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«Казанский государственный медицинский университет»  
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**KAZAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

**HANDBOOK FOR**

**FIRST YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS**



***Руководство  
для студентов первого курса***

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Издание содержит необходимую информацию об организации учебного процесса, культурной и спортивной жизни иностранных студентов в Казанском государственном медицинском университете, а также о работе служб и отделов КГМУ, обеспечивающих пребывание иностранных граждан в Российской Федерации

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## PREFACE

This book was prepared by members of the International office of Kazan State Medical University to help fresh international students in their education and living in Kazan, Russia. The authors of this book tried to cover here all issues of education in KSMU starting from getting Russian visa, travel to Kazan, living in a hostel, and going to classes etc. We know that all international students experience the cultural shock in Russia since usually there are so many differences from their home countries. However step by step they learn Russian and Tatar traditions and rules, accept them and often love them. First year international students must remember that there will be some inevitable difficulties initially, but you are not the first one to face that – there are friends, senior fellow students, faculties and members of international office who always ready to help you in any needed way. We train international students in KSMU for more than 20 years now and have great experience for solving different student's problems. To be a doctor not an easy job, but if you take this as your goal we will help you to do so.

I wish you luck.

Ayrat U. Ziganshin, Professor

Former Vice-Rector on international Affairs (2009-2014)

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# Rector's Welcome

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Dear Friends and Colleagues,



Kazan State Medical University is one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in Russia, which celebrated its 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2014. According to ARES-2014 rating, KSMU is ranked as the third best medical school in Russia.

Today KSMU is a recognized leader in Russia on implementation of innovative technologies in medical education. KSMU is a home to more than 5,500 students in 9 specialties and 40 specialties of postgraduate residency programs.

Sixty-five departments of KSMU employ over 1,500 faculty members and staff. KSMU is well recognized at the international level: KSMU is a member of the UN Academic Impact Global Initiative, Global Health programs etc. Within our school, you will encounter a great diversity of leading edge researchers working on wide ranging topics.

KSMU is justifiably an international university - nearly seven hundred students from more than fifty-seven countries all around the world are studying here and half of them learning in English medium. Moreover, we have a large amount of students who came from neighbour and remote regions of the Russian Federation. We are proud that Kazan Medical School is attractive for young people from different parts of the world. Therefore, it is our priority to be supportive and provide utmost care to our international students.

Students consider Kazan State Medical University as a desirable place to study and acknowledge our high-grade teaching.

Choosing a university is one of the most important and challenging decisions of your life. I wish you every success in your study in our university and hope that it will be an exciting, challenging and diverse place to be!

**Rector of KSMU**

**Aleksey Sozinov**

**Professor, MD, PhD, DSci**

# Dean's Welcome

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Dear Friends and Colleagues,



I am delighted to welcome you to the KSMU family.

For more than two centuries, KSMU has been providing students of high academic potential with a medical education of exceptional quality and thereby training future physicians to serve the humankind.

KSMU first opened its doors for international students in 1992. In its more than two decades of experience in international education, KSMU has trained more than 700 international specialists, who work all around the globe. We

know the responsibility a medical professional has and therefore our focus has always been on quality rather than quantity.

I am proud of our global reputation for educational excellence and innovation. With our newly renovated state-of-the-art center for practical skills, learning medicine has become a fun experience. I know the difficulties in studying abroad as well as the challenges faced. Therefore, every faculty member and administrative staff takes an utmost care to make your stay and learning experience a memorable one.

I am glad that you chose KSMU for your training, which will lay the first building block of your career through graduate medical education at KSMU.

**Welcome to KSMU!**

**Dean of Faculty of International Students**

**Associate Professor Koshpaeva Elena, PhD**

# History of KSMU

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In the XVIII century, higher medical schools in modern Russia were present only in Moscow and St. Petersburg. On 14 May 1814 a first meeting of the academic council of “Department of Doctoral or Medical Sciences” of the Imperial Kazan University was held. From that day, Kazan State Medical University (KSMU) began its journey for two centuries, which continues.

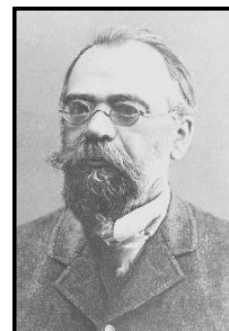
The founders of Medical Faculty and departments were eminent personalities, such as anatomists I.O. Braun (First elected Rector of the university), E. F. Aristov; physicians like F. K. Erdman (First dean of the faculty), K. F. Fuchs, N. A. Skandovsky; surgeons P. A. Dubovitsky, F. O. Elachich, A. A. Kitter and obstetrician A. E. Lentovsky.



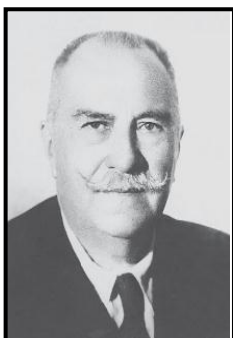
The opening of anatomy theatre (on the left), “Old” university clinic and physiology building in 1837, 1840 and 1890 respectively, played a vital role in the development of medical faculty.

Throughout the XIX century, the medical faculty of Kazan University remained the only institution of higher education that trained physicians for the Volga, Ural and Siberian regions.

During 1860-1890, several scientific and medical schools of Russian and European standards were established in Kazan. They were associated with different scholars, such as; anatomists P. F. Lesgaft, V. N. Tonkov; histologist K. A. Arnshtein; physiologist N. O. Kovalevsky, N. A. Mislavsky (on the right), A. F. Samoylov; biochemists like A. Y. Danilevsky; pharmacologist A. A. Sokolovsky, I. M. Dogel; pathology-anatomists A. V. Petrov, N. V. Lyubimov, F. Y. Chistovich; pathology-physiologists V. V. Pashutin, I. G. Savchenko; physicians such as N. A. Vinogradov, N. I. Kotovschikov, A. N. Kazem-Bek, S. S. Zimnitsky; surgeons L. L. Levshin, N. I. Studensky; OB-GYNist N. N. Fenomenov; psychiatrist V. M. Bekhterev, neuropathologist L. O. Darkshevich; ophthalmologist E. V. Adamyuk, and hygienists such as A. Y. Yakoby, I. P. Skvortsov and M. Y. Kapustin.



In the year 1900, a clinical campus of medical faculty was built. It consisted of four buildings, designed in similar styles with a church for hospital named after Varsofonev. This event provided an impulse for the development of scientific and clinical schools such as dermato-venerology (founder A. G.

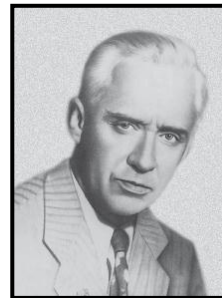


Ge), pediatrics (P.M. Argutinsky-Dolgoruky and V. K. Menshikov), Obstetrics and Gynecology (S. V. Gruzdev), and a Surgery school (V. I. Razumovsky).

During the soviet era, scientific school of Kazan Medical University continued further developments with the efforts of outstanding scientists such as; anatomist V. N. Ternovsky; histologist A. N. Mislavsky; physiologist A. V. Vishnevsky (on the left); ophthalmologists V. V. Chernovsky, A. P. Nesterov; neuropathologists L. I. Omorkov

and hygienist V. V. Miloslavsky.

Some notable discoveries made by our graduates include; oxidative phosphorylation by V. A. Engelgardt (on the right), involvement of mediators in inter-neuronal signal transmission by A. V. Kibyakov and the phenomenon of sclera sinus blockade by A. P. Nesterov, to name a few.



Many prominent healthcare administrators and ministers of healthcare of USSR, Russian Federation and Republic of Tatarstan are graduates of our university including; N. A. Semashko, Z. P. Solovev, S. V. Kurashov, I. Z. Mukhutdinov, , K. S. Ziyatdinov, A. Z. Farrakhov.

In 1930, medical faculty of KSU was reorganized into an independent educational establishment – an Institute, which acquired a status of “medical university” in 1994. From its foundation, KSMU has trained about 60,000 specialists, 4493 of which were trained before 1917.

