

Russian SOLT I Module 6 Lesson 7
Student Manual



Culture and Protocol

At the end of this lesson you will be able to obtain and provide information about Culture and Protocol. In order to reach this objective you will study and practice the vocabulary and grammar needed to:

- Discuss do's and don'ts of an SOF soldier
- Discuss important aspects of the target region's culture
- Discuss culturally related festivities
- Engage in cultural activities
- Talk about appropriate subjects for formal and informal events
- Talk about famous people of the TR
- Select social activities in the newspaper
- Compare TR customs to US customs
- Discuss military customs and etiquette

Discuss Customs in the Target Region



Tip of the day: 1) In the Russian Army, as in the US Army, they start marching movement **с левой ноги** – *with the left foot*. But, unlike in the US Army, in the Russian Army **поворот “кругом”** – *the “about face” movement* is performed **через левое плечо** – *around the left shoulder*. 2) Unlike the US Army, in the Russian Army they never salute without a cover whether outside or inside.

Scenario:

You were invited to visit a Russian family to join them in a family celebration. The following dialog between two American soldiers, SGT. Dennis Duncan and SGT. Preston Peterson and their Russian counterpart прапорщик Владимир Донской. They are discussing their visit. Read the dialogue and then, answer the questions that follow:

Американцы идут в гости к русским

Престон: Владимир, мы никогда не были в гостях в русской семье. Мы не знаем как себя вести.

Денис: Да, Владимир. Мы не знаем, может быть что-то надо подарить, или чего-то нельзя делать. Расскажи нам что и как, а то мы очень боимся идти к незнакомым людям.

Владимир: Да, да, я вас очень хорошо понимаю. Я бывал в гостях в американских семьях, у нас многое не так как у вас. Вот, например, в России нельзя здороваться за руку через порог.

Денис: А почему?

Владимир: Ну, это плохая примета. Нужно зайти в дом, а потом здороваться за руку. Или выйти из дома и тогда здороваться. Но не через порог.

Престон: Да, это и интересно и странно для нас.

Владимир: Кроме того, мы не здороваемся за руку в перчатках. Перчатки снимаем. Только очень редко, в крайних случаях, когда очень холодно, мы можем поздороваться не снимая перчаток.

Престон: Ясно, ясно. А что-нибудь с собой мы должны принести? Какие-нибудь подарки?

Владимир: Да, конечно. С пустыми руками у нас в гости не ходят. Можно принести бутылку хорошего вина, или шампанского, коробку шоколадных конфет, или торт, хозяйке дома можно подарить букет цветов. А если в доме есть маленькие дети, то им можно принести по шоколадке или какую-нибудь игрушечку.

Денис: Так, так, надо подумать что нам купить твоим друзьям.

Владимир: Теперь вот еще что. Если дарите цветы, то количество цветков должно быть обязательно нечётным, потому что букет с чётным количеством цветков приносят на похороны.

Престон: О, это важно, понятно. А если это букет полевых цветов?

Владимир: Ну, к полевым цветам это не относится. Кто же их будет считать? Теперь ещё одна деталь. Приходя в гости, мы иногда снимаем обувь, иногда нет. Все зависит от официальности встречи. Если что-то официальное, то обувь не снимают, а если что-то, так сказать “по-простому”, то или сами обувь снимаем, или хозяева предлагают домашние тапочки или шлёпанцы.

Престон: А как будет в этот раз?

Владимир: Я думаю, в этот раз снимать обувь не будут, но не удивляйтесь, если кто-то будет ходить без обуви. Так что так. Да, вот что очень важно. Мы за столом произносим тосты. Поэтому в какой-то момент вам тоже предложат сказать тост. Так что приготовьтесь.

Денис: Хорошо, хорошо. Спасибо, что предупредил. Мы что-нибудь придумаем интересное.

Exercise 1 (Pair Work)

What are they talking about?

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

What do they bring as presents in Russia? What would you bring?

Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

Discuss about what they wear in the dialogue. How is it done here in the USA?

Exercise 4 (Pair Work)

Discuss about why they bring a certain amount of flowers as a gift. How is it done here in the USA? What kind of flowers would you bring for your host and hostess in Russia? How many?

Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

What kind of sweets is permissible to bring to your host or hostess? What would you bring?

