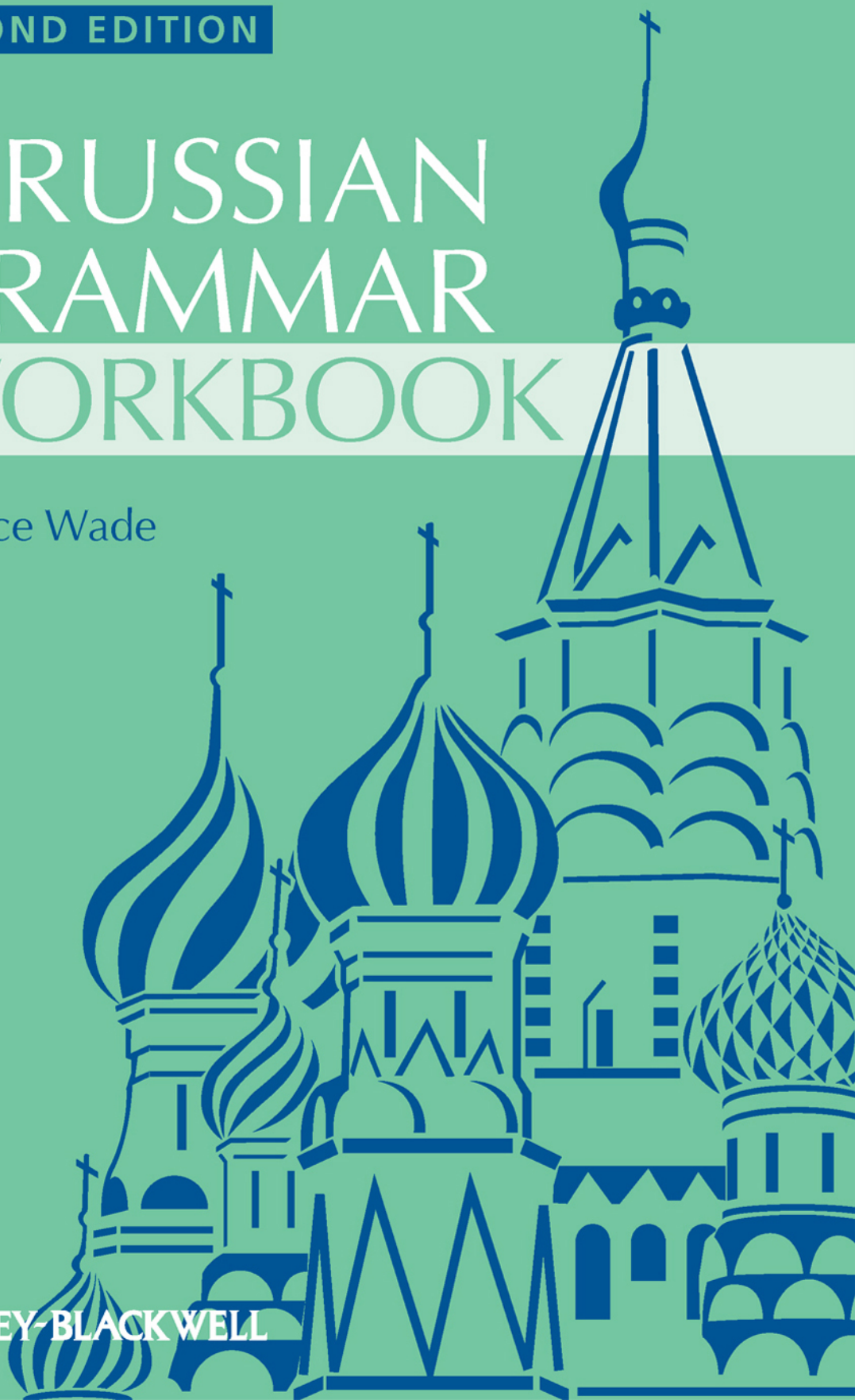


SECOND EDITION

A RUSSIAN GRAMMAR WORKBOOK

Terence Wade

 WILEY-BLACKWELL



A Russian Grammar Workbook

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Terence Wade

Revised and updated by David Gillespie

 **WILEY-BLACKWELL**

A John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Publication

This second edition first published 2013
© 1996 Terence Wade
New material © 2013 John Wiley & Sons, Inc

Edition History: Blackwell Publishing Ltd (1e, 1996)

Wiley-Blackwell is an imprint of John Wiley & Sons, formed by the merger of Wiley's global Scientific, Technical and Medical business with Blackwell Publishing.