### **Remarkable dates in the history of KSMU:**

- 05 November 1804 - Emperor Alexander I declares in his royal command to establish a University in Kazan.
- 14 May 1814 - Establishment of the "Department of Doctoral or Medical sciences" which later becomes the Medical Faculty of Kazan Imperial University.
- 1837 - Anatomical Theatre built.
- 1840 - University Clinic opened.
- 1858 - Physiological Laboratory begins functioning.
- 1900 - The complex of university clinic starts functioning; Bacteriology institute is established with the Medical Faculty as its base.
- 1930 - Medical Faculty of Kazan State University is reorganized into Kazan State Medical Institute.
- 1930 - Faculty of Preventive Medicine is established.
- 1932 - Pediatric Faculty is created.
- 1954 - Establishment of the Dental Faculty.
- 1975 - Training at the Pharmaceutical Faculty is initiated.
- 1991 - Faculty of Social Work is established.
- 1994 - The Faculty of Management and Higher Nursing Studies starts functioning.
- 1994 - Kazan State Medical Institute is reorganized and acquires the status of Kazan State Medical University.
- 2011 - The Faculty of Medical Biochemistry is established.
- 2011 - The Faculty of Medical Biophysics is established.
- 14 May 2014 – KSMU celebrated its 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary.



# Kazan State Medical University Today

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Kazan State Medical University – is one of the most famous and most respected centers of medical education, science and culture, the roots of which go deep into glorious history. We are proud of the teaching faculty and graduates of our University, who have made a significant contribution to global and domestic medicine. We strive

to be worthy of our history, are confidently working in the present, and are optimistic about the future. High professionalism of our staff, the development of effective pedagogic, medical and social technologies, modern scientific research – all these factors ensure successful work of KSMU for the benefit of the society.

Founded in 1814 and opening its doors for international students way back in 1992, KSMU today, is justifiably an international university. Around 700 students from more than 50 countries from all the continents study here and half of them study in English. We are proud that, KSMU is attractive for young people from different parts of the world. That is why, it is our priority to support and provide utmost care for international students and make them comfortable during their stay in KSMU.

Kazan State Medical University today – is multi-functional and multileveled State Higher Medical Education Institution, which sees its mission in providing high quality education, scientific and clinical activities, corresponding to the high level of the best national and foreign medical schools based on development and implementation of innovative technologies, realization of an effective model of social partnership between KSMU, the society, the healthcare system and the Volga Region, aimed at improving the health of the population and increasing its longevity.

- KSMU – Government funded university, listed in the Avicenna Directory of Medical Schools (formerly WHO World Directory of Medical Schools), IMED and ECFMG.
- KSMU – is an open university: here every tenth student is a foreign citizen; every fourth student is from different regions of Russia.
- KSMU - is a recognized leader in the country in developing and implementing new educational technologies and tirelessly engages in scientific research activities.
- KSMU – is a united team of staff members and students were all necessary.
- More than 5500 medical students, clinical residents and interns
- 9 faculties
- 65 departments
- Staff of more than 1500

If you want to attend a foreign university, you would become part of a minority. However you would be given the opportunity to meet and make friends with other students from all over the world – both local students and other members of the university’s international population. You will learn how to deal with obvious challenges, like language barriers, and being far from home. But perhaps you would learn most from the more nuanced aspects of cultural differences – including academic ones as well as social ones.

# Organization of students' education

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Kazan State Medical University - is a higher educational institution which trains individuals in specialisations such as; general medicine, paediatrics, dentistry, preventive medicine, pharmacy, management of higher nursing studies, social work, medical biophysics and medical biochemistry.

Education at the university carried out is according to the educational program, which is controlled by the Ministry of Health Care and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. The educational program, which defines the organization of educational process in the universities, consists of a several documents, such as; list of subjects, depth of subject matter, and total number of hours for each subject or elective etc.

While designing an educational program, the university should comply with certain rules and uniform requirements for every specialty, regardless of its place. These mandatory rules are defined in State Education Standard (known as “*Государственный Образовательный Стандарт*” or ГОС/GOS). The Government of Russian Federation approves the GOS, which determines:

- Compulsory minimum subject content of educational programs in all specialties and higher education;
- The maximum amount of academic points for students;
- Requirements for graduates.

Upon successful completion, graduates are awarded a diploma in corresponding specialties.

Seminars and practical classes are conducted in small groups. Each group consists of 10-15 students, which ensures a personal attention of teacher to every student. The group is headed by a captain or a leader, whose responsibility is to act as a coordinator between the faculty and dean office.

Every academic year is divided into two semesters. Examination session is conducted at the end of every semester. The examination session usually lasts for two weeks. In order to be eligible for the examination, it is necessary to pass all controls, credits and intermediate controls.

# Students' Documents

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After signing a contract and completion of formalities like; payment of fees, providing certificate of successful completion of higher secondary school, photographs etc. students will be issued documents like a student ID, a progress book etc.

A **student ID** card (known in Russian language as “*студенческий билет*” or simply “*студенческий*”), which is issued immediately after enrolment, confirms that the person is a full time, regular student of KSMU. The student ID has a unique number assigned to every student. Apart from this, student ID carries information such as; faculty of study and nature of education as well as a photo bearing a signature of the dean and seal of the university. Every student ID has a validity of one year and must be renewed at the end of academic year. Failure to extend the validity of a student ID means, you will be barred from student benefits as well as it confirms that you are not a student for that particular academic year, and you may face consequences.

Along with a student ID, a **progress book** (known as report card/record book/credit book and in Russian language as “*зачетная книжка*” or simply “*зачетка*”) is issued to a student. It contains a photograph of the bearer with seal of university, your unique student ID number, and your identification details. The progress book also bears a signature of student.

The progress book consists of pages for credits and exams passed during the entire period of study. It is student's responsibility to get it signed by appropriate teaching faculty after every control and/or credit and/or intermediate attestation. A progress book is a legitimate document specifying your academic progress. There are certain pages at the end of progress book, where information about your clinical clerkships, State exams etc. are recorded.

In case of damage or loss of student ID or progress book, a duplicate can be obtained from the dean's office of faculty of international students. One should write an application requesting the issuance of duplicate student ID or progress book. The application should be addressed to the Rector of KSMU. After the application has been endorsed by an appropriate authority, a student is required to pay the fee for issuing a new student ID. Fees must be paid in bank. Progress books are issued free of cost. However, it is student's responsibility to collect all the record of credits and exams on his new progress book, failure to do so is counted as having academic debts.

After graduation, student ID and progress book must be returned to the university in order to receive the degree certificate.

# Learning Sessions

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The main forms of learning sessions include: common lectures, seminars, workshops, symposiums, laboratory classes, consultations, self-study, clinical training etc.

A lecture is one of the main forms of training in university, wherein a faculty member delivers a lecture on planned topics. It is mandatory to attend all lectures. Since the lecture is read for all groups, it is called as a “**Common Lecture**”.

For acquiring optimal information from the lecture, it is advised to use the following tips:

- Do not try to write down everything word-to-word. Try to paraphrase the material to your understanding, just write down the most significant aspects;
- Lecture notes should be concise, accurate and logically linked to lecture material;
- It is always better to write down tables, figures and graphs completely;
- Use universal characters for emphasizing, such as: !, NB,?, and underscores;
- Leave some space for missed parts: ask about them after the lecture or during the break;
- Use the red line to highlight most important parts, etc.

A **seminar** involves a detailed study of a topic. A seminar is conducted for each group separately and is based on a teacher-student interaction, which implies a good pre-deployment training of the student. Sometimes, students present reports on assigned topics, giving them a chance to develop their lecturership skills. Just like common lectures, seminars too are mandatory.

Following things must be kept in mind during your preparation for seminars:

- Get a clear notion and main issues about the topic,;
- Do a thorough review of recommended literature, prepare your own notes or extracts;
- Try to formulate an opinion on every issue and arguments to justify;
- Note down the question, which you had during preparation and these can be taken up for discussion during the seminar.