More Review of Useful Participles

The Russian language has a large number of participles derived from present and passive participles. The more commonly encountered examples are:

любимый	favorite, beloved
растворимый	soluble/instant
варёный	boiled
жарёный	fried
печёный	baked
тушёный	stewed

When reading Russian texts with participles, you will find out that their equivalents are not always straightforward. You need to opt for the best English equivalent without trying to give a literal translation as in the exercises below.

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1 (Class Work)

Scan the following intelligence data text and underline all the participles that you can find.

Боевики в Чечне готовятся к операции "Ислам", приуроченной (related to mark the occasion) к так называемому "Дню независимости Ичкерии". Цель операции - запугать наиболее активных глав местных администраций, а также спровоцировать военных на нанесение ответных ударов по населённым пунктам. Разведка располагает информацией о планирующемся очередном покушении (attempt on the life) на заместителя главы администрации Ножай-Юртовского района.

Exercise 2 (Class Work)

What do you think the expression **к так называемому** in exercise 1 means?

Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

According to the intelligence data from exercise 1, an attempt on the life of an administrator is in what status?

a. it is currently being planned	
b. the plans for it have been completed	
c. the planning for it has been interrupted	

Exercise 4 (Class Work)

Where is **Ичкерия** located? Point it out on the Russian class map.

Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

Населённым пунктам is in reference to what kind of areas?

Exercise 6 (Pair Work)

From what verb is the participle **планирующемся** meaning, in the planning stages, derived from? Write a short sentence utilizing it.

будний день	week day
вальс	waltz
детство	childhood
духи	perfume
здороваться за руку	to shake hands when greeting
именинник	birthday celebrant
крайний случай	special case, extreme situation
лебедь	swan
личность	personality
мешок	sack
не относится	does not apply
незнакомый	unknown
нечётное число	odd number
обувь	footwear, shoes
отрочество	adolescence
порог	threshold
пояс	belt
придворный	courtier
примета	omen, sign
пьеса	play
рассказ	short story
с отличием	with honors
себя вести	to behave
тапочки	slippers
тост	toast
чётное число	even number
шлёпанцы	slippers
шоколадка	chocolate bar
щелкунчик	nutcracker
юность	youth

Verbs (imperfective – perfective)

вырезать / вырезать	to extract
вырывать / вырвать	to extract, to pull out
готовиться / приготовиться	to get prepared
зависеть	to depend
переводить / перевести	to translate, to transfer
помогать / помочь	to help
поселяться / поселиться	to settle
потрясать / потрясти	to shake, to impress
предупреждать / предупредить	to warn
придумывать / придумать	to think of something, to devise
произносить / произнести	to say (solemnly), to pronounce
пытаться / попытаться	to try
удивляться / удивиться	to get / be surprised

Supplemental Vocabulary

именинник	one whose name-day it is
к так называемому	the so-called
опубликованные	published
произведение	literary work

Some Hints on Russian Etiquette

Here are a few more simple rules of etiquette that should be followed when visiting Russia.

- When men are meeting each other in Russia, they shake hands more often than in the U.S. If you are seated and somebody is offering you a handshake, you should stand up. Women in this situation do not have to stand up.
- Be prepared to accept all food and drink offered to you when visiting friends. Russians are known for their generosity when it comes to feeding others. Refusing food may be considered rude.
- When using public transportation, seats should be given up to accommodate the elderly, mothers with children, and the handicapped.
- At the entrance of an upscale restaurant, expect that your coat, briefcase, or baggage will be checked.
- Be sure to have business cards printed in Russian on one side and in English on the other.
- For business, dress should be conservative. Men should not take off their jackets unless asked to do so.
- In Orthodox churches, women wear scarves or hats, and men take off their hats.
- It is considered a very rude gesture to place one's thumb between your first and second fingers. This finger combination is called **фига** or **шиш**. Refrain from doing so.

Ни пуха, ни пера!

If you look up these words in a dictionary you will come up with a translation of this saying something like: *Neither down, nor feather*. The origin is traced to the situation when people wish good luck to a hunter but instead of wishing him to bring back lots of game they, on the contrary (as a prejudice), wish him to bring back 'neither down, nor feather'. The response is also very special. Instead of saying 'thank you' people say: **(Иди / идите) к чёрту!** – *Go to hell!* This 'good luck' wish is often used when students go to take their exams or in similar situations.

