

Tools for the Articulation of Russian Language Instruction:

Standards, a Curricular Framework, Benchmarks, and Sample Assessments

BY MARINA POSSÉ AND RITA SHIFMAN WITH GABRIELA SWEET

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We hope that this framework will be useful for Russian teachers. Any errors and/or omissions are our own, and we apologize for any unintended oversights.

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Articulating Instruction in Critical Languages at the Elementary and Secondary Levels

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Diane J. Tedick University of Minnesota

Funded in late 1994 by the U.S. Department of Education's Critical Language and Area Studies Program, the Critical Languages Articulation Project has worked for the past four years to support the articulation of instruction in two critical languages in the Minneapolis Public Schools. Originally conceived as a project that would focus on developing models for articulating Chinese, French, Japanese, and Russian programs, the project narrowed its focus to just two languages—Japanese and Russian—due to changes in program and staff availability in the other two languages.

According to second language educators, articulation involves the interrelationship and continuity of content, curriculum, instruction, and assessment within programs that focus on the progress of the student in developing communicative competence in a second language (Lange et al., 1993). It has been commonly understood since the 1950's that there has been a pervasive lack of coordination of second language learning at all levels of instruction in our nation's schools. It may be argued that such a lack of articulation has been even more apparent in programs emphasizing the instruction of critical languages because there are simply fewer of them and because of a general lack of instructional materials in these languages. Second language programs that are not articulated lead not only to ineffective teaching and unnecessary frustrations for students at all levels, but also to high attrition rates among students who might otherwise continue to study a second language at more advanced levels. Research has demonstrated that the number of students continuing to pursue second language study beyond the first year of instruction is reduced by approximately half for each successive year of the language. The national phenomenon which is even more pronounced in the critical languages—results in a significant waste of resources, as our nation's elementary and secondary schools tend to produce students who have only an introduction to a second language and little or no demonstrable proficiency in that language. Given the pressing national need to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of second language instruction, to increase the meaningful involvement of students in the fields of business, government, and education (in which second language proficiency is necessary),

and to develop our nation's capacity to develop students' proficiency in the critical languages, the proposed project was deemed timely (Lange et al., 1993).

The overall goal of the program was to increase the effectiveness of language teaching and the persistence of language learners pursuing instruction in Japanese and Russian by developing and refining a replicable model for articulating language instruction in these languages (Lange et al., 1993). We decided to meet this goal by engaging language teachers in the process of developing models of articulating language instruction that would be based on a common set of beliefs about language acquisition, a set of performance standards, curriculum frameworks, and proficiency-oriented assessments to align with the standards. To this end, two teams of teachers were created. The Japanese team consisted of four teachers who focused on Japanese instruction from grades 7 – 12. The Russian team, consisting of two teachers, focused their efforts on a K – 8 Russian program.

Throughout the past four years these two teams of teachers have worked together during the summers and at points throughout each academic year to develop, pilot, and refine the set of standards and curricular frameworks that follow this general introduction. The following components comprised the project:

- Student and teacher participation in study abroad experiences;
- Agreement on a common set of beliefs or principles that should guide language instruction;
- Establishment of a set of performance standards;
- Creation of detailed curricular frameworks;
- Development of proficiency-oriented assessments that would be aligned to the curricular frameworks and the set of performance standards;

During the course of the project, each team had the opportunity to take a group of students abroad and reported anecdotally that these experiences led to increased motivation on the part of students. The opportunity to use Japanese or Russian for real, authentic communicative purposes and the need to understand cultural aspects to be able to navigate in the target culture made language learning a meaningful endeavor. On these trips, the teachers in the project were able to gather authentic materials from the target culture that would later contribute to the development of their curriculum frameworks.

Throughout the entire four years of the project the teams of teachers together with faculty consultants from the University of Minnesota, Carlton College and St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota and with staff from the Center for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition at the University of Minnesota and Minneapolis Public Schools explored issues related to language education and over time developed standards, curricular frameworks, and assessment tools based on a common set of principles to guide their practice. The main theoretical or philosophical principles that guided the development of the materials in this project also guided the work of the Minnesota Articulation Project (MNAP), a project that took place from 1993-97 across the state of Minnesota and that emphasized articulation of the more commonly taught languages, French, German and Spanish (see, for example, Tedick, 1997). The principles as they applied to the Critical Languages Articulation Project included the following:

- (1) Contextualization involves meaningful language use for real communicative purposes and helps students to understand how meaning is constructed by language users (be they writing, speaking, reading, or listening) depending upon context.

 Contextualizing language instruction may be accomplished by organizing the content of the language curriculum according to themes or topics that lend themselves to re-entry throughout the course of study (as suggested by what is known as a spiral curriculum). The curriculum frameworks in Japanese and Russian that were developed for this project are thematic in nature so as to maximize contextualization of instruction.
- (2) Authenticity of text and task—any text that is purposeful, meaningful, and has a real communicative intent for a real audience can be considered to be authentic. In other words, it is authentic in the sense that it was not originally produced for language-teaching purposes but rather for the purpose of communicating meaning (Brinton et al., 1989, p. 17). Authentic tasks are those that have a real communicative purpose. Both authentic texts and tasks are integral components of the curricular frameworks that were developed by the teams of teachers in this project.
- (3) Process—the notion of process is integral to language acquisition (be it first, second, or third...). Language acquisition is an ongoing process that requires a great deal of time, patience, thought, effort, and encouragement. A teacher who recognizes the importance of process in language learning understands, for example, that although a student is introduced to a grammatical structure (or function or topic) early on,

s/he will need time to internalize the understanding of that concept before being able to produce language in spontaneous interaction that shows an accurate representation of that concept. This notion of process is built into the curricular frameworks developed for this project, as seen in particular by the "spiral" design of the frameworks, which allows for students to revisit the same thematic areas again and again throughout their course of study with increasingly complex levels and expectations with each re-introduction of the theme.

- (4) Interaction is key to language acquisition. In order to acquire language, learners cannot simply listen to or read "input;" they must interact and negotiate the type of input they receive (Long, 1981). In other words, learners must use language in meaningful interaction in order to learn it. A teacher who understands the importance of interaction organizes the language classroom to minimize teacher talk and maximize student discourse. This involves organizing classroom activities so that students will have reasons to respond to and interact with one another as well as others outside of the classroom. In other words, it suggests a student-centered curriculum. The curricular frameworks and assessment tools developed for this project emphasize interaction.
- (5) Integration—the notion of integration refers to the integration of all four modalities in instruction as well as to the need for integration of language and culture. Practice in one modality often results in improved competence in another modality (Tedick, 1997). Furthermore, if language is seen as social practice, then culture must become the core of language teaching (Kramsch, 1993). Language classrooms must become places where students and teachers understand themselves as cultural beings and begin to discover the complexity of the concept of culture as they view cultures both within and outside of the U.S. from a number of different perspectives (Kramsch, 1993; National Standards in Foreign Language Education Project, 1996; Tedick, 1997; Tedick et al., 1993). The curricular frameworks developed for this project indeed incorporate all four modalities and an emphasis on the integration of language and culture.

In addition to following the philosophical principles described above, the teams of teachers in this project focused their efforts on creating performance-based tasks and assessments that guide the levels of proficiency outlined in their respective curricular frameworks. Both teams decided to develop curriculum frameworks defined by themes that

would spiral into the curriculum at each level. Embedded throughout their curriculum frameworks is attention to cultural aspects.

The Japanese team selected seven themes: Japanese for the Classroom; Self, Family, and Friends; Home and Community; Shopping; Japan in the World; Daily Activities; Japan Through the Seasons; and Leisure. They further described the learning and knowledge, skills (or communicative functions), structures, topics and vocabulary for each of the themes in the context of two major levels: Level II and V, with Level II corresponding to the first and second years of instruction (regardless of grade level) and Level V corresponding to the third, fourth, fifth, and possibly sixth year of instruction. In addition, the Japanese team developed both benchmarks and assessment tools for selected themes in both levels and chose to use Holistic scales (The MPS Rating System) for each of the four modalities, to be used throughout a student's course of study.

The Russian team selected eight themes to guide their curriculum development: School and Community, Family and Home; Environment and Nature; Time and Numerality; Food; Clothing; Health; and Sport and Leisure. Like the Japanese team, they also determined the topics, vocabulary, structures, and communicative skills for each of the levels, from grades K-1 to grade 8. The Russian team also described recommended classroom routines and created six appendices containing materials and resources to supplement the curriculum framework.

It is our hope that the curriculum frameworks, assessments, and additional resources and materials developed for this project are found to be valuable to other teachers of Japanese and Russian in the United States.

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Articulating Instruction in Russian at the Elementary and Middle School Levels

A joint project of the
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When this project got underway in 1995, Russian teachers had one goal in mind: to provide the best possible experience for students learning Russian in the Minneapolis Public Schools, and to articulate instruction across levels. Oh yes, and one more—to create a curriculum for elementary and middle schools, where resources were slim at best! An important fringe benefit to our efforts was an increasingly cooperative atmosphere among students at different levels, where high school students paired with their counterparts in the elementary program in cultural activities and opportunities to show their ability to use Russian. The younger students were inspired to continue their studies as they formed relationships with high school learners of Russian, becoming clear as to what would be expected of them once they reached high school. As the project moved forward, efforts concentrated more on the elementary and middle schools, where the Russian program was still in beginning stages and needed the extra boost. We are proud to report that 1999 will graduate the first class of eighth graders to have completed the entire K-8 Russian sequence!

Sheridan Elementary School, located near downtown Minneapolis, has a diverse student population: economically, ethnically, and racially. The school attracts students from both innercity areas and from the suburbs. A high percentage of the student body is not English-language dominant. All of this highlights one of our central goals, as educators: that our students become world citizens, with awareness of and respect for different cultures (including an understanding of one's own background). We discovered that learning Russian is the perfect tool for this context! A highly inflected language and one that uses a non-Roman alphabet, Russian clears the playing field for students in many ways. Those who may not have developed literacy skills in English start at the same place as students whose home environment has encouraged them to read and write since an early age. Thus, learning Russian at Sheridan is truly an equal opportunity for all students.

Our principal need at the project's outset was to create an organizing tool that would unite our cultural and linguistic knowledge with our pedagogical experience, and enable us to follow a blueprint as our program continues to grow. We didn't have a specific curriculum from which to draw, and we needed to construct a record of what we had done in the classroom over the years, toward a concrete educational scope and sequence.

We selected a framework after consultation with second language experts from the University of Minnesota and Minneapolis Public Schools. Our framework is based on an immersion-style classroom, and instruction is in the target language as much as possible. We believe that this is the best way for students to learn a second language, and since the majority of our students will probably not have the opportunity to travel to the former Soviet Union, we try

to provide them with as much "Russia" as possible in the classroom. Sheridan is fortunate to have a number of native speakers of Russian among the student body, so students do have a real reason to use the target language.

The framework is designed to be easily understood, visually. We found it helpful to organize through the teaching of themes, so that any teacher could apply it in the classroom. Themes spiral from year to year, and related vocabulary and functions expand as each topic reoccurs. As students progress, there is increased attention paid to form, as well. Literacy training is introduced in the early grades, but not emphasized until students have a good grasp of the sound system and an ability to communicate and comprehend basic information through speaking and listening. In addition, we believe that students must have solid cultural preparation prior to being exposed to literature in the target language.

We needed to create a division in the framework, in order to accommodate the difference in levels of Russian taught, and the circumstances surrounding them. In Minneapolis, Russian is taught at the elementary and middle school levels only at Sheridan, after which students can feed into high school programs in either St. Paul or Minneapolis. All students at Sheridan from kindergarten through the fifth grade take Russian, in class on average two times per week (class sessions ranging from 25 to 45 minutes). Then, from grades six through eight, students may elect to take Academic Russian. These classes meet four times per week, with more focus on form than during the primary grades. For this reason, the framework design for K-5 and 6-8 differs.

In the planning stages, the project looked much simpler than it turned out to be! We've retooled the curriculum framework and benchmarks several times, to reflect changes in our classroom practice and the need to meet district requirements. Our pedagogical focus is on communicative competence: we want our students to be able to use the language in a practical sense (realistic, everyday situations related to self), and through the use of assessments and other tools for feedback, build on a sense of accomplishment as they begin to see themselves as real users of the Russian language.

We have attempted to link the framework as closely as possible with the Minnesota Profile of Learning and Minneapolis World Language standards. At the elementary level, several content standards receive special emphasis through the design of the curricular framework: students recognize culture as integral to language, demonstrate knowledge of diverse cultures, and expand awareness of their own culture. In addition, students understand the process of language learning and use a variety of strategies to communicate. They use Russian to communicate effectively with others on a limited number of familiar topics, with teacher support and guidance. As students progress from the elementary to the middle school program (and from there to high school), their linguistic skills grow as does their cultural sensitivity. They develop the ability to use the Russian language to connect with other disciplines and to acquire and process information. The framework is intended to align with students' development, and provide a variety of opportunities for language use and cultural exploration in keeping with state and district expectations.

The appendices included offer additional resources to teachers. We use a lot of games, songs, and other activities in our classroom (some of which are specifically mentioned within the framework), and we hope that this will be a useful addition to resource banks. We made an effort to find up-to-date, culturally authentic materials, appropriate for different linguistic and

developmental levels. In addition, we've included some specific examples of how we use games and other cultural materials at different grade levels. We encourage you to use and adapt these materials in keeping with your circumstances. The appendices also include a list of places in the United States where you can find books, pictures, videos, and other materials to order for use in your classroom. For those who enjoy using the Internet, we provide a list of sites and jump-off places to other links to Russian language, culture, history, society, and much more... download to your heart's content!

We hope that this project will be useful to other teachers of Russian, and perhaps provide guidelines where before there may have been none. We want to make a change in existing curricula for learning the Russian language—this is a *modem* look at teaching using cultural content that breaks through stereotypes of Russian people we've seen presented in some textbooks. Our message to teachers is, first: **ydayn**! We wish you success! And next: we hope that you'll find materials that you can use in your setting. Please feel free to contact us; we consider this a working document, and we look forward to suggestions and input from other teachers.

Rita Shifman Marina Possé

Minneapolis, Minnesota 1999

MODEL STANDARDS FOR RUSSIAN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT

GOAL ONE: COMMUNICATION

Goal: Students communicate in the target language.

Standard: Students function in sustained communicative exchanges (listening, reading,

writing, and speaking) on everyday topics to meet life needs.

Definition: • Students socialize with peers.

• Students seek and exchange necessary oral and written information to meet

needs of daily life.

• Students express and elicit attitudes.

• Students organize and maintain communication.

Examples:

able to ask and answer questions, give directions, describe, express, convey, and discuss information on a variety of topics

interpret and present information, e.g. introductions, directions, descriptions (geography, physical appearance, character traits, etc.), and intentions

errors

Assumption: This model assumes four to five years of continuous, successful student study and

learning as demonstrated by student progression in authentic assessment in the

classroom.

Assessment: Assessments for skill-getting (discrete) and skill-using (integrative) in appropriate

contexts.

GOAL TWO: SOCIO-CULTURAL

Goal: Students are able to understand and appreciate people who come from diverse

backgrounds, and communicate effectively with them in multiple social settings.

Standard: Understand and use language appropriate for a variety of audiences, purposes,

and settings, including appropriate nonverbal ways of communication.

Definition: • Students modify verbal and non-verbal language and behavior to reflect Russian

linguistic and cultural patterns.

• Students discuss attributes of the target language culture.

Examples:

appropriate forms of address

greetings

behavioral expectations in a variety of settings

commercial transactions (stores, restaurants, markets, etc.)

general knowledge of geography, history and literature

Assumption: This model assumes four to five years of continuous, successful student study and

learning as demonstrated by student progression in authentic assessment in the

classroom.

Assessment: Authentic assessment of socio-linguistic understanding through situational role

plays. Use of English may be necessary depending on what is being assessed,

particularly in understanding literature and history.

GOAL THREE: LEARNING HOW TO LEARN

Goal: Students commit to high levels of achievement in language learning.

Standard: Students understand their own role in the process of language learning.

• Students are able to articulate their own rationale for studying a foreign language.

- Students see a connection between the study of Russian and opportunities in life.
- Students plan for and set realistic short- and long-term goals.
- Students make critical assessments of their own progress on a regular basis.
- Students understand that learning is an individual responsibility and continue to learn outside the classroom.
- Students seek and use outside content resources.
- Students use own learning style to maximize opportunities to learn.
- Students generalize about patterns in Russian beyond taught materials.
- Students predict syntactic and phonological patterns from their understanding of the Russian language system.

Examples: understand and use learning strategies appropriate to modality

- monitor own progress
- use tools to find information related to language learning
- know when to ask for guidance (what and whom)
- recognize the relationship of the first language to the second in learning

Assumption: This model assumes four to five years of continuous, successful student study and learning as demonstrated by student progression in authentic assessment in the classroom.

Assessment: Students apply strategies both within and outside the classroom and are assessed through self-assessment, checklists, and think-aloud procedures.

GOAL FOUR: LANGUAGE AND CULTURE CONNECTIONS

Goal: Students discern the interaction between the Russian language and culture.

Standard: Students integrate the language system with the culture as the fabric that

supports it.

Assessment:

• Students compare/contrast the first language and culture with the Russian language and culture to enrich their knowledge of both.

• Students acquire information and perspectives that are only available through Russian language and culture.

Examples: understand the relationship of language and culture in age, social position, and forms of address

use cultural expressions of politeness, sympathy, surprise, etc.

use situational and age-appropriate expressions

understand the relationship of the first language to Russian through borrowed vocabulary and cultural practices

Assumption: This model assumes four to five years of continuous, successful student study and learning as demonstrated by student progression in authentic assessment in the classroom.

Students demonstrate culturally appropriate discourse patterns and communication etiquette.

GOAL FIVE: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Goal: Students acquire broader experience as world citizens through the study of

another language and culture.

Standard: Students gain access to knowledge about how different societies address similar

needs.

Definition: • Students compare/contrast the first language and culture with the Russian

language and culture to enrich their knowledge of other world languages and

cultures.

• Students deduce from the study of another language and culture how societies are organized based on their physical geography and social experience.

• Students recognize a range of empathetic and tolerant attitudes toward other

cultures.

Examples:

basic needs (food, clothing, shelter)

relationship to nature

individual and society

societal values

governance

Assumption: This model assumes four to five years of continuous, successful student study and

learning as demonstrated by student progression in authentic assessment in the

classroom.

Assessment: Students display their knowledge of issues by representing all relevant dimensions

through written and/or oral means.

LANGUAGE/CULTURE CONTEXTS AND FUNCTIONAL SKILLS

Grade Level: K/1

School and	Family and	Environment	Time and	Food	Clothing	Health	Sports and
community	home	and nature	numerality				_leisure
Identify and name	Identify and name		Count orally	Identify and name	Identify and	Identify and	Identify and name
some classroom	basic relationships	seasons of the	(cardinal) numbers food items:	food items:	describe (color)	describe some	some toys: кукла,
objects: школа,	to include parents,		1-10 (K) and	яблоко,	basic clothing:	body parts:	машина, мяч,
класс, окно, пол,	siblings, and	лето, осень.	numbers 1-30	апельсин, груша,	футболка,	голова, глаза,	мишка.
потолок, стол,	grandparents:		(First grade).	банан, лимон,	джинсы, свитер,	нос, рот, зубы,	
стул, лампа,	мама, папа,	Identify and name		виноград, персик,	носки, ботинки,	уши, шея, грудь,	Identify
компьютер, часы, сестра, брат,	сестра, брат,	weather	Begin to tell time	арбуз, ананас,	зонтик.	живот, руки,	traditional and
телефон,	бабушка,	conditions:	(hour).	пицца, тост, сыр,		ноги, колени,	modern toys of
телевизор, флаг.	дедушка.	холодно, тепло,		колбаса, курица,		ступни.	Russian children:
		жарко.	State and ask age.	огурец, помидор,			матрёшка
Understand	Begin to describe	Идет дождь/снег.		лук, салат, сок,		Make simple	
classroom	family members	Светит солнце.	State temperature. <i>Moлоко, кофе.</i>	молоко, кофе.		inquiries about	
commands:	(age, names).	Небо голубое,				health:	
садитесь,		серое, белое.	Name and identify	Express likes and		- Что у тебя	
вставайте (в			parts of the day:	dislikes:		болит?	
Kpyr),		Identify and	утро, день, вечер,	- Я люблю /не		- У меня болит	
постройтесь,		describe things	ночь.	люблю		- Больно?	
поднимите руку,		found in nature:		- Я ем/не ем		- Какая у	
повторяйте за		дерево, листья,				него/нее	
мной, покажи/		река, море, небо,				температура?	
покажите.		солнце, трава.					
THXO!							
Кто хочет пойти							
к доске?							

Grade level: K/1 (continued)

and leisure Sports Identify and name simple medical terms: больница, доктор, больной, витамины, вата, укол, таблетки, температура, Health медсестра, градусник, Clothing Food Time and numerality country, capital of Russia, language, people), including пингвин, собака, попугай, корова, U.S. (name of the Environment describe animals: волк, тигр, лев, слон, жираф, knowledge about Russia and the world languages. and nature зебра, кенгуру, Acquire general барашек, кот. заяц, мишка, Identify and обезьяна, петушок, Family and home Identify and name some types of School and community transportation: машина, школьный автобус. 10

School and	Family and home	Environment	Time and	Food	Clothing	Health	Sports and leisure
Identify and name	Identify evenanded	Identify and name	Count orally	Identify and name	Identify and name	Identify and	Identify and name
more classroom	relationshins to	more animals:	Count orang (cardinal numbers)	nore food items:	nentiny and name	describe more	some sports and
objects: Happen	iciduolisinps to	TOTTO TE VIEW	Cardinal Introduce	more room recinis.	items: marka	body parte: mmo	related items:
objects. Hapta,	metude sibinigs	лошадь, утка,	1 000 grd 1	сун, мясо,	Hellis. Malika,	роцу рань. лицо,	driffer licilis.
глооус, мел,	and grandenildren:	курица, оегемот,	1,000 and 1	макароны, яицо,	шарф, варежки,	щеки, волосы,	футоол,
карта, доска,	сын, дочь, внук,	поросенок,	million.	картошка, чай,	куртка, юбка,	пальцы, спина.	баскетбол,
книга, карандаш,	внучка.	лягушка,		какао, кока-кола,	платье, брюки,		теннис, лыжи,
ручка, бумага.		обезьяна.	Begin to tell time	лимонад, вода,	шорты, рубашка,	Understand and	санки, коньки,
	Provide basic		(hour, half hour,	соль, сахар, хлеб,	кеды, кроссовки,	identify some	МЯЧ.
Understand	biographical	Tell where some	at	мороженое,	ОЧКИ.	daily personal	
classroom	information about	animals live: лес,	5-minute	чеснок, рыба,		hygiene activities:	Understand and
directions:	self:	джунгли,	intervals).	каша, клубника.	Relate clothing to	- Я мою лицо	name some sports
- Возьми/	- Меня зовут	Африка, океан,			seasons of the year	- Я чишу зубы	activities:
возьмите	- Мне лет.	ферма.	Name months of	Describe one's	and weather	- Я делаю	- Я бегу
карандаш/ ручку	- У меня есть		the year and days	meal for breakfast,	conditions.	зарядку	быстро/медленно
- Пиши/пишите	брат.	Relate weather	of the week.	lunch, and dinner.			- Я прыгаю
- Читай/читайте	- Ero 30Byt	conditions to				Describe general	высоко/низко
- Рисуй/рисуйте	- Ему лет.	seasons of the	State a phone	Acquire		sickness	- Я плыву
- Считайте		year:	number.	knowledge about		conditions:	
- Решаем задачу		Зимой холодно,		typical meal		- У меня болит	
		идет снег.	Solve simple math	schedule in Russia		голова/живот/	
Identify and name		Осенью листья	problems.	(time of day and		376	
more types of		желтые, красные,		content).		- У меня высокая	
transportation:		оранжевые.				температура	
поезд		Летом жарко.					
автобус, самолет,		Весной тепло,					
велосипед,		идет дождь.					
мотоцикл,							
грузовик лодка.							
Name and identify							
people: мальчик,							
девочка,							
мужчина,							
женщина.							

School and	Family	Environment	Time and	Food	Clothing	Health	Sports
community	and home	and nature	numerality				and leisure
Identify and name	Identify expanded	Name more	Count orally	Identify and name	Identify and name	Generate some	Identify and name
more classroom	relationships:	animals: змея,	(ordinal numbers)	simple grocery	basic clothing.	knowledge about	some kinds of
objects: reтрадь,	тетя, дядя.	дельфин, хомяк,	1-10.	items and ask		appearance of	sports: хоккей,
шкаф, словарь,		аист, бабочка,		questions about	Describe different	Russian people	волейбол,
линейка,	Provide basic	кузнечик, акула.	Tell time.	their price and	types of clothing.	(both past and	бейсбол, пинг-
календарь,	biographical			availability at the		present).	понг, бадминтон.
ластик, видео,	information about	Describe animals	Relate activities to	grocery store:	Acquire		- Я играю в
магнитофон,	self and close	and where they	time: A Bcrato B 7	магазин,	knowledge about	Identify and name	хоккей.
клей, ножницы,	relatives (name,	live: Слон живет	часов. Я ем	продавец,	traditional and	some illnesses:	
салфетка.	age, day of birth)	в Африке. Акула	завтрак. Я иду в	покупатель	modern Russian	грипп, простуда,	Express likes and
		живет в океане.	школу в 9 часов.		clothing.	астма, аллергия.	dislikes in
Understand	State one's home		Я иду домой в 4	- Я покупаю			connection with
classroom	address and phone	Relate months to	часа. Я ложусь	- <i>y Bac ectb</i> ?	Ask questions	Describe general	sports and games:
directions:	number:	seasons of the	спать в 9 часов.	- Мне,	about price, size,	sickness	- Я люблю играть
- Откройте	<i>- Где ты живешь?</i> year:	year:		пожалуйста.	and availability:	conditions:	В ХОККЕЙ/В МЯЧ.
книгу/ словарь/	- Я живу в,	Назови три	Read simple class	- Сколько	- <i>y Bac ectb</i> ?	- Чем ты	
тетрадь	улица, дом	месяца лета.	schedules.	стоит ?	- Какой размер?	болеешь?	Describe one's
- Пишите в	- Какой у тебя			- C Bac	- Какого цвета?	- У меня грипп,	hobbies:
словарь	телефон?	Describe weather	Solve math		- Сколько стоит	сильный насморк	- Я люблю
- Скажите по-		in greater detail:	problems.	Describe one's	3	и кашель.	музыку/ читать/
русски/ по-		Сегодня плохая		breakfast, lunch,	- C Bac		рисовать/ловить
английски		погода. На небе		and dinner meals			рыбу.
- Повернись/		облака/тучи.		in greater detail.			
повернитесь		Дует ветер.					
- Пойте		Гроза. Молния.		Acquire			
- Давайте петь		Гром гремит.		knowledge about traditional Russian			
				meals.			