During the seminar, try to engage in discussions. Do not hesitate to express your opinion and point of view; try to substantiate your arguments. Accept or respond criticism calmly, reasonably and constructively, rather than being emotional and unfounded.

**Clinical training** is a form of study, which is aimed to apply theoretical knowledge into practice. Teaching faculty pays a special attention in understanding and training the required skills. Clinical training is held at different hospitals affiliated to KSMU. Before the students begin training on real patients, all clinical training takes place on simulators and manikins in state of the art “centre for practical skills”. Clinical training requires mandatory attendance.

**Laboratory classes** are mandatory and are aimed at acquiring special skills, methods and techniques, required for experimental research. It requires the use of special equipments and materials. It takes place in laboratories and enables students to learn how to handle various devices and materials properly as well as skills of observation and correct analysis. Before preparing for the laboratory work, students must be thoroughly acquainted with the experimental task, theory, and safety measures.

**Consultations** are held a day or two before exams. It is usually, a 1-2 hour long meeting with the examiner and are not included in timetable. Unlike all other forms of education mentioned above, consultations are not mandatory. During consultation, students have the opportunity to clarify issues raised during the course. Consultation may be arranged for an individual or for a group.

**Self-study** consists of review of special literature or teaching materials (literature, videos, audio material, multimedia programs and simulators). All this can be found primarily in the library, reading room, teaching rooms of high school. Sometimes practical classes are done in the form of self-study.

# Training Schedule

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Learning sessions are held at the different university buildings and clinical centers affiliated to the university. Learning sessions are conducted according to the schedule, which is designed by educational committee. It is forbidden to enter or exit the class room without the faculty's permission.

It is mandatory to attend all types of learning sessions. In case a student misses his class, he must provide a valid excuse. It is recommended to notify and receive the permission of concerned faculty before the absence, however, if teacher cannot be contacted, you may notify the dean of faculty of international students. Please note that, if a student was absent for a valid reason, he must provide a detailed excuse, on the first day of attendance. If a student was ill, he may provide a medical leave certificate, either from the student health center or the polyclinic/hospital. A faculty may take a call regarding your re-works.

Students who are absent without excuse, may be admitted to classes only with a permission from dean's office on international education. However, it will be required to re-work the classes.

Sometimes, a student may have an abdominal pain or coryza and chooses to remain at home. Even though, this is an illness, it is not documented evidence. It is therefore advised, to see your physician, visit student's health center or call the ambulance, depending on your condition. You should ask for a proper certificate from them, so that you can present it to the dean or to the faculty.

## **It is prohibited to:**

- Change the faculty member, without prior permission from the dean of faculty of international students;
- Change or cancel the place of learning sessions without permission of dean of faculty of international students;
- Detain students after the end of the classes.

# Control Tests and Intermediate Attestation

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In order to monitor students' progress, their understandings on subject matter; control tests or intermediate attestation are conducted at regular intervals.

## Control Test

Control test or a unit test (known as *“контрольная работа”*) is conducted by the concerned faculty. Students may be tested for any topic from all kinds of learning sessions held in the university, such as; lectures, seminars, practical and laboratory work, self-study, educational research, etc.

Generally, unit tests are conducted in written form which may be either subjective or objective, essays, verbal interviews, reports etc. Unit tests are mandatory; if a student fails to pass the unit test he will be denied intermediate attestation and permission for exam session.

Performance in control tests is evaluated in form of rating, grades or credits. The performance is remarked in the academic journal of classes and may be noted in the progress book.

## Intermediate attestation

Intermediate attestation (known as *“промежуточная аттестация”*), is a form of evaluating students' knowledge and skills. It may be done in the form of the exam, combination of exam and verbal interview, or semester certification.

Evaluation of performance:

- Exams are evaluated on a five-point scale;
- Credit as *“credited/зачетено”* or *“not credited/не зачетено”*; and
- Semester certification as *“attested/аттестован”* or *“not attested/не аттестован”*.

Date, time and format of the intermediate attestation are governed by rector's order of examination session. It is published by the dean's office of faculty of international students and is posted on information boards, one month prior to the examination session.

All results are noted in the progress book and in a statement of marks, which is submitted to the dean of faculty of international students, by the concerned department.



# Semester Certification, Credits & Exams

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## **Semester certification:**

At the end of semester, group leader must bring the progress books of respective group to the dean's office of faculty of international students. The dean of faculty of international students will check for previous academic and financial debts, total number of credits and attestations received by a student, after which, he may certify a progress book. The dean certifies a progress book with his signature and stamp mentioning “permitted for exams/*к сессии допущен*”

At the end of examination session in spring semester, group leaders must bring the progress book to the dean's office for final semester certification and promotion. If a student successfully completes the examination session, the dean certifies his progress book by affixing a stamp “promoted to *\_course/переведён на \_курс*” with university's seal and his signature on corresponding pages.

It is also advised to extend the validity of your student ID at the same time.

## **Credits:**

Credit is a standard for comparing the study attainment and performance of students. Upon successful completion of course, credit is awarded. Prior to awarding a credit, students' knowledge, gained during the course can be tested in the form of tests, reports, surveys and other forms based on indicators of current students' progress.

Credits are awarded by a concerned faculty member. It may be possible to obtain a credit from another faculty member, if an appropriate written permission is obtained from the dean of faculty of international students.

In case, a student does not receive a credit, he must re-take the credit before the beginning of examination session.

At the end of semester, results of the credits are recorded in the academic journal and progress book.

Sometimes, if a student has participated in conferences or has exceptional record on the subject matter, which the faculty member thinks is adequate; he may award the credit without testing the student. This is called as “*автомат*”.

## **Final Exams:**

Final exams are conducted at the end of each course to assess the theory knowledge, clinical knowledge and clinical skills. Final exams are held only during the examination session. The dates of examination session are announced by the rector's order.

In order to be eligible to take an exam, a student must have: reworked all the missed classes, cleared all control tests, intermediate attestations and must receive a semester certification from the dean's office of faculty of international students.

However, in some cases, exceptions can be made. For instance, if a student is eligible for a particular exam, meaning, he has cleared all his reworks, control tests and has received intermediate attestations; but is not eligible for semester certification due to an academic debt of previous semester\*, he may be eligible to take the exam, provided, he obtains a form #22/форма 22 from the dean's office of faculty of international students.

As soon as the examination session is announced, the concerned department must be contacted for examination topics and or questions. Examinations are conducted by professors, associate professors, and in some cases, assistant professors.

Examinations may comprise of a test, situational tasks, clinical skills, oral or written responses or a combination of above forms. Regardless of the format, the exam is conducted in one day and its results are announced not later than next calendar day. The examiner has a right to ask additional questions about the course, not included in the examination tasks.

Final State Examinations covers topics in internal medicine, surgery and obstetrics and gynaecology. It consists of multiple choice questions for testing clinical knowledge, clinical skills and verbal and written responses. The final state examination is conducted by a committee of nominated members from different departments. Each bench comprises of 4-5 faculty members including external faculty members.

Performance in the exam is graded on a five-point scale, where grade 5 is equivalent to  $\geq 90$  and is recorded as "excellent", grade 4 is equivalent to 80-89% and is recorded as "good", grade 3 is recorded as "satisfactory" and is equivalent to 75-79%; whereas anything  $< 75\%$  is graded as "unsatisfactory". All the marks/grades are recorded on the exam sheet and progress book. Absence is indicated as "not present".

\* Conditions apply. Dean of Faculty of International Students is the ultimate authority to take a call on the matter of eligibility.

# Reworks and Re-examination

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## **Reworks:** (*Отработка*)

It is mandatory to rework all sessions, which were missed without any valid reason, for example, illness. The form of rework is decided by the department, which also assigns the faculty for the same.

A student must ask the faculty member about the status of pending topics and form of reworks. The results of the reworks are recorded in the academic journal which is signed by a faculty member.

### Steps to do rework of the classes:

1. Ask the faculty member about the exact number of hours to be reworked by you.
2. Go to the dean's office of faculty of international students to take rework application form and sign a contract for additional educational programs.
3. According to the contract, student pays the amount at a fixed rate per hour, for total number of missed hours.
4. Once a student brings the pay receipt, he is issued a form #22к/*форма-22к*.