Exercise 1 (Class Work)

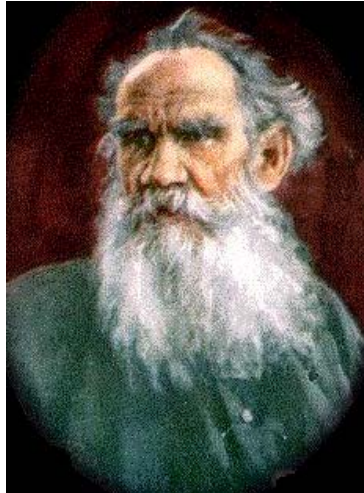
Compare the etiquette differences between those of Russia and those of the USA. To facilitate and guide the discussion, there should be a moderator.

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

Compare the differences of offensive gestures that should not be done here in the USA and those of Russia. Compare with the results of other classmates. One student will present what they came up with in their research.

Activity 1 (Pair Work)

One student reads text **A** about Tolstoy, and the other one reads text **B** about Nabokov. Then, tell each other the gist of what you have just read.



Лев Толстой

А. Имя Льва Толстого известно всему миру. Толстой родился в 1828-м году в Ясной Поляне, в Тульской губернии.

Литературная карьера Льва Толстого началась в 1850-е годы, когда была опубликована его автобиографическая трилогия “Детство” (1852), “Отрочество” (1854) и “Юность” (1857).

Толстой служил в артиллеристских войсках, участвовал в Крымской войне. Он также много путешествовал, часто посещал Францию, Швейцарию, Германию. Лев Толстой придавал огромное значение образованию и написал много работ на эту тему, в Ясной Поляне он организовал школу для крестьянских детей.

Его самыми известными произведениями являются “Война и Мир” (1865-69) и “Анна Каренина” (1875-77). Книги Льва Толстого переведены на многие языки мира.



Владимир Набоков

В. Владимир Набоков известен и как русский, и как американский писатель.

Он родился в 1899-м году в Санкт-Петербурге. После Октябрьской революции семья Набоковых эмигрировала во Францию. В 1922-м году Владимир Набоков с отличием закончил Кембриджский Университет, где он изучал французскую и русскую литературу.

В 1937-м году Владимир Набоков переехал во Францию и начал писать на английском языке. В 1941-м году Набоков поселился в США, где он преподавал русскую литературу в Корнельском Университете. В 1945-м году Владимир Набоков принял американское гражданство.

Наиболее известными произведениями Набокова являются “Лолита”, “Защита Лужина”, “Приглашение на казнь”.

Notes: _____

Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Read the following text about Anton Chekov. One of the partners will tell the class about the writer's life, in English. Then, answer the questions that follow.



правда. Ру

Антон Чехов

Антон Чехов родился в 1860-м году в городе Таганроге. По профессии Чехов был врачом. В 1880-х годах он начал писать короткие рассказы и пьесы. 1869-м году в Александринском театре Санкт-Петербурга состоялась премьера пьесы Антона Чехова "Чайка".

Женой Чехова была актриса Ольга Книппер, игравшая во многих его пьесах. Последние годы своей жизни больной туберкулёзом Чехов провёл в Ялте, на берегу Чёрного моря.

Пьесы Чехова и сейчас с успехом идут почти во всех драматических театрах страны и в театрах многих стран мира, а его рассказы, опубликованные на многих языках, любимы очень и очень многими.

Activity 3 (Pair Work)

Have you ever seen a play by Chekov? Tell the class which one it was and what its theme was. Then, if you have or have not seen a play by an American playwright, tell the class about it.

Activity 4 (Pair Work)

You and your partner are invited for dinner to the house of a Russian family. The family consists of a husband and a wife and two children. Write and explain, in the space provided, the reason for the presents that both of you are going to bring to the family. One partner tells the class about what you both came up with.

Activity 5 (Group Work)

Work in groups of three. In the United States, there are many festivals. Name as many as you can remember and then, describe them in Russian. Discuss the place of the festival, the date, and the activities performed at these festivals. Write a report about these festivals and be prepared to brief the class.