Registered Office

John Wiley & Sons Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, UK

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350 Main Street, Malden, MA 02148-5020, USA
9600 Garsington Road, Oxford, OX4 2DQ, UK
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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Wade, Terence Leslie Brian.

A Russian grammar workbook / Terence Wade ; revised and updated by David Gillespie. – 2nd ed.

p. cm. – (Reference grammars)

Text in English and Russian.

ISBN 978-1-118-27341-8 (pbk.)

1. Russian language–Textbooks for foreign speakers–English. 2. Russian language–

Grammar–Problems, exercises, etc. I. Gillespie, David. II. Title.

PG2129.E5W283 2012

491.78'2421–dc23

2012007485

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

Cover design by Nicki Averill Design.

Set in 11.5/13pt Times by Graphicraft Limited, Hong Kong

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Preface to the First Edition

The *Workbook* to accompany the *Comprehensive Russian Grammar* consists of 232 sets of exercises, each keyed to a relevant section or sections of the *Grammar* (section numbers are indicated in brackets after the heading of each exercise). The exercises are, however, of a general nature and can be worked independently, either with or without the use of the *Grammar*. They cover most grammatical problems that pupils and students are likely to encounter in learning Russian.

Types of exercise include multiple choice, substitution drills, quizzes, translations and linguistic commentary. There are revision exercises on noun declension, verb conjugation, aspect, pronouns, short and long adjectives, adjectival declension and other topics.

The *Workbook* also contains a key, for the benefit of those who will be working independently. The key contains correct versions for each exercise, except for those involving translation into English, where it is hoped that use of a dictionary will provide adequate answers.

The author wishes to thank the following for their assistance in writing the *Workbook*: Dr Bivon of the University of Essex, who made many valuable suggestions for improvement; my colleagues at the University of Strathclyde: Mrs Nijole White, who read and commented on each of the exercises, and Mrs Marina Hepburn, who checked the answers in the key against the *Workbook*; Mr Andrew Quilley, a former student at the University of Leeds, who worked through many of the exercises and suggested improvements; and finally Professor Rimma Teremova of the Herzen State Pedagogical University, whom I was able to consult when putting the finishing touches to the *Workbook* during a visit to St Petersburg in May 1994. Any errors are, of course, entirely the responsibility of the author.

Terence Wade
Glasgow

Preface to the Second Edition

It was with a sense of great anticipation and duty that I undertook the revision of the third edition of Terence Wade's *A Comprehensive Russian Grammar* in 2009, and in my Preface to that edition (published 2011) I indicated that my primary purpose was to 'enhance the status and significance of the grammar throughout the scholarly world'. It was both a pleasure and an honour to do so, and it remains my conviction that Professor Wade's work remains the best and most accessible English-language grammar of Russian in existence.

I am guided by similar instincts in my revisions to *A Russian Grammar Workbook*, whose first edition was published in 1996. Because the sets of exercises are so closely keyed to the relevant section in the *Grammar* I have decided not to undertake any major surgery on the *Workbook*, or attempt structural revisions, but rather to revise and/or update individual exercises where I considered this necessary. I have added some new material in the form of multiple choice questions and translation exercises. There is also a grammar quiz that brings the workbook to a close.