Grade level: 3 (continued)

Sports	Describe hobbies	typical for	Russians:	собирать грибы /	ягоды, ловить	рыбу.		Acquire	knowledge about	typical possessions	of Russian	children.																		
Health																														
Clothing																														
Food	Express likes and	dislikes in	connection with	food.		Read a simple	recipe.		Identify and name	things used at the	table: посуда,	тарелка, чашка,	чайник, стакан,	сахарница, нож,	ложка, вилка,	салфетка.		Acquire	knowledge about	traditional Russian	dinnerware and	dining customs.								
Time and	Identify and name	some units of	Russian metric	system and	currency:	метр, сантиметр,	рубль.																							
Environment	Show the U.S. and	Russia and their	capitals on a map.																											
Family	Describe one's	house with some	detail: дом,	квартира, окно,	комната, кухня,	столовая,	гостиная, туалет,	спальня, ванная,	гараж;	мебель: стол,	стул, кресло,	кровать, диван,	лампа, картина,	телевизор,	магнитофон.		Acquire	knowledge about	typical American	and Russian	families.		Acquire	knowledge about	some Russian	family traditions	(proposal and	wedding, based on	the movie	"Mopo 3 Ko").
School and	- Положите руки	на стол/	карандаш в/на	стол	- Раздайте/	соберите/	положите	тетради в шкаф		Describe daily	routine of children	in the U.S. and	Russia.		Name some school	subjects: My3bIKa,	русский язык,	компьютеры,	физкультура,	математика,	драма.		Identify major	Russian holidays	(New Year	celebration).				

Sports	and leisure	Identify and name	more sports:	американский	футбол.		Describe one's	favorite sport:	- Я катаюсь на	коньках, на	велосипеде, на	роликах.		Describe one's	hobbies:	- Я играю на	- Я играю в	оркестре.	- Я танцую.		Identify and name	some musical	instruments:	пианино,	скрипка,	виолончель,	флейта, труба,	барабан.	
Health		Name and identify	some items of	personal hygiene:	мыло, мочалка,	шампунь,	расческа, фен,	зубная щетка,	зубная паста,	полотение,	туалетная бумага.																		
Clothing		Describe different	types of clothing:	одежда для дома,	для работы, для	отдыха и спорта.		Name and identify	underwear and	sleepwear: трусы,	майка, пижама,	гольфы.		Name and identify	footwear: <i>туфли</i> ,	сапоги, сандалии,	тапочки.		Acquire	knowledge about	customs related to	dress in Russia.							
Food		Describe one's	meal for breakfast, types of clothing:	lunch, and dinner	in greater detail:	макароны с	сыром, мясо с	рисом.		Read a simple	recipe.		Order a meal at a	restaurant or cafe:	ресторан, кафе	- Официант!	- Дайте меню,	пожалуйста!	- Мне,	пожалуйста	caлат, cyп, pыбу c customs related to	картошкой.	- Что у вас на	десерт?	- У вас есть кока-	кола?	- Счет,	пожалуйста.	- Вкусно.
Time and	numerality	Count orally	(ordinal numbers)	1-20.		Tell time.		Identify and name	some units of	Russian metric	system:	километр, литр,	килограмм,	грамм.		Express time	through use of	verb tenses and	adverbs of time:	- Вчера я	был/была в кино.	- Сегодня я иду в	кино.	- Завтра школы	не будет.				
Environment	and nature	Identify and name	some countries,	cities, oceans, and	rivers: Америка,	Россия, Мексика,	Канада, Франция,	Италия, Испания;	Москва, Нью-	Йорк,	Вашингтон;	Тихий океан,	Атлантический	океан;	Москва-река,	Миссисипи,	Амазонка.		Identify and name	continents:	Африка,	Северная	Америка, Южная	Америка, Европа,	Азия, Австралия,	Антарктида.			
Family	and home	Identify and name	some professions:	учитель, врач,	инженер,	строитель,	бизнесмен,	рабочий,	спортсмен,	программист,	медсестра.		Identify and name	some places of	work: школа,	завод, ресторан,	оффис,	компания.		Provide greater	biographical	information about	self and close	relatives (name,	age, occupation,	place of work).			
School	and community	Understand more	complicated	classroom	directions:	- Запишите число	- Переводите	- Как по-русски	?	- Включи/	ВЫКЛЮЧИ СВЕТ/	телевизор		Identify and name	more school	subjects:	английский,	французский,	немецкий,	испанский язык,	рисование,	литература.							

Grade level: 4 (continued)

School	Family	Environment	Time and	Food	Clothing	Health	Sports
and community	and home	and nature	numerality				and leisure
Talk about school	Describe one's	Identify and name				•	Talk about
subjects with some house with some	house with some	four compass					extracurricular
detail: - A yyy	detail (rooms and	directions of the					activities:
- Я читаю, пишу,		earth:					- Я иду в театр, в
говорю	буфет,	север, юг, запад,					кино, в музей, в
по-русски,	холодильник.	восток.					зоопарк.
по-английски.							- Я рисую, гуляю,
	Acquire						смотрю
Acquire	knowledge about						телевизор.
knowledge about	housing in Russia.						- Я читаю
Russian school							журнал, книгу,
system (schedule,							газету.
subjects,							
extracurricular							
activities, school							
building, school							
staff).							
Compare and							
contrast with U.S.							
school system.							

School and community	Family and home	Environment and nature	Time and numerality	Food	Clothing	Health	Sports and leisure
Understand more	Identify and name	Identify and name	Count orally	Identify and name	Describe different	Ask how someone	Describe one's
complex classroom	more professions:	major cities, rivers,	(ordinal) 1-30.	some kitchen-	types of clothing.	feels:	weekend.
directions:	официант,	seas, mountains,		wear:		- Что с тобой?	
- Вытри с доски.	шофер, водитель,	and oceans of	Tell time (in	плита, кастрюля,	Name and identify	- Что с вами?	
- Выброси мусор.	повар, президент,	Russia:	Russian manner):	сковорода,	some jewelry:	- Что случилось?	Identify and name
- Помой парту.	библиотекарь,	Москва, Санкт-	13:00 = 1:00 pm,	самовар.	серыги, кольцо,	- Как здоровье?	some Russian
- Убери в классе.	почтальон,	Петербург	etc.		цепь, бусы,		musical
- Убери постель.	профессор,	(Ленинград),		Identify and name	браслет.	Name and identify	instruments:
	пожарник,	Уральские горы,	ones	some kitchen		some terms related	балалайка,
Identify and name	космонавт.	Москва-река,	in the U.S. and	activities:	Ask questions	to hospital routine:	гармошка.
more school		Волга, Обь, Лена,	Russia.	готовить, варить,	while buying new	операция,	
subjects: история,	Provide greater	Байкал, etc.		жарить,	clothes:	инфекция.	Name and identify
алгебра,	biographical		Read simple	посолить, печь,	- У вас есть размер		some cultural
география,	information about	Identify and name	schedules.	кипятить,	(больше/		events:
геометрия, танцы.	self and close	things found in		накрывать на	меньше)?		балет, опера,
	relatives (name,	nature: 11011e,	Identify and name	стол.	Можно		спектакль,
Identify and name	age, occupation,	тундра, тайга,	odd and even		примерить?		концерт,
school personnel:	place of work).	вулкан, береза,	numbers.	Identify and name			ВЫСТАВКА,
учитель, завуч,		дуб, ель.		some traditional			аттракцион.
учительница,			Tell temperature in	Russian meals:			
директор,			Russian manner	ироги, блины, щи,			
секретарь,			using degrees	борш, грибы,			
медсестра,			Celsius.	каша.			
уборщик,							
уборщица.							
Describe school							
building:							
канцелярия,							
оффис,							
спортзал,							
коридор,							
UNUMUICKA,							
лаооратория,							
каринет русского дзыка мусорная							
корзина.							
лестница.							

Grade level: 5 (continued)

School	Family	Environment	Time and	Food	Clothing	Health	Sports
and community	and home	and nature	numerality				and leisure
Identify and name	Describe one's	Identify and		Order a meal at a	Express likes and	Make an	Name and identify
transportation	house and places	describe weather		restaurant:	dislikes while	emergency call	some sporting
types: трамвай,	of work with some	patterns typical of		- Что у вас на	buying or trying	related to sickness	events and their
троллейбус, метро,	detail:	different regions		закуску/ на	on new clothes:	and briefly	participants:
такси, скорая	полка,	across Russia.		первое/ на	- Мне это очень	describe one's	Олимпийские
помощь, пожарная	вентилятор,			второе/ на	нравится.	condition:	игры,
машина, машина	кондиционер,	Identify and name		десерт?	- Мне это	- Алло! Запишите	Олимпиада,
полицейская.	камин, зеркало,	animals living in			нравится больше.	BЫЗОВ,	соревнования;
,	крыша, труба,	Russia.		Identify and name	- Мне это	пожалуйста.	чемпион,
Acquire general	стиральная			verbs and phrases	нравится меньше.	Фамилия, имя	спортсмен,
knowledge about	машина.	Describe Moscow		used at the table:	- Мне это не	, отчество	команда, жюри,
Russian public		as a city and its		- Передайте	нравится.	(Возраст) лет.	болелыцики.
transportation.		climate; name		- Положите	- Мне это велико.	Адрес: улица,	- Я участвую в
		things to do and		мне	- Мне это мало.	дом,	соревнованиях.
Describe a city and		places to visit		Приятного	- Это модно/	КВартира	- Я болею за
community:		there: Большой		аппетита!	немолно.	Высокая	
универсам,		театр. Красная		- Купайте	- Это красиво	температура	Acquire general
кинотеатр,		пиотан Кремин		TOW9 TVÄCT9	- g post MV (Genv)	болит живот	knowledge ahout
библиотека, почта,		площадь, премль,		пожалунста:	- A BUSBINY (UCPY)	итрения от	nilowicuge about
аптека, церковь,		coup, etc.			310.	инфекция, сис.	spoi is iii russia.
кладбище, дорога,							
полиция, площадь,							
фонтан, полиция,							
памятник,							
стадион, полиция,							
цирк, университет,							
светофор, знак							
CTOIL.							
Acquire general							
knowledge about							
city and community							
ın Kussia.							
Acquire general							
knowledge about							
Mussian mistory.							

COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS: Year K/1

Literacy skills	
Organizing and maintaining communication	Observe classroom etiquette. Follow classroom commands. Make simple inquires to seek information. Use basic greetings and culturally appropriate expressions. Use vocabulary related to a broad range of categories (classroom objects, family, animals, food, clothing, parts of body, toys). Perform a simple dialog "At the doctor's office."
Seeking/exchanging information	Receptive skills Understand who, what, when, how questions: - Kak дела? - Kakobif (size and color)? - Korda Tsi Beraellib (илешь в школу, илешь спать)? - Understand simple spoken directions/commands and responding to them: - Beraeitre (в крут). - Сацитесь. - Ложитесь. - Ложитесь. - Просыпайте высоко/нажо. - Просыпайте высоко/нажо. - Прытайте Встоко/нажо. - Прытайте Встоко/нажо. - Прытайте (2,34) раза. - Полнимите руки. - Тихо!. - Поднимите руки. - Тихо!. - Тай мне - Как тебя (его/ее) зовут? - Тай мне - Дай мне - Дау мач какой? (Красный). - Это мяч. Мяч большой. Мяч красный. - Пай лайте. встявай встявай встявай.
Expressing feelings and emotions	Begin to express liking and disliking: - Я люблю Я ем/ не ем Begin to express one's physical condition: хорошо, плохо, холодно, тепло, жарко, больно, болит/не болит. Begin to describe one's basic emotional state: плачет, смеется, спит, злится.
Socializing	Greet someone: - 3µpaBcTByйте! - Добрый день! - Добрый вечер! Say good-bye: - До свидания! Introduce yourself: - Meня зовут Я Thank and respond to thanks: - Спасибо Пожалуйста. Ask how someone is: - Как дела? Say how you are feeling: - Спасибо, хорошо Плохо.

COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS: Year 2

Literacy skills																													
Organizing and maintaining communication	Give basic commands.	Name and identify basic objects, people,	and places.	Give autobiographical	information.		Describe daily routine.	Ask simple auestions.	1	Understand and	answer questions	which solicit personal	information (name, age, etc.):	- Как тебя зовут?	- Где ты живешь?	- СКОЛЬКО Теое лет.	Hea hacio graatings	and culturally	appropriate	expressions.	Heavonbulowy reloted	to a broad range of	categories (classroom	objects, family,	animals, weather,	days, months,	numbers, tood,	ciotning, parts of body, sports).	
Seeking/exchanging information	Receptive skills	Understand simple questions/directions: - Hanre bnepea (назаа).	- Повернитесь.	- Что у тебя болит? - Возгми/возгмите	- Положи книгу на	•	Productive skills	Ask who. what where questions:	- Kro это ?	- 410 310?	- Где (карандаш)?		Describe a picture, object, or person: большой/маленький, высокий/низкий.	красивый/некрасивый, хороший/плохой,	злой/добрый, горячий/холодный.		Describe daily routine based on learned patterns:	- A Belaki JiOA yebi ciw Alpaki 4Allaki.	Tell someone to do something:	- Вставай, иди, садись (на стул, на пол), читай, пиши.	Act for information.	АЗК 101 ШПОППАЦОП. - СК <i>олько?</i>	- У тебя есть(мама, папа, брат, сестра)?	- Где ты живешь?	- Который час?				
Expressing feelings and emotions	Express preferences based on learned	patterns: - Я люблю (яблоки,	бананы, етс.)	- Я не люблю	etc.)		Begin to describe	physical condition based on learned	patterns: cBetzio,	темно, легко,	трудно.	Идет дождь/снег.	Дует ветер. Светит солние.																
Socializing	Greet someone: - 3npabctbyŭ!	- Привет!	Introduce yourself:	- Меня зовут - Мие пет	200	Introduce someone:	- Это	- Ero/ee 30Byт - Eмv/ей лет.	`	Attract someone's	attention:	- Скажи,	пожалуйста	Ask for permission:	- Можно	ВОИТИ/ВЫИТИ?	- Можно взять (карантант)	(ларандаш):	Give or refuse	permission:	- Да, можно. Пот попед	- 11C1, HC/Ib3%	Recognize	formal/informal	language forms:	- Здравствуйте!	- Здравствуи!	- даи: - Лайте!	

COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS: Year 3

Literacy skills	Reading		Identify highly	contextualized	words and phrases.		Read simple,	patterned short	stories.	The designation of seconds	Understand mann ideas and facts from	simple connected	texts dealing with	basic personal and	social needs.		Writing		Write simple fixed	expressions, limited	memorized material	and some	recombinations	thereof.		Write names,	numbers, dates, and	ouier simple	autobiographicai information		Make simple lists.	Weite	write simple	sentences and snort	messages.			
Organizing and maintaining communication	Describe	(independently) daily	routine:	- Я встаю в 7 часов.	Я ем завтрак. Я иду	в школу в 9 часов. В	школе я читаю и	пишу. Я иду домой	в 4 часа. Я иду спать	в 9 часов.	Decoribe things	people, and family.		Handle simple	elementary needs and	express basic	courtesies.	•	Create simple	statements involving	learned material.		Perform simple	dialogs at the doctor's	office, in a grocery	store and while	buying clothes:	- y Bac ecib?	- СКОЛЬКО СТОИТ? - Лайте пожалуйста			Make increasing use	ol target fanguage III	classroom	g magaso mamy	- A datalo, mally,	говорю, слушаю.	,
Seeking/exchanging information	Receptive skills		Understand questions:	- Какой сейчас месяц?	- Какое сейчас время года?	- Когда у тебя день рождения?	- Назови три месяца зимы (лета, etc.)	- Какая сегодня погода?	- Какой сегодня день?	- 4TO Y TEOM DOJINT?	- Tem Ibi Oolicellib?	Understand classroom directions:	- Откройте/закройте тетрадь.	- Читайте все вместе.	- Смотрите на доску.	- Не разговаривайте.	- Повторяйте за мной.	- Кто написал/не написал?	- ПоложиВ/на стол.	- Включи/выключи телевизор/свет.	- Иди/идите к доске.		Productive skills		Ask questions about some aspects of environment:	(- Какая сегодня погода?)	- Сегодня холодно/тепло/жарко. Стабата	- CHEI/ДОЖДЬ ИДЕГ.	(- Макои сегодня день:) - Сеголня понелельник (вторник etc.)	cer oann noneacannn (ar opinn), eee.)								
Expressing feelings and emotions	Describe physical	conditions:	- Мне	холодно/жарко.	- Я устал/устала.	- Больно.		Express preferences:	- Мне интересно.	- Мне неинтересно.	Fyprace libing and	disliking:	- Я люблю играть	- Я люблю музыку.		Describe basic	emotional state.																					
Socializing	Introduce someone:	- Это мой друг/моя	подруга. Его/ее	30ByT		Encourage someone:	- Очень хорошо.	- Молодец.		I hank someone:	- Большое спасиоо.	Express readiness or	completion:	- Я готов/готова.		Recognize	formal/informal	language torms:	- Дай/дайте.	- Здравствуй/	здравствуйте.	- Садись/садитесь.																

COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS: Year 3 (continued)

Expressing feelings and emotions	Seeking/exchanging information	Organizing and maintaining communication	Literacy skills
	Name seasons of the year and months. Give personal information (ask and answer questions about one's telephone number and address): - Гле ты живешь? - Я живу в Америке в Миннеаполисе, улица, дом номер - Какой у тебя телефон? Tell someone to do something: - Возьми, положи, открой, закрой.	Use vocabulary related to a broad range of categories (classroom objects, school subjects, rooms, furniture, animals, weather, numbers, sports, hobbies).	Use prewriting techniques to develop writing (looking at picture, drawing, talking). Take spelling or word-matching tests

COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS: Year 4

Seeking/exchanging information
Understand questions:
- Ты не знаешь, где мама?
Ты говоришь по-русски?
- Какой язык ты знаешь?
Как по-русски ?
Understand directions:
- Читайте по-русски.
Говорите по-английски.
Пишите по-русски.
Переводите.
Запишите число.
Give personal information (ask about one's hobbies and
give an appropriate answer):
- Ты играешь в футбол?
Ты играешь на гитаре?
Ты любишь читать?
Ты любишь музыку?
Какой спорт ты любишь?
Fell someone to do something:
- Покажи/ покажите.
Войдите.
Проходи/ проходите.

COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS: Year 4 (continued)

Expressing feelings and emotions	Seeking/exchanging information Organa	Organizing and maintaining communication	Literacy skills
	Use su	Use survival	Writing
	language.	lage.	Write a simple short
	Use v	Use vocabulary related to a broad	story.
	range	range of categories	Make statements and
	(class	(classroom objects,	ask questions within
	schoo	school subjects,	the scope of limited
	profe	professions,	language experience.
	geogr	geographical	
	infori	information,	Keep self-written
	quinu	numbers, food,	dictionary.
	items	items of personal	
	hygie	hygiene, musical	
	instru	instruments).	

COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS: Year 5

Socializing	Expressing	Seeking/exchanging information	Organizing and	Literacy skills
	lectings and emotions		communication	
Say good-bye:	Express liking and	Receptive skills	Perform simple	Reading
- Hoka! To samma!	distiking:	Understand directions	dialogs dealing with	Dood cimula
- до завтра:	- Мне нравится	Primit of modern	buying cloules,	Read Simple
Decrebed to on	- Мис правится	- Dailph C dochn. Brisnormanion	marganov, coll	broad range of tonios
introduction:	- Мне нравится	- Bioporn Mycop. - Nomoù nantv	having dinner with	covered in the
- Очень приятно.	меньше.	- Убери в классе.	friends.	program.
	- Мне не нравится	- Убери постель.		
Make an apology:	:		Describe objects,	Get the main idea
- Простите.		Productive skills	people, places, and	and some supporting
			leisure activities.	detail from a reading
Get someone's		Ask questions and give an appropriate answer:		selection.
attention:		- Ты говоришь по-русски?	Ask questions and	
- Извините,		- Какой язык ты знаешь?	make simple	Scan authentic
пожалуйста		- Какой спорт тебе нравится?	statements involving	material for specific
		- Что ты делаешь?	learned material.	information
Respond to thanks:		- Что с тобой?		(schedules,
- Не за что.		- Что случилось?	Conduct simple	calendar).
			conversations on the	
Ask for permission:		Tell someone to do something:	telephone:	Share ideas about
- Можно		- Запишите вызов.	- Привет, Антон!	what is read.
примерить?		- Кушайте, пожалуйста!	Твоя сестра дома?	
		- Передайте.	- Нет, она в	Writing
Ask how someone is		- Помогите мне, пожалуйста.	институте.	
feeling:		- Повтори/ повторите.		Write a simple short
- Как здоровье?			Use survival	story.
- Как школа? - Как мама?			language.	

COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS: Year 5 (continued)

Socializing	Expressing feelings and emotions	Seeking/exchanging information	Organizing and maintaining communication	Literacy skills
Say how you are feeling: - <i>Отлично</i> .		Find out target language vocabulary for unknowns: - Как по-русски? - Как по-английски?	Use vocabulary related to a broad range of categories	Write a guided descriptive paragraph of limited
- Неплохо/ Ничего/ Так себе.		Offer to do something:	(classroom objects, school subjects,	scope on a range of topics including
		- Что ты делаешь? - Давай пойдем в	professions, transportation, city,	personal experiences,
		Accept or decline an offer/invitation:	musical instruments, sporting events).	hobbies, school, and family life.
		- Извини/ извините, я не могу.	Use learned words and phrases in basic classroom	Recombine sentences for creative writing.
			conversation.	Take writing tests.
				Create simple dialogs using familiar material.
				Spelling may contain some errors.
				Material produced consists of recombination of learned vocabulary and structures into simple sentences on very familiar topics.