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

You have just arrived in Russia and are attending an orientation class. The trainer will discuss military etiquette of both the United States and Russia. He asks you to describe in writing the military etiquette in the United States. Work with your partner to create a brief summary describing the military etiquette of the United States.

Activity 7 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups of three or four. Two of you should assume Russian identities. You meet in a restaurant for lunch. You sit at the same table and you are telling each other what you did last weekend. Tell each other about what you did during the weekend, embellishing your stories with as many social and cultural events as you can. You may discuss attending a wedding, watching a movie, playing football, or any other activity. Compare the differences in how the Russians and the American individuals spent their weekend.

Activity 8 (Class Work)

In this activity, the class will work together as a group. One of the students will play the role of a team leader and the other group members will be the newly arrived team in Russia. In this scenario, the new team needs a briefing about the customs and things to avoid. The duty of the leader is to explain the basic “Dos and don’ts” of operating in the local environment. Team members will ask the leader specific questions concerning the host country’s culture.

Activity 9 (Pair Work)

One student will assume the role of the Russian counterpart and will ask questions about the famous people of the United States. The other student will answer the questions and will ask about famous people of Russia. Be prepared to role-play your situation in class.

Notes: _____

Activity 10 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into two groups for this activity. Each group will take turns acting against the military customs and etiquette, giving the setting of the other group. The other group of members will tell what the first group did wrong and what the appropriate behavior is.

Notes: _____

Activity 11 (Pair Work)

Read the dialogue between Marina and her American friend Jane and answer the questions at the end. Then, compare with the same situation in the United States.

- Джейн: Марина, а как у вас в России отмечают дни рождения?
Марина: Немножко не так, как в Америке. Во-первых, в России в день рождения именинник сам приглашает всех в гости, готовит угощения.
Джейн: Правда?
Марина: Да, обычно именинник приглашает гостей к себе домой, готовит много вкусной еды. Обычно, если день рождения выпадает на будний день, то его справляют в субботу или в воскресенье, хотя иногда гостей могут пригласить и на неделе. Как правило, дни рождения никогда не справляют до самого дня рождения, это плохая примета.
Джейн: Да, очень интересно. А как обычно проходят дни рождения?
Марина: Как правило, когда гости собрались, все садятся за стол. На дни рождения, как впрочем и на все остальные праздники, принято накрывать большой стол со множеством разных закусок, салатов, горячим и, конечно же, десертами. Гости произносят тосты в честь именинника, на столе почти всегда есть шампанское, вино, водка. За столом гости разговаривают, а под конец обязательно пьют чай с тортом, пирогами, конфетами. Как правило, есть музыка и танцы.
Джейн: Все гости приходят на день рождения с подарками?
Марина: Да, с подарками и цветами.
Джейн: А как празднуют дни рождения на работе?
Марина: Чаще всего именинник приносит торт, а если коллеги знают о его дне рождения заранее, то имениннику дарят подарок.

1. Who usually prepares the food for the birthday celebrations in Russia?

2. On what days of the week do people usually have birthday parties?

3. What do people usually do at the parties?

4. How are birthdays celebrated at work?

Activity 12 (Pair Work)

Make up a dialogue. One of you is an American and the other one is a Russian. The Russian wants to know how birthdays are celebrated in the United States. The American tells about typical birthday celebrations in his or her country and compares them to the Russian tradition.

Activity 13 (Pair Work)

Make up short dialogues based on one of the situations below.

Situation 1: You and your friend are invited to a Russian birthday party. One of you has already been to such a party, but the other one hasn't.

Situation 2: You and your friend are invited for dinner to a Russian family. One of you has already been to such a dinner, but the other one hasn't.

Activity 14 (Pair Work)

One of you is an American, the other one is a Russian. The Russian is invited for dinner to an American family. The American explains to his Russian friend what he or she is supposed and not supposed to do during such visits.

Activity 15 (Pair Work)

Read the text about Peter the First and answer the questions at the end.



