Day 111

1. Where / where to / where from		
Convey these ideas, using a prepositional phrase	or adverb as shown in 111.1.	
1. to Russia	5. from grandma's	9. here
2. in Petersburg	6. at mom's	10. from here
3. from Moscow	7. to (my) parents	11. (to) here
4. from the train station	8. to the concert	12. from home
2. Choosing verbs of motion		
What verb forms would you use to translate these	e sentences? Give the <b>verb only</b> , in the n	ecessary tense. Think carefully!
1. We <b>are going</b> to Russia.	6. My dog knows	s how <b>to swim</b> .
	7. Something's <b>fl</b>	
	8. They <b>were fly</b>	
		ning to the station.
	10. The cat <b>ran off</b> somewhere.	
3. Choosing verbs of motion whe	n the "system" hreaks down	1
Give some more <b>verb forms</b> only. Each example	•	
We <b>went</b> to a museum yesterday	6then I <b>go</b> to	the library
2. We always <b>go</b> by taxi to the museum	7then, in the 6	evening, I <b>go</b> home.
3. We're <b>on our way</b> to the dacha.	8. I'll <b>go</b> to Russi	ia next week.
4. The train <b>is going</b> so slowly!	9. I'll <b>be going</b> to	o Russia often.
5. I <b>go</b> to class every morning	10. I'll <b>go</b> to the l	ballet tomorrow.
4. Choosing verbs of conveyance		
Give the <b>verb only</b> , in the necessary tense. Think	c carefully! Remember, these verbs work ju	ust like other verbs of motion.
1. Where <b>was</b> he <b>carrying</b> that bag to? _	5. Where <b>was he</b>	e driving you?
2. Where <b>did he carry</b> the bag off to?	6. What theater v	will you take us to?
3. Here, why don't I <b>carry</b> that suitcase	7. He often <b>lead</b> :	s guests around.
4. I <b>carry</b> this backpack everywhere!	8. Who's <b>condu</b>	cting the interview?
5. "Unscrambling" Russian word	order for purposes of compr	rehension
If you're struggling to understand a line of poetry, scheme: 1) subject, 2) verb, 3) object, 4) everythi In the final example, do the same things for a phr	ng else. Then, once you've grasped the m	neaning, re-read the line in its original word order
1. По н <u>е</u> бу пол <u>у</u> ночи <u>а</u> нгел лет <u>е</u> л		
2. И т <u>и</u> хую п <u>е</u> сню он пел		
3. Он душу младую в объ <u>я</u> тиях нёс		
4. И звуков* небес заменить не могли Ей скучные песни земли.		

<sup>\*</sup> this direct object is in the genitive because it is the object of a negated verb; watch for this usage in literary (and sometimes spoken!) Russian.