K-5 Communicative Skills & Themes Overview

Year K/1 Russian

SOCIALIZING	School and	Family	Environment	Time and	Food	Clothing	Health	Sports
(Productive and receptive)	community	and home	and nature	numerality				and leisure
Greetings and farewells								
Make simple introductions								
Express minimal courtesy								
EXPRESSING FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS								
(Productive and receptive)								
Begin expressing preferences								
Begin to express one's physical condition								
Begin to describe one's basic emotional state								
SEEKING AND EXCHANGING INFORMATION								
(Receptive)								
Understand who, what, when, how questions								
Understand simple spoken directions/commands								
(Productive and receptive)								
Ask and answer age appropriate questions								
∪ Describe pictures, objects, people (size and color)								
A Tell someone to do something								
ORGANIZING AND MAINTAINING								
COMMUNICATION								
Observe classroom etiquette								
Follow classroom commands								
Make simple inquiries to seek information								
Use basic greetings/culturally appropriate expressions	3							
Use vocabulary related to broad range of contexts								
Perform simple dialogs								
LITERACY SKILLS								
Reading/Writing								

Year 2 Russian

SOCIALIZING (Productive and receptive)	School and community	Family and home	Envir onment and nature	Time and numerality	Food	Clothing	Health	Sports and leisure
Greetings and farewells								
Make simple introductions								
Request/grant/refuse permission								
Recognize formal/informal language forms								
EXPRESSING FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS								
(Productive and receptive)						•		
Express preferences								
Begin to describe one's basic emotional state								
SEEKING AND EXCHANGING INFORMATION (Recentive)								
Understand simple spoken directions/commands								
(Productive and receptive)								
Ask and answer who, what, where questions								
Describe pictures, objects, people								
Describe daily routine based on learned patterns								
Ask for information								
Tell someone to do something								
ORGANIZING AND MAINTAINING								
COMMUNICATION	•			-		•		
Give basic commands								
Name/identify basic objects, people, and places								
Give autobiographical information								
Ask simple questions								
Understand and answer questions that solicit personal information								
Use vocabulary related to a broad range of contexts								
Use basic, culturally appropriate expressions								
LITERACY SKILLS Posting								
T. J.								
Recognize and read some familiar simple words				Ī				
Build and read simple sentences								
wring								

ear 3 Russian

	SOCIALIZING (Productive and receptive) Introduce someone	School and community	Family and home	Environment and nature	Time and numerality	Food	Clothing	Health	Sports and leisure
	Express praise and gratitude/thanks								
	Express readiness for a task or completing a task Recognize formal/informal language forms								
	EXPRESSING FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS (Productive and recentive)								
	Express preferences								
	Begin to describe one's basic emotional state								
	Express likes/dislikes								
Common	Describe physical conditions SEEKING AND EXCHANGING INFORMATION								
	(Recentive)								
	Understand questions								
	Understand classroom directions								
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(Productive and receptive)								
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Ask and answer questions about some aspects of								
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	A -1 1								
	Ask and answer questions pertaining to personal information								
	Tell someone to do something								
Describe daily routine Describe daily routine Describe daily routine Describe daily routine Describe daily subset of an express basic courtesies Create simple statements involving learned material Perform simple dialogs Use vocabulary related to a broad range of contexts Make increasing use of Russian in classroom communication LITERACT STAILS Reading Identify highly contextualized words and phrases Read simple, patterned short stories Understand main ideas and facis from simple texts Writing Write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material Write simple ists Write simple sentences and short messages Write simple sentences and short messages									
Describe things, people, and family Describe things, people, and family Give autobiographical information Handle simple needs and express basic courtesies Create simple dialogs Create simple field sort resists Create simple field surveying Create su	Describe daily routine								
Handle simple needs and express basic courtesies Create simple statements involving learned material Perform simple statements involving learned material Perform simple datogs Use vocabulary related to a broad range of contexts Make increasing use of Russian in classroom communication ITERACY SKILLS Reading Identify highly contextualized words and phrases Read simple, patterned short stories Understand main ideas and facts from simple texts Write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material Write simple autobiographical information Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages Write simple sentences and short messages	Describe things, people, and family								
Handle simple needs and express basic courtesies Create simple statements involving learned material Perform simple dialogs Use vocabulary related to a broad range of contexts Make increasing use of Russian in classroom communication LITERACY SKILS Reading Identify highly contextualized words and phrases Read simple, patterned short sories Understand main ideas and facts from simple texts Write simple autobiographical information Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages Handle simple sentences and short messages Handle simple sentences and short messages Handle simple sentences and short messages	Give autobiographical information								
Create simple statements involving learned material Perform simple dialogs Use vocabulary related to a broad range of contexts Make increasing use of Russian in classroom communication LITERACY SKILLS Reading Identify highly contextualized words and phrases Read simple, patterned short stories Understand main ideas and facts from simple texts Write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material Write simple autobiographical information Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages Write simple sentences and short messages Create in the sentence of the service o	Handle simple needs and express basic courtesies								
Perform simple dialogs Use vocabulary related to a broad range of contexts Make increasing use of Russian in classroom communication LITERACY SKILLS Read imple, patterned short stories Understand main ideas and facts from simple texts Write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material Write simple autobiographical information Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages Read simple fixed expressions and limited memorized Write simple sentences and short messages Write simple sentences and short messages	Create simple statements involving learned material								
Use vocabulary related to a broad range of contexts Make increasing use of Russian in classroom	Perform simple dialogs								
Communication LITERACY SKILLS Reading Identify highly contextualized words and phrases Read simple, patterned short stories Understand expressions and limited memorized material Write simple autobiographical information Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages White simple because of Russian in class and phrases Water simple memorized material Write simple sentences and short messages White simple sentences and short messages White simple sentences and short messages	Use vocabulary related to a broad range of contexts								
LITERACY SKILLS Reading Identify highly contextualized words and phrases Read simple, patterned short stories Understand main ideas and facts from simple texts Write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material Write simple autobiographical information Make simple ists Write simple sentences and short messages LITERACY SKILLS Reading Mederital Write simple information Make simple ists Write simple sentences and short messages Make simple sentences and short messages	Make increasing use of Russian in classroom								
Reading Identify highly contextualized words and phrases Read simple, patterned short stories Understand main ideas and facts from simple texts Write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material Write simple autobiographical information Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages Write simple sentences and short messages	Communication TITERACY SKIIIS								
Identify highly contextualized words and phrases Read simple, patterned short stories Understand main ideas and facts from simple texts Write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material Write simple autobiographical information Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages Write simple sentences and short messages	Reading								
Read simple, patterned short stories Understand limited memorized Write simple lists Write simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages We storie simple for stories Write simple sentences and short messages Writes Write simple lists Writes Write simple sentences and short messages	Identify highly contextualized words and phrases								
Understand main ideas and facts from simple texts Write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material Write simple autobiographical information Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages Write simple sentences and short messages	Read simple, patterned short stories								
Write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material Movine simple fixed expressions and limited memorized Movine simple fixed expressions and short messages Movine simple fixed Movine simple fixed Movine simple fixed Movine fixed Movine simple fixed Movine fixe	Understand main ideas and facts from simple texts								
Write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material material Write simple autobiographical information Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages	Writing								
material Write simple autobiographical information Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages	Write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized								
Write simple autobiographical information Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages	material								
Make simple lists Write simple sentences and short messages	Write simple autobiographical information								
Write simple sentences and short messages	Make simple lists								
	Write simple sentences and short messages								

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Year 4 Russian

SOCIALIZING	School and	Family	Environment	Time and	Food	Clothing	Health	Sports
(Description and reconstite)	community	and home	and nature	numerality	3	0		and leisure
(Froductive and receptive)				(
Make simple introductions								
Apologize								
Recognize and use formal and informal language forms								
EXPRESSING FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS								
(Productive and receptive)					•		•	
Express desires								
SEEKING AND EXCHANGING INFORMATION								
(Receptive)					•		•	
Understand questions								
Understand directions								
(Productive and receptive)								
Ask and answer questions pertaining to personal information								
Tell someone to do something								
ORGANIZING AND MAINTAINING								
Describe daily routine and leisure activities								
Conduct simple communication on hobbies, activities, and habits								
Perform simple dialogs								
Make simple statements involving learned material								
Use survival language								
Use vocabulary related to a broad range of contexts								
Make increasing use of Russian in classroom communication								
LITERACY SKILLS								
Reading				-			Ē	
Read with increased understanding simple connected texts								
Read some forms, tables, and schedules								
Get the main idea and some supporting details								
Ask and answer direct questions based on reading selections								
Writing				•	•		•	
Write a short simple story								
Create statements and questions								
Keep a self-written dictionary								

ear 5 Russian

SOCIALIZING	School and	Family	Environment	Time and	Food	Clothing	Health	Sports
(Productive and receptive)	community	and home	and nature	numerality				and leisure
Say good-bye								
Respond to an introduction								
Apologize								
Attract someone's attention								
Respond to thanks given								
Ask for permission								
Express minimal courtesy ("How are you?"/ respond)								
EXPRESSING FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS								
(Productive and receptive)								
Express likes and dislikes								
SEEKING AND EXCHANGING INFORMATION								
(Receptive)								
Understand questions								
Understand directions								
(Productive and receptive)								
Ask and answer questions and respond appropriately								
Find out target language vocabulary for unknowns								
Offer to do something								
Accept or decline an offer								
Tell someone to do something								
ORGANIZING AND MAINTAINING COMMUNICATION								
Describe objects, people, places, and leisure activities								
Ask questions and make simple statements								
Perform simple dialogs								
Use survival language								
Conduct simple conversations on the telephone								
Use vocabulary related to a broad range of contexts								
Use learned words/phrases in basic classroom conversation								
LITERACY SKILLS								
Reading							•	
Read simple authentic texts								
Scan authentic material for specific information								
Get the main idea and some supporting details								
Share ideas about what is read								
Writing								
Write a simple short story								
Write a guided descriptive paragraph								
Recombine sentences for creative writing								
Create simple dialogs using familiar material								
Keep a self-written dictionary								

Notes on Linking the Elementary and Middle School Frameworks

The Level I Elementary School (K-5) Framework is organized by themes: School & Community, Family & Home, Environment & Nature, Time & Numerality, Food, Clothing, Health, and Sport & Leisure. Within each theme are included both topics covered and related vocabulary, and associated functions. The focus at this level is on content: comprehending and beginning to use vocabulary related to everyday, practical situations related closely to the self. The framework is further organized into communicative skills, which spiral in each year as students progress. K-5 students are able to socialize (introduce themselves and greet others, for example), express their feelings and emotions (tell what they like and don't like; describe their physical and emotional states), seek and exchange information across a variety of topics, begin to organize and maintain communication (handle simple needs and express basic courtesies, for example). Literacy development begins in grade three, based on topics and themes that students have already explored in earlier grades. Reading and writing skills develop with extensive teacher guidance and support at the elementary level.

A chart is provided which demonstrates what students at each grade level are able to do in a communicative sense, for each of the various contexts/themes presented. The chart is a useful overview of skills as students develop them, and helps to show exactly how topics and functions spiral in each year.

In contrast, the Level II Middle School (6-8) Framework is organized by categories (Communicative Skills, Functions, Structure, Literacy Skills, and Culture) within the larger organizer of themes (similar to those used for the Level I framework), and as with Level I, by year of study. There is increased focus on form at the middle school level, where the study of grammar is more in-depth than it had been in elementary school. Here, Communicative Skills may be understood as what students do, using tools (Structure) necessary according to context (Theme) and the specific task to be carried out (Function). Culture is the underlying fundamental basis for communication to occur, and Literacy Skills are two modes through which that communication may take place.

We hope that this type of systematic approach to communication may prove helpful as a curricular framework for the middle school level. However, since we haven't been able to test this hypothesis sufficiently (for example: this year's eighth grade class is the first to use the framework), we anticipate that this section will go through several revisions as we apply it in the classroom. With that caveat, we invite teachers to test it out and let us know what works!

Year 6 Russian Level 1

SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY

Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Greet someone using formal	Describe school building in	The Noun.	Reading	Recognize Russian
and informal language	greater detail.	The Genitive Case with	,	patronymic names, their
forms.		prepositions: около,	Read adapted and simple	use, and formation.
	Describe and discuss school	напротив, справа от, слева	authentic texts and dialogs	
Introduce and respond to an	subjects.	or. The Genitive of place.	related to the topic.	Recognize some specifics of
introduction using formal				architecture and structure of
and informal language	Describe a city and	The Adjectives. Generic	Get the main ideas and	modern Russian cities (with
forms, using full names if	community with some	endings of Adjectives.	supporting details from a	use of maps and
necessary.	detail:		reading selection on a topic.	photographs).
	набережная, микрорайон,	The Verb.		
Express lack of	проспект, перекресток,	The Imperative Mood.	Read maps.	Acquire knowledge about
understanding and ask for	центр города, окраина,			Russian educational system
clarification:	пригород.	Present Tense. Verb	Retell and perform written	and school behavior.
- Я не понимаю.	Не курить!	conjugation in the Present	dialogs and texts.	
- Повторите, пожалуйста.	Не сорить!	Tense.		Acquire knowledge about
	Вход воспрещен!	быть, находиться	Writing	Russian school holidays and
Find out target language				traditions:
vocabulary for unknowns:	Work with a city map.	Use of Personal Pronouns.	Write a descriptive	День знаний
- Как сказать по-русски			paragraph of a limited scope	Линейка
··· ?		Use of Possessive	about school routine,	Первый звонок
- Что (это) означает?		Adjectives:	subjects, school building,	Последний звонок
		мой, твой, наш, ваш	city, and community.	Выпускные экзамены
Tell someone to do				Выпускной вечер
something.		Adverbs of place:	Draw a map and label	
		здесь, там, справа, слева,	buildings or sites on it.	
Ask questions about		посередине, напротив,		
location and give an		далеко, близко.		
appropriate answer:				
- Где (находится)?				
Perform expanded dialogs involving learned material.				
	-			

SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY

Year 7 Russian Level 2

Culture	Acquire knowledge about	public transportation in	Russia and norms of	behavior on Russia's public	transport system.																							
Literacy Skills	Reading		Read adapted and simple	authentic texts and dialogs	related to the topic:	"Приглашаю в	воскресенье"		Get the main ideas and	supporting details from a	reading selection on a topic.		Read maps and show	directions using a map.		Retell and perform written	dialogs and texts.		Writing		Write one's address.	Draw a map and write	directions on it.					
Structure	The Noun.	The Genitive Case of place	with prepositions: 40	добраться (куда?) до +	Genitive		The Dative Case with	preposition K	пройти (проехать) (куда?)	K + Dative		The Prepositional Case with	prepositions <i>Ha</i> and <i>B</i>	ехать (как?) на	быть, сидеть (где?) в		The Verb.	The Imperative Mood.	идти, перейти, дойти,	повернуть, вернуться,	ВЗЯТЬ	Present Tense. Verb	conjugation in the Present	I ense.	идти, ехать	The use of the Infinitive.	пройти, проехать,	доправся
Functions	Perform a variety of short	simple dialogs in public	transportation:	- Передайте, пожалуйста,	на билет.	- Сколько остановок до	?	- Какая остановка	следующая?	- Вы выходите?	- Разрешите пройти.		Perform a dialog in a taxi:	- Мне на вокзал (в	аэропорт).	- Улицаetc.	- Я очень спешу	(опаздываю).	- Остановите здесь.		Give one's address.	Work with a city map.	4					
Communicative Skills	Ask for information:	- Будьте добры	- Скажите, пожалуйста	<i>- Вы не скажете?</i>	- Вы (не) знаете?		Ask for and give directions:	- Как пройти (проехать) к	?		Check to confirm that you	are understood:	- (Это) понятно?	- Правильно?		Tell someone to do	something.		Give something to someone:	- Ha	- На возьми (держи)	- БОТ, ПОЖАЛУИСТА	Perform expanded dialogs	involving learned material.				

SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY

Year 7 Russian Level 2 (continued)

успехов, удачи, всего хорошего, всего доброго	Respond to good wishes.
	успехов, удачи, всего хорошего, всего доброго

SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY

Year 8 Russian Level 3

0	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Perform a variety of short	The Conitive of negation	Reading	Acquire knowledge about
Simple dialogs in indially (while registering talking to	He Cellilive of Hegation	Read adapted and simple	Holaty system in Kussia.
a librarian, requesting or	()	authentic texts and dialogs	Acquire knowledge about
looking for a book).	The Adjectives. Generic	related to the topic.	reading preferences and
	endings of Adjectives.		habits of Russian people.
Describe a library:		Get the main ideas and	
библиотекарь, карточка,	The Verb.	supporting details from a	
альбом, плакат,	The Imperative Mood.	reading selection on a topic.	
фотография, слайд,			
книжная полка, книжный	Present Tense. Verb	Retell and perform written	
шкаф, каталог,	conjugation in the Present	dialogs and texts.	
видеокамера, фотоаппарат	Tense.		
		Writing	
Describe your reading	Past Tense. Formation of the		
preferences and ask others	Past Tense.	Fill out a library card.	
about their preferences:			
художественная	The use of the Infinitive.	Write a descriptive	
литература, детская	The construction <i>Moжно</i> +	paragraph of a limited scope	
литература, поэзия,	Infinitive	about school library or your	
приключения, ужасы,	можно взять	reading preferences.	
фантастика, детективы,	можно почитать		
СКАЗКИ			
Give your opinion about			
books you read and ask			
others to give their opinion.			
Answer questions pertaining			
personal information (name,			
age, grade level, home address, etc.).			

Year 6 Russian Level 1

Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Start a conversation with a	Identify expanded	The Nominative Case:	Reading	Acquire knowledge about
friend:	relationships:	у меня (у нее, у него, у вас,		customs and behavioral
Какая встреча!	жена, муж, племянник,	y Hac, y HHX) ectb $+$	Read adapted and simple	patterns in typical Russian
Сколько лет не виделись!	племянница, двоюродная	Nominative	authentic texts and dialogs	family.
Как живешь?	(сводная, старшая,		related to the topic:	
Где ты	младшая) сестра,	The Genitive Case of	С. Михалков "А что у	Compare and contrast
работаешь(учишься)?	двоюродный (сводный,	negation:	Bac?"	Russian and U.S. family
Ты работаешь или	старший, младший) брат,	у меня (у нее, у него, у вас,		relations.
учишься?	отчим, мачеха.	y нас, y них) нет + Genitive	Get the main ideas and	
Как семья?			supporting details from a	
	Describe one's family:	The Genitive Case of time	reading selection on a topic.	
End a conversation:	болышая (маленькая)	(date):		
Звони.	семья; маленькие	второго июня тысяча	Writing	
Заходи (Не пропадай).	(взрослые) дети,	девятьсот семьдесят		
Передай (передавай)	подросток; дружная	первого года	Write a descriptive	
привет	семья.		paragraph of a limited scope	
Извини, я спешу		The Prepositional Case with	about one's family.	
(тороплюсь).	Provide greater biographical	prepositions B and Ha		
Мне пора идти.	details about self and other	работать (жить, учиться,	Draw (make) a family	
	family members:	родиться) в/на (где?) +	album and label pictures in	
	- Где ты живешь?	Prepositional	it.	
	- Я живу в			
	- Где (когда) ты родился?	The Instrumental Case:	Fill out a form or	
	- Я родился в?	работать (кем?) +	questionnaire seeking	
	- Где вы работаете?	Instrumental	personal information.	
	- Кем вы работаете?			
	- Я работаю в/на			
	- Он работает или учится?			
	- Он на пенсии.			

Year 6 Russian Level 1

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	Culture																							
	Literacy Skills																							
	Structure	The Dative Case:	звонить (позвонить)	(KOMy?) + Dative		The Verb: formation of the	Past Tense.		The use of the verb <i>ectb</i> .		Verbs with reflexive particle	-ся:	начинаться, кончаться,	просыпаться,	подниматься, умываться,	одеваться, заниматься,	учиться, ложиться.			Ordinal numbers. Formation	and declension.		Either/or questions (with	conjunction <i>MIN</i>).
	Functions	Describe typical day with	greater detail:	по субботам (= каждую	субботу), по утрам (по	вечерам), каждый день,	после школы;	вставать в половине	восьмого,	делать зарядку,	принимать душ,	готовить (есть) завтрак,	ВЫХОДИТЬ ИЗ ДОМА,	идти пешком,	ехать в школу на автобусе,	обедать в школе,	помогать маме по дому,	ужинать дома,	читать книгу,	делать уроки,	гулять, играть с друзьями,	смотреть телевизор,	ложиться спать.	
(continued)	Communicative Skills	Make a phone call:	Позовите, пожалуйста,	Виктора к телефону.	Валю, пожалуйста.	Договорились.	Вы ошиблись.	Вы неправильно набрали	номер.	Что ей (ему) передать?	Скажите Игорю, что	звонил Владимир.	Скажите Игорю, чтобы он	позвонил Владимиру.										

Year 7 Russian Level 2

Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Congratulate:	Describe one's appearance:	The Noun.	Reading	Acquire knowledge about
- С днем рождения!	глаза серые, карие,	The Nominative Case:		Russian family holidays and
- С новосельем!	черные, зеленые, голубые,	у меня (есть, был, будет) +	Read adapted and simple	celebrations:
- С юбилеем!	большие;	Nominative	authentic texts and dialogs	день рождения
	нос длинный, короткий,		related to the topic:	новоселье
Express good wishes:	курносый, с горбинкой,	The Genitive Case of	"Портрет"	свадьба
- Будь(те) здоровы!	прямой; волосы прямые,	negation:	"Приглашаю в	юбилей
- Поправляйся! Не болей!	короткие, курчавые,	у меня (не было, не будет)	воскресенье"	проводы в армию
- Счастливого пути!	длинные; белокурые,	HeT + Genitive	В. Маяковский "Что такое	
- Счастливо вам (тебе)!	черные, русые, рыжие,		хорошо и что такое	Demonstrate understanding
- Ни пуха, ни пера!	каштановые, седые;	The Genitive Case of	IIJOXO"	of selected social functions
- Спокойной ночи!	прическа: стрижка, хвост,	comparison:		to include:
- Приятного аппетита!	коса, косички, челка;	старше (младше) +	Get the main ideas and	 congratulating and
	высокого, среднего,	Genitive	supporting details from a	responding to
Respond to good wishes.	низкого роста.		reading selection on a topic.	congratulating
		The Verb.		 offering/accepting and
Make an invitation:		The Imperative Mood.	Read postcards.	refusing invitations
- Приходи(те) к нам (ко		приходить, проходить,		 giving and accepting
мне) в гости в воскресенье		входить, раздеваться,	Writing	gifts and flowers
днем		садиться		 being a guest
- Я приглашаю тебя (вас)			Write a descriptive	
ко мне (к нам) на день			paragraph of a limited scope	
рождения, на чай, на			about one's appearance.	
новоселье.				
- Проходите, пожалуйста,			Write postcards.	
раздевайтесь.				
- Входите, садитесь,				
пожалуиста.				

Year 7 Russian Level 2 (continued)

FAMILY AND HOME

کے	(continued)				
	Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
	Accept an invitation:	Describe one's character and			
	- Спасибо, я приду.	state of mind:			
	- Судовольствием приду.	добрый, злой, веселый,			
		грустный, серьезный,			
	Decline an invitation:	хитрый, простой, смелый,			
-	Извините, я не могу.	трусливый, ласковый,			
	Может, в другой день	грубый, упрямый,			
	(pa3).	послушный, строгий,			
		мягкий, заботливый,			
		жестокий, вредный.			
		жадный, страшный,			
		озорной, аккуратный,			
		ленивый, глупый, умный,			
		смешной, тихий,			
		приятный; забияка,			
		задира, неряха, грязнуля,			
Δ		драчун, плакса, ябеда.			
10		:			
		Discuss personal and family			
		news.			
		Discuss issues relating to family life.			

Year 8 Russian Level 3

Culture	Understand housing situations in Russia and	their impact on daily life.	Compare and contrast	housing in Russia and	America.	Choosing a profession in	Nussia.																
Literacy Skills	Reading	Read adapted and simple	authentic texts and dialogs related to the topic:	В. Маяковский "Кем	ÓЫТЬ!?"	Get the main ideas and	supporting details from a reading selection on a topic.		Writing		Write a descriptive	paragraph of a limited scope	about one's house or	apartment.	Draw (make) a	house/apartment plan and	label objects in it.	Write on outohiography	wille all autobiography.				
Structure	The Noun. The Premositional Case with	prepositions B and Ha:	БИСЕТЬ	лежать в/на + Prepositional	находиться жить	The Instrumental Goes with	verbs:	быть	crarb + Instrumental	работать		The use of the Infinitive:	собираться	<i>xorerь</i> + Infinitive	Prepositions of place with	Genitive case: посередине,	слева от, справа от,	Hallpoins,	OACHO, y.	Complex sentences:	Я не знаю, кем я хочу	CTaTb.	Это дом, в котором мы живем
Functions	Describe one's plans for future:	Кем ты хочешь (мечтаешь)	Oblib (Claib, pa001aib):	Describe one's house or	apartment with increasing detail:	квартирный, жилой,	частный, деревянный, Каменный, панельный,	кирпичный, двухэтажный	дом;	изба, хата, юрта;	этаж, лифт; сад, детская	игровая площадка,	песочница, качели,	скамейка.	Discuss personal and family	news.	Discussing increase to the second	Discuss Issues relating to	family me.				
Communicative Skills	Say you do (do not) intend to do something:	Я (не) собираюсь	Say what you want to be	(profession, etc.):	Я хочу быть (стать) Я хотел бы	Chorry would and linearing	эпом уоц аге именив. Правда!	Правда?	$ \underline{Aa}. $	Хорошо.	Her!	Ты посмотри.	Надо же.	Что ты говоришь!	Express uncertainty:	Я пока не знаю.	и еще не знаю. О то того	л не уверен. О сомперенос	A COMHCBAROCB.				

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Year 6 Russian Level 1

Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Make an invitation:	Describe what you have for	The Genitive Case of	Reading	Going to restaurant/cafe in
- Приходи(те) к нам на	breakfast, lunch, and dinner	measure and quantity:)	Russia and having a dinner
чашку чая (на обед, на	using vocabulary related to	чашка кофе	Read adapted and simple	in Russian family:
блины)	the topic:		authentic texts and dialogs	behavior/table manners,
- Я приглашаю вас в	вкусный, изумительный,	The Accusative Case	related to the topic.	ordering, time of day,
ресторан.	соленый, сладкий, острый,	принести		conversation during the
- Я приглашаю вас	горький, кислый,	передать	Get the main ideas and	dinner, etc.
отобедать со мной.	маринованый, квашеный,	ВЗЯТЬ	supporting details from a	
	горячий, холодный,	ПОЛОЖИТЬ	reading selection on a topic.	Demonstrate understanding
Offer something to	фирменный.	налить + Accusative		of selected social functions
someone:		ectb	Scan authentic materials for	to include:
- Ты не хочешь чего-	Perform dialogs between	попробовать	specific information (menu).	 placing an order in cafe
нибудь сладкого? Давай	friends going to a cafe;	ПИТЬ		or restaurant
зайдем в кафе, поедим	sitting in a cafe; between	дать	Writing	 talking to waiter
мороженого	customers at a restaurant			 inviting a Russian friend
	and the waiter:	The Instrumental Case:	Write a descriptive	to restaurant
Accept/decline an	Дайте, пожалуйста, меню.	кофе (какой?) с +	paragraph of a limited scope	 being invited by a
offer/invitation.	Какие закуски у вас есть?	Instrumental	about a meal.	Russian friend to
	Что у вас есть из	кофе с молоком		restaurant
Ask and answer questions	напитков?		Draw one's favorite meal	 giving a tip to waiter.
about one's preferences:	Что мы закажем?	The Prepositional Case with	and label pictures.	
Какое ваше любимое	Что возьмем на первое	prepositions <i>B/Ha:</i>		
блюдо?	(второе, десерт)?	обедать, завтракать,		
Какие блюда вам	Я буду есть рыбу. А ты?	ужинать,		
нравятся?	Пожалуй, я возьму	есть (где?) в/на +		
Вы любите?	курицу.	Prepositional		
Где вы обычно	Какой сок вы будете пить?			
завтракаете (обедаете,	Что вы посоветуете мне	The use of Aspects of verbs:		
ужинаете)?	(заказать)?	ectb-cbectb		
Что вы едите утром на	Передайте, пожалуйста,	ПИТЬ-ВЫПИТЬ		
завтрак?	хлеб.	обедать-пообедать		
Что вы едите на обед?	Приятного аппетита!			
Я болыше люблю	Дайте, пожалуйста счет.			
Мне нравится				
Я ем (не ем)				

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Year 7 Russian Level 2

Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Make a recommendation:	Identify and describe some	The Noun	Reading	Acquire knowledge about
Я вам советую	popular dishes from			Russian cuisine and cuisine
попробовать это блюдо.	Russian, Ukrainian,	The Accusative Case	Read adapted and simple	of some former Soviet
Изумительное блюдо!	Belorussian, and other	мешать	authentic texts and dialogs	Republics: daily and holiday
Пальчики оближите! Не	cuisines of former Soviet	тереть	related to the topic.	meals. Recognize behavior
хотите? Напрасно!	republics using vocabulary	варить		and customs typical of
А салат хотите	related to the topic:	жарить (что?) + Accusative	Get the main ideas and	Russians during the meal.
попробовать?	русская национальная	разбить	supporting details from a	
Рекомендую!	кухня: щи, рассольник,	Печь	reading selection on a topic.	Demonstrate understanding
	лапша, солянка, уха,	добавить		of selected social functions
Express appreciation:	окрошка, винегрет,		Read recipes.	to include:
Очень вкусный салат!	капуста квашеная, грибы,	The Prepositional Case with		 advising and
Какой стол! Нет слов!	пельмени, каша, гусь с	prepositions B/Ha:	Writing	recommending
	яблоками, блины, пироги,	варить		 offering/accepting and
Offer something to	олады, кулич, кисель,	печь (где?) в/на +	Write a descriptive	refusing an offer
someone:	квас, компот, кефир;	Prepositional	paragraph of a limited scope	 expressing liking and
Попробуйте салат. Я сама	украинская кухня: борщ,	жарить	about a meal or one's	appreciation
его приготовила.	вареники;		favorite dish.	 being a guest
Угощайтесь, бутерброды с	белорусская кухня:	The Verb		
икрой.	клецки, дранники;		Write recipes.	Compare and contrast
Съешьте пельмени. Они	узбекская кухня: плов;	The Imperative mood.		cuisine in Russia and the
еще горячие.	грузинская кухня:			U.S.
Что вы будете пить? Сок,	шашлыки.	The Conditional mood.		
минеральную воду, кока-				
колу?		Use of the infinitive.		
Что вам положить - рыбу				
или мясо?		The use of prefixed verbs.		
Положите себе рыбу.				
Сергей сам ее вчера				
поймал.				
Выпейте				

	Culture	
FOOD	Literacy Skills	
	Structure	
2	Functions	Describe recipe for your favorite dish: Memarb, Teperb, ЛИТЬ, ЧИСТИТЬ, PESATЬ, DASÓUTЬ, BSÓUTЬ, ПАРИТЬ, КИПЕТЬ, СМАЗАТЬ, ДОбАВИТЬ; ЖАРЕНЫЙ, BAPEHЫЙ, KUTRYCHЫЙ. Perform dialogs between friends sitting at the table.
Year 7 Russian Level 2 (continued)	Communicative Skills	Ассерt an offer/invitation: He откажусь! С удовольствием! Спасибо, хватит, хватит. Чуть-чуть, пожалуйста. Можно побольше (поменьше). Я бы выпил апельсинового сока. Вет, мне не хочется. Нет, мне не хочется. Нет, спасибо. Спасибо, я уже это попробовал. Спасибо, я не пью. Спасибо, но я не ем капусту.