Пётр I

Пётр I

Пётр Первый, один из самых знаменитых русских царей, был необычайно интересной личностью. Он был мастером на все руки, знал четырнадцать профессий, говорил на иностранных языках. Пётр также считал себя отличным врачом. Все придворные Петра боялись говорить ему о своих болезнях, так как Пётр всегда сам пытался “помочь” им. Однажды он даже вырезал аппендицит одной из придворных дам. На поясе у царя висел мешочек, в который он складывал зубы, выданные придворных, жаловавшихся на зубную боль.

1. How many professions did Peter I know?

2. Why were Peter’s courtiers scared to tell him about their health problems?

3. What operation did Peter perform once?

4. What was in a little sack that Peter carried on his belt?

Paying Compliments

How you pay and accept compliments varies from culture to culture. In the Anglo-Saxon culture people usually accept a compliment and thank you for it. In the Russian culture, accepting a compliment is more complex. Good Russian manners require that a person receiving a compliment to express a certain degree of surprise, and to downgrade the compliment. An example will be provided by your instructor. Before you begin the activities below, brainstorm key words from the reading.

Activity 1 (Class Work)

Instructor assigns two partners to read the dialogue. The rest of the class will listen to the conversation between two friends and try to write down the responses to compliments that you managed to hear. Compare your answer with your partner's and the rest of the class. The instructor will write the expressions denoting compliments on the board as well as some additional expressions of his or her own.

Transcript

A: Здравствуй, Машенька. Как ты хорошо сегодня выглядишь!

B: Да? Серьёзно?

A: Да. И платье на тебе такое шикарное! Новое?

B: Да, новое. Красивое?

A: Очень красивое.

B: А ты тоже ничего выглядишь! Стрижка у тебя модная. И джинсы фирмовые.

A: Ой, да ладно! Слишком много комплиментов в один день.

Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Now listen to a conversational exchange between two **Спецназ** soldiers and do the same as in Activity 1. The conversation takes place in a clothing store for men.

Activity 3 (Group Work)

Now go around the classroom and talk to at least two classmates. Pay them a compliment and listen for their response, then switch roles.

Activity 4 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups of three or four. Imagine that you are in a club. The club is preparing for a festival during an upcoming holiday. You are the committee in charge of preparing the activities for the week of the festival. Discuss the activities you want to conduct during the festival, the people you want to participate in them, and any other relevant issues. Then, write out a schedule for these activities.

Activity 5 (Pair Work) (continued)

Transcript

A: Привет Миша! Мы приглашены к Соловьёвым на ужин. Ты не забыл?

B: Конечно, нет. Я уже купил бутылку коньяка и полдюжины цветов для хозяйки.

A: Коньяк, это хороший подарок, и цветам его жена будет рада, но только одну розу надо или убрать или добавить.

B: Почему?

A: Ты разве не знаешь, что в России в букете должно быть нечётное число цветов. Поэтому надо не шесть роз, а пять или семь. Такой у нас обычай.

B: Хорошо. У нас в Америке говорят: “more is less”, одну розу уберём и будет пять.

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

Now imagine that you and your Russian counterpart were invited to a dinner party in someone else’s home. One of you will play the role of an American and the other partner will play the role of a Russian counterpart. How would you prepare yourself for the visit? Use the reading passage from the previous activity as the basis. The instructor will go around the classroom and help you with the correct expressions for this occasion.

Activity 7 (Pair Work)

Drinking is an important aspect of the Russian culture. There are many myths and exaggerations connected with it. The activities below address this issue.

Look at the pie chart below and discuss the percentage of the different alcoholic beverages in Russia. Compare your answer with those of your partner.



Activity 8 (Class Work)

Now listen to your Russian friend read an article about the topic that interests you. It contains more information about the Russian drinking habits. You will listen three times.

- Listen once for the general meaning without taking any notes.
- Listen again and fill out the chart below.
- Evaluate the information. Read the three statements below that someone made on the basis of the article below. Which of them corresponds most closely to the information provided by the clip?

Activity 8 (Class Work) (continued)

Transcript

Пивоваренные заводы Петербурга за шесть месяцев 2000 года произвели 57 712 млн. декалитров пива, что на 76% больше, чем за аналогичный период 1999 года. В частности, пивоваренная компания "Балтика" произвела 41,8 млн. декалитров, комбинат им. Степана Разина - 7 378 млн., "Браво" - 5 750 млн., "Вена" - 1 860 млн., "Бавария" – 890 тыс.