I would like to thank the following who have provided native-language assistance in the course of 2011: Ekaterina Maiseeva and Natasha Zhuravkina of the University of Bath, Natasha Shaftel'skaia of the State University of Tomsk, and Lidiia Polubichenko, Tat'iana Beliaeva and Oksana Nikishova of Moscow State University.

Having taught Russian language at all levels, from *ab initio* to post-graduate interpreting, for over 25 years, it is my firm belief that Professor Wade's work remains the most comprehensive – and the most testing – for students of the language, be they on university language courses or self-taught.

David Gillespie
Bath

The Noun

GENDER

1 First and second declensions [30–2, 34]

(1) Tick the correct gender in the appropriate column: **он**, **она́**, **оно́**:

	он	она́	оно́
(a) дере́вня	...	...	...
(b) дом	...	...	...
(c) зда́ние	...	...	...
(d) зна́мя	...	...	...
(e) ка́рта	...	...	...
(f) ме́сто	...	...	...
(g) мо́ре	...	...	...
(h) музе́й.	...	...	...

(2) Masculines in **-а/-я**. Put the verbs into the **past tense**:

(a) Ва́ня слу́шает ра́дио.	Ва́ня ра́дио.
(b) Де́душка пла́тит за биле́ты.	Де́душка за биле́ты.
(c) Дя́дя чита́ет кни́гу.	Дя́дя кни́гу.
(d) Мужчи́на покупа́ет сига́ре́ты.	Мужчи́на сига́ре́ты.
(e) Па́па пони́мает по-ру́сски.	Па́па по-ру́сски.
(f) Ю́ноша слу́жит в а́рмии.	Ю́ноша в а́рмии.

(3) Nouns in **-а/-я**. Mark the following nouns m., f. or n., to indicate gender:

(a) вре́мя	(b) доми́на
(c) дя́дя	(d) же́на
(e) и́мя	(f) карти́на
(g) неде́ля	(h) ня́ня
(i) семья́	(j) слуга́
(k) Фома́.	

2 Soft-sign nouns [33]

(1) Natural gender

(i) Qualify the nouns with **дóбрый** or **дóбрая**:

(a) Дóбр . . . мать

(b) Дóбр . . . пáрень

(ii) **Мой** or **моя́**? Tick the columns as appropriate:

	мой	моя́
(a) гóсть	...	...
(b) дéверь	...	...
(c) дóчь	...	...
(d) зять	...	...
(e) мать	...	...
(f) свекрóвь	...	...
(g) тесть.	...	...

(2) Gender indicated by **noun endings**. Add the correct endings (m. **-ый/-ий**, f. **-ая**) to the adjectives, to show gender:

(a) Жёлт . . . рожь

(b) Рýсск . . . речь

(c) Велíк . . . рáдость

(d) Мáленьк . . . мышь

(e) Профессиона́льн . . . водíтель

(f) Интересн . . . вещь

(g) Опáсн . . . болéзнь

(h) Стáр . . . рúкопись

(i) Желéзн . . . цепь

(j) Хóрош . . . пéкарь

(к) Свéж . . . зéлень

(l) Нóв . . . выключáтель.

(3) Miscellaneous. Mark the following nouns m. or f., to show gender:

(a) автомобíль . . .

(b) гвоздь . . .

(c) грязь . . .

(d) дверь . . .

(e) кровáть . . .

(f) кровь . . .

(g) лóшадь . . .

(h) плóщадь . . .

(i) словáрь . . .

(j) тетрáдь . . .

(к) янвáрь . . .

3 Common gender [35]

Which of the following nouns is **not** of common gender? What is its gender?

(a) главá (b) коллéга (c) пъяница (d) сиротá (e) слугá (f) убíйца.

4 Indeclinable nouns of foreign origin [36]

Tick the appropriate column to show gender:

	masc.	fem.	neut.	common
(a) бюрó	...	...	...	...
(b) депó	...	...	...	...