Year 8 Russian Level 3

Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Make an invitation:	Identify and describe	The Noun.	Reading	Acquire knowledge about
- Давайте наловим рыбы и	camping meals using	The Accusative Case:		traditional camping meals in
сварим уху.	vocabulary related to the	<i>coбирать</i> + Accusative	Read adapted and simple	Russia. Recognize behavior
- Если хочешь, можно	topic:	ЛОВИТЬ	authentic texts and dialogs	and customs connected to
встать утром рано и пойти	печеная картошка, уха,		related to the topic.	camping meals.
за грибами.	консервы, тушонка,	The Instrumental Case with		
	грибы, сухари, сушки;	verbs:	Get the main ideas and	
Accept/decline an	рыба: щука, окунь, ерш;	идти (за чем?) + за	supporting details from a	
offer/invitation.	ягода: малина, земляника,	Instrumental	reading selection on a topic.	
	голубика, черника;	идти за грибами		
Express liking and disliking.	кружка, чайник, котелок,	идти за ягодами	Writing	
	ведро, поварежка, термос.			
		The Verb: The use of	Write a descriptive	
	Describe a recipe.	prefixed verbs:	paragraph of a limited scope	
		идти- пойти	about camping meals.	
		ловить-наловить		
		печь-испечь		
		собирить-насобирать		
		The use of Aspects of verbs.		
		,		
		The use of verbs in Past, Present and Future tenses.		
		Complex sentences.		

SHOPPING AND ERRANDS

Year 6 Russian Level 1

Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Ask questions at the grocery	Identify and name various	The Genitive Case of	Reading	Acquire knowledge about
store:	grocery items.	measure and quantity:		shopping for groceries in
- В каком отделе продают		килограмм	Read adapted and simple	Russia: different kinds of
cыp?	Describe a grocery store	ПОЛКИЛО	authentic texts and dialogs	grocery stores, their
- Хлеб свежий?	using vocabulary related to	литр	related to the topic.	organization, etc.
- Когда (во сколько)	the topic:	банка		
открывается (закрывается)	продуктовый магазин:	бутылка	Get the main ideas and	
магазин?	гастроном, булочная,	булка	supporting details from a	Demonstrate understanding
- Магазин работает по	овощной, рыбный;	kopo6ka (vero?) + Genitive	reading selection on a topic.	of selected social functions
ВЫХОДНЫМ?	отдел: молочный, мясной,	плитка		to include:
	рыбный, кондитерский,	пачка	Scan authentic materials for	 buying groceries at the
	бакалея, кулинария;	десяток	specific information (store	grocery store
	рынок; продавец,	МНОГО	signs, price signs).	 buying groceries at the
	прилавок, кассир, касса,	мало		market
	витрина;	несколько	Writing	
	платить, продавать,	пара		
	выбирать, приносить.		Write a shopping list.	
		The Accusative Case:		
	Perform dialogs between	продавать		
	customers and vendor at a	КУПИТЬ		
	grocery store/market:	брать		
	В магазине:	B3ATL (4TO?) + Accusative		
	- Мне, пожалуйста, 200	выбирать		
	грамм сыра (килограмм	приносить		
	колбасы, банку кофе,	пробовать		
	пачку печенья, бутылку			
	кока-колы, булку хлеба,			
	коробку конфет, плитку			
	шоколада, десяток яиц,			
	полкило творога, литр			
	молока)			

n Level 1

SHOPPING AND ERRANDS

Year 6 Russian Level 1 (continued)

Communicative Skills	Finctions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
COMMINATION OF THE		OTHIONING	LICIACY DAILIS	Culture
	На рынке:	The Prepositional Case with		
	- Сколько стоят ваши	prepositions B/Ha:		
	огурцы?	продавать		
	- Это очень дорого.	купить (где?) в/на +		
	- Можно попробовать?	Prepositional		
	- Будете брать? Возьмите,			
	огурчики молодые,	The difference between		
	вкусные.	verbs:		
	- Что еще?	брать-взять		
		идти-ходить		

SHOPPING AND ERRANDS

Year 7 Russian Level 2

Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Ask for help or advice:	Describe a department store	The Accusative Case:	Reading	Acquire knowledge about
- Будьте добры, помогите	using vocabulary related to	ПОКазаТЬ		department stores in Russia.
мне выбрать подарок для	the topic:	выбрать	Read adapted and simple	
мужчины средних лет.	универмаг, универсам,	дать	authentic texts and dialogs	Shopping for clothes in
- Что бы вы подарили?	ГУМ, ЦУМ, Детский мир,	взять (что?) + Accusative	related to the topic.	Russia. System of sizes.
- Что вы порекомендуете	Мелодия, Цветы;	рекомендовать		
купить(подарить)?	отдел: парфюмерия,	брать	Get the main ideas and	Buying gifts in Russia: what
	галантерея, ювелирные	померить	supporting details from a	is appropriate to give.
Agree or disagree:	изделия, фототовары,		reading selection on a topic.	
Мне это нравится.	электроприборы, посуда,	The Genitive Case of		
Прекрасная идея!	подарки, ткани, одежда,	measure and quantity:	Read price signs, labels on	
Нет, это не подходит.	обувь, товары для дома.	метр	clothes.	
		6yket (4ero?) + Genitive		
Ask for directions and	Perform dialogs between	пара		
understand spoken	customers and clerk at a			
directions:	department store:	The Genitive Case:		
- Скажите, пожалуйста,	- Будьте добры, покажите	костюм (какой?) +		
где находится отдел	мне	Genitive		
парфюмерии?	- Какой? Этот?	костюм серого цвета		
- Где я могу купить	- Да, этот. (Нет, тот.			
самовар?	Справа.)	Short form adjectives. Use		
- Где находится	- Какой размер вас	of short form adjectives		
примерочная?	интересует?	with nouns describing		
	- У вас есть красного	clothes and shoes:		
	(зеленого, синего) цвета?	мал, мала, мало, малы;		
	- Можно посмотреть	велик, велика, велико,		
	красный?	велики;		
	- Можно примерить?	узок, узка, узко, узки;		
	- Туфли мне широки	широк, широка, широко,		
	(узки).	широки; свободен,		
	- Костюм вам велик (мал).	свободна, свободно,		
	- Эта юбка вам свободна.	свободны		
	- Я возьму			

SHOPPING AND ERRANDS	
Year 7 Russian Level 2	(continued)

полоску, в горошек, с катошоном; дорогой, мяткий, шерстяной, меховой, шелковый, зимний, зимний, визаный яркий, летний, зимний, шкатулка, выза, часы, ручка, картина, статуэтка, книта альбом, открытка, чашка, духи, платок, шверт, розы, твозшки, тюльтаны, гладиолусы; перевянный, стеклянный, гланиолусы; деревянный, хрустальный, глиняный, хрустальный,	Communicative Skills	Functions Describe one's outfit in detail: B KJETKY, B CKJAJKY, B	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Identify and describe gifts and souvenits: шкатулка, ваза, часы, ручка, картина, статуэтка, книга, альбом, открытка, чашка, духи, платок, шарф, пластинка, сервиз, конфеты, торт; цветы, гладиолусы; деревянный, стеклянный, глиняный, хрустальный, фарфоровый:		полоску, в горошек, с капюшоном; дорогой, мягкий, плюшевый, легкий, шерстяной, меховой, шелковый, вязаный, яркий, летний, зимний.			
		Identify and describe gifts and souvenirs: Шкатулка, ваза, часы, ручка, картина, статуэтка, книга, альбом, открытка, чашка, духи, платок, шарф, пластинка, сервиз, конфеты, торт; цветы: розы, гвоздики, тюльпаны, гладиолусы; деревянный, стеклянный, глиняный, фарфоровый.			

SHOPPING AND ERRANDS

Year 8 Russian Level 3

Year 8 Russian Level 3 (continued)

SHOPPING AND ERRANDS

Communicative Chills	Discotions	Q++110+111+0	T stonoory Clrilla	71+15
minumicative okinis	runctions	Structure	Literacy okills	Culture
Accept/decline an offer.	Perform dialogs between	Use of the Dative for		
	customers and clerk at post	addressing letters:		
Express liking/disliking:	office:	Иванову Николаю		
- Я не люблю детективы	- Сколько времени идет	Петровичу		
	письмо (посылка) в			
	Mockby?	The use of Aspects of verbs:		
	- Письмо идет пять дней.	ПОСЫЛАТЬ-ПОСЛАТЬ		
	- Как будете посылать –	опускать-опустить		
	простую или заказную	ДОСТАВЛЯТЬ-ДОСТАВИТЬ		
	посылку?	вручать-вручить		
	- Дайте, пожалуйста,	бросать-бросить		
	бланк для телеграммы.			
	- Заполните, пожалуйста,	The use of verbs in Past,		
	бланк.	Present and Future tenses.		
		Complex sentences.		

Year 6 Russian Level 1

Culture	Acquire knowledge about	traveling in Russia (places of	interest, most preferable	means of transportation).		Role of public	transportation: importance	of the train.		How to make a telephone	call.		Different kinds of tickets.																		
Literacy Skills	Reading		Read simple authentic texts	and dialogs related to the	topic.		Get the main ideas and	supporting details from a	reading selection on a topic.		Scan authentic materials for	specific information	(schedules, calendar, tickets,	travel advertisements).		Read a map.		Writing		Write down personal travel	plans.		Draw one's route on the	map and label places on it.		Make a variety of lists.					
Structure	The Genitive Case with	preposition 40:	поезд	самолет до (куда?) +	Genitive	теплоход		The Accusative Case:	поехать (съездить) в/на	(куда?)	+ Accusative	посетить (что?) +	Accusative		The Prepositional Case with	prepositions B and Ha:	побывать в/на (где?)	+ Prepositional		The Instrumental Case	ехать (лететь) (как?)	+ Instrumental									
Functions	Acquire and use vocabulary	related to the topic:	поездка, путешествие,	путевка, экскурсионное	бюро, турист, объявление,	маршрут, дом отдыха,	санаторий, курорт,	пионерский лагерь;	скорый поезд, самолет,	пересадка, теплоход,	катер;	вокзал, аэропорт,	автовокзал, справочная,	зал ожидания, касса,	расписание поездов	(самолетов, электричек),	отправление, прибытие,	выход на посадку,	платформа (путь), рейс,	место, билет, туда,	обратно.		Discuss one's interests and	preferences as to travel	destination and means of	transportation:	Я люблю	Я хочу поехать	Я мечтаю побывать	Мне нравится	
Communicative Skills	Ask for advice:	Как ты думаешь (вы	думаете),?	Как по-твоему (по-	вашему),?	Куда лучше поехать в -	Москву или в Киев?	как лучше поехать -	поездом или самолетом?		Give and support a	recommendation:	По-моему, лучше поехать	в Москву.	По-моему, лучше поехать	поездом.	Не знаю, что вам сказать.		Ask about preferences:	Ты хочешь поехать в	Москву или в Киев?	Ты хочешь поехать	поездом или самолетом?		Make a travel plan:	Я хочу побывать в/на	Я хочу съездить в/на	Я хочу посетить	Я собираюсь в/на	Я поеду (пойду) в/на	

Year 6 Russian Level 1 (continued)

	Culture																				
	Literacy Skills																				
	Structure	Cardinal Numerals.	Agreement between cardinal	numerals and nouns:	2, 3, 4 билета, рубля	5 билетов, рублей		Either/or questions (with	conjunction <i>MIN</i>).		Complex sentences	containing the conjunctions	and conjunctive words 410,	когда, куда.							
	Functions	Get necessary information	at airport or railway station	information desk:	Какие есть поезда до?	Когда отходит (приходит)	поезд №?	В котором часу отбывает	(прибывает) самолет рейс	<i>№?</i>		Call information desk:	- Алло? Это справочная?		Buy tickets:	Мне, пожалуйста, один	билет до Москвы на поезд	№ (на рейс №) на	первое марта (на	понедельник) на 9:20 утра.	
(continuea)	Communicative Skills	Ask and answer questions	about one's trip:	Куда вы летите (едите)?	Какой у вас номер рейса?	Когда вы летите (едите)?	Когда вылетает	(прилетает) ваш самолет?	Когда отбывает	(прибывает) ваш поезд?	Какое у вас место?	Сколько стоит ваш билет?									
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TRAVELING

Year 7 Russian Level 2

Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Ask about liking:	Describe one's trip (weather,	The Genitive Case with	Reading	Acquire knowledge about
Как тебе понравилась	sights, activities) using	preposition 40:		traveling in Russia: traveling
поездка?	vocabulary related to the	поезд	Read simple authentic texts	by train and plane.
Как вам Москва?	topic:	<i>camoner</i> + Genitive	and dialogs related to the	
Как съездил(и)?	новые, исторические	теплоход	topic.	Russian souvenirs.
Как отдохнул(и)?	места;			
Тебе понравилась Москва	достопримечательность,	The Accusative Case:	Get the main ideas and	
(понравилось в Москве)?	памятник, дом-музей,	поехать (съездить) в/на	supporting details from a	
Что тебе понравилось	планетарий, выставка,	(Куда?)	reading selection on a topic.	
больше всего?	гостиница; сувениры;	+ Accusative		
	экскурсия, экскурсовод,	посетить (осмотреть)	Writing	
Express liking:	гид;	(4TO?)		
Мне там очень	начинаться,	+ Accusative	Write a descriptive	
понравилось.	заканчиваться, посетить,		paragraph of a limited scope	
Было хорошо (интересно).	познакомиться, провести	The Prepositional Case with	about one's trip.	
Есть что посмотреть.	время, получить	prepositions <i>B</i> and <i>Ha:</i>		
Прекрасное место отдыха!	удовольствие, отдохнуть.	побывать в/на (где?)	Write a letter about one's	
Очень красивые места!		+ Prepositional	trip.	
Устал, зато много увидел.	Discuss one's interests and			
Впечатлений масса!	preferences about travel	The Instrumental Case:	Write a travel diary.	
	destination and means of	ехать (лететь) (как?)		
Express disliking and	transportation:	+ Instrumental		
disappointment:	Я люблю	познакомиться (с чем?)		
Было скучно (плохо,	Я хочу поехать	+ Instrumental		
ужасно, неинтересно).	Я мечтаю побывать			
Так себе. Ничего	Мне нравится			
особенного.				
Я ждал (ожидал)				
большего.				
Сначала было интересно,				
но под конец ужасно				
устали.				
С погодой не повезло!				

	Year 7 Russian Level 2	
_	(continued)	

(continued)				
Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Express agreement:		The Verb. Formation of the		
Да. Конечно.		Past Tense.		
Да-да. Несомненно.		ездить - съездить		
Я тоже так думаю.		ехать - поехать		
Еще бы!		начинаться		
		заканчиваться		
Express disagreement:		длиться - продлиться		
Нет.		посетить		
Ничего подобного!		провести		
Hy 4to BbI(TbI)!		получить		
Думаю, вы ошибаетесь.		познакомиться		
А вы не ошибаетесь?		(ознакомиться)		
Тут что-то не так!		побывать		
Вряд ли.		осмотреть		
		увидеть		

TRAVELING

Year 8 Russian Level 3

Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
Ask for advice:	Acquire and use vocabulary	The Accusative Case:	Reading	Acquire knowledge about
Посоветуйте,	related to the topic:	разжечь		what camping is like in
Что вы мне посоветуете	поход, палатка, компас,	тушить	Read simple authentic texts	Russia: places to go, things
взять с собой в поход?	рюкзак, спальный мешок,	разбить + (что?) +	and dialogs related to the	to do, traditions, games, and
Вы не посоветуете, мне	удочка; костер, спички,	Accusative	topic.	songs.
стоит идти в поход или	дрова, хворост, топор,	рубить		
Her?	котелок, ведро, консервы;	НОСИТЬ	Get the main ideas and	
	поляна, тропинка, берег	собирать	supporting details from a	
Give and support a	реки (озера), пляж; лодка,		reading selection on a topic.	
recommendation:	спасательный круг;	The Verb. Formation of the		
По-моему, это стоит	разжечь (тушить) костер,	Past Tense.	Writing	
сделать.	разбить палатку, рубить			
(этого не стоит делать).	дрова, собирать хворост,	The use of Aspects of the	Write down personal travel	
Я вам не советую	носить воду; дежурный;	Verb in the Past Tense:	plans.	
Не знаю, что вам	идти в поход, идти в горы;	жечь - разжечь		
посоветовать.	турбаза.	тушить - потушить	Make a variety of lists.	
Очень советую.		носить - нести (принести)		
Не советую.	Describe what camping is	собирать - собрать	Write a descriptive	
	like.	рубить — нарубить	paragraph of a limited scope	
Ask about preference:		варить - сварить	about what camping is like.	
Тебе хотелось бы поехать		загорать-загореть		
в Москву или в Киев?		Купаться	Write a letter.	
Что ты предпочитаешь?				
			Write a diary.	
Make a travel plan:				
<i>Мне хотелось бы побывать</i>				
В/на				
Мне давно хочется				
пооывать в/на				

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SPORTS AND LEISURE

Year 6 Russian Level 1

Culture	Acquire knowledge about	hobbies and interests of	Russian youth.																													
Literacy Skills	Reading		Read simple authentic texts	and dialogs related to the	topic.		Get the main ideas and	supporting details from a	reading selection on a topic.		Writing		Write a descriptive	paragraph of a limited scope	about one's interests and	hobbies. Describe one's	collection.															
Structure	The Genitive Case:	клуб	группа	<i>ceкция</i> + Genitive	кружок	коллекция		The Accusative Case:	собирать,	коллекционировать	(4TO?) + Accusative	играть (во что?) в +	Accusative		The Prepositional Case with	prepositions:	значки (какие?) о +	Prepositional	играть (на чем?) на +	Prepositional		The Instrumental Case:	заниматься	yвлекаться (чем?)+ Instrumental	HISTI GILLONGEL OG T	Instrumental						
Functions	Describe one's interest or	hobby using vocabulary	related to the topic:	клуб, секция, кружок,	студия; хор, танцы,	музыка;	рукоделие, шитье,	рисование; коллекция,	значки, марки, открытки,	монеты, карточки,	фантики, карандаш,	кепки; значки о космосе,	марки о животных;	книголюб, цветовод,	филателист, собаковод,	фотолюбитель;	болышой, маленький,	богатый, дорогой, редкий,	разный, разнообразный;	заниматься,	интересоваться,	увлекаться, собирать,	коллекционировать,	начать, бросить, играть.	Discourse one's interests and	Discuss one s interests and preferences about hobbies	and interests:	Я люблю	Я увлекаюсь	(интересуюсь)	Мне нравится	
Communicative Skills	Invite someone to do	something:	- Ты вечером свободна?	Давай пойдем на каток,	покатаемся на коньках.	- Пойдем поплаваем в	бассейне.	- Ты не хочешь пойти в	лес, походить на лыжах?	- Хочешь (хотите) пойти	на пляж?		Accept an offer/invitation:	- Хорошо, давай.	- С удовольствием.	- Конечно.	- Конечно, хочу.		Decline an offer/invitation:	- Извини, (я сейчас) не	MOFY.	- Извинини, но у меня нет	времени.	- Извини, но я занята. Может быть завтия	MOMEST OBITE, SABIFA	(ссі одня всясром, в воскресенье).	. / I					

Year 6 Russian Level 1 (continued)		SPC	SPORTS AND LEISURE		
Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture	
Ask and answer questions					
about one s interests and hobbies:					
- Чем вы увлекаетесь					
(интересуетесь)?					
- Что вас интересует?					
- Вы играете в шахматы?					
- Каким видом спорта вы					
занимаетесь?					
- Чем вы занимаетесь в					
свободное время?					

SPORTS AND LEISURE: THEATER

Year 7 Russian Level 2

Culture	Acquire knowledge about	incarci in ressia.																												
Literacy Skills	Reading	Read simple authentic texts	and dialogs related to the	topic.	1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	Get the main ideas and	reading selection on a topic.		Scan authentic materials for	specific information	(posters, tickets, theater	plan, programs).		Writing		Write a descriptive	paragraph of a limited scope	about a theater	performance, concert, etc.	Describe one's impressions.										
Structure	The Accusative Case:	Accusative	(идти в театр/ на балет)	слушать, смотреть (что?)	+ Accusative	(слушать оперу)	The Prepositional Case with	prepositions <i>B</i> and <i>Ha:</i>	побывать, быть в/на (где?)	+ Prepositional	(быть в театре на балете)		The Verb. The difference	between verbs:	слышать - слушать	видеть - смотреть														
Functions	Describe a theater and a	vocabulary related to the	topic:	театр, вешалка, фойе,	буфет, зал, спена, партер,	оалкон, занавес, люстра,	место, ряд, номеров, билет, программа;	представление,	выступление, спектакль,	опера, оперетта, драма,	комедия, трагедия, балет,	пьеса, концерт, фильм,	первый (второй) акт,	антракт;	цирк, арена; актер/	актрисса, певец/ певица,	балерина/ артист балета,	солист/ солистка,	музыкант, пианист,	скрипач, композитор,	дирижер, зритель;	аплодисменды;	репертуар, афиша,	премьера;	цирк: арена, купол,	клоун, акробат, гимнаст,	жонглер, дрессировщик;	играть роль, слушать,	смотреть, выступать,	аплодировать.
Communicative Skills	Ask about reaction/liking:	- 113, мам рам Спомтавля: - Как вам понравился	балет?	- Как, по-вашему, концерт	удачный?	Everace libing.	име очень понравилось.	Давно я так не смеялся.	Я не жалею, что пошел	(пошла).	Прелесть! Просто	великолепно.		Express disliking and	disappointment:	Ничего особенного. Я	ждал гораздо большего.	Лучше было не ходить.	Мы еле досидели до	конца.	Зря потратили время.	Лучше бы просто	погуляли по городу.							

Year 7 Russian Level 2 (continued)

SPORTS AND LEISURE: THEATER

C.111.140	Culture																															
1 1+0+0 0xy (11-1110	Literacy okilis																															
Ctenotines	Structure																															
Functions	runciions	Discuss one's interests and	preferences about theater.		Buy tickets:	- V вас есть билеты в	Болышой театр на	cy66ory?	- Есть пятый и десятый	ряд. (Остался только	пятый ряд)	- Тогда, пожалуйста, два	билета на десятый.		- Два билета на	"Лебединое озеро" на	пятницу. Поближе,	пожалуйста.	***	- У вас есть билеты на	"Щелкунчика"?	- Где можно достать	(купить) билеты на	"Чайку"?	- У вас нет лишнего	билета?	- Где наши места?	- Дайте, пожалуйста,	программу.	concert, or other	performance	
(continued)	Communicative okins	Express one's opinion:	На мой взгляд,	Мне кажется,	Я думаю,	По-моему,	Я считаю,		Express agreement:	Да. Конечно.	Да-да. Несомненно.	Я тоже так думаю.	Я тоже так считаю.	Это так и есть.	Еще бы!		Express disagreement:		Э Я с этим не согласен.	Ничего подобного!	Hy 4to Bbi(tbi)!	Думаю, вы ошибаетесь.	А вы не ошибаетесь?	Тут что-то не так!	Вряд ли.							