В Петербурге за последние годы наблюдается тенденция устойчивого роста производства пива. В Петербурге доля импортного пива снизилась до 7-8 процентов.

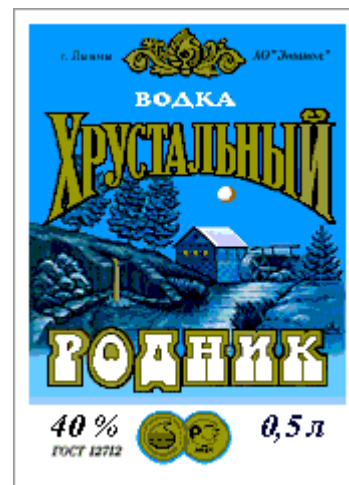
декалитр – decaliter (ten liters) (roughly 2 and a half gallons).

1. Number of decaliters of beer produced by all St. Petersburg breweries in 2000.
2. Number of decaliters produced by the "Браво" brewery.
3. The percentage by which imported beer has decreased by in the last few years.

Activity 9 (Pair Work)

Your Спецназ friends invited you to a supper. Look at the labels that appear on the bottles of Russian vodka that was consumed and answer the questions at the end.

1. Сколько водки вы выпили за ужином? _____
2. Какая водка крепче "Московская" или "Хрустальный родник" (spring source).



Activity 10 (Pair Work)

Demonstrations and protests that are not staged by the government are a form of social activities that are now allowed in Russia. The article and the photograph below are from 1997.



A. Take a look at the photograph and read the slogan. What are the people demonstrating against?

B. Now fill out the following chart below on the basis of the information in the photograph.

Да	Нет	
		1. Им не выплачивают зарплату.
		2. Они принимают участие в демонстрации
		3. Большинство протестующих молодые люди.
		4. На улице довольно холодно.
		5. Они работают на себя.

C. Choose the correct response on the basis of reading the passage below.

Недавно в Санкт-Петербурге состоялась демонстрация протеста, в которой приняло участие не менее 60 000 человек. Демонстранты протестовали против невыплаты зарплаты с лозунгами "Работают бесплатно только рабы. Мы не рабы." Эта демонстрация была частью протеста против невыплаты зарплат. По данным российского телевидения в демонстрации должно было участвовать около 20 миллионов человек по всей стране, но количество демонстрантов не превысило 1 миллиона. По сообщению профсоюзных организаций 100 000 Санкт-петербуржцев собрались, чтобы протестовать против невыплаты 57,8 миллионов рублей.

Activity 10 (Pair Work) (continued)

The following conclusion can be reached on the basis of the article:

<p>A. According to Russian television, fewer protesters than expected attended the demonstration throughout the country.</p> <p>B. The national demonstration much larger than originally estimated, but the number of demonstrators was relatively small in Saint Petersburg.</p> <p>C. A larger crowd than originally announced by television attended the demonstration in Saint Petersburg.</p>	
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Activity 11 (Pair Work)

Now read the passage below and compare it with the information from the previous passage.

- A. Underline the phrases that indicate improvement. Then, explain.
- B. Create a title that is appropriate for this article.
- C. Compare your answers with those of other pairs.

В 2000 г. положительные тенденции в экономике сохраняются. Но и негативные факторы тоже никуда не денутся. Поэтому в целом прогноз не очень оптимистичен.

В течение 1999 г. жизненный уровень населения неукротимо снижался. Если сравнить **сегодняшние доходы** с теми, что были год назад, и учесть, на сколько выросли цены, то окажется, что реальные располагаемые денежные доходы за десять месяцев **упали на 19,4%**, а реальная заработная плата снизилась на 29,3%. **Реальные пенсии уменьшились на 15,1%**. Зато прожиточный минимум вырос на треть и сегодня составляет 927 руб. Каждый третий гражданин России, а это всего около 50 млн. человек, оказался за чертой бедности.

Activity 12 (Pair Work)

Make your own predictions about the situation in Russia. Use the expressions from the previous two articles. Then share your views with the rest of the class.

Examples:

- Я думаю, что положение в России улучшится.
- Мне кажется, что люди будут зарабатывать больше.
- По-моему в России должны увеличить пенсии.
- Мне кажется, что будет хуже и хуже.
- Многие люди бедные, но, на мой взгляд, их положение улучшится.