## **Re-examination:** (*Передача*)

A student must retake an examination, for every unsatisfactory mark he receives. However, the number of attempts is limited to maximum two attempts per exam session. Obtaining unsatisfactory mark in one exam shall not deprive student's right to continue to take exams for other subjects.

In order to retake an examination, a student must obtain Form #22/*форма 22* from the dean's office of faculty of international students and present it to the examiner.

A student can also retake the exam if he is not satisfied by his score. However, this opportunity is limited for students with exceptional progress card. In order to retake an examination, a student must obtain permission from the concerned department and the dean. The student must also present Form #22/*форма 22* to the examiner for improving his grades.

If a student is not satisfied by his results and thinks he has not been assessed fairly, he may appeal to the dean of faculty of international students. After consultation with the department and vice-rector on educational affairs, dean may appoint a commission for the exam.

# Rustication of Students

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A student may be expelled/rusticated from the university:

1. By his own wish.
2. In case of transfer to another educational institution.
3. By the administration, for:
  - 3.1. Failure to comply with obligations under the university's charter, internal regulations of the student hostel, a disciplinary offense. A student is expelled after requisitioning an explanation in written form not later than one month after the show-cause notice is issued or not later than six months after the conviction for the offense (except for illness or holidays). A student is not expelled during illness, holidays, sabbatical year, or pregnancy and labor.
  - 3.2. Academic failure, including:
    - a. Academic debt without a valid reason for three or more disciplines of the past academic year or after a specified period of individual schedules;
    - b. Failing to liquidate academic debts;
    - c. Receiving unsatisfactory ratings for clinical practice, if two exams have unsatisfactory marks.
    - d. If student fails to pass the exams in less than two attempts
  - 3.3. Violation of terms mentioned in the contract.
4. Expulsion of the student is done by the rector's order, which is signed by the rector himself or his substitute.
5. An academic transcript is given to an expelled student, if he desires. Subjects for which the person has received unsatisfactory grades are not indicated in this certificate. Academic transcript is signed by the rector or vice-rector on educational affairs and shall bear the official seal of the University.
6. On expulsion from the university, a copy of academic transcript must be exchanged for a student's ID and progress book.

# Center for Practical Skills

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The Center for Practical Skills - is the newest state of the art department of the KSMU, founded in 2002. The Center for Practical Skills conducts pre-clinical training of students and organizes training for residents and interns of KSMU. Professor Sergey Bulatov (photo on left) heads the center.

The Center is equipped with simulators, manikins and training devices, specially designed for qualitative mastering of therapeutic and diagnostic procedures.

The «**Standardized Patient**» method is widely used to train senior students, where the role of patient is played by a specially trained actor.

Beginning in the first year of medical school, students are taught to perform a complete physical examination, take a medical history and effectively communicate with an extensive and diverse population. For young professionals participating in the programs of postgraduate education, special seminars are conducted based on modern high-technological teaching methods: «Providing emergency medical assistance in an emergency situations» and «Endoscopic methods of examination and treatment of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract».

This program received was an inventor's certificate and a patent of the Russian Federation on «A method of professional training of students» in 2007.

The Center for Practical Skills in collaboration with Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine and University of Vermont College of Medicine conducts training for medical students, interns and residents according to the healthcare standards required for Clinical Skills in USMLE. Annual exams are held and upon successful completion, candidates are awarded with certificates, signed by the Dean of American medical school and Rector of Kazan State Medical University.

# Curriculum

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## General Medicine Course Curriculum for Foreign Students:

### 1<sup>st</sup> Year

1. Human Anatomy
2. Histology, Embryology & Cytology
3. Bioorganic Chemistry
4. Higher Mathematics and Informatics
5. General Chemistry
6. Latin & basics of Medical Terminology
7. Biomedical Physics & Information Technology
8. Biology, Genetics & Parasitology
9. General Care of Patients in Therapy
10. General Care of Patients in Surgery
11. Functional Anatomy
12. Psychology
13. Russian as a Foreign Language
14. Economics

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Year

1. Human Anatomy
2. Human Physiology
3. Histology, Embryology & Cytology
4. Biochemistry
5. Microbiology, Virology and Immunology
6. General Immunology
7. Russian as a Foreign Language
8. Philosophy
9. Medical Bioethics
10. History of Medicine
11. Clinical Physiology
12. Molecular Physiology
13. Introduction to Internal Medicine
14. Radiology
15. General Hygiene
16. Sociology
17. Medical Informatics

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Year

1. Microbiology, Virology and Immunology
2. General Surgery
3. Radiology
4. Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy
5. Pathological Anatomy
6. Pathological Physiology

7. Pharmacology
8. Introduction to Internal Medicine
9. Russian as a Foreign Language
10. General Hygiene
11. Public Health and Organization of Healthcare

#### **4<sup>th</sup> Year**

1. Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy
2. Surgical Diseases
3. Internal Medicine, General Physiotherapy
4. Neurology, Neurosurgery
5. Obstetrics & Gynaecology
6. Dermatology and Sexually Transmitted Diseases
7. Radiodiagnosis and Radiotherapy
8. Medical Jurisprudence
9. Medical Genetics
10. Physiotherapy
11. Russian as a Foreign Language
12. Clinical Pathological Physiology (elective)
13. Echocardiography (elective)
14. Endocrinology
15. Disease of Ear, Nose and Throat
16. Paediatrics
17. Urology
18. Medical Rehabilitation

#### **5<sup>th</sup> Year**

1. Dentistry
2. Paediatrics
3. Surgery
4. Infectious Diseases
5. Internal Medicine, General Physiotherapy
6. Occupational Diseases
7. Psychiatry and Drug Addiction
8. Medical Psychology
9. Resuscitation and Intensive Therapy
10. Traumatology and Orthopaedics
11. Obstetrics & Gynaecology
12. Out-Patient Therapy
13. Paediatric Surgery
14. Endocrinology

#### **6<sup>th</sup> Year**

1. Epidemiology
2. Clinical Pharmacology
3. Forensic Medicine
4. Internal Medicine
5. Out-Patient Therapy
6. Anesthesiology, Reanimation, Intensive Therapy
7. Traumatology and Orthopaedics
8. Oncology

9. Phthiology
10. Autopsy and Biopsy course
11. Surgery
12. Clinical Immunology
13. Rehabilitative Physiotherapy
14. Tropical Infectious Diseases

Apart from these, final state examination must be passed.



# Students' Rights

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## **Student's rights:**

University student is an individual enrolled for education in higher educational institution.

Students have the right to:

- attend all learning sessions at the University;
- choose the optional and elective courses offered by the relevant faculties and departments;
- take a course in any other academic disciplines, taught at the university, in addition to mandatory courses in the chosen specialty;
- move from commercial education to free education (supported by the government) in the charter prescribed by regulations adopted by the Academic Council of the university;
- participate in discussing and deciding major issues of the university, including organizations and governing bodies of university;
- to elect and to be elected to the Scientific Council of the university and faculties;
- access the libraries, educational, scientific, medical, dentistry and other units of the university;
- participate in all types of researches, conferences, symposiums, publication of his works;
- obtain information about employment situation or vacancies;
- appeal against the orders and instructions of the university administration in the manner prescribed by law;
- receive a place in a student hostel of the university.

# Students' Responsibilities

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Students have to:

- comply with the educational programs of higher professional education;
- comply with the requirements of the university charter;
- comply with internal regulations of the university and its structural divisions;
- implement the decisions of the Academic Council and the university administration;
- delicately handle the educational and scientific equipments, textbooks and teaching materials, inventory of the university;
- respect and support the traditions of the university.

Failure to comply with any of the above or breach of duties under the charter or internal regulations, a student may be subject to disciplinary actions, up to an extent of rustication. The order of expulsion and recovery is determined by the regulations approved by the rector of the university.