SPORTS AND LEISURE: SPORTS

Year 8 Russian Level 3

Culture	Acquire knowledge about	sports in Kussia:	preferences, sports	activities, teams,	competitions, special sports	schools for athletes-in-	training.																									
Literacy Skills	Reading	,	Read simple authentic texts	and dialogs related to the	topic.		Get the main ideas and	supporting details from a	reading selection on a topic.		Scan authentic materials for	specific information	(posters, tickets, stadium	plan).		Writing		Write a descriptive	paragraph of a limited scope	about a sporting event, one's	performance, etc. Describe	one's impressions.										
Structure	The Accusative Case:	ВЫИГРАТЬ	проиграть (что?)	получить +	Accusative	занять	болеть (за кого?) за	играть		The Genitive Case:	играть (против кого?)	против	+ Genitive		The Dative Case:	чемпионат	чемпион (какой?) по +	Dative	тренер			The Verb. Formation of the	Past, Present, and Future	Tenses.		The use of Aspects of the	Verb:	выигрывать — выиграть	проигрывать – проиграть	играть — сыграть	занимать — занять	
Functions	Describe a sporting event	using vocabulary related to	the topic:	соревнования, турнир,	чемпионат, матч, встреча,	эстафета, гонки, скачки,	cyer;	чемпионат по шахматам;	спортсмен/ спортсменка,	чемпион/ чемпионка,	тренер, гимнаст, хоккеист,	боксер, борец,	баскетболист, стрелок,	бегун, атлет,	велосипедист,	фехтовальщик, пловец;	чемпион по плаванию;	тренер по футболу;	пьедестал: первое, второе,	третье место;медаль	золотая, серебряная,	бронзовая;	жюри, судья;	виды спорта: гимнастика,	легкая атлетика, борьба,	плавание, фехтование,	стрельба, велоспорт,	тяжелая атлетика,	фигурное катание, коньки,	лыжи, санный спорт,	конный спорт;	(more)
Communicative Skills	Invite someone to do	something:	- Ты не хочешь пойти в	субботу на хоккей?	Играют наши с чехами.	- У нас в школе идут	соревнования по теннису.	Приходи посмотреть, как	наши играют.	- В воскресенье на	стадионе будет	футбольный матч. Давай	пойдем (Давай сходим).		Accept an offer/invitation.		Decline an offer/invitation.		Ask and answer questions	related to sports activities:	- Каким видом спорта вы	занимаетесь?	- За кого (за какую	команду) ты болеешь?	- Как кончилась игра (с	каким счетом)?	- Какой счет?					

SPORTS AND LEISURE: SPORTS

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J	Communicative Skills	Functions	Structure	Literacy Skills	Culture
		спортивный инвентарь:			
		шайба, клюшка, штанга,			
		ворота, мяч;стадион,			
		футбольное поле,			
		баскетбольная площадка,			
		теннисный корт,			
		гимнастический зал,			
		плавательный бассейн,			
		каток; играть, выиграть,			
		проиграть, сыграть,			
		победить, болеть, ходить			
		на лыжах, кататься на			
		коньках, плавать, бегать,			
		прыгать, ездить, стрелять,			
		соревноваться,			
		участвовать, принимать			
6		участие.			
		Discuss sporting event, one s			
		portormance, etc.			
		Give opinion about sporting			
		event, one's performance,			
		elc.			

K-5 LEVEL I BENCHMARK FOR THE THEME OF:

FAMILY, FRIENDS, & SELF

SPEAKING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks:

- introducing self using the following:
 - name, age and birthday, address and phone, hobbies and interests, family
- asking questions of others, using the second person, to find out personal information (as per topics listed above)
- talking about family using a photograph or drawing, including information as per topics listed above, and providing physical descriptions
- talking about friends in the third person, giving information as per topics listed above
- asking questions of others, using the third person, to find out personal information about friends and others' families (as per topics listed above)

LISTENING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks (note that responses may be made in either English or Russian):

- responding to questions asked in Russian seeking personal information about self:
 - name, age and birthday, address and phone, hobbies and interests, family
- listening to a taped or spoken description in Russian about a single person, and responding (in the third person) to questions as per topics listed above
- listening to a taped or spoken description in Russian about a family, and completing an informational chart to include name, age, hobbies, and occupation or grade in school
- correctly identifying several people from a group photograph after hearing those people described in Russian (taped or spoken)

WRITING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks:

- filling in a personal identification form in Russian, including the following:
 - name, address, year in school, birthday, and hobbies and interests
- writing a short letter introducing self to a Russian penpal, including the following:
 - name, age and birthday, city/town, hobbies and interests, grade in school
- providing a written description of a person (new pen pal) depicted in a picture, including the following:
 - name, age and birthday, city/town, hobbies and interests, grade in school (this information may be made up)

READING

- answering questions in either English or Russian after reading a letter from Russian penpal introducing him/herself, including the following topics:
 - name, age and birthday, grade in school, city/town, hobbies and interests
- answering questions in either English or Russian after reading a short paragraph in Russian about a family, including the following topics:
 - family members, names, ages, occupations, hobbies and interests
- identifying someone in a group photograph after reading a short physical description of that person

K-5 LEVEL I BENCHMARK FOR THE THEME OF:

ENVIRONMENT & NATURE/SPORTS & LEISURE

SPEAKING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks:

- successfully completing a role play dealing with a phone call to a visiting Russian student, including the following:
 - finding out when Russian student will visit, suggesting fun activities to do during that season, providing information about the weather (including appropriate clothing)
- leaving a "telephone message" in Russian for the visiting student to arrange a place and time to meet, and what to do in terms of weekend plans (including transportation to and from)

LISTENING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks:

- after listening to a Moscow tour itinerary in Russian (taped or spoken), drawing the tour route on a map provided. Topics include:
 - directions, names of streets, buildings
- choosing the appropriate clothing from a series of pictures after hearing a weather forecast in Russian

WRITING

- writing an greeting card or e-mail message to a Russian penpal, describing an upcoming seasonal holiday or celebration, and what activities are customarily done with friends and/or family
- writing a travel itinerary as a contest entry for a dream trip to Russia, including the following:
 - where to go and time spent at each place, location of attractions to visit, transportation, weather to plan for, and other activities

READING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks (responses may be made either orally or written, in either Russian or English):

- after reading a schedule from the sports pages in <u>Pravda</u>, (or another newspaper), choosing which sporting event to attend, when, and where
- deciding how to get to the sporting event (see above) and how to get to other planned events, after reading a bus or train schedule
- choosing television program/s to interest specific people (descriptions provided in either English or Russian) after reviewing a newspaper television schedule

K-5 LEVEL I BENCHMARK FOR THE THEME OF:

FOOD

SPEAKING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks:

- successfully completing a role play in a restaurant, which includes the following:
 - finding out what the menu offers, ordering a meal, getting the bill and paying, finding out the restaurant's hours for future reference
 - welcoming and seating the customer, providing information about the menu, making recommendations, taking the customer's order
- successfully completing a role play in the grocery store, which includes the following:
 - requesting specific food items, finding out price information, specifying the amount of each item to buy, asking to taste items in order to make choices
- naming as many items as possible offered at a grocery store, using a "map" of the store

LISTENING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks:

- demonstrate the ability to understand spoken Russian by following directions given to prepare a meal, using pictures showing food items and food preparation processes
- following directions given to set a table, drawing the items where and how specified

WRITING

- making a shopping list for a party, and including the following:
 - what to get to eat and drink, how much money to spend, where to go shopping
- writing a brief "restaurant review," based on a real or invented site, including:

what specialties the restaurant offers, what the reviewer likes and dislikes from the menu, where it is located, prices, and service

READING

- after reading authentic recipes in Russian, answering questions (in either English or Russian) regarding the following topics:
 - ingredients (item and quantity), where to get certain ingredients, order in which the preparation steps are carried out, etc.
- choosing food and drink items from a Russian menu to suit different tastes and price restrictions
- after reading about different Russian specialties, comparing and contrasting through oral discussion (in English or in Russian) with foods eaten in the student's home culture

K-5 LEVEL I BENCHMARK FOR THE THEME OF:

CLOTHING

SPEAKING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks:

- successfully completing a role play at a traveling exposition, which includes the following:
 - asking questions to find out where different items of apparel are located, talking about what is sought (item, size, colors), finding out price information, paying for items
 - providing information, asking questions to help determine what to purchase (and for whom)
- responding to questions seeking information as to what clothing to wear for different events (formal/informal, etc.)

LISTENING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks:

• successfully completing a partially filled-in checklist after hearing a taped or spoken description in Russian of an international fashion show, including the following:

articles of clothing, color, price

- using a group picture, correctly identifying people according to a taped or spoken description in Russian of how they are dressed
- matching pictures of people of different cultures dressed in traditional costume to a taped or spoken description in Russian

WRITING

- writing in Russian a list of clothing to take on a trip, including specific items to prepare for different weather conditions on the trip
- writing a brief story in Russian entitled "My Favorite Clothes," including the following:

articles of clothing for different social situations: for a party, to play a favorite sport, clothes for school, for a special event, etc.

*Students may wish to read their story to the class with illustrations to aid in presentation

READING

- answering questions in either English or Russian after reading magazine ads in Russian pertaining to clothing or fashion, including the following topics:
 - articles of clothing, color, price, appropriateness for differing occasions
- after reading a brief magazine article, choosing items of clothing for self or others from among a selection presented in the article

K-5 LEVEL I BENCHMARK FOR THE THEME OF:

SCHOOL & COMMUNITY/HEALTH

SPEAKING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks:

- providing information about school day, including the following:
 - class schedule (class, time, and location), activities in class, description of classroom
- responding to questions about likes/dislikes at school, including classes and extra-curricular activities
- telling what backpack contains, and how these objects are used in school
- asking questions of others (using the second person) related to topics above
- successfully completing a role play in a health clinic, which includes the following:
 - describing symptoms, finding out what course of action to take next, responding to directions regarding medical procedures
 - asking questions about how "patient" is feeling and duration of symptoms, carrying out medical procedures, making recommendations as to how to get better

LISTENING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks (the class schedule and school checklist may be written in either English or Russian):

- filling out a class schedule after hearing a taped or spoken description in Russian giving classes, days on which they meet, and specific times
- using a checklist to specify which locations in a school building are visited during a school tour, after hearing a description in Russian of the tour
- using a map of a community (including theater, museum, stores, library, etc.) to number each site in the order it is mentioned from a taped or spoken description of a community tour
- making recommendations (either orally or written, in English or in Russian) as to how to get better, after hearing a taped or spoken description in Russian of how someone is feeling

WRITING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks:

• writing a postcard to a Russian penpal, describing where one lives and what makes it special, including such topics as the following:

physical description of town/village, attractions, buildings, etc.

• writing a short letter to a peer giving information about school day, including such topics as the following:

classes, extracurricular activities, likes and dislikes

READING

To achieve a rating of Intermediate Low according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, students will demonstrate competency in at least one of the following tasks:

• after reading a brief letter from a Russian penpal, providing information about his/her school day (in either English or in Russian), including such topics as the following:

classes, extracurricular activities, likes and dislikes

• providing information (in either English or in Russian) after reading short magazine descriptions about different towns in Russia, including such topics as the following:

physical description of town/village, attractions, buildings, etc.

*For either of these two reading tasks, students might next discuss (in either English or in Russian) the differences between their own school days/communities, and those depicted in reading selections

Notes on Sample Assessments

This Russian Level I Benchmarks assessment package has been designed for students completing fifth grade in a program where students begin studying the language in kindergarten. We have determined that it is realistic to expect that our students achieve an Intermediate Low level of proficiency in Russian (using the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Language, or ACTFL, scale), after five years of study in the Minneapolis Public Schools.

The assessment focus for this level is on speaking and listening, rather than on reading and writing. Students completing Level I Benchmarks are learning a new alphabet and writing system, and whereas a percentage of class time is spent on literacy training in Russian, the emphasis is on the development of those skills K-8 students might need to communicate while traveling, or when meeting native speakers of Russian living in the United States (in the main: speaking and listening).

Students at the Intermediate Low level can complete a variety of communicative tasks on familiar topics with a great deal of support (pictures and other visuals, teacher prompts, and so on). A profile of proficiency at the Intermediate Low level follows:

Speaking

Able to handle limited number of interactive, task-oriented, and social situations. Can ask and answer questions, initiate and respond to simple statements, and maintain face-to-face conversation, although in a highly restricted manner and with much linguistic inaccuracy. Can create with language by combining and recombining learned elements, primarily in a reactive mode, on subjects familiar to self (personal background and needs, routine tasks, social conventions). Can generally be understood by sympathetic interlocutors (those accustomed to interacting with learners at this level).

Listening

Able to understand sentence-length utterances that consist of recombinations of learned elements in a limited number of content areas, particularly if strongly supported by the situational context (primarily face-to-face conversations). Repetition and rewording may be necessary. Some misunderstandings may occur.

Writing

Able to meet limited practical writing needs, such as writing short messages, postcards, and take down simple notes (phone messages, for example). Material produced consists of recombinations of learned vocabulary and structures into simple sentences on very familiar topics. Frequent errors may occur; writing may be understood by those accustomed to the writing of non-natives.

Reading

Able to understand main ideas and/or some facts from the simplest connected texts dealing with basic personal and social needs. Reader may bring personal interest and/or background knowledge: messages with social purposes, or information for the widest possible audience — public announcements, short, straightforward instructions dealing with public life. Some misunderstandings may occur.

The Sample Assessments

Samples of proficiency-oriented, performance-based assessments are provided in this package. Performance-based assessment focuses on real-life situations in which learners may be expected to use the target language: developing and using survival skills so that real communication (speaking, listening, writing, and reading) may take place. Because the learner is an organizing element for the design of the assessment situation, then, certain factors must be in place for the assessment to occur:

- contextualization (the language learner is provided with a meaningful context for real language use: there is a reason to use the target language)
- cultural authenticity (the contextualization provided is realistic for students learning the target language. Texts provided (both written and audio) are, whenever possible, examples of actual speech/writing of native speakers
- appropriateness (contextualization is realistic for the circumstances surrounding language learners, in terms of age, cultural background, level of language-learning, etc. In general, these assessments call on students to make responses based on their actual circumstances)
- task-based nature of the assessment (students must carry out a specific task designed to elicit specific use of language)

Different ways to assess student proficiency in Russian have been provided in this package, in order to provide models to satisfy a wide range of instructional and assessment purposes and contexts. Teachers can modify the assessments included in order to meet their specific situations.

In some cases, the assessment instruments have been designed to evaluate only one modality at a time. In others, the assessment provides an integrated approach. For example, students' proficiency in both speaking and listening may be evaluated through the use of a role play (see the sample assessments for the theme of Food) where students must demonstrate their comprehension of spoken Russian in a practical way by responding (showing their ability to speak in Russian) to questions they hear. Different scales may be used for the different modalities; see notes below on using and modifying the specific types of assessment measures included.

These assessments have been designed to complement actual classroom practice, so that students have had ample opportunity during class activities to use the language in the context within which they will be assessed. Students are aware of what is expected of them, in terms of language production and language use, and wherever possible, use their own circumstances as a basis from which to respond (they do not have to rely on imagination). In addition, the assessments are intended to fit with the move many states (including Minnesota) have made toward standards-based language instruction, where students meet standards by showing what they can do with the subject matter studied.

A description of the different types of assessments included follows.

• **Teacher observation checklist** (presented in Family, Friends, Self)
This may be used for classroom use in the format given, to evaluate each of the four modalities. It is easy to modify this type of assessment to serve as part of a student portfolio,

by adding a column for the student to check his/her own performance. This allows for a two-way dialogue when providing specific feedback for students, and empowers the student to become more invested in the learning process itself. (Also provided is a format for using this assessment with a class roster).

- Informational chart (presented in Family, Friends, Self/School & Community and Health) This activity seeks to evaluate listening comprehension of a taped (or live) narration in the target language, through asking students to provide information based on what they hear. Since the ability to write in Russian is not being assessed here, students may use either English or Russian to fill in the chart. Note that, because students must carry out several tasks (comprehending the auditory text, processing the information chart visually, and filling in the missing information), it is a more complex form of assessment than, for example, identifying a picture after listening to a description of the person depicted (also presented in this packet). For this reason, you may want to evaluate this form of assessment differently (awarding more points, for example, or giving this section more weight in the overall context of a classroom quiz). Other modifications, based on the students' literacy level in Russian, may be made (presenting the information chart in Russian, specifying that students must respond in Russian) with corresponding changes made to points awarded (for example: two points per information gap filled: one for the correct information, and one for writing it correctly in Russian).
- **Filling in an identification form** (presented in Family, Friends, Self)
 This gets at students' ability to both read and write in Russian. For it to assess only writing ability, the categories specified would need to be given in English, which would reduce the task's authenticity. Alternately, this could be used as a measure of students' reading proficiency alone, where they could fill in the blanks in English according to what is being sought.
- Short introductory letter (presented in Family, Friends, Self)
 This performance-based assessment measures students' writing ability, with the task clearly delineated for them. All information is presented in English so that students know what is expected from them, and have an understanding of what the situation is. The rubric included here is based on how completely and how well the task has been completed, with the intended reader for this level one who is accustomed to the writing of those at this stage of language learner (Intermediate Low). Other categories could be added for more precision in assessing this task (for example: vocabulary appropriate for this topic, discourse is at the sentence-level, focus on form through including a specific grammatical structure being assessed, etc.), and the numeric scales could be widened for each trait (or customized differently for each trait, as need defines).
- Role play (presented in Family, Friends, Self/Food/Clothing)

 For this type of assessment which measures spoken proficiency in the target language, students are asked to both give and get information in a real-life situation where they use Russian in order to complete specific tasks which have been outlined for them on situation cards. The cards describe (in English) the situation and tell what role the student is expected to play. They also give guidelines for the particular task the student must complete. Students may do role plays in pairs in class; for the actual assessment the instructor might like to play the other role so as to put the student at ease as much as possible.

Evaluative criteria are provided which take into account the appropriateness of the response to the question or stimulus, the appropriateness of vocabulary used for the subject being assessed, and the comprehensibility of the response to one accustomed to dealing with learners of Russian at this level. Because the first category described above is actually a component of the student's ability to understand spoken Russian (or listening proficiency), the instructor may choose whether or not to use this scale. Alternately, questions may be asked in English (thus isolating the modality of proficiency to be assessed) and students make their responses in Russian.

Role plays may be tape-recorded or video taped, for later use as part of a student portfolio. This is a great way to provide specific feedback to students on their progress in the target language. These records of student accomplishment may also be reported to parents, departments, administrators, and districts, and are especially useful in the context of meeting local, state, or national standards.

• Student self-assessment (presented in School & Community and Health) It is important to train students in the use of self-assessments: some will tend to evaluate themselves too high, and others too low. For classroom practice, it may be useful to group students in pairs when practicing self-assessing: this gives individual practice in both language performance and assessment of task completion. The instructor can provide individual feedback and guidelines in this type of setting. Students should be comfortable with self-assessment before they are asked to complete a unit self-assessment (as per the one provided here). It might be useful to brainstorm as a class to define the criteria ("easily"/"a little hard"/"I can't do this yet") in a way that is acceptable and applicable for all.

In evaluating him/herself, the student is empowered to take more responsibility for his/her education. Because the student chooses when to have the instructor check him/her off for a specific category, again control is in the hands of the student. Self-assessments work well as a component of a student portfolio because they are a clear track record of how students monitor their own progress in the target language.

RUSSIAN Level I (5th Grade) Benchmark: Family, Friends, Self

SPEAKING

Teacher classroom observation checklist

Students completing this unit will demonstrate the ability to communicate in spoken Russian by completing the following tasks:

I. Give personal information in Russian using expressions like . .

		Y	N
My name is	Меня зовут		
I am years old	Мне лет		
I live at	Я живу в		
I like to	Я люблю		
• I play (sports, instruments)	Я играю в (футбол; теннис) Я играю на (скрипке)		
• My address is	Мой адрес		
• My telephone number is	Мой телефон		
My birthday is	Мой день рожденья		

Y = Yes

N = Needs improvement

II. Get information from others (with some awareness but no consistent control of formal and informal modes [Tы/Bы] using questions/expressions in Russian like . . .

		Y	N
• What's your name?	Как тебя (вас) зовут?		
How old are you?	Сколько тебе лет?		
• Where do you live?	Где ты живёшь?		
What do you like to do for fun?	Что ты делаешь в свободное время?		
• What's your phone number?	Какой твой телефон?		
• Do you have a big family?	У тебя большая семья?		
• Where does your mother work?	Где работает твоя мама?		
• What does [friend] look like?	Олиши своего друга?		
• What is [friend] like?	Олиши характер своего друга?		
Do you play an instrument?	Ты играешь на музыкальном инструменте?		

Y = Yes

N = Needs improvement

III. Describe family in Russian using a picture and expressions like those above in the following categories:

	Excellent	Satisfactory	Needs improvement
Identify family members by name and relationship to self			
Give family members' ages			
Give family members' occupations			
Tell family members' likes and dislikes			
Give a physical description of family members			
Tell about family pets			

IV. Give information in Russian about friends using expressions like those above in the following categories:

		Excellent	Satisfactory	Needs improvement
⊡	Identify friends by name (and gender)			
$oldsymbol{\cdot}$	Give friends' ages			
Ŀ	Tell where friends live			, , , ,,
•	Tell friends' likes and dislikes		·	
·	Give a physical description of friends			

Format for class roster checklist

SPEAKING

Student name	Gives personal information, such as name, age, where live, etc.	Asks questions of others to find out info such as name, interests, etc.	Describes family, including name, age, occupations, relationship to self, etc.	Describes friends, including age, physical descriptions, hobbies, etc.	Date/s observed

LISTENING

(may be integrated with Speaking)

Students completing this unit will demonstrate comprehension of spoken Russian (both taped and live; speakers are accustomed to interacting with learners at this level) through:

I. Understanding and responding to questions which seek personal information

	Excellent	Satisfactory	Needs improvement
• What's your name?			
How old are you?			
When is your birthday?			
What grade are you in?			
Where do you live?			
• What do you like to do in your free time?			

II. Understanding a spoken or taped personal description, and responding to the following types of questions about the person described in Russian:

	Excellent	Satisfactory	Needs improvement
• What's her/his name?			
• How old is s/he?			
When is her/his birthday?			
• What grade is s/he in?			
• Where does s/he live?			
• What does s/he like to do in her/his free time?			
• What is her/his occupation?			

Sample listening text: (to be read twice)

Сегодня 14 Октября. Мы находимся в школе №9 города Москвы. Это большая школа.

В седьмом классе идёт урок математики. За партой у окна сидит Маша Ларкина. Математика её любимый предмет. Ещё она любит литературу и английский язык.

После школы Маша идёт на урок музыки — она играет на скрипке.

Сегодня вечером к Маше приходят её друзья; потому что у неё день рожденья. Ей исполняется 13 лет. Они будут играть и танцевать. Будет очень весело.

III. Completing an informational chart (personal data) for a Russian family, after listening (2 or 3 times) to a taped narration. Categories include those listed above. Students may complete the chart in English or in Russian.

<u>Contextualization</u>: There's a new family that's moved in on your block. It turns out that they are from St. Petersburg, and they have a daughter, Marina, who is in your grade! Your Russian teacher knows that you and Marina have become friends, and asks you to tell the class something about her and her family. To prepare, you've made a chart to fill in over at her house: Marina's uncle has agreed to describe the family for you in detail.

Name	Age	Hobbies	Occupation/Grade
			Engineer
		Hockey (but not tennis)	Market and Control of the Control of
Marina	11		
Maria Nikolaevna		Tennis	

Sample listening text:

Семья Барановских

Марина Барановская родилась в городе Санкт-Петербурге 20-го сентября. Сейчас ей 11 лет. Она учится в шестом классе. Она любит литературу и географию. У Марины есть брат Миша. Ему 16 лет. Он учится в одиннадцатом классе. Миша любит математику и биологию.

Их мама, Мария Николаевна, учительница музыки. Ей 38 лет. Их папа, Александр Борисович, инженер. Он работает на заводе. Ему 40 лет, и он очень любит играть на саксофоне.

В свободное от школы время Марина занимается в балетной студии. Она любит танцевать. Миша по субботам и воскресеньям играет в хоккей. Его мама любит играть в теннис и она хочет, чтобы Миша тоже играл. Но он не хочет этого делать!

Note: after last statement in narration, keep in character, saying "Это слишком много информации для тебя. Ничего, я повторю всё сначала" (That's a lot of information, but don't worry: I'll go through it for you again) — and repeat the entire sequence.

Answer key:

Name	Age	Hobbies	Occupation/Grade
Alexander (Borisovich)	40	Playing saxophone	Engineer
Misha	16	Hockey (but not tennis)	11th grade
Marina	11	Dancing	6th grade
Maria Nikolaevna	38	Tennis	(Music)teacher

^{*}Points should not be taken off if information in parentheses is not provided

Evaluation: This could be used as a 10-point quiz section: 1 point/bit of information.

IV. Selecting from a series the picture that best corresponds to a description given in Russian of another person/friend

Note to teacher: Students are shown a number of pictures of people of differing physical descriptions (you might ask that students identify three of five, for example). Each picture is labeled with a name. Students listen to short descriptions in Russian (each repeated once), and write names of those people described in blanks provided. Suggested contextualization:

You and Marina are eating lunch and talking. She shows you some photos in her wallet of some friends and family in Russia. You are curious about them, and ask her to tell you who is who. You decide to jot down names, so that you can add this to your class presentation and, hopefully, get extra points. After she has told you about three of them, the cafeteria monitor comes over and tells you that the bell has rung and you'd better get to class! As both of you are cleaning up, you get Marina to tell you again really quickly about the three pictures you saw, so you won't forget.

1.	 	
2.	 	
3.		

Note to teachers: Sample descriptions provided below are intended to serve as a model—please adapt for visuals available to you!

Вот мои друзья!

- 1) Это моя подруга. У неё короткие кудрявые светло-коричневые волосы. У неё голубые глаза, курносый маленький нос, лицо круглое, пухлые розовые щёки. Она почти всегда улыбается.
- 2) А вот другая подруга она всегда серьёзная и задумчивая. У неё длинные прямые тёмно-коричневые волосы. Лицо у неё овальное, нос прямой, довольно длинный. Рот небольшой, с ярко-красными губами. На правой щеке ямочка. Глаза серые.
- 3) А теперь посмотри: красивый, правда? У него короткие черные волнистые волосы. Нос большой, с горбинкой. Рот крупный, губы тонкие. Лицо худое, овальное. Глаза зелёные.

WRITING

Students completing this unit will demonstrate the ability to communicate in written Russian by completing the following tasks:

I. Filling in a form or questionnaire in Russian.

<u>Contextualization</u>: The librarian at your school is suspicious when you want to check out Russian books... he slides an ID form over the counter to you. Show him how much you know in Russian by filling it out right now!