(c) кафе	...	...	...	...
(d) кино	...	...	...	...
(e) кофе	...	...	...	...
(f) меню	...	...	...	...
(g) пальто	...	...	...	...
(h) парí	...	...	...	...
(i) рагу́	...	...	...	...
(j) ре́фери	...	...	...	...
(k) саля́ми	...	...	...	...
(l) такси́	...	...	...	...
(m) хинди	...	...	...	...
(n) шасси́	...	...	...	...
(o) шимпанзе́	...	...	...	...
(p) шоссе́.	...	...	...	...

5 Differentiation of gender through suffixes. Professions [43–4]

(1) Substitute **feminine** for the following masculine nouns, making consequential gender changes to adjectives and verb forms:

- (a) **Англича́нин** поёхал в Аме́рику.
- (b) **Бе́гун** бежа́л на сто ме́тров.
- (c) **Конькобе́жец** надел коньки́.
- (d) **Ме́дбра́т** дежу́рил всю ночь.
- (e) **Перево́дчик** перево́дил речь президе́нта.
- (f) Америкáнский **плове́ц** получи́л золотую ме́даль.
- (g) **Учени́к** по́днял ру́ку.
- (h) **Учи́тель** писа́л на доске́.

(2) Which of the following nouns does not have a feminine counterpart in **-ка**?

- (a) гитары́ст (b) коммуни́ст (c) машини́ст (d) теннисы́ст (e) тракторы́ст

(3) Put the verbs in the masculine or feminine past, as appropriate:

- (a) Дире́ктор шко́лы Никола́й Никítiч Чу́ркин **рабо́тает** над расписа́нием.

-
- (b) Экскурсово́д Вале́рий Миха́йлович Ко́лосов **во́дит** тури́стов по го́роду.

-
- (c) Касси́р Людми́ла Григо́рьевна Максиме́нко **счита́ет** де́ньги.

-
- (d) Вра́ч А́нна Петро́вна Ковале́ва **принимáет** больно́го.

.....

(e) Библиотекарь Алексáндра Ива́новна Тимóхина **чита́ет** катало́г.

.....

6 Animals [45]

Make sentences, in each case giving the **opposite sex** of the species:

Examples: Это не **волчи́ца**, а **волк**. Это не **лев**, а **льви́ца**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) | (ii) |
| (a) Это не льви́ца, а | (a) Это не слон, а |
| (b) Это не коза́, | (b) Это не пету́х, а |
| (c) Это не коро́ва, а | (c) Это не бара́н, а |
| (d) Это не медве́дица, а | (d) Это не тигр, а |

DECLENSION

7 Animacy [47]

(1) Complete the sentences, putting the nouns in brackets in the **accusative**:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Я ви́жу | (a) [оте́ц и сын] | (b) [муж и жена́] |
| | (c) [бара́н и овца́] | (d) [лев и тигр] |
| | (e) [офице́р и солда́т] | (f) [учи́тель и учени́к] |
| | (g) [кот и ко́шка] | (h) [Ива́н и Ма́ша]. |

(2) Animate accusative in the **plural**

Examples:

(i) Ма́льчики и де́вочки. Она́ зна́ет **ма́льчиков и де́вочек**.

- Она́ **зна́ет**
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| (a) [бра́тья и се́стры] | ..... |
| (b) [не́мцы и не́мки] | ..... |
| (c) [отцы́ и де́ти] | ..... |
| (d) [студе́нты и студе́нтки] | ..... |
| (e) [ученики́ и учени́цы] | ..... |

(ii) Медве́ди и ли́сы. Сотру́дник зоопáрка ко́рмит **медве́дей и лис**.