# Rules and Regulations

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## **Rules and regulations in classrooms and clinical centers of KSMU:**

Student should always wear his white coat/apron/lab coat, scrub hat. Faculty has every right to dismiss student from the class, lab, lecture, seminar etc. if a student does not follow the required rules and regulation. Second pair of shoes or special footwear covers may be required in certain KSMU campuses and university clinics. The security, faculty has right to prohibit students' entry if they do not comply with these rules.

## **In the territories of KSMU, following acts are strictly prohibited:**

- ✓ Walking in overcoat, headgear;
- ✓ Loud talk, noise, walking in the corridors during class;
- ✓ Tobacco consumption in any forms such as but not limited to smoking, chewing etc.;
- ✓ Consumption of alcohol or alcohol containing products;
- ✓ Use of banned substances such as narcotic drugs etc.

## **Rules and Regulations for foreign citizens living in the hostels of KSMU:**

In accordance with the Charter of Kazan State Medical University, the Students' Hostel Statute, the Dean's office of Faculty of International Students of KSMU has established the following rules and regulations in order to make the hostel life pleasant and safe for all students.

These regulations have been established not to limit the freedoms of the resident students, but instead to secure the freedoms of residents.

Students residing in KSMU housing are required to sign a housing contract. By signing this agreement, students agree to observe the following guidelines:

1. It is obligatory to come for general cleaning (*генеральная уборка и субботники*).
2. It is obligatory to do the cleaning duties on weekends, as scheduled according to the duty chart.
3. Keep your room clean. There would be periodic checking of rooms. If the room is found dirty for more than 2 times it may result in your eviction from the hostel.
4. Wash all your dirty utensils every day and keep the remaining food covered before going to bed.
5. In case of a returning to the hostel after 11 p.m. Due to some important reason, the security service (*охранник*) should be forewarned.
6. Do not keep the gas knobs on when not in use. Please ensure that they are closed properly for your own safety.
7. Please ensure that all the taps are closed properly to avoid the wastage of water.
8. Students are prohibited from violating the hostel entrance control security regime i.e. refusing to show any identification documents for self and visitors.

9. Students are prohibited to have visitors in the rooms of the hostel after 9:00 p.m.
  10. Shifting to another room or moving furniture needs permission of the commandant.
  11. Acts like turning on music, singing songs, dancing, holding big events that disturb other residents are not allowed. After 11 p.m. There should be absolute silence in the rooms, blocks and floors. You need permission of students' union (*профком студентов*) for holding big events like disco.
  12. Drinking alcohol and smoking within the hostel and its territory is strictly prohibited.
  13. Maintain sanitation-hygiene rules for living in hostel: do not throw room garbage and food remains outside of kitchen-dust bin and garbage-bin of the dormitory, in basins or toilets, through windows of rooms. Do not keep eatables on the table, dirty tableware in the kitchens.
  14. Installing new doors is not allowed. Locks can be changed if needed and installed in the same place. ALWAYS KEEP Duplicate keys with the Commandant in case of emergency.
  15. Use of electric heating devices in rooms, irons, installing sockets, switches, to do new wiring is not allowed.
  16. Installing telephones or connection wires without permission of head of hostel is prohibited. Installation of a TV antenna on roof of building should be done by a specialist.
- MOST IMPORTANT:** All residents must be polite with their neighbors and respect their habits and traditions.

# Library of KSMU

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## About Library

The Scientific Library of KSMU - one of the oldest libraries of Kazan, founded in 1930. The Library is located in the main educational wing (known as *NUK/ Новый Учебный Корпус/НУК*)

The modern scientific library of KSMU represents:

- More than 9000 readers;
- The library is a member of different consortiums including ARBICON, RBA, NEYKON.
- The library consists of seven departments and has one branch (acquisition, literature processing, literature, book storage, student support, library automation, References and bibliography).
- The library has 3 reading halls, two subscriptions (research, teaching); reading rooms in student hostels of KSMU, reading room and in the pharmaceutical wing of KSMU. There are 2 computer rooms, where email, internet resources in medicine and law are available.

Use the library rooms listed below as per your needs:

1. NUK #207 – Check-in/Check-out textbooks to students from all courses.
2. Student Reading Rooms – located on 2 floor of NUK has medical literature, monographs, and reference books.
3. NUK #201 - Electronic information resources, such as access to full-text articles, electronic books and manuals on the medicine in the CD-ROM and internet resources.
4. NUK #206 – Literature in foreign languages, reference and law system "Consultant plus", electronic catalogue of research library, internet resources
5. Research subscription - NUK 2<sup>nd</sup> floor and serves mostly the faculty, interns, residents, issues books to order through a catalogue.
6. NUK Floor 1 – issues books, manuals ordered for printing.
7. Amirhana Str, 2 floor - Research Library consisting of a reading room and subscription for pharmaceutical faculty.

## Excerpts from the rules of use:

Library ID is the only document that gives the right to use the library. It comes with a validity of one year. Just like the student ID and progress book, the library ID is non-transferable. Student is responsible for extending the validity of library ID at the beginning of every year. The library ID is extended to a validity period corresponding to your student ID.

Make sure to check-in/check-out the books by signing on special slips provided. Reader must carefully handle with the literature with utmost care. Books, journals or any material checked-out of the

library must be returned before the due date or must be brought to the librarian to extend the validity. It is strictly prohibited to check out library resources without the librarian's notice. ,

Drawing lines, figures, caricatures, making notes, comments, folding pages, tagging, marking on the library resources is strictly prohibited and is a punishable offence.

User will be liable to any penalties or punishments for violation the rules of using library resources or library territories.

**Working Hours:**

**Research Library:**

Daily 9.00-17.00

Saturday & Sunday - Closed

**Reading rooms:**

Daily 9.00-17 00

Saturday 9.00-17.00

Sunday Closed

**Monthly off** - last Friday of every month.

# Student Life in KSMU

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Students' life at KSMU is not limited to studies and must not be limited. You must enjoy your full student's life in our university. International students receive a very warm welcome during their performances or participation in events. Don't be shy, try to express the talent in you and try to feel all the beautiful moments of student's life!

We recommend you to participate in at least one of the activities in our university. It makes sense because, after graduation, these are going to be your golden memories of your university life, apart from your education. You are going to remember all the funny moments of actual participation, rehearsals of festivals, conferences etc. This will also help you to find more friends and will help you to get along with your friends. Enjoy your student life as much as possible!

Student' life at KSMU is not limited to educational activities. There are several events all year round in KSMU as well as in different organisations in Kazan; you will definitely find something according to your taste.

In KSMU, students also participate in scientific or research activity, which is actively promoted by the Student's Scientific Society. Self-governance by students is one the vital components ok KSMU functioning. It allows most active students to develop their leadership, administrative and organizational skills. KSMU has a very active students' union; under it student councils function in every dormitory.

The Sports Club of KSMU promotes and organizes sports competitions and holidays. Various sports section is available within KSMU. KSMU is the only organisation in Kazan, to have its own hot-air balloon club called "Tulpar".

Students of KSMU engage themselves in singing, choreography, in popular activities of different students' club. Our popular students' initiatives such as; "We are healthy - join us!", "Don't be a Pharma-puppet - Pharma free" etc. have been well received at national and international levels.

KSMU has created all necessary conditions for effective teaching, comfortable life and leisure activities of students and faculty members. KSMU has 5 fully furnished dormitories equipped with a gym, a skiing base and a summer sports camp called "The Medic".

# Students' Union (Profkom)

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Profsoyuznyi Komitet abbreviated as ProfKom (*Профсоюзный Комитет/ Профком*) is translated as students' union. This is a place which provides a perfect opportunity for you to take part in shaping students' life!

International students are either nominated from dean's office of faculty of international students or may be elected through students. If elections are to be held, it's very important to choose an appropriate person; because this person will be the one, who will collect the information about all parties, social events and news of university. Any suggestions regarding hosting student events, festivals, reforms must be conveyed to this students' representative, we will be glad to hear them and if possible we will try to implement them. We really want to make your stay as comfortable, as possible.

By participating in ProfKom or students' self-governing bodies, you get a chance to participate in team work, develop your organizational skills, leadership qualities etc.