№1576993	Имя	
Фото	АдресВ каком классе	<u> </u>

Evaluation:

This could be used as a 6-point quiz section: 1 point/bit of information.

II. Writing a short introductory letter to a Russian penpal, giving personal information as above

<u>Contextualization</u>: Marina has showed you a photo of her friend Rita, from St. Petersburg, who will be coming to study at your school next year. Rita wants to get to know some people in advance so she has sent you a letter, asking about you. Write her a short letter and tell her about yourself. Make sure you include the following information: your name and age, where you live, what you like to do in your free time, your grade in school, and your birthday.

Evaluation:

lation.		
	3	All information given
Content	2	Most information given
	1	Some information given
	0	No information (or just one bit)
	3	Almost completely comprehensible
Comprehensibility	2	Mostly comprehensible; some errors
	1	Many errors; difficult to comprehend
	0	Incomprehensible

III. Showing a picture and writing a short description of the person depicted.

<u>Contextualization</u>: You've been asked to write a brief article for the Russian newsletter your school writes for the Russian-speaking family and friends of students. You decide to write about your new penpal, since s/he's sent you a photo. Include information such as: name and age, where s/he lives, what s/he likes to do in his/her free time, his/her grade in school, and birthday. Evaluation: same as II. above.

READING

Students completing this unit will demonstrate reading comprehension of Russian through:

		Excellent	Satisfactory	Needs improvement
1.	Answering questions in either English or Russian after reading a short letter from a Russian penpal introducing him/herself. Topics include:			
L	 name, age, birthday, grade in school, where s/he lives, hobbies, likes/dislikes 			
2.	Answering either/or questions in either English or Russian after reading a short paragraph about a Russian family. Topics include:			
	 family members, names, ages, occupations, hobbies 			
3.	From a group photo, identifying the person described in a short written description		****	

<u>Alternate evaluation</u>: use as quiz section, awarding one point per discrete bit of information correctly identified (as per topics above, for example).

Sample reading text (letter from penpal):

	Здравствуй!
0	Меня зовут Дима. Я живу в Минске. Это большой и
	красивый город. У нас есть театры, музеи, парки,
Ĺ	стадионы и много школ.
	Я учусь в школе №24 в шестом классе. Мне
	тринадцать лет.
0	Мой любимый урок — английский язык. После школы
	я играю в хоккей и хожу на уроки музыки. Я играю на
	пианино, но хочу научиться играть на гитаре. Вчера у
	меня был день рождения, и бабушка подарила мне
<u> </u>	гитару. Я был очень рад!!
0	А ты любишь музыку? Напиши мне, чем ты
	интересуешься. До скорого,
	Твой друг Дима

RUSSIAN Level I (5th Grade) Benchmark: Environment & Nature -Sports & Leisure

LISTENING

Students will demonstrate their comprehension of spoken Russian, by completing the following performance-based tasks organized around a school trip to Moscow:

1. Getting around in Moscow.

Acting as tourists in Moscow, students will listen to spoken instructions from a tour guide (the instructor will play this role), and draw route/s described on a Moscow city map. Key concepts or factors for student recognition include north-south-east-west, the names of streets and famous buildings (linked to reading: streets and building names will be printed on the map), and transportation (same as above). This could be done as a series of minitours, where the "guide" gives brief directions from a central place (the students' hostel) to several points of interest.

Suggested evaluation: as part of a quiz – assign one point for each mini-tour drawn. The instructor should read each set of instructions twice.

2. Weather forecast.

After hearing a radio Moscow broadcast of the weather forecast (taped, or the instructor can read from a script), students decide how to get dress appropriately for the weather by circling pictures of clothing items. Another possibility is to give the weather forecast over the course of several days, and students write the name of the day below the article of clothing they've chosen for that day.

Note: this task involves decision-making, and hence is a higher-level task than information recognition as described above. As in any assessment situation, students should have ample opportunity to practice these kinds of tasks in class.

Suggested evaluation: as part of a quiz – assign one point for each discrete bit of information. The instructor should read each weather forecast twice.

RUSSIAN Level I (5th Grade) Benchmark: Food

SPEAKING

Students completing this unit can get and give basic information about food, in the following contexts: grocery shopping at a farmer's market (or supermarket), ordering at a restaurant, talking about food likes and dislikes.

I. Students will show what they can do through performing a role play.

Situation cards:

In a restaurant

Student 1: You have decided that you want to go to a real Russian restaurant. You have invited a friend who doesn't speak Russian, so you'll be doing the ordering for both of you. When you arrive, the waiter greets you. You need to find out some things before ordering. Be sure to be polite! Remember: you don't need to translate word-for-word, just get your ideas across.

- A. Ask questions in Russian to find out three of the following bits of information:
- what are the specialties of the restaurant
- what else is on the menu today
- how much does (food dish) cost
- what days/hours is the restaurant open
- B. Now make your order! Make sure you order food and drink both for yourself and your friend.

In a restaurant

Student 2: You are working an after-school job as a waiter in a Russian restaurant, where you get a chance to practice your Russian with the staff and with customers. Today you have a customer who you can tell is studying Russian, like yourself! Help him/her and his/her guest feel comfortable, by providing them with, or asking for, **five** of the following bits of information in Russian. Remember: you don't need to translate word-for-word, just get your ideas across.

- welcome them to the restaurant, and show them to a table
- tell your customers what is being served today (specialties of the restaurant)
- list at least three things from the menu (main dishes, desserts, beverages)
- ask if they would like something to drink
- make a recommendation from the menu
- ask if you can take their order/ask what they would like

At the market

Student 1: You are going to make a special meal for your Russian class: there's going to be a party! You go shopping with your parents at the Minneapolis farmer's market the weekend before the party. Much to your surprise, you discover that several vendors speak Russian! One, hearing that you're studying the language, is eager to talk to you – and to cut you a good deal! Remember: you don't need to translate word-for-word, just get your ideas across.

- A. Ask questions in Russian to find out three of the following bits of information:
- if the vendor has any (**food item**) today (ask for at least 3 things)
- how much the (food item) costs
- · if you can taste something
- if the vendor is at the market every weekend
- B. Request the items you need for your dish (in grams/kilograms). Ask how much you need to pay, and say thanks.

At the market

Student 2: You are a (Russian-speaking) vendor at the Minneapolis farmer's market. You realize that one of your customers is studying Russian. Remember: you don't need to translate word-for-word, just get your ideas across.

- A. Ask questions in Russian to find out three of the following bits of information:
- what school your customer goes to
- how long your customer has been studying Russian
- what dish your customer is planning to prepare
- if your customer would like to try (food item)
- **B.** Tell how much (**food item**) costs. Tell what is good/fresh today. Invite your customer to come again.

Suggested evaluation for role plays: Students will be evaluated on their ability to communicate in spoken Russian according to the following criteria: task fulfillment, vocabulary, comprehensibility. Each of the three criteria below will be evaluated according to the following scale. You may choose to use this scale for each response or question asked, or assign a global score.

Surpasses expectations	3
Satisfactory	2
Needs improvement	1

Task fulfillment:	Response is appropriate to question/Student shows ability to ask questions as directed by situation cards.
Vocabulary:	Scope of vocabulary used is adequate to treat topic
Comprehensibility:	Response contains few errors, which do not impede comprehension to a sympathetic listener accustomed to the speech of learners of Russian at this level.

Note: At this level students are able to list things. They *may* produce complete sentences but should not be penalized if their responses are in the form of lists, or isolated words. Producing questions is typically a more difficult task, and will probably generate more errors (unless they are simply memorized bits of language, which is quite acceptable).

Role plays may be tape-recorded or video taped, for later use as part of a student portfolio, or simply for documenting the progress of students' proficiency for themselves, instructors, parents, departments, administrators, etc.

II. Students will show what they can do through completing a performance-based task:

Using a "map" of a grocery store with food items pictured, students point out and name in Russian at least ten food items.

Suggested evaluation: Assign one point for each food item correctly identified. Accept cognates.

RUSSIAN Level I (5th grade) Benchmark: Clothing

SPEAKING

Students completing this unit can get and give basic information about clothing, in the following contexts: shopping for new clothes, attending a fashion show, identifying people at a party by what they are wearing, and choosing appropriate clothing for a trip.

I. Students will show what they can do through performing a role play.

Situation cards

Shopping at the Moscow Space Museum Traveling Exposition

Student 1: Information giving: You are studying abroad in Russia, and you have decided that you really need some new clothes. Your host family sister/brother offers to go shopping with you, and suggests that you check out the Moscow Space Museum Traveling Exposition. When you get there, you see some cool things, but you need some help. You ask your brother/sister four of the following questions /bits of information. Your instructor will play the part of your host family brother /sister. You don't need to translate word-for-word, just get your ideas across.

- 1. Find out where the shirts/sweaters/jackets are.
- 2. Tell your brother/sister that you're looking for shoes/boots.
- 3. Ask how much **X** costs.
- 4. Tell your brother/sister your size, and your favorite colors/materials/fabric.
- 5. Tell your brother/sister what you like and what you don't like.
- 6. Find out where to change dollars to rubles.

Shopping at the Moscow Space Museum Traveling Exposition

Student 2: <u>Information getting:</u> You are a Russian host brother/sister for a U.S. student studying abroad. Your "brother/sister" wants to go shopping with you. You decide to go the the Moscow Space Museum Traveling Exposition. You ask your brother/sister **four** of the following questions/bits of information. Your instructor will play the part of the U.S. student. You don't need to translate word-for-word, just get your ideas across.

- 1. Ask if your "brother/sister" is looking for anything in particular.
- 2. Find out what size/what color.
- 3. Ask if the item is for her/him, or is a present (for someone else).
- 4. Ask what kind of clothing s/he usually wears ... in winter/to school/for a party.
- 5. Ask how much s/he wants to pay.

Suggested evaluation for Shopping role play:

Scale Scale errors	One: Resport Resport that do not in	ing (20 points possible: 5 points/bit of information provided) use appropriate to question – 2 (Not appropriate – 0) use comprehensible, with an adequate scope of vocabulary and minimal mpede comprehension to a sympathetic listener accustomed to the speech tan at this level – 3 points possible.
	Appropriate	Comprehensible
1 2		
3		
4		
Quest that d	ion is appropi	etting (12 points possible: 3 points possible/each) riate for situation, with an adequate scope of vocabulary and minimal errors comprehension to a sympathetic listener accustomed to the speech of at this level.
1		
2		
3 4		

Total: 32 possible points. May be done as part of a unit test, as a percentage of 100 points combined with rest of quiz/exam.

RUSSIAN Level I (5th Grade) Benchmark: School & Community/Health

SPEAKING/WRITING

Students completing this unit can give and get basic information about their school day, including classes taken, likes and dislikes, activities in different classes, and health/illness in the following contexts:

I. Self-Assessment

Students carry on self-assessment over a period of time, such that the categories or tasks that they are expected to complete are listed with space for students to check them off as they self-rate, with date completed (teacher checks off as completed, too).

Criteria

Rate yourself in each category using the scale below, for how well you can complete tasks in **Russian** (both written, and orally). Include the **date** on which you complete each task. When you are ready, ask your teacher to check you off, too.

3	I can do this pretty easily
2	I can do this, but it's a little hard for me
1	I don't think I can do this yet

	Orally/in	In	Student	Teacher
TASK	conversation	writing	date	date
List my classes at school				
and tell which ones I like				
Tell where I go every day	·			
at school (different rooms)				
Tell what I do and what				
my friends do in class				
Ask someone else what				
classes s/he has				
Tell at least five things I have				
in my backpack				
List at least ten things in my				
classroom				

Suggested evaluation for Self-Assessment: You might use this as a progress indicator, encouraging students to reassess themselves to reach a target score of 3 for each category. Alternately, you might use the self-assessment as part of a unit test (as a percentage grade). Another possibility is to delete the scale included, and make the self-assessment a component to be graded Complete/Incomplete for this unit.

RUSSIAN Level I (5th Grade) Benchmark: School & Community/Health

SPEAKING

II. Students will show what they can do through performing a role play.

Situation cards:

At the clinic

Student 1: You are working as a clinic aide in Kiev. Today you have a patient who is a foreign exchange student from the United States. Help him/her to feel more comfortable. Remember: you don't need to translate word-for-word! Just get your ideas across, in Russian:

Ask questions in Russian to find out at least three of the following bits of information:

- I. Find out what his/her symptoms are.
- 2. Ask how long s/he has been feeling this way.
- 3. Ask to check his/her blood pressure.
- 4. Tell him/her to rest and drink a lot of liquids.
- 5. Give her/him a prescription for antibiotics and tell where to fill it.

At the clinic

Student 2: One day during your stay in Kiev, you wake up not feeling too well. Your advisor takes you to the clinic so the doctor can give you a check up. Suddenly, just when you're called to go in and talk with a clinic aide, your advisor gets an important call! Not to worry: you are ready to speak in Russian. Answer the aide's questions, and remember that you don't need to translate word-for-word! Just get at least **three** of the following across, <u>in Russian</u>:

- 1. Say that you've had a cough for a week.
- 2. Say that your stomach hurts, and you have a headache too.
- 3. Ask if you will have to go to the hospital.
- 4. Ask if you have to pay the clinic right now.
- 5. Ask if you can get permission to skip the rest of classes this week.

Suggested evaluation for role plays: See criteria for either Food or Clothing.

Note: You may adjust this format/context for appropriate cultural information as indicated for your specific classroom situation.

RUSSIAN Level I (5th Grade) Benchmark: School & Community/Health

LISTENING

Students will demonstrate their comprehension of spoken Russian by completing the following performance-based tasks:

I. Students fill in information gaps on a class schedule after listening to an auditory text.

Scenario: You meet with your advisor at the Russian academy where you will be studying, in Kiev. Your advisor gives you your schedules so you can prepare for the semester...but some of the classes have been blotted out! Fill in the classes at the appropriate time and on the appropriate days so that you can complete your schedule. You will hear your advisor telling you your schedule <u>twice</u>.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday *Russian
8 - 9:00	Language Arts		Language Arts		
9 - 10:00		Mathematics		Science	
10 - 11:00	Science				
11 - 12:00		History	Mathematics	Science	Mathematics
12:00-1	History			History	
1:00-2:00					

Note for teachers: List classes to correspond with what your students actually take. The shaded blocks represent classes the students will hear mentioned, and need to fill in.

II. Students check off the different areas in the school building mentioned, according to a auditory "description" given.

Scenario: Your advisor tells you that now you'll take a tour of the school building, to help you find your way around. She has provided you with a list of all the different places in the building. Check off <u>only the places your advisor mentions in Russian</u>: those are the ones you'll be expected to know!

library	classroom
computer laboratory	main office
music room	playground
bathrooms	school bus stop
gymnasium	auditorium
music room	lunch room

Note: In the advisor text, you'll include perhaps four or five of the places above. We've included more places to make it easy adjust to suit your students' needs. Places are given in English, here, because the focus is on students' understanding of what they hear, rather than on what they read.

Suggested evaluation for information gap: assign one point/bit of information given.

Recommended Classroom Activities K-5

Visit to a Doctor - 1st Grade - Theme: Health

First graders learn about anatomy and what it is like to visit a doctor in Russia. The vocabulary pertaining to the topic is introduced using pictures. To complement their study of the topic, they watch a Russian cartoon "Leopold the Cat Goes to the Doctor" (Кот Леопольд идет к врачу) and learn a song about different body parts:

Рот, нос, уши и глаза, и глаза. Руки, ноги, голова, голова. Шея, грудь, јивот, колени и ступни. Не забудь, как называются они.

Next, students, working in pairs, perform a role play centered on a visit to the doctor. The teacher helps students to prepare for their task by modeling the role of the doctor, asking the class related questions about the state of their personal health, and modeling other activities that might occur in a doctor's office (such as taking the patient's temperature and blood pressure). The class as a whole (or individual volunteers) brainstorms possible answers for the doctor's questions, and follows the doctor's directions (given in the form of commands). The teacher also models prescribing medicine (candy) for the patients (which students enjoy very much!). The students then perform the role play in pairs, taking turns being the doctor and the patient as the teacher moves around the room giving feedback and guidance as needed.

The Russian Family – 2nd Grade – Theme: Family & Friends

While studying the topic of "The Family," students in the second grade are introduced to new vocabulary through pictures and photographs. Next, the class reads a Russian folk tale, "Репка," views Russian cartoons, "Варе)ка" and "Обезьянки," and views a fragment about the Russian family from the movie "Russia". They observe Russian family members in the photographs and the movie, paying attention to their ways of relating to each other. The teacher also provides necessary information about the structure of the Russian family and family roles. Using their own experience, students discuss family structure in the United States and the role each member plays. As a final activity, each student draws his/her own family tree, labels it in Russian and then presents it to the entire class.

New Year's Celebration in Russia – 3rd Grade – Theme: School & Community

Students in the third year Russian course spend four to five weeks before Christmas learning about the Russian New Year celebration. To assist in learning about the history and traditions of this event, they watch several Russian movies and cartoons ("Морозко," "Ну, погоди!," "Умка," "Щелкунчик"), learn authentic games, poems and songs, read the Russian folk tale "Снегурочка," and read other materials in Russian and English. Students then compare and contrast what they have learned about the Russian New Year celebration with their experience of celebrating the New Year in the United States.

The class makes preparations to hold the New Year celebration during school, before Christmas vacation. Prior to the celebration, they design and create greeting cards,

invitations, and decorations for the Christmas tree. An important part of the Russian New Year celebration is the carnival, when all children dress in special costumes. Costumes may be made in school, or independently at home (as time and resources permit). When all preparations are complete, the students gather around the Christmas tree to play games, sing songs, and dance. Students also hear traditional stories, such as those about about Grandpa Frost and his granddaughter, the Snow Maiden (symbols of the Russian New Year celebration who bring gifts for all). This provides a foundation for discussing the stories and customs different cultures bring to celebrations around the world.

Grocery Shopping – 3rd Grade – Theme: Food

When the topic "Grocery Shopping" is presented in the third-grade Russian class, the students practice new vocabulary and word expressions by drawing food items and playing with plastic toy food. Using pictures and photographs, the teacher provides them with cultural information regarding grocery shopping in Russia, telling how and where people in Russia buy groceries. In addition, the teacher introduces students to Russian currency. Students brainstorm as a class, discussing how people go grocery shopping in the U.S. and how customs may differ. Students also compare and contrast Russian and U.S. currencies (color and size of bills and coins, for instance). Students recreate the atmosphere of a grocery store in Russia, using toy food, drawing grocery items, designing and making price tags, and drawing play money. Next, students write down grocery lists and go grocery shopping in the form of role play.

Folk Tale "Колобок" – 4th Grade – Theme: Environment & Nature: Animals

In order to work on developing reading and writing skills in the fourth grade Russian class, students read the famous Russian folk tale "Κοποδοκ" and use the folk tale as a basis for creating their own handmade folk tale 'books'. Students start by reviewing the main characters with the teacher, becoming familiar with new vocabulary, and learning to recognize and use specific grammatical structures which they'll need to make their own books. They also memorize the "Κοποδοκ" song (to present later, through a folk tale dramatization). The class discusses the main characters in "Κοποδοκ," focusing on physical appearance and personality characteristics. Students then compare and contrast the Russian folk tale with the folk tale "The Gingerbread Man."

Students use a template (teacher-created) when making their own folk tale books. First, students create a cover for their books and then working on each page individually, using the original book at a model to follow. The text may be either copied by hand or written on the computer. Next, students draw pictures on each page to illustrate that page's text. Last, all the pages are ordered, and stapled together. The book is ready. (For higher levels of language study, you might like to have students individually or in groups write and illustrate simple stories of their own, based on real or imagined events. This will involve several stages, including brainstorming as a class, first draft, peer editing, teacher input, revisions, etc.)

Last, students practice reading "Колобок" aloud, in sections. They present the folk tale orally through dramatizations, using puppets or playing the main characters themselves. The play is presented to the lower level students of Russian.

Visit to Moscow - 5th Grade - Theme: School & Community: Travel

Fifth grade students are introduced to the unique characteristics of a Russian city through a role play excursion to Moscow. To prepare for their trip, students learn about weather conditions in Moscow, and make a list of things (appropriate clothing, among others!) to bring with them. Pictures and photographs give students a chance to become familiar with the buildings and other places of interest in Moscow, after which they can make a list of attractions to explore once they've arrived. Next, the class learns how to read a map of Moscow in order to plan out their itinerary. Bus schedules are an important part of planning transportation for the class trip! The final step before departure is the movie "Moscow and Leningrad."

Students also look for differences and similarities between Moscow and their own hometown. To complete this unit, each student draws a map of a city (real or imagined) in which s/he would like to live, labels major places of interest, and presents the map to the class.

Appendix 1. Recommended Authentic Materials

Year K/1

• Stories and fairy tales • Сказки и рассказы

Репка (in English and Russian)
Курочка Ряба (in English and Russian)
Колобок (in English and Russian)
Маша и медведь (in English and Russian)
Три медведя (in English and Russian)
Баба Яга (in English)
Матрешка (in English)

• Games • Игры

Ручеек Заинька, попляши Холодно, горячо Гуси-гуси Замри

• Poems for reading and memorization • Стихи для чтения и заучивания

А. Барто "Мишка", "Мячик"

С. Маршак "Мяч"

V. Mayakovskiy "A book full of animals" (in English)

• Songs and music • Песни и музыка

Мишка с куклой...
Пусть всегда будет солнце
Добрый жук
Жили у бабуси ...
Маленькой елочке ...

• Cartoons • Мультфильмы

Обезьянки (часть1, 2) Варежка Кораблик

Year 2

• Stories and fairy tales • Сказки и рассказы

Царевна-лягушка (in English)
По-шучьему веленью (in English)
Гуси-лебеди (in English)
Волк и семеро козлят (in English)
Лиса и заяц (in English and Russian)
Сутеев "Слоненок" (in English and Russian)
Peter and the Wolf (in English)
V. Oseyeva "Kind little mistress" (in English)
K. Chukovsky "Little chick" (in English)

• Games • Игры

Каравай Лото Игры со словами и мячом

• Poems for reading and memorization • Стихи для чтения и заучивания

А. Барто "Зайка", "Бычок", "Слон" С. Маршак "Азбука" (на выбор) Петушок

• Songs and music • Песни и музыка

С. Михалков "Песенка друзей" (Мы едем, едем, едем ...) Я на скрипочке играю ... Барашек Дождик С. Прокофьев Музыка

• Cartoons and movies • Мультфильмы и фильмы (м/ф)

Peter and the Wolf (in English)
По-шучьему веленью (м/ф)
Волк и семеро козлят (м)
Матрешки (м)
Гномики (м)
Ну, погоди! (м)
Гуси-лебеди (м)

• Stories and fairy tales • Сказки и рассказы

Аленький цветочек (in English)

Снегурочка (in English)

Теремок (in English and Russian)

Морозко (in English)

Русские народные сказки на выбор (in English and Russian)

Yellow Beak

V. Suteyev "The little dog who forgot how to bark", "Bobby's day",
"Who was that who said "miaow"?" (in English and Russian)

Games • Игры

Классики Скакалки Лото Игры со словами и мячом Дедушка Матвей

• Poems for reading and memorization • Стихи для чтения и заучивания

Тютчев "Зима недаром злится…" С. Маршак "Календарь" Ю. Тувим "Овощи" К. Чуковский "Мойдодыр" (in English and Russian) Дед Мороз

• Songs and music • Песни и музыка

Антошка Кузнечик Во поле береза стояла Спят усталые игрушки П. Чайковский "Времена года", "Щелкунчик"

• Cartoons and movies • Мультфильмы и фильмы (м/ф)

Аленький цветочек (м/ф)
Снегурочка (м)
Теремок (м)
Морозко (in English) (ф)
Двенадцать месяцев (м/ф)
Щелкунчик (м)
Кошкин дом (м)
Трое на острове (м)
Чебурашка (м)
Пугало (м)
Ну, погоди! (м)

• Stories and fairy tales • Сказки и рассказы

Цветик-семицветик (in English)
Русские народные сказки на выбор (in English and Russian)
Рассказы русских писателей на выбор (in English and Russian)
Рассказы о русской истории (in English)
М. Gorkiy "The little sparrow" (in English)

• Games • Игры

Шашки Цифровое лото Игры со словами и мячом

• Poems for reading and memorization • Стихи для чтения и заучивания

С. Есенин "Белая береза"

С. Маршак Избранное

А. Барто Избранное

В. Маяковский "Что такое хорошо и что такое плохо" (избранное)

• Songs and music • Песни и музыка

Чунга-чанга Улыбка Оранжевая песенка П. Чайковский "Лебединое озеро"

• Cartoons and movies • Мультфильмы и фильмы (м/ф)

One day in Moscow school (in English) (ф)
Moscow (in English) (ф)
Petr Tchaikovsky
Petr Tchaikovsky "The Swan lake" (fragments)
Варвара-краса, длинная коса (ф)
Винни-Пух (м)
Ну, погоди! (м)

• Stories and fairy tales • Сказки и рассказы

A. С. Пушкин Сказка о мертвой царевне и семи богатырях (in English and Russian) Русские народные сказки на выбор (in English and Russian) Рассказы русских писателей на выбор (in English and Russian) Рассказы о русской истории (in English) Рассказы о географии России (in English)

• Games • Игры

Шахматы Игры со словами (кроссворды)

• Poems for reading and memorization • Стихи для чтения и заучивания

С. Михалков Тридцать шесть и пять Грипп

Цирк Котята

Д. Хармс Веселый старичок

Профессор Трубочкин и ребята

• Songs and music • Песни и музыка

Вместе весело шагать по просторам Калинка Катюша Мусоргский "Картинки с выставки"

• Cartoons and movies • Мультфильмы и фильмы (м/ф)

Russia (in English) (ф)
Leningrad (in English) (ф)
Moscow (in English) (ф)
Kremlin (in English) (ф)
Василиса Прекрасная (ф)
Королевство кривых зеркал (ф)
Видеозаписи программ и трансляций с русского телевидения

• Stories and fairy tales • Сказки и рассказы

H. Носов "Живая шляпа", "Затейники" (в сокращении)
В. Осеева Рассказы на выбор
Русские народные сказки на выбор (in English and Russian)
Рассказы о русской истории (in English)
Рассказы о географии России (in English)
Рассказы русских писателей на выбор (in English and Russian)

• Poems for reading and memorization • Стихи для чтения и заучивания

С. Михалков А что у вас? Важный день Моя улица С. Маршак Хороший день Р. Сеф Мой день

• Songs and music • Песни и музыка

Чему учат в школе Я шагаю по Москве Голубой вагон

• Cartoons and movies • Мультфильмы и фильмы (м/ф)

Незнайка (м)
Приключения Буратино (ф/м)
Марья Искусница (ф)
Видеозаписи программ и трансляций с русского телевидения

• Stories and fairy tales • Сказки и рассказы

H. Носов "Метро" (в сокращении)
Русские народные сказки на выбор (in English and Russian)
Рассказы о русской истории (in English)
Рассказы о географии России (in English)
Рассказы русских писателей на выбор (in English and Russian)

• Poems for reading and memorization • Стихи для чтения и заучивания

С. Михалков Про мимозу

Хрустальная ваза Под новый год Чудесные таблетки Фома

Одна рифма из Р. Сефа Я сам

из F. Сефа я са. Д. Хармс Врун

> Йван Иваныч самовар "Веселые чижи"

В. Маяковский "Что такое хорошо и что такое плохо"

Приглашаю в воскресенье...