Сотру́дник зоопáрка **ко́рмит**:

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| (a) [ти́гры] | ..... | (b) [слоны́] | ..... |
| (c) [крокоди́лы] | ..... | (d) [львы́] | ..... |
| (e) [ослы́] | ..... | (f) [во́лки] | ..... |
| (g) [олéни] | ..... | (h) [лебе́ди] | ..... |
| (i) [го́луби] | ..... | (j) [ло́шади] | ..... |
| (k) [обезья́ны] | ..... | (l) [ко́зы] | ..... |

8 Nouns which have a plural form only [49]

Select appropriate nouns **in the relevant case** to fill the gaps in the sentences:

бўдни дёньги каникулы нўжницы очки
сáнки сўтки шáхматы

- (a) Он рёзал бума́гу
- (b) Прекра́сно ёздить по сне́гу на
- (c) Она́ надёла, чтóбы чита́ть газе́ту.
- (d) Она́ рабо́тает по, а отды́хает по пра́здникам.
- (e) На тре́тьи мы дошли́ до по́люса.
- (f) Шахма́тисты сыгра́ли па́ртию в
- (g) Иду́ в сбе́рка́ссу за Ни копе́йки не оста́лось!
- (h) Во вре́мя мы отды́хали на Чёрном мо́ре.

9 First declension: masculine nouns [50–2]

(1) Insert the correct case of **теáтр** in the following phrases:

- Acc.: Я иду́ в
- Gen.: В го́роде два
- Dat.: Я подхо́жу к
- Instr.: Го́род с
- Prep.: Неда́вно я был(á) в

Repeat the pattern with: (a) **ба́нк** (b) **музе́й** (c) **университе́т**.

(2) Repeat the exercise, using **plural** forms of **теáтр**:

- Acc.: Я ча́сто посеща́ю на́шего го́рода.
- Gen.: В го́роде пять
- Dat.: Она́ хо́дит по
- Instr.: Го́род с пяти́ю
- Prep.: Я ча́сто быва́ю в на́шего го́рода.

Repeat the pattern with: (a) **ба́нки** (b) **музе́и** (c) **университе́ты**.

(3) Give the nominative **plurals** of:

- (a) **воробе́й** (b) **врач** (c) **каранда́ш** (d) **нож** (e) **това́рищ** (f) **уро́к**

(4) Instrumental singular of nouns in **ж ч ш щ ц**. Put the following nouns in the correct form of the instrumental case:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) У меня́ нет каранда́шá. | Я хочú писа́ть |
| (b) Она́ лю́бит му́жа. | Она́ та́нцует с |
| (c) Она́ лю́бит отца́. | Она́ игра́ет в ша́хматы с |
| (d) В ва́нной есть душ. | Он сто́ит под |
| (e) При до́ме нет гара́жа. | Мне ну́жен дом с |
| (f) В ваго́н сел не́мец. | Она́ ста́ла говори́ть с |
| (g) Он был у врача́. | Он говори́л с |

- (h) У меня́ нет ножа́. Я хочу́ ре́зать хлеб
 (i) Пассажи́р без багажа́. Пассажи́р с
 (j) У него́ есть хоро́ший товарищ. Он бесе́довал со своим
 (5) Put the nouns in brackets in the **genitive plural**:

- (a) В но́вом го́роде мно́го [теа́тр, собо́р, сквер, парк, музе́й и магази́н],
 широ́ких [бульва́р, проспéкт и мост].

- (b) В зоопáрке пять [тигр], во́семь [крокодíл], шесть [слон], не́сколько
 [медве́дь, оле́нь и волк], но нет ни [орéл], ни [павли́н].

- (c) В поликлини́ке рабо́тает пять [врач] и не́сколько [санита́р].

- (d) В самолёте́ было́ не́сколько [кита́ец, япо́нец], но не́ было́ ни [испа́нец],
 ни [бельги́ец].

- (e) В шкафу́ лежа́ло не́сколько [слова́рь] и [календа́рь].

- (6) Mobile vowel. Tick to show which nouns have a **mobile vowel** in declen-
 sion, and give the **genitive singular** of each noun:

	Mobile vowel		Gen. sing.
	Yes	No	
(a) близне́ц	...	...	
(b) ве́тер	...	...	
(c) день	...	...	
(d) игро́к	...	...	
(e) кове́р	...	...	
(f) коне́ц	...	...	
(g) па́лец	...	...	
(h) посóл	...	...	
(i) ры́нок	...	...	
(j) уро́к	...	...	
(k) япо́нец.	...	...	