Location: 4<sup>th</sup> floor, administrative wing (ГУК), cabin 411.

Representatives and Head: ProfKom consists of students representing different faculties, heads of different committees and representative of international students and is headed by chairman, who is elected.



# Student Scientific Society (SNO)

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Student Scientific activity is known in Russian language as “*Studencheskoe Nauchnoe Soobshchestvo*” and abbreviated as “SNO” (*Студенческое Научное Общество/CHO*). Come to SNO for some real serious work, here you will be able to get information about all kinds of scientific activities. If you have a desire of engaging in research activities or participating in conferences, all you need to do is to talk to a faculty member about participating in a research activity, publish an abstract or an article.

Many great scientists, prominent doctors, who brought glory to the Kazan scientific and medical school, passed this difficult path from the first student works to great discoveries.

We recommend you to begin publishing abstracts and articles from the first year. You can submit abstracts and articles in any department including philological sciences. If you really want to have substantial results in this field, except for intelligence and diligence, you need more patience to train.

To begin with, you can take a part in student conference, which is arranged annually in April. We urge you to be an active participant in all the conferences not only as a listener but also as a speaker.

Location: 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of main building of KSMU.

# IFMSA-TaMSA

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## **INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATIONS (IFMSA):**

IFMSA is a non-profit, non-political, nongovernmental organization of medical students around the world, which is supported by the United Nations and the World Health Organization. IFMSA has more than one million student-members from more than hundred countries and is the largest student organization in the world, covering activities such as an organization of professional and scientific exchanges for medical students, implementation of projects in the areas of public health, biomedical ethics, reproductive health and medical education.



Since 1995, KSMU is an associate member of IFMSA under the name of the Tatarstan Medical Students' Association (TaMSA-Tatarstan). Students of KSMU have an opportunity to undergo summer clinical and research clerkships in more than 20 countries of the world. Each year about 70 students participate in the program. At the same time annually we set up exchanges for about 30 foreign students.

We are also active in IFMSA committees on public health, on sexual, reproductive health and AIDS and on medical education. TaMSA-Tatarstan can be noticed by campaign “We are healthy. Join us!”, “Palliative care for children”, “Academy of health”, “Men’s’ issues”, “House MD”, “Pharma free” and “Key to success”.

**Location:** 4<sup>th</sup> floor, administrative building, room 422.

**Read more:** [www.tamsa-tatarstan.com](http://www.tamsa-tatarstan.com)

**Follow on:** [www.facebook.com/groups/tamsa.tatarstan/](https://www.facebook.com/groups/tamsa.tatarstan/); [www.vk.com/tamsa\\_tatarstan](https://www.vk.com/tamsa_tatarstan)

# Honours Club

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Honours Club (*Клуб отличников*) of KSMU is named «Ex professo» and is a voluntary self-governing student movement of KSMU and is not a legal entity. The main goals of the Honours Club includes the union of honours students at KSMU, the development of the creative potential of students, encouraging the students to excel and promoting the image of a successful student.

The main objectives of the Honours Club are to:

- Unite honours students with an active lifestyle, with a desire to participate in the social and academic life of the KSMU;
- Encourage students for an active educational outreach, research and voluntary activities in the faculties, in the university;
- Represent KSMU in various competitions, conferences, etc.;
- Develop joint projects and programs on different directions of Honours club;
- Exchange experiences between the members of the club, mentors and friends.
- Organize round tables, conferences, seminars, round tables etc.;
- Participate in educational programs and trainings, organize brainstorming sessions, round tables, business games;
- Contribute to the work of self-governing student bodies, the Academic Council of KSMU, students' union, youth organizations etc.;
- Prepare students to work in Healthcare sector.

Main Honours Club activities include; meetings, round table, conferences, author's intellectual projects, social projects, lectures, competitions. It also takes part in activities such as; “Anti-corruption” awareness campaign, Victory Day celebrations, “We are against smoking” awareness program, etc.

**Follow on:** [www.vk.com/club13339647](http://www.vk.com/club13339647)

# Sports Club

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“A *sound mind in a sound body*” (“Mens sana in corpore sano”) – We, students of KSMU should understand that, in fact if we keep our body fit, we can keep our soul fit . Any willing KSMU student can join a Sports Club. Our teams have participated in different interuniversity competitions and have won a

lot of trophies.

Sports are not only useful for the body and stressed out brain, but also infuse additional adrenaline you get from the new feelings in your life, by getting acquainted with purposeful, interesting people and by spending a pleasant time together. Any student of KSMU can enter the Sports Club if they have the desire to.

Our activities include; Football, Ice hockey, Fan movement, Table-tennis, Volleyball, Skiing, Cheerleading, Cricket and many more.

Cricket championships are one of the most popular championships played in KSMU. Currently we have only inter-hostel championships. They are arranged in May and September. This initiative was introduced by Swapnil Parve, MD, in 2009, and, then in his 6<sup>th</sup> year of studies. KSMU is in talks with other organizations to arrange inter-university championships.

Location: Sports hall, 1<sup>st</sup> floor ГYK; ProfKom, 4<sup>th</sup> floor; Representative of international students

**Follow on:** <http://vk.com/sport.kgmu>; <http://vk.com/football.kgmu>

# Students' Festivals

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Students of KSMU desperately wait for festivals organized by different faculties. Arranged twice a year, the amateur festivals give students ability to show their talent. We at KSMU are sure, that each of you has his own talent, some of you have the ability to sing, some of you can dance like a professional, some of you are wonderful player of piano or guitar etc. Students' festival provides

a wonderful opportunity to show how multi-faceted you are.

If you perform well, you can achieve stardom and participate in the national and inter-regional events. Some of our international students, like Sharifah Nafisa, Smita Khole, are famous not only in KSMU but also in other institutions of Kazan and they have won numerous accolades.

New Year festivals for international students organized by the Department of Russian and Tatar languages are especially popular because this event provides an opportunity for every student to show us the rich traditions and cultural heritage of your country. We will be glad to know more about your country and your people!

Festival is an opportunity to express your emotions without any inferiority complex. By being a part of these festivals, you will find new friends and will get many positive things.

# Press-Center

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Press-center is a creative organization for youths, created to inform the medical students about the social, scientific and sports life at KSMU. The team of press-center consists of reporters, social media manager, photographers, editors,

videographers, designers and PR-managers.

Activities of press-center include:

- Break the news of public, scientific, sporty, and student's life at KSMU;
- Interview activists, students, and faculty members of KSMU;
- Rebranding and electronic publication of "Doctor+"
- Press releases for Efir, Tatar-inform and NTV;
- Publish in newspapers «Kazansky Medik», «Doctor +»;
- Publish in a special section for KSMU "Molodezh Tatarstana" meaning youth of Tatarstan;
- Maintain the student's news pages and blogs on the official website of the KSMU.

**Read more:** [www.kgmu.kcn.ru/department-for-character/student-government/studencheskij-press-tsentr.html](http://www.kgmu.kcn.ru/department-for-character/student-government/studencheskij-press-tsentr.html)

**Follow:** [www.vk.com/presskgmu](http://www.vk.com/presskgmu)

## **Kazansky Medik:**

Student newspaper "Kazansky Medik" is published once a month. The newspaper contains news and articles from different sections of KSMU. KSMU students play a key part of correspondents. If you have something to publish like an article, a poem, a story or you want to share a recipe, you can publish it by contacting the chief editor of newspaper.

Responsible person: Umanskaya Lubov Konstantinovna - Chief Editor "Kazansky Medik".

# Office of International Affairs

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The Office of International Affairs is responsible for non-educational activities with our foreign partners. The office is responsible for cooperation with medical universities and research centers, faculty and student exchange, Global Health, clerkship under the auspices of IFMSA and much more. Marat Mukhamedyarov chairs the department.