Портрет

• Songs and music • Песни и музыка

Пусть бегут неуклюже... Высота (В. Высоцкий)

• Cartoons and movies • Мультфильмы и фильмы (м/ф)

Сказка о царе Салтане (ф/м)
Конек-горбунок (м)
Огонь, вода и медные трубы (ф)
Малыш и Карлсон (м)
Серая шейка (м)
Видеозаписи программ и трансляций с русского телевидения

• Stories and fairy tales • Сказки и рассказы

H. Носов "Мишкина каша", "Тук-тук-тук" (в сокращении) Русские народные сказки на выбор (in English and Russian) Рассказы о русской истории (in English) Рассказы о географии России (in English) Рассказы русских писателей на выбор (in English and Russian)

• Poems for reading and memorization • Стихи для чтения и заучивания

С. Михалков Веселый турист Прогулка А. Барто Про Егора из Р. Сефа Я сам В. Маяковский Кем быть?

Б. Житков Письмо

• Songs and music • Песни и музыка

Картошка
У похода есть начало
Песенка Красной Шапочки
Если с другом вышел в путь

• Cartoons and movies • Мультфильмы и фильмы (м/ф)

Старик Хоттабыч (ф)
Садко (ф)
Руслан и Людмила (ф)
Праздник непослушания (м)
Ералаш (на выбор)
Видеозаписи программ и трансляций с русского телевидения

Appendix 2. Recommended Poems for Reading and Memorization

Из Агнии Барто

Мишка

Уронили мишку на пол, Оторвали мишке лапу, Все равно его не брошу -Потому что он хороший.

Мячик

Наша Таня громко плачет: Уронила в речку мячик! - Тише, Танечка, не плачь: Не утонет в речке мяч.

Бычок

Идет бычок, качается, Вздыхает на ходу: - Ох, доска кончается -Сейчас я упаду!

Слон

Спать пора! Уснул бычок, Лег в коробку на бочок. Сонный мишка лег в кровать. Только слон не хочет спать: Головой кивает слон, Он слонихе шлет поклон.

Зайка

Зайку бросила хозяйка. Под дождем остался зайка. Со скамейки слезть не мог, Весь до ниточки промок.

Воробей

Воробей по лужице Прыгает и кружится. Перышки взъерошил он. Хвостик распушил. Погода хорошая! Чил-чив-чил!

Про Егора

Мы отправляемся в поход, В лесу назначен сбор. - Боюсь, погода подведет!-Волнуется Егор.

Он звонит в бюро погоды:
- Как, товарищи, дела?
Говорят в бюро погоды:
- Двадцать градусов тепла.

Солнце скрылось на минутку - Он испуган не на шутку.

Он звонит в бюро погоды:
- Сколько градусов в тени?
Говорят в бюро погоды:
- Мальчик, больше не звони!

Он берет с собой аптечку, Молоток, фуфайку, свечку. Палку - лазить по горам, Хлеба целый килограмм, Перочинный ножик, фляжку, Одеяло и рубашку.

На траве роса, В чаще птичьи голоса... Нам казалось - вот мы входим В первобытные леса.

Мы прошли зеленым бором, На опушке спели хором. -Ой, ребята закричали. - Посмотрите, что с Егором? -

Нет, Егору не поется, Он устал, едва плетется, Он шагает невеселый, У него мешок тяжелый.

Мы сказали: - Отдохни, Сядь под деревом в тени. Мы тебе оставим карту -Ты потом нас догони. Сел Егор и вынул флягу:
- На минутку я прилягу.
Он проснулся... Тишина...
Песня больше не слышна.

У него в руках листок -Путь указан на восток.

Все ушли, отряд далеко. Поглядел Егор вокруг: -Тут совсем и нет востока, Только север есть и юг.

Уже четыре дня подряд Все про Егора говорят: Восток он спутал с севером! Пшеницу спутал с клевером!

Со своим большим мешком Еле-еле шел пешком И сердитый, и хромой Позже всех пришел домой

Когда человеку Двенадцатый год, Пора ему знать, Что такое поход.

Из Сергея Михалкова

Красота! Красота! Мы везем с собой кота, Чижика, собаку, Петьку-забияку, Обезьяну, попугая -Вот компания какая!

Лежали на полке, Стояли на полке слоны и собаки, Верблюды и волки, Пушистые кошки, Губные гармошки, И утки, И дудки, И куклы-матрешки.

Где же солнце? Что случилось? Целый день течет вода. На дворе такая сырость, Что не выйдешь никуда.

- Это что? - Это ЦИРК ШАПИТО! -Интересно! Интересно! Все хотят сюда попасть! Шумно, весело и тесно - Негде яблоку упасть!

Для больного человека Нужен врач, нужна аптека. Входишь - чисто и светло, Всюду мрамор и стекло.

За стеклом стоят в порядке Склянки, банки и горшки - В них таблетки и облатки, Капли, мази, порошки.

Мы сегодня не больны, Нам лекарства не нужны.

В магазине как в лесу: Можно тут купить лису, Лопоухого зайчонка, Снежно-белого мышонка, Попугайчиков зеленых-Неразлучников влюбленных.

Мы не знали, как нам быть: Что же выбрать? Что купить? - Нет ли рыжего щенка? - К сожаленью, нет пока!

Иностранные туристы

На углу автобус ждут. По-французски очень чисто Разговор они ведут.

Может быть, не по-французски, Но уж точно - не по-русски!

Должен каждый ученик Изучать чужой язык!

Снег кружится, Снег ложится -Снег! Снег! Снег! Рады снегу зверь и птица, И, конечно, человек!

У меня опять: Тридцать шесть и пять!

Озабоченно и хмуро Я на градусник смотрю: Где моя температура? Почему я не горю? Почему я не больной? Я здоровый! Что со мной?

У меня печальный вид - Голова моя болит, Я чихаю, я охрип. Что такое? Это - грипп! Не румяный гриб в лесу, А поганый гриб в носу!

Облака, облака -Кучерявые бока, Облака кудрявые, Целые, дырявые, Легкие, воздушные -Ветерку послушные...

Дорогие мои дети! Я пишу вам письмецо: Я прошу вас, мойте чаще Ваши руки и лицо!

Нужно мыться непременно Утром, вечером и днем - Перед каждою едою, После сна и перед сном!

Овоши

Хозяйка однажды с базара пришла, Хозяйка с базара домой принесла: Картошку, капусту, морковку, горох, Петрушку и свеклу. Ох!..

Вот овощи спор завели на столе -Кто лучше, вкусней и нужней на земле: Картошка? Капуста? Морковка? Горох? Петрушка иль свекла? Ох!..

Хозяйка тем временем ножик взяла И ножиком этим крошить начала: Картошку, капусту, морковку, горох, Петрушку и свеклу. Ох!..

Накрытые крышкою, в душном горшке Кипели, кипели в крутом кипятке: Картошка, капуста, морковка,горох, Петрушка и свекла. Ox!..

И суп овощной оказался не плох!

Из Даниила Хармса

Иван Иваныч самовар

Иван Иваныч самовар был пузатый самовар, трехведерный самовар. В нем качался кипяток, разъяренный кипяток, лился в чашку через кран, через дырку прямо в кран, прямо в чашку через кран.

Утром рано подошел, к самовару подошел, дядя Петя подошел. Дядя Петя говорит:
- Дай-ка выпью, - говорит, - выпью чаю, - говорит.

К самовару подошла, тетя Катя подошла, со стаканом подошла. тетя Катя говорит:
- Я, конечно, - говорит, - выпью тоже, - говорит.

Вот и дедушка пришел, очень старенький пришел, в туфлях дедушка пришел. Он зевнул и говорит:
- Выпить разве, - говорит, чаю разве, - говорит.

Тут и бабушка пришла, очень старая пришла, даже с палочкой пришла. И, подумав, говорит:
- Что ли, выпить, - говорит, - что ли, чаю, - говорит.

Вдруг девчонка прибежала, к самовару подбежала - это внучка прибежала. - Наливайте! - говорит, - чашку чая, - говорит, - мне послаще, - говорит.

Тут и Жучка прибежала, С кошкой Муркой прибежала, К самовару прибежала, чтоб им дали с молоком, кипяточку с молоком, с кипяченым молоком.

Вдруг Сережа приходил, неумытый приходил, всех он позже приходил. - Подавайте! - говорит, - Чашку чая, - говорит, - мне побольше, - говорит.

Наклоняли, наклоняли, наклоняли самовар, но оттуда выбивался только пар, пар, пар. Наклоняли, наклоняли, будто шкап, шкап, шкап, но оттуда выходило только кап, кап, кап.

Самовар Иван Иваныч! На столе Иван Иваныч! Золотой Иван Иваныч! Кипяточку не дает, Опоздавшим не дает, лежебокам не дает.

Веселые чижи

Жили в квартире Сорок четыре,

Сорок четыре веселых чижа:

Чиж - судомойка, Чиж - поломойка,

Чиж - огородник,

Чиж - водовоз,

Чиж - за кухарку, Чиж - за хозяйку,

Чиж - на посылках,

Чиж - трубочист.

Кончив работу,

Брались за ноты

Сорок четыре веселых чижа:

Дружно играли:

Чиж - на рояле,

Чиж - на цимбале,

Чиж - на трубе,

Чиж - на тромбоне,

Чиж - на гармони,

Чиж - на гребенке,

Чиж - на губе!

Ездили всем домом

К зябликам знакомым Сорок четыре веселых чижа:

Чиж - на трамвае,

Чиж - на моторе,

Чиж - на телеге,

Чиж - на возу,

Чиж - в таратайке,

Чиж - на запятках, Чиж - на оглобле,

Чиж - на дуге!

Врун

- Вы знаете?

- Вы знаете?

- Вы знаете?

- Вы знаете?

Ну, конечно, вы знаете!

Ясно, что вы знаете!

- Нет! Нет! Нет! Нет!

Не слыхали, не видали

Мы не знаем ничего.

Не слыхали ничего,

И не знаем ничего!

Несомненно,

Несомненно.

Вы знаете!

- Hy! Hy! Hy! Hy!

Врешь! Врешь! Врешь!

Еще двадцать,

Еще тридцать,

Ну, еще туда-сюда,

А уж сорок,

Ровно сорок, -

Это просто ерунда!

- А вы знаете, что НА?

А вы знаете, что НЕ?

А вы знаете, что БЕ?

Что на небе

Вместо солнца

Скоро будет колесо?

Скоро будет золотое -

Не тарелка,

Не лепешка, -

А большое колесо!

- А вы знаете, что У?

A вы знаете, что ΠA ?

А вы знаете, что ПЫ? Что у папы моего

Было сорок сыновей?

Было сорок здоровенных -

И не двадцать,

И не тридцать, -

Ровно сорок сыновей!

- Hy! Hy! Hy! Hy!

Врешь! Врешь! Врешь!

Не тарелка,

Ну, лепешка

Ну, еще туда-сюда,

А уж если колесо -

Это просто ерунда!

- А вы знаете, что ДО? А вы знаете, что НО? А вы знаете, что СА?

Что до носа

Ни руками, Ни ногами Не достать, Что до носа Ни руками, Ни ногами Не доехать, Не допрыгать, Что до носа Не достать?

- Hy! Hy! Hy! Hy!

Врешь! Врешь! Врешь! Врешь!

Ну, доехать, Ну, допрыгать, Ну, еще туда-сюда, А достать его руками -Это просто ерунда!

Как Володя быстро под гору летел

На салазочках Володя Быстро под гору летел.

На охотника Володя Полным ходом налетел.

Вот охотник и Володя На салазочках сидят, Быстро под гору летят.

На собачку налетели.

Вот собачка.

И охотник,
И Володя
На салазочках сидят,
Быстро под гору летят.
Быстро под гору летят На лисичку налетели.

Вот лисичка, И собачка, И охотник, И Володя

На салазочках сидят, Быстро под гору летят. Быстро под гору летят -И на зайца налетели.

Вот и заяц, И лисичка, И собачка, И охотник, И Володя

На салазочках сидят, Быстро под гору летят. Быстро под гору летят -На медведя налетели!

И Володя с той поры Не катается с горы.

Удивительная кошка

Несчастная кошка порезала лапу, Сидит и ни шагу не может ступить. Скорей, чтобы вылечить кошкину лапу, Воздушные шарики надо купить! И сразу столпился народ на дороге,

Шумит, и кричит, и на кошку глядит. А кошка отчасти идет по дороге, Отчасти по воздуху плавно летит!

Веселый старичок

Жил на свете старичок Маленького роста, И смеялся старичок Чрезвычайно просто:

> " Xa-xa-xa Да хе-хе-хе, Хи-хи-хи Да бух-бух! Бу-бу-бу Да бе-бе-бе, Динь-динь-динь Да трюх-трюх!"

А увидя стрекозу, Страшно рассердился, Но от смеха на траву Так и повалился:

"Гы-гы-гы Да гу-гу-гу, Го-го-го Да бах-бах! Ой, ребята, не могу! Ой, ребята, Ах, ах!"

Раз, увидя паука, Страшно испугался, Но, схватившись за бока, Громко рассмеялся:

" Хи-хи-хи Да ха-ха-ха, Хо-хо-хо Да гуль-гуль! Ги-ги-ги Да га-га-га, Го-го-го Да буль-буль!"

Профессор Трубочкин и ребята

Профессор:

- Здравствуйте, ребята! - Здравствуйте, ребята!
- Здравствуйте, ребята!

Ребята:

- Здрасте, профессор! - Здрасте, профессор!
- Здрасте, профессор!- Здрасте, профессор!

Профессор:

Давно мы не встречались, давно мы не видались, давно не попадались друг другу на глаза. Был я во Франции, был и в Италии, был и в Америке, был и подалее.

Ребята:

Расскажите нам об этом, расскажите нам о том, расскажите, расскажите,

расскажите обо всем.

Профессор:

Тихо! Тихо! Тихо! Тихо! тихо! не шуметь и не кричать! Задавайте мне вопросы, я вам буду отвечать.

Ребята:

- Что такое бегемот?
- Где построен цеппелин?
- Где у гусеницы рот?
- Отчего горит бензин?
- Почему летает муха?
- Почему жужжит комар?
- Почему в пустыне сухо?
- Почему земля как шар?

Профессор:

Прекратите этот крик! Я профессор, я старик, я с галдежем не в ладу, я от крика упаду.

111

Профессор:

Я сижу едва дыша! Вьется кончик бороды, дайте мне стакан воды.

Ребята:

- *Тихо!*
- *Тихо!*
- Тихо!
- Ша!

Из Самуила Маршака

Мяч

Мой веселый, звонкий мяч, Ты куда помчался вскачь? Желтый, красный, голубой, Не угнаться за тобой!

Хороший день

Вот портфель, пальто и шляпа. День у папы выходной. Не ушел сегодня папа, Значит, будет он со мной.

Что мы нынче делать будем? Это вместе мы обсудим. Сяду к папе на кровать - Будем вместе обсуждать.

- А пока, -сказала мать, -Не пора ли вам вставать? - Хорошо! Сейчас встаем! -Отвечали мы вдвоем.

Мы одеты и обуты. Мы побрились в две минуты. (Что касается бритья -Брился папа, а не я!)

Мы постель убрали сами, Вместе с мамой пили чай. А потом сказали маме:
- До свиданья! Не скучай!

Перед домом на Садовой Сели мы в троллейбус новый. Из открытого окна Вся Садовая видна.

А потом мы прокатились На машине легковой. А потом в метро спустились И помчались под Москвой.

А потом стреляли в тире В леопарда десять раз. папа - шесть, А я - четыре, В брюхо, в ухо, в лоб и глаз!

Голубое, голубое, Голубое в этот день Было небо над Москвою, И в садах цвела сирень.

Мы прошлись по зоопарку. Там кормили сторожа Крокодила и цесарку, Антилопу и моржа.

Покатался я на пони -Это маленькие кони. Ездил прямо и кругом В тарантайке и верхом.

Мне и папе стало жарко. Мы расстаяли, как воск. За оградой Зоопарка Отыскали мы киоск.

Из серебряного крана С шумом брызнуло ситро. Мне досталось полстакана, А хотелось бы - ведро! Мы вернулись на трамвае, Привезли домой сирень. Шли по лестнице, хромая, так устали в этот день!

Я нажал звонок знакомый -Он ответил мне, звеня, И затих... Как тихо дома, Если дома нет меня!

Круглый год

Открываем календарь. Начинается январь. В январе, в январе Много снегу во дворе.

Дуют ветры в феврале, Воют в трубах громко. Змейкой мчится по земле Легкая поземка.

Рыхлый снег темнеет в марте, Тают льдинки на окне. Зайчик бегает по парте, И по карте на стене.

Апрель, апрель! На дворе звенит капель.

Распустился ландыш в мае, В самый праздник - в первый день. Май цветами провожая, Распускается сирень.

Пришел июнь.
"Июнь! Июнь!"- в саду щебечут птицы...
На одуванчик только дунь И весь он разлетится.

Сенокос идет в июле. Где-то гром ворчит порой, И готов покинуть улий Молодой пчелиный рой.

Собираем в августе Урожай плодов. Много людям радости После всех трудов.

Ясным утром сентября Хлеб молотят села. Мчатся птицы за моря, И открылась школа.

В октябре, в октябре Частый дождик на дворе.

День седьмого Ноября -Красный день календаря.

В декабре, в декабре Все деревья в серебре.

Год прошел, как день вчерашний. над Москвою в этот час Бьют часы Кремлевской башни Свой салют - двенадиать раз!

Про все на свете

Аист с нами прожил лето, А зимой гостил он где-то.

Бегемот разинул рот: Булки просит бегемот.

Воробей просил ворону Вызвать волка к телефону.

Гриб растет среди дорожки - Голова на тонкой ножке.

Дятел жил в дупле пустом, Дуб долбил, как долотом.

Ель на ежика похожа: Еж в иголках, елка тоже.

Звезды видели мы днем За рекою, над Кремлем.

Иней лег на ветви ели, Иглы за ночь побелели.

Кот ловил мышей и крыс. Кролик лист капустный грыз.

Лодки по морю плывут, Люди веслами гребут.

Мед в лесу медведь нашел. -Мало меда, много пчел.

Носорог бодает рогом. Не шутите с носорогом.

Ослик был сегодня зол: Он узнал, что он осел.

Панцырь носит черепаха, Прячет голову от страха. Роет землю серый крот -Разоряет огород.

Спит спокойно старый слон - Стоя спать умеет он.

Таракан живет за печкой, - То-то теплое местечко.

Ученик учил уроки -У него в чернилах щеки.

Флот плывет к родной земле, Флаг на каждом корабле.

Ходит по лесу хорек, Хищный маленький зверек.

Цапля важная, носатая Целый день стоит, как статуя.

Часовщик, пришурив глаз, Чинит часики для нас.

Школьник, школьник, ты силач: Шар земной несешь, как мяч.

Щеткой чищу я щенка, Щекочу ему бока.

Эта кнопка и шнурок - Электрический звонок.

Юнга - будущий матрос. Южных рыбок нам привез.

Ягод нет кислее клюквы. Я на память знаю буквы.

Русские песенки и потешки

Тили-бом!

Тили-бом! Тили-бом! Загорелся кошкин дом! Загорелся кошкин дом! Идет дым столбом!

Кошка выскочила!
Глаза выпучила!
Бежит курочка с ведром
Заливать кошкин дом,
А лошадка - с фонарем,
А собачка - с помелом,
Серый заюшка - с листом.
Раз! Раз!
И огонь погас!

Где ночует солнце?

- Где ночует солнце?
- У бабушки в постельке.
- А кто его бабушка?
- Синее небо.
- Чем оно укроется?
- Шерстяной тучкой.
- А кто его укроет?
- Дедушка ветер.

Из Романа Сефа

Поле

А дождик льет, А дождик льет, И больше ничего.

Но поле пьет, Но поле пьет, Но поле пьет его.

Имя у тебя одно, Навсегда оно дано. Жизнь длинна, и оттого Ты побереги его.

Я хотя и не большой, Но и не малыш грудной, Сам оденусь, сам обуюсь, Сам собою полюбуюсь...

Это - твой адрес, А ты - адресат, Пусть тебе пишут Побольше ребят. ***

Письмо писали плаксы, И вот что было в нем: Разводы, пятна, кляксы С припиской: "Мы вас ждем..."

Шлеп, шлеп! На лужайке Шлепаются в грязь зазнайки, Дальше носа своего Они не видят ничего.

Короткая стрижка И длинная стрижка... Кто здесь девчонка? И кто здесь мальчишка?

На коньках не можешь удержаться? На коньки не надо обижаться.

Березовый лист и картина на стенке Имеют свой цвет и, конечно, оттенки. Есть цвет у яйца, у лица, у одежды. Бывают бесцветными только невежды.

Вот - мольберт, А вот - треножник, Напиши себя, художник. Если вышло непохоже, Не печалься, ну и что же? Красный глаз над синим ухом? - Все равно не падай духом. Значит, поработал мало, Начинай свой труд сначала!

Учись читать! Учись читать! Важнее нет науки. Тот, кто умеет сам читать, Совсем не знает скуки. Всю жизнь свою учись читать Внимательно, серьезно. Хороший мой, учись читать, Учись, пока не поздно!

Очень хотел бы иметь я слона, Только квартира большая нужна. Я бы не прочь содержать крокодила, Если бы ванна ему подходила. Кабы была и еда, и подмога, Я бы готов воспитать носорога. Взял бы медведя, растил бы осла, Но, к сожаленью, жилплощадь мала. Вот почему в середине июля Взял я собаку по прозвищу Буля.

Лучший подарок ко дню рожденья - Вовремя присланное поздравленье!

Жить на свете очень туго Без подруги или друга, Без тебя и твой щенок Нестерпимо одинок.

Я готов признаться вам заранее, Что люблю фигурное катание. Нравится мне бокс, футбол, хоккей, Теннис, лыжи, скачки лошадей, Я люблю свистки и рев сирены... А еще мне нравятся спортсмены.

Села утка за рояль и сказала: - Кряк! Я сыграю вам сейчас польку-краковяк. Слон уселся за рояль и промолвил он: - Я исполню вам сейчас вальс "Осенний сон". За рояль уселся кит, звери ждут, а он молчит. Помолчал немного, поклонился строго. И тогда сказал жираф курице-соседке: - Это нам исполнил кит "Арию криветки".

Не удивляйтесь напрасно, грязнули, Если руки вам не протянули, Если же чистой станет рука, Ее пожмут вам наверняка.

Как мечтал я стать укротителем, Я сказал об этом родителям, Но вздохнула бабка моя:
- Не спеши, ты станешь писателем И подаришьт книжки приятелям.

Утром я проснулся сам,
Утром я оделся сам,
А потом умылся сам,
Съел свой завтрак тоже сам,
Днем я прогулялся сам,
И домой вернулся сам,
Дома поиграл я сам,
Книжку почитал я сам,
Вечером разделся сам,
Спать улегся в тишине...
Увидал звезду в окне,
Не скандалил и не хныкал.

Вот и все. Спасибо мне!

Из "Мостов доверия" Китайгородской

Приглашаю в воскресенье

Приглашаю в воскресенье Вас к себе на день рождения. Приходите, приходите, Как добраться, запишите:

Вы пройдете, перейдете, Повернете и дойдете, Вы войдете, позвоните... - Если можно, повторите!

- Надо вам пройти, дойти, Перейти и повернуть, Потом войти и позвонить... Пожалуй, надо повторить!
- Объясняю вам: пройдите, Как дойдете - перейдите, Поверните и войдите И, конечно, позвоните!

Портрет

- Вы художник или нет? Нарисуйте мой портрет. - Хорошо, начнем с лица, Вот большая голова, Уши, щеки, борода, Брови, нос, глаза, ресницы ... - Подождите, не годится. Чего-то тут недостает. - А... Забыл я сделать рот, Губы, зубы и усы. Волосы для красоты. Вот, закончен ваш портрет. Как? Похоже? - Вовсе нет! Мне не нравится такой. Нарисуйте мне другой. - Это пара пустяков. Пять минут - портрет готов. Тело, шея, два плеча, Руки, ноги, грудь, спина. - Ну, а где же голова? - Здесь она и не нужна. - Разве это мой портрет? Вы художник или нет?

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Appendix 3. Recommended Songs for Listening and Memorization

Year 1

Пусть всегда будет солнце

Солнечный круг, Небо вокруг. Это рисунок мальчишки. Нарисовал он на листке И подписал в уголке:

Пусть всегда будет солнце! Пусть всегда будет небо! Пусть всегда будет мама! Пусть всегда буду я!

Добрый жук

Встаньте, дети, встаньте в круг, Встаньте в круг, встаньте в круг! Жил на свете добрый жук, Старый добрый друг.