Activity 1

Read the text about the famous Russian composer **Пётр Чайковский** and mark if the statements below are True or False.



Пётр Чайковский

Пётр Ильич Чайковский родился в 1840-м году в городе Воткинске на Урале. В 1884-м году его семья переехала в Москву, а потом в Санкт-Петербург. Чайковский поступил на курсы в школу юриспруденции, однако ничто не интересовало его так, как музыка.

Когда Чайковскому было четырнадцать лет, его мать умерла от холеры. Это событие сильно потрясло Чайковского и сразу после смерти любимой матери он написал свой первый вальс.

В 1862-м году Пётр Чайковский поступил в Санкт-Петербургскую музыкальную консерваторию. За свою жизнь Пётр Чайковский написал огромное количество замечательных музыкальных произведений. Самыми известными среди них являются балеты “Лебединое Озеро”, “Щелкунчик” и “Спящая Красавица”.

1. Пётр Чайковский was born in 1840.
2. He was born in St.Petersburg.
3. Чайковский’s mother died at the age of twenty-four.
4. The first piece of music that Чайковский wrote was a waltz.
5. Чайковский never graduated from the Conservatory of music.
6. Он русский композитор замечательных музыкальных произведений.

T/F

Write about what you know about Peter Tchaikovsky or any other Russian composer.

Activity 2

Listen to the dialogue between **Катя** and **Настя** and complete the following sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Настя is going to give Лена | a. a book
b. perfume
c. flowers |
| 2. Настя will give Лена's child | a. candy
b. toy
c. book |
| 3. Лена's birthday party is on | a. Wednesday
b. Saturday
c. Sunday |
| 4. The book contains "детские стихи." | a. poetry
b. drawings
c. recipes |

Activity 3

Think of some American traditions or superstitions you think a foreigner needs to know if he or she is traveling in the United States. Write them down in Russian and compare with the rest of the class the next day.

During this one day exercise, the students will engage in activities that will reinforce and support the learning that has taken place through the first six modules of phase I of the Russian SOLT course.

The primary focus will be on exercising your interactive listening comprehension and speaking skills within a series of ever more complex situations that will challenge your ability to accomplish the task.

1. Module One Terminal Learning Objectives.

- a) Produce character sounds, letter combinations, and tones
- b) Greet others during introduction and exchange social courtesies
- c) Describe surroundings, including colors and quantities to 20
- d) Talk about family members
- e) Talk about personal, physical, characteristics, and emotional states
- f) Talk about family activities and events

Situational Exercise One (Small Group Activity)

In this activity one group member will play the role of a person who has just learned that he/she is adopted. The other group members will play the roles of the separated family members. The situation is that you received a telephone call from your biological mother who has informed you that you were adopted as a baby. There is going to be a family reunion where the newly reunited family will meet to learn about one another. You are at the event, your task is to learn as much about your “new” family as possible by talking with all of the people present.

Situational Exercise Two (Small Group Activity)

In this activity, one group member will play the role of a person who has decided to get married. The other group members will play the role of the prospective in laws. The situation is that you are at your engagement party and your betrothed has called to say that she will be an hour late. She has invited all of her family to meet you for the first time. You are at the function, your task is to learn about your future family and to convince them that your beloved is not making a major mistake.

2. Module Two Terminal Learning Objectives.

- a) Request personal and biographical information
- b) Tell time and use metric measurements
- c) Talk about hobbies
- d) Inquire about military and civilian occupations
- e) Identify military specialties in the Armed Forces

Situational Exercise One (Small Group Activity)

In this activity each group member will play the role of an invitee at a military social function. The situation is that you have been invited to attend a social function at which there will be other military members of the host country. Your task is to meet as many people as possible at the event and to learn about your counterparts, their interests and backgrounds.

Situational Exercise Two (Paired Activity)

In this activity students will work in pairs. The situation is that you have been introduced to your counterpart with whom you will be working closely for the next year. Your task is to engage your counterpart in discussion in order to learn as much about him as you can. Share your own information with him so that you can both feel comfortable with one another.