10 Partitive genitive in -y/-ю [53]

Insert appropriate nouns in the gaps provided, using **partitive genitives** in -y/-ю
 or -а/-я:

наро́д са́хар суп сыр таба́к хлеб чай

- (a) На пло́щади бы́ло мно́го
 (b) Она́ положи́ла в чай два куса́
 (c) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (d) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (e) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (f) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (g) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (h) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (i) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (j) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (k) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (l) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (m) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (n) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (o) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (p) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (q) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (r) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (s) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (t) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (u) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (v) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (w) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (x) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (y) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го
 (z) В са́ду бы́ло мно́го

- (c) Официантка принесла тарелку
 (d) Налить Вам ещё ?
 (e) Он купил и закурил.
 (f) Возьмите ещё. Это каменбер!
 (g) Она нарезала и намазала его маслом.

11 Prepositional/locative singular in -ý/-ю [54]

Select appropriate nouns and place them in the gaps provided:

бѳрег бой Дон Крым лес мост пол полк сад
 угол шкаф

- (a) Дети играли на реки.
 (b) Садовник работает в
 (c) Автобус остановился на через реку.
 (d) Тарелки находятся в
 (e) Газета лежала на
 (f) Севастополь находится в
 (g) Это памятник солдатам, которые пали в
 (h) Эти солдаты служили в одном
 (i) Ростов, это город на
 (j) Она ждала подругу на улицы.
 (k) В растут колокольчики.

12 Special masculine plural forms [55]

(1) Plural -а/-я or -ы/-и. Give the **nominative plurals** of the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) бѳрег | (b) вѳчер |
| (c) глаз | (d) гѳлос |
| (e) город | (f) дом |
| (g) лес | (h) паспорт |
| (i) профессор | (j) рукав |
| (k) сад | (l) стол |
| (m) учитель | |

(2) Select appropriate nouns with plural -а/-я to fill the gaps:

адрес век луг номер остров поезд провод учитель

- (a) XIX и XX — эпоха великих перемен в России.
 (b) простираются вдоль реки на несколько километров.
 (c) Миллионеры ѳзжают отдыхать на Багамские
 (d) Между Москвой и Санкт-Петербургом ходят скорые
 (e) Птицы сѳли на телеграфные
 (f) Она записала и телефонные своих новых друзей.
 (g) проверяли тетради учеников.

(3) **Цветы́** ‘flowers’, **цвета́** ‘colours’. Tick as appropriate:

	цветы́	цвета́
(a) краси́ый и зеле́ный	...	...
(b) тюльпа́ны и ро́зы	...	...
(c) же́лтый и голубо́й	...	...
(d) а́стры и ге́рань	...	...
(e) си́ний и бе́лый.	...	...

(4) **Листы́** or **ли́стья**? (a) зелене́ют на дере́вьях.

(b) На столе́ лежа́ли бума́ги.

(5) Plurals in **-ья/-ьев** or **-ья́/-ей**. Tick as appropriate, then write in the **nominative** and **genitive plurals**:

	-ья/-ьев	-ья́/-ей	Nom./gen. pl.
(a) брат			
(b) друг			
(c) лист (‘leaf’)			
(d) муж			
(e) стул			
(f) сын.			

(6) Nouns in **-анин/-янин**, pl.: **-ане/-яне**. Fill the gaps as appropriate.

англича́не горожа́не датча́не египтя́не израильтя́не

Example: В А́нглии живу́т англича́не.

- (a) В Да́нии живу́т (b) В го́роде живу́т
 (c) В Изра́иле живу́т (d) В Еги́пте живу́т

(7) Give the nominative plural forms of the following nouns:

- (a) Болга́рин (b) господа́ин
 (c) котёнок (d) медвежо́нок
 (e) ребёнок (f) сосе́д
 (g) хозя́ин (h) щено́к

13 First declension: neuter nouns in **-о** [58]

(1) Indicate with a tick whether the following nouns have a mobile vowel and give the **genitive plural**:

	Mobile vowel		Genitive plural
	Yes	No	
(a) креси́ло	...	...	
(b) окно́	...	...	
(c) письмо́	...	...	
(d) пятно́	...	...	
(e) стекло́	...	...	