## **Duties of Office of International Affairs:**

- Realizes close collaboration between KSMU and its partner medical universities;
- Development of new contacts with medical universities from all over the world;
- Organization of student and faculty exchange programs;
- Assistance to the staff and the students of KSMU in every aspect of international cooperation;
- Arranging clerkships, trainings, study in foreign medical universities for students, residents, doctors and faculty members.
- Organizing presentation of available grants and scholarships for students and graduates of KSMU;
- Organizing journal clubs on up-to-date medical issues with local and foreign specialists for students and graduates of KSMU;
- Translation of documents related to KSMU from Russian into English;
- Translation of meetings and lectures of foreign professors visiting KSMU;
- Organizing the Annual Conference on student summer practice, the section of international clerkships;
- Promoting and enhancing prestige of KSMU in the Russian and international medical arena;
- Arranging visits of professors, academics, lecturers from foreign universities to conduct lessons, to give lectures, to share experience. Adoption of new technologies, methods, innovations to everyday work of KSMU.

## **Global Health Office:**

Global Health is a field of growing importance worldwide. KSMU understands the need for implementation of global health into the curriculum. In 2009, the Global Health (GH) office was established in KSMU, based on the existing international standards.

## **Our Collaborations:**

KSMU has signed bilateral agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) in different areas with about 20 universities across Asia, Europe and the Americas. KSMU has engaged in strategic partnerships with Yale University School of Medicine (USA), University of South Carolina (USA) and University of Makerere (Uganda) to name a few.

**Collaboration with Yale University School of Medicine:**

Yale University School of Medicine is the first medical school with which KSMU signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 1997. Since then KSMU-YSM has been engaged in a strategic partnership through exchanges and training of faculty members, residents, PhD students, etc. Every year, Yale scholars and faculty members visit Kazan and deliver lectures, training sessions and seminars. Many faculty members of KSMU have undergone training in YSM. Through this collaboration courses such as “Evidenced Based Medicine” and “Tropical Medicine” were introduced into the curriculum of KSMU.

**Collaboration with Makerere University College of Health Sciences (MUCHS) :**

KSMU-MUCHS signed an agreement in 2010. Since then every year 3-4 trainees from KSMU receive a scholarship to cover the expenses for 6 weeks of training in Mulago Hospital, Kampala, Uganda. This training is a part of Global Health program between MUCHS—KSMU– YSM.

**Our Programs**

- **IFMSA** - 1 month professional or research clerkship in more than 20 countries.
- **Global Health exchange program** - 6 weeks clerkship in Uganda. Available for interns and residents of KSMU.



# Russian Study Visa & Registration

Russian study visa is issued only for students who come to Russia for exchange or education (full-time or part time study, language courses, individual language or research training). Only applicants who were accepted and plan to study at Russian universities, schools or other educational institutions are eligible to apply for it. The visa section of KSMU is responsible for arranging the visa invitation for you. If you are abroad or in your own country and for some reason you have a new passport, or your Russian visa has expired or you have lost your Russian visa, you must immediately contact the Dean's office Faculty of International students. After we get a new application form with all the details from you, we will apply for the visa invitation. It takes at least 20 days for visa invitation to be ready. Once it is ready, the Dean's office will send you the visa invitation by registered post. It is recommended that you schedule a pick up by one of the leading courier companies. This visa invitation is the document which proves the purpose of your visit in Russian Federation. On the basis of the visa invitation, you can stamp your visa in Russian Embassy or consulate you mentioned while applying. If granted, you will receive a single-entry study visa.

**Please remember that the Invitation Letter is NOT a Visa and is not sufficient to enter Russia, you need to have Russian Visa sticker in your passport!**

## Passport control procedures:

In order to enter the Russian border you need to have a valid Passport and a visa. You should enter Russian Federation at least a month before the expiry of your visa. If the visa or the passport has expired during crossing the border, you will be denied the entry. At passport control booths, all the documents are checked. Passport control officers (Immigration control officers) have a right to ask additional questions and may ask for additional documents such as; contact details of the inviting organisation, plane tickets, boarding pass, vouchers, etc.

## Migration Card:

RU (Russian Federation)		Российская Федерация	
Republic of Belarus		Республика Беларусь	
Миграционная карта / Migration Card	№ 4606	Миграционная карта / Migration Card	№ 4606
Фамилия/Семья (Family name)	№ 1639545	Фамилия/Семья (Family name)	№ 1639545
Дата рождения/Date of birth	Day Month Year	Дата рождения/Date of birth	Day Month Year
Пол/Sex	Male Female	Пол/Sex	Male Female
Гражданство/Nationality	Гражданство/Nationality	Гражданство/Nationality	Гражданство/Nationality
Срок пребывания/Duration of stay	До To (01.01.2010)	Срок пребывания/Duration of stay	До To (01.01.2010)
Подпись/Signature	Подпись/Signature	Подпись/Signature	Подпись/Signature
Служебное стемпль/For official use only	Служебное стемпль/For official use only	Служебное стемпль/For official use only	Служебное стемпль/For official use only
Дата вступления в Республику Беларусь / Date of arrival in the Republic of Belarus	Дата вступления в Республику Беларусь / Date of arrival in the Republic of Belarus	Дата вступления в Республику Беларусь / Date of arrival in the Republic of Belarus	Дата вступления в Республику Беларусь / Date of arrival in the Republic of Belarus
Дата выезда из Республики Беларусь / Date of departure in the Republic of Belarus	Дата выезда из Республики Беларусь / Date of departure in the Republic of Belarus	Дата выезда из Республики Беларусь / Date of departure in the Republic of Belarus	Дата выезда из Республики Беларусь / Date of departure in the Republic of Belarus

According to the visa regulations, all foreigners entering the Russian Federation must complete special migration cards, which can be obtained at the arrivals or can be handed in the aircraft or corresponding modes of transport.

The migration card is a document that contains information about a

foreign citizen entering the Russian Federation, and also serves as control for his temporary stay in the Russian Federation.

The migration card contains personal data, duration of stay, purpose of visit and the intended place of residence. The information should be written in Russian or English alphabet and correspond to the information contained in your documents. Arrival and departure parts of the migration cards ("A" and "B") must be filled personally by the holders of documents granting the right to enter and stay in the territory of the Russian Federation, legible, without corrections. At some ports of entry, for instance in Moscow, you may be given electronic migration cards.

The immigration officer will keep one part of the migration card and will return the second one to you. This second part of the migration card should be kept safe throughout your whole stay in Russia.

In case of damage or lost, the migration card, you must contact the visa section of KSMU. This individual should notify the Visa section within three days, and they may apply further for issuing a duplicate. Even though a copy is issued, this is not easily done. You also need to pay the prescribed fine and undergo extra cross examination and paperwork.

Upon departure from Russia, it is mandatory to return his part of the immigration card to the Russian border control officers. Failure to return the migration card is considered to be a violation and may lead to the formal deportation of a foreign individual from Russia.

### **Visa extension:**

Usually, the study visa is extended for the entire academic year. This is a multi-entry visa. Remember, it is your responsibility, to extend your visa one month before the expiry of visa. In order to extend the visa, the passport should be valid for more than 6 months after the anticipated departure from Russia. The visa processing times vary in each individual case, and takes at least 20 days after the application documents have been submitted in full.

### **Registration:**

Your Russian Visa should be registered upon arrival to the Russian Federation. According to the laws Federal Migration Service of Russian Federation (FMS), all individuals must be registered within 72 hours upon arrival (excluding weekends and holidays). For instance, if you arrive on Saturday, Sunday or a holiday, your visa must be registered on the first working day after your arrival.

It is recommended to present your documents to the visa section, on the first day of your arrival. The registration time varies in each individual case, but usually is processed within 2 weeks after the application documents have been submitted in full.

If you travel to other cities, and if you are staying at a hotel, the hotel will register your visa. A small registration fee can be collected from you. If you stay at a private apartment, your visa must be registered by your landlord or by you personally. Please ask the landlord to apply at the local FMS.

Please note that not registering your Russian visa may lead to serious consequences such as; detention by police, fines on departure, prevention from boarding the plane, etc. We therefore recommend you to come to the visa section on the first day arrival to Russia to register your Russian visa to avoid possible consequences.