Никогда он не ворчал, Не кричал, не пищал, Громко крыльями трещал, Строго ссоры запрещал.

Встаньте, дети, встаньте в круг, Встаньте в круг, встаньте в круг! Ты мой друг и я твой друг, Старый верный друг! Полюбили мы жука, Старика-добряка, Очень уж душа легка У него, весельчака.

Встаньте, дети, встаньте в круг, Встаньте в круг, встаньте в круг! Ты мой друг и я твой друг, Старый верный друг!

Жили у бабуси

Жили у бабуси Два веселых гуся. Один - серый, другой - белый, Два веселых гуся!

Елочка

Маленькой елочке холодно зимой. Из лесу елочку взяли мы домой. Бусы повесили, встали в хоровод. Весело-весело встретим Новый год!

Мишка с куклой

Мишка с куклой громко топали, Громко топали - посмотри! И в ладошки звонко хлопали, Звонко хлопали - раз, два, три!

Мишке весело, Мишке весело. Вертит Мишка головой. Кукле весело, кукле весело, Кукле весело - ой-ей-ей.

Year 2

Песенка друзей

Мы едем, едем, удем В далекие края, Хорошие соседи, Счастливые друзья. Нам весело живется, Мы песенку поем, И в песенке поется О том, как мы живем.

Красота! Красота! мы везем с собой кота, Чижика, собаку, Петьку-забияку, Обезьяну, попугая - Вот компания какая!

Барашек

У Маши был барашек, Барашек, барашек. У Маши был барашек, Белый словно снег.

Куда бы Маша ни пошла, Ни пошла, ни пошла. Куда бы Маша ни пошла, Барашек ходит с ней.

Антошка

Антошка, Антошка, Пойдем копать картошку. Антошка, Антошка, Пойдем копать картошку.

Припев:

Дили-дили, Трали-вали. Это мы не проходили, Это нам не задавали! Парам, пам,пам! Парам, пам,пам!

Антошка, Антошка, Сыграй нам на гармошке. Антошка, Антошка, Сыграй нам на гармошке. Припев.

Антошка, Антошка, Готовь к обеду ложку. Антошка, Антошка, Готовь к обеду ложку.

Припев:

Дили-дили,
Трали-вали.
Это, братцы, мне по силе,
Откажусь теперь едва ли!
Дили-дили,
Трали-вали.
Это, братцы, мне по силе,
Откажусь теперь едва ли!
Парам, пам,пам!
Парам, пам,пам!

Кузнечик

В траве сидел кузнечик. Совсем, как огуречик, Совсем, как огуречик, Зелененький он был.

Представьте себе, Представьте себе, Совсем, как огуречик. Представьте себе, Представьте себе, Зелененький он был.

Он ел одну лишь травку, Он ел одну лишь травку, Не трогал ни козявку И с мухами дружил.

> Представьте себе, Представьте себе, Не трогал ни козявку. Представьте себе, Представьте себе, И с мухами дружил.

Но вот пришла лягушка, Прожорливое брюшко, Прожорливое брюшко, И съела кузнеца.

> Представьте себе, Представьте себе, Прожорливое брюшко. Представьте себе, Представьте себе, И съела кузнеца.

Не думал, не гадал он,. Никак не ожидал он, Никак не ожидал он Такого вот конца.

> Представьте себе, Представьте себе, Никак не ожидал он. Представьте себе, Представьте себе, Такого вот конца.

Спят усталые игрушки

Спят усталые игрушки, Книжки спят... Одеяла и подушки Ждут ребят. Даже сказка спать ложится, Чтобы ночью нам присниться, Ты ей пожелай Баю-бай...

В сказке можно покачаться На луне И по радуге промчаться На коне. Со слоненком подружиться И поймать перо Жар-птицы... Глазки закрывай, Баю-бай...

Баю-бай, должны все люди Ночью спать. Баю-баю, завтра будет День опять. За день мы устали очень, Скажем всем - спокойной ночи, Глазки закрывай, Баю-бай...

Year 4

Чунга-Чанга

Чунга-Чанга - синий небосвод, Чунга-Чанга - лето круглый год. Чунга-Чанга - весело живем, Чунга-Чанга - песенку поем!

Припев:

Чудо-остров, чудо-остров, Жить на нем легко и просто, Жить на нем легко и просто, Чунга-Чанга! Наше счастье постоянно, Жуй кокосы, ешь бананы, Чунга-Чанга!

Чунга-Чанга - места лучше нет, Чунга-Чанга - мы не знаем бед. Чунга-Чанга - кто здесь прожил час, Чунга-Чанга - не покинет нас!

Припев.

Улыбка

От улыбки хмурый день светлей, От улыбки в небе радуга проснется... Поделись улыбкою своей, И она к тебе не раз еще вернется.

Припев:

И тогда наверняка,
Вдруг запляшут облака,
И кузнечик запиликает на скрипке...
С голубого ручейка
Начинается река,
Ну а дружба начинается с улыбки. (2 раза)

От улыбки солнечной одной Перестанет плакать самый грустный дождик, Сонный лес простится с тишиной И захлопает в зеленые ладоши.

Припев.

От улыбки станет всем теплей - И слону, и даже маленькой улитке... Так пускай повсюду на земле, Словно лампочки, включаются улыбки!

Припев.

Оранжевая песенка

Вот уже подряд два дня Я сижу рисую. Красок много у меня - Выбирай любую. Я раскрашу целый свет В самый мой любимый цвет:

> Оранжевое небо, Оранжевое море, Оранжевая зелень, Оранжевый верблюд, Оранжевые мамы, Оранжевым ребятам Оранжевые песни Оранжево поют.

Катюша

Расцветали яблони и груши, Поплыли туманы над рекой. Выходила на берег Катюша, На высокий берег, на крутой.

Выходила, песню заводила Про степного, сизого орла, Про того, которого любила, Про того, чьи письма берегла.

Ой, ты песня, песенка девичья, Ты лети за ясным солнцем вслед, И бойцу на дальнем пограничье От Катюши передай привет.

Пусть он вспомнит девушку простую, Пусть услышит, как она поет, Пусть он землю бережет родную, А любовь Катюша сбережет.

Расцветали яблони и груши, Поплыли туманы над рекой. Выходила на берег Катюша, На высокий берег, на крутой.

Калинка

Калинка, калинка, калинка моя! В саду ягода малинка, калинка моя! Калинка, калинка моя! В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя! Калинка, калинка, калинка моя! В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя! Под сосною, под зеленою, Спать положите вы меня. Ай-люли, люли, ай-люли, люли, люли,

Спать положите вы меня.

Калинка, калинка, калинка моя! В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя! Калинка, калинка, калинка моя! В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя! Калинка, калинка, калинка моя! В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя! Калинка, калинка моя! Калинка, калинка, калинка моя! В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя! Сосенушка, ты зеленая, Не шуми же надо мной!

Ай-люли, люли, ай-люли, люли, Не шуми же надо мной!
Калинка, калинка, калинка моя!
В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя!
Калинка, калинка, калинка моя!
В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя!
Калинка, калинка, калинка моя!
В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя!
В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя!
Калинка, калинка, калинка моя!
В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя!

Красавица, душа-девица, Полюби же ты меня! Ай-люли, люли, ай-люли, люли, Полюби же ты меня!

Калинка, калинка, калинка моя! В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя! Калинка, калинка, калинка моя! В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя! Калинка, калинка, калинка моя! В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя! Калинка, калинка, калинка моя! В саду ягода малинка, малинка моя!

Вместе весело шагать

Припев:

Вместе весело шагать по просторам, По просторам, по просторам. И, конечно, припевать лучше хором, Лучше хором, лучше хором.

Спой-ка с нами перепелка-перепелочка, Раз иголка, два иголка - будет елочка, Раз дощечка, два дощечка - будет лесенка, Раз словечко, два словечко - будет песенка!

Припев.

В небесах зари полоска заполощится, Раз березка, два березка - будет рошица, Раз дощечка, два дощечка - будет лесенка, Раз словечко, два словечко - будет песенка!

Припев.

Нам счастливую тропинку выбрать надобно, Раз дождинка, два дождинка - будет радуга, Раз дощечка, два дощечка - будет лесенка, Раз словечко, два словечко - будет песенка!

Припев (2 раза)

Чему учат в школе

Буквы разные писать Тонким перышком в тетрадь Учат в школе, учат в школе, учат в школе. Вычитать и умножать, Малышей не обижать Учат в школе, учат в школе, учат в школе.

К четырем прибавить два, По слогам читать слова Учат в школе, учат в школе, учат в школе. Книжки добрые любить И воспитанными быть Учат в школе, учат в школе, учат в школе.

Про глагол и про тире, И про дождик на дворе Учат в школе, учат в школе, учат в школе. Крепко-накрепко дружить, С детства дружбой дорожить Учат в школе, учат в школе, учат в школе.

Я шагаю по Москве

Бывает все на свете хорошо, В чем дело, сразу не поймешь, - А просто летний дождь прошел, Нормальный летний дождь.

Мелькнет в толпе знакомое лицо, Веселые глаза, А в них бежит Садовое кольцо, А в них блестит Садовое кольцо И летняя гроза.

Я иду, шагаю по Москве, И я пройти еще смогу Соленый Тихий океан, И тундру, и тайгу.

Над лодкой белый парус распушу, Пока не знаю, с кем, Но если я по дому загрущу, Под снегом я фиалку отыщу И вспомню о Москве.

Голубой вагон

Медленно минуты уплывают в даль, Встречи с ними ты уже не жди, И, хотя нам прошлое немного жаль, Лучшее, конечно впереди.

Припев:

Скатертью, скатертью Дальний путь стелется И упирается прямо в небосклон. Каждому, каждому в лучшее верится . Катится, катится голубой вагон.

Может, вы обидели кого-то зря, Календарь закроет старый лист. Жить без приключений нам никак нельзя, Эй, прибавь-ка ходу, машинист.

Припев.

Голубой вагон бежит, качается, Скорый поезд набирает ход. Ах, зачем же этот день кончается, Пусть бы он тянулся целый год.

Припев.

Пусть бегут неуклюже ...

Пусть бегут неуклюже Пешеходы по лужам, А вода по асфальту рекой. И неясно прохожим В этот день непогожий, Почему я веселый такой.

Припев:

Я играю на гармошке У прохожих на виду. К сожаленью, день рожденья Только раз в году. (2раза)

Прилетит к нам волшебник В голубом вертолете И бесплатно покажет кино, С днем рожденья поздравит И, конечно, оставит Нам в подарок пятьсот эскимо.

Припев

Year 8

Картошка

Здравствуй, милая картошка-тошка-тошка! Низко бьем тебе челом-лом-лом! Даже дальняя дорожка-рожка-рожка Нам с тобою непочем-чем-чем!

Пожалуйста, не жалуйся

У похода есть начало, А конца походу нет. Мы пройдем дорог немало, Но огромен белый свет!

Припев:

И никогда, пожалуйста, На белый свет не жалуйся, Он переполнен тайнами Необычайными. (2 раза)

Но не слелаешь ни шагу, Сразу выбьешься из сил, если стойкость и отвагу В трудный путь не захватил.

Припев.

Пронесем мы через годы Все, что начато с игры, Наши дальние походы И веселые костры.

Припев.

Песенка Красной шапочки

Если долго, долго, долго Если долго по тропинке, Если долго по дорожке,, Топать, прыгать и бежать. То, пожалуй, то, конечно, То, наверно, верно-верно, То возможно, можно-можно, Можно в Африку прийти!

Припев:

А-а, в Африке реки вот такой ширины! А-а, в Африке горы вот такой вышины! Ах, крокодилы, бегемоты, Ах, обезьяны, кашалоты, Ах, и зеленый попугай! (2 раза)

И как только, только, только, И как только на дорожке, И как только на тропинке Встречу я кого-нибудь. То тому, кого я встречу, Даже зверю, верю-верю, Не забуду, буду-буду, Буду "Здрасьте!" говорить.

Припев

Но конечно, но конечно, Если ты такой ленивый, Если ты такой пугливый, Сиди дома, не гуляй, Ни к чему тебе дороги, Косогоры, горы-горы, Буераки, реки-раки, Руки, ноги береги!

Припев:

Зачем тебе море вот такой ширины? Зачем тебе небо вот такой вышины? Ах, крокодилы, бегемоты, Ах, обезьяны, кашалоты, Ах, и зеленый попугай? (2 раза)

Если с другом вышел в путь

Если с другом вышел в путь, Если с другом вышел в путь, Веселей дорога. Без друзей меня чуть-чуть, Без друзей меня чуть-чуть, А с друзьями много.

Припев:

Что мне снег, Что мне зной, Что мне дождик проливной, Когда мои друзья со мной! (2 раза)

На медведя я, друзья, На медведя я, друзья, Выйду без испуга, Если с другом буду я, Если с другом буду я, А медведь без друга

Припев (2 раза)

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Appendix 4. Recommended Games

Year 1

Заин, попляши

1 вариант: Дети становятся в круг и поют песню вместе с учителем. Под песню они выполняют определенные движения, например, "попляши" - танцуют, "поклонись" - кланяются.

2 вариант: Этот вариант для небольшой группы детей, где каждый из учеников получает возможность исполнить роль зайца. Группа детей водит хоровод вокруг "зайца" и исполняет песню. "Заяц" слушает и выполняет определенные движения.

Заинька, погуляй, серенький погуляй! Вот так, вот так погуляй, Вот так эдак погуляй!

Заинька, топни ножкой, серенький, топни ножкой! Вот так, топни ножкой, Вот так эдак топни ножкой!

Заинька, поскочи, серенький, поскочи! Вот так поскочи, Вот так эдак поскочи!

Заинька, попляши, серенький, попляши! Вот так попляши, Вот так эдак попляши!

Заинька, поклонись, серенький, поклонись! Вот так поклонись, Вот так эдак поклонись!

Холодно, горячо

Материалы: Небольшая игрушка или школьная принадлежность

Игра: Группа выбирает предмет, который будет спрятан. Один из игроков выходит из класса. В это время группа прячет предмет. Игрок возвращается и ищет. Группа помогает ему найти предмет, говоря хором слова "Холодно" (если игрок далеко от предмета), "Тепло" (если игрок двигается в направлении предмета) и "Горячо" (если игрок находится рядом с предметом).

Гуси-гуси

Роли: Ведущий, волк и гуси.

Игра: "Волк" отходит в сторону, а в это время ведущий обращается к группе "гусей".

Ведущий: Гуси-гуси! Гуси: Га-га-га! Ведущий: Есть хотите? Гуси: Да-да-да!

Ведущий: Ну летите, раз хотите!

Гуси: Нам нельзя!

Серый волк под горой Не пускает нас домой.

"Гуси" разбегаются в разные стороны. "Волк" пытается поймать "гуся". Пойманный "гусь" становятся "волком", а "волк" становится "гусем". Игра повторяется. Эта игра требует большого пространства, как например: игровая площадка или спортивный зал.

Замри

Роли: Ведущий и группа игроков

1 вариант: Ведущий обращается к группе со словами:

Море волнуется раз, Море волнуется два, Море волнуется три, Морская фигура замри.

Пока ведущий произносит слова, игроков выполняют свободные движения имитирующие движения моря, волн и морских животных. Когда произнесено слово "замри", игроки должны застыть на месте. Ведущий подходит к любой "фигуре", "оживляет" ее и просит назвать себя.

2 вариант: Ведущий обращается к группе со словами:

Раз, два, три - замри!

Ученики замирают в любой позе, имитирующей любой предмет, животное и т.д. Ведущий подходит к любой "фигуре", "оживляет" ее и просит назвать себя.

Ручеек

Количество игроков: Нечетное

Игра: Ученики становятся парами друг за другом, берутся за руки и, поднимая руки, образуют арку. Участник без пары проходит в арку, выбирает себе пару и становится в конце арки. Оставшийся без пары идет в начало арки, проходит через нее и выбирает пару для себя, и т.д.

Кошки-мышки

Роли: Два водящих - "кошка" и "мышка", и группа участников

Игра: Играющие, взявшись за руки, выстраиваются по кругу. Мышка становится в середине круга, кошка находится за кругом. Игру начинают по сигналу учителя. Играющие хором произносят слова:

Эй, мышка, не зевай: Поскорее убегай! Убегай из этих мест, А то кошка съест!

После этих слов кошка начинает ловить мышку, котрая, спасаясь от кошки, вбегает в круг или выбегает из круга. Игроки, стоящие в кругу, дают возможность мышке подлезать под руки, но мешают делать это кошке. Когда кошка поймает мышку или долго не сможет ее поймать, выбирают других кошку и мышку.

Year 2

Каравай

Роли: "Именинник" и "гости"

Игра: Гости водят хоровод вокруг именинника и поют песню, сопровождая ее определенными движениями:

Как на ... (называется имя) именины

Испекли мы каравай.

Вот такой вышины! (дети поднимают руки)

Вот такой нижины! (дети присаживаются и опускают руки вниз)

Вот такой ширины! (дети расходятся и делают большой круг)

Вот такой ужины! (дети сходятся к центру)

Каравай-каравай,

Кого хочешь выбирай!

Именинник должен закрыть глаза, повернуться на месте несколько раз и выбрать следующего "именинника".

Матрешки

Участники игры водят хоровод и поют песню, сопровождая ее определенными движениями:

Мы матрешки -

Вот такие крошки! (участники показывают руками, какие они маленькие)

А у нас, а у нас

Чистые ладошки! (поднимают руки и показывают свои ладошки)

Мы матрешки -

Вот такие крошки!

А у нас, а у нас

Новые сапожки! (выставляют ногу вперед и показывают "сапожки"))

Мы матрешки -

Вот такие крошки!

А у нас, а у нас

Розовые щечки! (прикладывают руки к щекам и качают головой)

Мы матрешки -

Вот такие крошки!

А у нас, а у нас

Красные платочки! (держатся за воображаемые концы платочков и покачивают головой))

Year 3

Игры со словами и мячом

Роли: ведущий и группа участников

Игра: Ведущий, выбирая одного из участников, бросает ему мяч и называет тему (например: Одежда). Участник, поймав мяч, должен бросить мяч обратно ведущему, быстро нызвав один из предметов, относящихся к теме (например: платье). Каждый раз бросая мяч, ведущий варьирует темы, например: фрукты, овощи, мебель, животные, времена года и т.д.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Морозов, И.А., Слепцова И. С. Забавы вокруг печки: Русские народные традиции в играх. Москва: Роман-газета, 1994.

Appendix 5. Russian Resources on the Internet

Netscape Hints for Viewing Internet Sites • Word Processing in Russian Internet Sites to Explore • Listserv for Teachers of Russian

In surfing the web, you may need to set your computer in order to be able to view Russian fonts at certain sites. **Russify Everything**, linked from the Soviet Inform Bureau, is a helpful site: http://www.siber.com/sib/russify/

The site offers detailed instructions to help you adjust Netscape preferences to view sites using Russian fonts, on both Mac and PC platforms. It also provides a clear explanation of encoding and how to use KO18 (a tool that allows your computer to "process" most Russian fonts used so that you can read the site). You might want to start here before attempting to go to any of the resources listed, so that you'll be able to view sites written in the Cyrillic alphabet.

Netscape Hints for Viewing Internet Sites

Once in Netscape, open either the Edit or Options menu (depending on the version of Netscape you're using), and doubleclick on Preferences (or General Preferences). From there, select Appearances, then Fonts (for some versions, you may go directly from Preferences to Fonts), in order to set for Russian fonts on the Mac or PC. This dialog box looks like a filecard.

- 1. Next to "For the encoding," choose "Cyrillic". For both "Proportional" and "Fixed Fonts," choose "K018". Click OK.
- 2. When you pull up the page/site that you want to view, go to either View or Options (again depending on your version of Netscape) and then Encoding, where you'll select either "KO18" or "MacCyrillic," whichever works best.

Word Processing in Russian

It's easy to download fonts for your own use – there is a broad spectrum of fonts available at: http://www.russianstory.com/news/news.htm

Check out the KO18-terminal font suitcase. For the Mac, *CyrillicTransliterated* is easy to use for speakers of English, because the sounds of the Cyrillic alphabet for this font correspond to the (English) *qwerty* keyboard. *Timesse.cyr* is an easy-to-use PC font which gives you the option of using the Roman alphabet, as well. You can preview most fonts by simply double-clicking on them.

After you have chosen a font and downloaded it, put the entire font suitcase into your computer's font folder (on the Mac, in the System Folder; on the PC, in the Control

Panel). You'll have to restart your computer so that it will "recognize" the font and make it available to you in your ruler's font menu. *Caveat*: if you are working with a file written in the Cyrillic alphabet that someone else has developed on the computer, be forewarned: your installed Cyrillic font may not be able to read the font originally used for the file. You may see something that looks like Greek. If you are on a PC, the file menu will give you the name of the font in question, whereupon you can do a net search to find and download it. You may, however, be able to select a block of text and then choose your installed Cyrillic font, at which point the new document's font may be "recognized."

Internet Sites to Explore

Please see notes on viewing web pages that use the Cyrillic alphabet.

Friends & Partners: http://solar.rtd.utk.edu/friends/home.html

A great jump-off point with a variety of links, created by a Russian and a U.S. citizen.

Relcom Home Page: http://www.kiae.su/www/wtr/

Window to Moscow: one of the main pages in Russian. A good source of information about reading pages in Russian K018.

Yamada Russian World Wide Web Guide:

http://babel.uoregon.edu/yamada/guides/russian.html

Russian Anecdotes: http://www.galstar.com/-ichudov/humor/index.html

Some of the humor may be, well,...questionable!

Russian World: http://www.serve.com/andrey/russian/art.html

Although this page is no longer being updated, links to the arts, sports, business, travel, Russian web servers, and more are still live and well worth surfing.

Russian Literature: http://jaiwww.uni-muenster.de/simplex/russian/lit.html

To view this site, you'll need to set your preferences as described in notes for using the Internet. Check this site for magazines, newspapers, movies, and more...all in Russian.

Russian Language Learning Resources:

http://www.call.gov/resource/language/ruslr000.htm

From the Center for Advancement of Language Learning, a variety of online resources, including audio, video, print media... the list goes on!

or http://carla.acad.umn.edu/lctl/lctl.html

And from the Center for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition, resources for teachers of less commonly taught languages, including a virtual picture album, listservs, information on summer institutes, instructional materials, etc.

Russian Music: http://copper.ucs.indiana.edu/-lneff/russmus/russmus.html *or* http://mars.uthscsa.edu/Russia/Music

Russian Servers: http://www.ac.msk.su./map.html

An image map of Russia. Click on a city or region and jump to a server in that area.

English-Russian online Dictionary: http://solar.rtd.utk.edu./cgi-bin/slovar

CityNet-Russia: http://www.city.net/countries/russia/

Information in English on cities and more.

St. Petersburg: http://www.spb.su/

Travel information, pictures, and much more.

The Russian Chronicles: http://www.f8.com/FP/Russia/index.html

A trip across Russia described through pictures, articles in English, and an opportunity to "get to know" some of the people photographed.

A Russia Phototrack: http://www.cs.toronto.edu/-mes/russia/photo.html

More pictures, more maps, weather information, etc.

Course of Russian Language in Pictures:

http://solar.rtd.utk.edu/oldfriends/language/course/school.html

Russian Periodicals online: http://www.russianstory.com/rover

An extensive list, covering government and society, business and economy, culture and the arts, entertainment and family, and science and technology.

K-12 Education- International Keypals:

http://www.worldkids.net/clubs/kci/keypals2.html

Web 66: All Things for K-12 Education!

http://web66.coled.umn.edu/schools.html

Listsery for Teachers of Russian

For information on subscribing to a listserv for slavists contact <seelangs2cunyvm.cuny.edu>. The list is an excellent way to consult with teachers of Russian (and other Slavic languages) on issues related to pedagogy, textbooks, etc.

Thanks to Marlene Johnshoy from the University of Minnesota Language Center and Louis Janus from the Less Commonly Taught Languages (LCTL) Project at the Center for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition for help with technical issues.

Appendix 6. Sources for Russian Books, Films, and Gifts in the U.S.

Russian Information Services

(RIS)

89 Main Street, Ste. 2

Montpelier, VT 05602

(800) 639-4301

Mosvideofilm

Facets Video

(800) 888-0775

(800) 331-6197

Chicago, IL

1517 West Fullerton

Russian Life Magazine 89 Main Street, Ste. 2

Montpelier, VT 05602

(802) 223-4955

421 Brighton Beach Ave

Brooklyn, NY 11235

60614

(718) 332-2111

1609 Kings Highway

Brooklyn, NY 11229

(718) 645-1888

Globus, A Slavic Bookstore

332 Balboa Street

San Francisco, CA 94118

(415) 668-4723

Focus Publishing

P.O. Box 369

Newburyport, MA 01950-0469

(508) 462-7288

Kamkin Books

4956 Boiling Brook Parkway

Rockville, MD 20852

(301) 881-5973

or

925 Broadway

New York, NY 10010

(212) 673-0776

Liberty Publishing

475 Fifth Ave.

New York, NY 10017

(212) 213-2126

St. Petersburg Publishing House

P.O. Box 127

Oceanside, NY 11572

(800) 531-1037

N & N Books International

63-73 110th Street

Forest Hills, NY 11375

Znanie Bookstore

5237 Geary Blvd.

San Francisco, CA 94118-2817 AIMS International Books, Inc.

7709 Hamilton Ave.

45231-3103 Cincinnati, OH

(800) 733-2067

Erudite-Russian Book Division

616 Sheppard Ave. West Toronto, Ontario V3H-2S1 Canada (800) 295-4161

Global Video

P.O. Box FLD-4455 Scottsdale, AZ 85261 (800) 548-7123

Audio-Forum The Whole World Language Catalog

96 Broad Street Guilford, CT 06437 (800) 243-1234

MEP School Division

915 Foster Street Evanston, IL 60201-3199 (800) 380-8919 http://www.mepnet.com

Applause Learning Resources

85 Fernwood Lane Roslyn, NY 11576-1431 (800) 277-5287

National Textbook Company

4255 West Touby Avenue Lincolnwood, IL 60646-1975 (800) 998-3103 http://ww.ntc-school.com