- (f) чу́ство
 (g) яйцо́.

(2) Fill the gaps with appropriate plurals in the correct case:

дерёвья крылья перья

- (a) По реке́ Неве́ плыву́т суда́ на подво́дных
 (b) Обезья́ны ла́зят по
 (c) У челове́ка во́лосы, а у пти́цы

(3) Plurals in **-и/-а**. Give the **nominative plurals** of the following nouns:

- (a) ве́ко (b) коле́но
 (c) о́блако (d) око́шко
 (e) очко́ (f) плечо́
 (g) у́хо (h) я́блоко

14 First declension: nouns in **-е, -ье, -ё, -ьё** [59]

(1) Fill the gaps with nouns **in the correct case**:

бельё мо́ре пла́тье побере́жье по́ле ружьё

- (a) Севасто́поль — го́род на Чёрном
 (b) Он хорошо́ стреля́ет из
 (c) Казаки́ е́хали по́
 (d) Она́ наделе́ла одно́ из свои́х но́вых
 (e) Он ходи́л по кварта́ре в одно́м
 (f) Тага́нрог — порт на се́веро-восто́чном Азо́вского мо́ря.

(2) Tick to show the **genitive plural** ending of the following nouns:

	-ей	-ий	-ьев	zero	Genitive plural
(a) кла́дбище	...	...	...	...	
(b) мо́ре	...	...	...	...	
(c) пла́тье	...	...	...	...	
(d) по́ле	...	...	...	...	
(e) полоте́нце	...	...	...	...	
(f) ружьё.	...	...	...	...	

15 Second declension: nouns in **-а/-я** [61]

(1) Insert the **correct case form** of the noun **ка́рта**:

	Singular	Plural
Acc.	Я смотре́ю на .....	.....
Gen.	На стене́ две	пять
Dat.	Он подхо́дит к .....	.....
Instr.	Она́ рабо́тает над .....	.....
Prep.	Этой реке́ нет на .....	.....

(2) **-ы/-и** in the genitive singular and nominative plural. Tick as appropriate:

	-и	-ы
(a) граница	...	...
(b) дача	...	...
(c) книга	...	...
(d) крыша	...	...
(e) му́ха	...	...
(f) тарелка	...	...
(g) у́лица.	...	...

(3) **-ой/-ей/-ёй** in the instrumental singular. Tick as appropriate:

	-ой	-ей	-ёй
(a) госпожа́	...	...	...
(b) граница	...	...	...
(c) ды́ня	...	...	...
(d) душа́	...	...	...
(e) земля́	...	...	...
(f) ко́жа	...	...	...
(g) кры́ша	...	...	...
(h) са́жа	...	...	...
(i) свеча́	...	...	...
(j) семья́	...	...	...
(k) у́лица.	...	...	...

(4) **Zero genitive plural**. Give the **plurals** of the following nouns:

Examples: картина: **карти́н**/неделя: **неде́ль**

(a) берёза:	(b) бу́ква:	(c) ка́рта:
(d) кварти́ра:	(e) кни́га:	(f) ко́мната:
(g) ла́мпа:	(h) река́:	(i) рука́:
(j) ды́ня:	(k) пусты́ня:	

(5) **Zero genitive plural** with mobile vowel **-е/-о**. Put the bracketed nouns in the **genitive plural**:

(a) Он купи́л де́сять [бу́лка].

.....

(b) На столе́ бы́ло не́сколько [ви́лка, тарелка и ло́жка].

.....

(c) В э́том райо́не нет [дерёвня].

.....

(d) Она́ купи́ла ше́сть [ма́рка].

.....