3. Module Three Terminal Learning Objectives.

- a) Talk about TR food and drinks
- b) Request information about lodging & accommodations
- c) Talk about the Postal Service in the TR
- d) Get information about banking activities in the TR
- e) Engage in a telephone conversation
- f) Describe supplies needed to set up a Base Camp
- g) Apply bargaining techniques

Situational Exercise One (Paired Activity)

In this activity students will work in different pairs. They will play the roles of counterparts working together. The situation is that you are still relatively new in country. You have developed a good professional and working relationship with your counterpart. You wish to learn more about your host country and its institutions. Your task is to call your counterpart and invite him out. Try and learn as much as possible about restaurants, accommodations and how to take care of certain basic needs at the bank and post office. Your counterpart will cooperate and provide the information that you request.

Situational Exercise Two (Paired Activity)

In this activity students will remain in the same pairs. Change roles as to who is requesting information and who will provide it. The situation is that you and your counterpart are planning a joint training event. You must determine the requirements to set up the area and ensure that everything is ready. Make out lists of needed items and work together with your counterpart to make all of the arrangements for setting up the base camp.

4. Module Four Terminal Learning Objectives.

- a) Describe daily activities at the military installation
- b) Identify countries and nationalities
- c) Provide directions
- d) Give a description of the mission and equipment
- e) Identify terrain features and military map
- f) Talk about weather conditions
- g) Report on transportation systems
- h) Interact with a travel agent while requesting information for a trip

Situational Exercise One (Small Group Activity)

In this activity the class will work together as a group. The group members will play the role as a team that has just been assigned to a new installation in the target region. The situation is that the team leader must brief his members on the new facilities so that his team can become properly oriented to the region. The team members will ask questions and the leader will provide responses.

Situational Exercise Two (Small Group Activity)

In this activity the class will work together as a group. The group members will play the roles of a team that has been assigned a mission and is putting together a plan of how and where they will execute their mission. A new leader will be appointed for this activity. The situation is that the team leader will brief a simple mission and assign tasks to the other members. He will show a map and discuss the implications of weather on the mission. Team members will ask relevant questions.

Situational Exercise Three (Paired Activity)

In this activity students will work in pairs. In the pairing one student will assume the role of a travel agent, and the other a SOF soldier. The situation is that the soldier wants to take leave and see the host country, but he doesn't understand the local transportation system. The "travel agent" will brief him on transportation options based on the time and money that the soldier has allocated for the trip.

5. Module Five Terminal Learning Objectives.

- a) Give instructions about first aid procedures
- b) Identify basic human anatomy
- c) Give information concerning medical symptoms
- d) Report medical emergencies and injuries
- e) Talk about medicine and common diseases
- f) Describe healthcare services

Situational Exercise One (Small Group Activity)

In this activity the class will work together as a group. One group member will play the role of instructor while the other group members become students at a class on local medical conditions. The situation is that the team has been transferred to a new operating location within the host country. The team medic is providing basic information to the team on the local medical situation and facilities. He must also provide basic first aid instruction to team members who will train the indigenous troops.

Situational Exercise Two (Paired Activity)

In this activity students will work in pairs. One student will play the role of an accident witness and the other an emergency response operator. The situation is that there has been a severe accident near the house of the witness, and he must summon assistance and help to prepare incoming medical personnel to triage the victims. The operator must request for all relevant information.

6. Module Six Terminal Learning Objectives.

- a) Discuss social sciences
- b) Talk about protocol and etiquette rules
- c) Talk about entertainment activities
- d) Describe sports activities and events
- e) Participate in conversations about TR holidays
- e) Talk about major religions in the TR
- f) Engage in cultural activities

Situational Exercise One (Small Group Activity)

In this activity the class will work together as a group. One student will play the role of the team leader while the other group members will be the newly arrived team. The situation is that the team is newly arrived in country and the leader must explain the basic “Dos and Don’ts” of operating in the local environment. Team members will ask the leader specific questions concerning the host culture.

Situational Exercise Two (Paired Activity)

In this activity students will work in pairs. The pair will play the roles of a SOF soldier and his counterpart. The situation is that you and your counterpart are in the office discussing the culture of the host country. Exchange information with your counterpart concerning local sports, holidays, religion and other entertainment issues.