**Documents required for registration and visa extension:**

1. Passport with visa with photocopies
2. Migration card with photocopies
3. Old registration, if you have any
4. Arrival and return tickets (both airplane and train tickets)
5. A black and white photograph, 3x4 cms, with matt finish.

# Apostille and Certificate of Equivalence

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According to the laws of Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, all international students studying in higher educational institutions in Russia should obtain a Certificate of Equivalence of prior educational documents. If the certificate of completion of higher secondary school was issued in a country which is a signatory to the Apostille convention, the necessity of obtaining this certificate is not required. In accordance with multilateral and/or bilateral agreements on “Mutual Recognition of Documents” signed with some countries, documents issued in these countries are exempted from either from legalisation or apostillation. In rest of the cases, it is required to undergo a consular legalisation and obtain a certificate of equivalence.

The candidate must submit his school certificate to the dean’s office of faculty of international students, which will be kept in his personal folder and is considered to be a legal ground for enrolment in a higher professional educational institution. If a candidate fails to submit his certificate of equivalence or apostilled school certificate, his school certificate will be deemed invalid and he may be rusticated with immediate effect.

More information regarding certificate of equivalence or apostille can be obtained by visiting the website [www.nic.gov.ru/](http://www.nic.gov.ru/)

# Accommodation

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International students may live in the students' dorms of KSMU or may rent an apartment. The living conditions in students' dorms are rather Spartan: two or three persons in a room, eight to twelve rooms on each floor, one kitchen, two toilets and a shower as well as another shower on the ground floor. Students cannot select their rooms. The number of rooms is limited, and, therefore, early applications will be given priority. In addition, some students may be uncomfortable with the rather strict dormitory rules. Please go through the rules and regulations of staying in KSMU dormitories.

In case, you need to change a room or your dormitory, you should first write an application to the Vice-Rector on General Affairs explaining the reason. If the Vice-Rector agrees to your request you must contact Gulfiya Razakovna for getting new order either for the room or dorm. If you change the room or dorm on your own, without having the order, you may be evicted from the dorm owing to violation of rules of stay. The next step is to contact the visa section and inform them about your change in address. They will then register you on a new address. If you fail to inform the visa section, you may be violating the rules of stay in Russian Federation and may attract a heavy fine from the FMS.

If you face any problems in the dorm, you may contact the students union of the hostel or the administrator of the dorm.

**Off-campus apartments** Rent amounts depends on the location, size and condition of the apartment. As a rule, apartments offered for rent are supplied with furniture and basic household appliances (refrigerator, TV, telephone). Current average prices start at RUB 12,000 for one-room apartments and 15,000 for two-room apartments. Utility bills are not included in the rent.

As an encouragement for students to rent an apartment, KSMU offers a 10% rebate on tuition fees.

**Family stay:** The best choice in terms of improving language proficiency is staying with a host family.

Apartments for rent can be found on [www.kazan.irr.ru/real-estate/rent/](http://www.kazan.irr.ru/real-estate/rent/)

# Healthcare

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After your enrolment in KSMU, you will be asked to undergo a physical and mental examination along with some blood investigations and chest radiographs. All individuals planning to study in KSMU must obtain a certificate of medical examination and submit it to the dean's office of faculty of international students.

According to the laws of Russian Federation, it is mandatory to have a medical insurance during all your stay in Russia. Generally, Russia is same like any European country in terms of health risks. The medical insurance must have coverage of at least US\$ 15,000. Other mandatory clauses for insurance include a medical examination, blood investigations and repatriation.

You may get some assistance in buying the medical insurance from KSMU. However, if you feel to get the medical insurance from other insurance providers, you are very welcome to do that. But, make sure that the insurance provider explains you all terms and conditions.

## **Medical clearance requirements for working in hospitals of Kazan:**

All students, who begin their clinical rotations must undergo a series of medical investigations and obtain a certificate indicating that they are fit to undergo the electives/clerkship. Each student should present a proof of the following tests and vaccinations:

- Medical Fitness certificate
- HIV serology
- Hepatitis B, C and D serology
- RPR test
- Chest X-ray
- Vaccination certificate

## **In case of illness:**

If you feel ill or have a very high fever, it is advised to call the ambulance or visit the students polyclinic or contact the dean's office of faculty of international students for scheduling an appointment with the attending in nearest future. If the ambulance admits you in hospitals, either you or your friends should convey about it to the dean's office. This is important so we can have a proper follow up with your attending physician. The ambulance and hospital authorities require medical insurance for reimbursement.

If you do not have one, you will be charged regular fees. We strongly recommend you to have a good medical insurance.

## Money related matters

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The official currency of Russia is Russian Ruble (RUB). One rouble consists of 100 kopeeks. The exchange rate is nearly 60 Rubles to 1 US dollar, 72 Rubles to 1 Euro. Daily rates can be checked online on websites such as <http://www.xe.com/pca/input.php>.

It's not legal to use US dollars or Euro for transactions in Russia. Cash, is used much more frequently than the credit/debit cards, and if you're in the suburbs of the big cities, it may be difficult to find shops accepting cards.

It's recommended to carry the cash either in US dollars or in Euros. If you have any other currency, it might be hard to find an exchange office, and the exchange rate won't be in your favour. Better change your money in US dollars or Euro beforehand.

It's better to divide the amount you have in three parts and store them separately. It's better if the three parts you have are all different: cash, bank deposit, and debit cards.

### **Money transfer services in Russia:**

The most widespread international system of money transfer in Russia is **Western Union**. The transfer can be made through almost any bank or authorized agency and it takes less than 10 minutes to receive the money. There's a commission for the transfer. The information phone number of Western Union in Moscow is (095)797-2194. Citizens of the United States and Canada can make a Western Union transfer through the internet, using their credit card. See details on their website at [www.westernunion.com](http://www.westernunion.com). But Western Union's commission charges are quite higher for their services, so you may consider using other cheaper options. Normally, they take longer, but commission is much lower. The website can also be used to find the addresses of local offices or banks providing these services.

**Moneygram** — This service is similar to Western Union. But, it is relatively cheaper. More information can be obtained on their website at [www.moneygram.com](http://www.moneygram.com).

**Contact System** - Unites several banks in Russia and abroad. It is quite cheap way of transferring money. Commission 2-3% only. Find a branch in your city on their website, come there and send money to another available branch. [www.contact-sys.com](http://www.contact-sys.com).

## **Where and how to change your money?**

There are plenty of exchange offices in Kazan, but try to find the ones, which look good and offer reasonable rates. You must always check the following website to ascertain which bank is providing the best exchange rate. [www.kovalut.com/index.php?kod=1601](http://www.kovalut.com/index.php?kod=1601)

It is recommended to check the money, at the counter in front of the cashier. Never change money on the street, because you might get defrauded.

"Exchange office" in Russian language sounds "obmen valyuty" (Обмен Валюты). Exchange offices at the airports and railway stations offer slightly lower exchange rate.

## **Credit/Debit cards and ATM's:**

Credit Cards and Debit cards are accepted in most of the restaurants and supermarkets. Visa, MasterCard are accepted almost in any ATM, Visa Electron and Cirrus/Maestro - more rarely, and AMEX and Diners Club owners might have problems cashing the cards. In Kazan there are plenty of ATMs around the city. Obviously you can find them inside banks, major shopping centers and in the foyers of the major hotels.

Usually banks charge 0 to 3% commission if you withdraw money with the cards issued by foreign banks. However, your bank may charge you anything between 2-5 US\$ for this transaction.

It is recommended that you withdraw money either in KSMU educational wing or in bank offices. In case the ATM does not return your card, you may contact the bank and may resolve your problem faster.

There are ATM machines near all KSMU dormitories. Edelweiss supermarket near dormitory #5 has plenty of ATMs, while the Sber Bank near dormitories #3 and #4 has a reliable ATM.

## **Stolen money or cards:**

If everything you had is stolen or lost, you must report it to the nearest police station. In case of lost or stolen or lost credit/debit cards, you must immediately call the customer care of your bank and file a request for blocking your cards.

You may then ask you relatives or friends to transfer money to you either through western union like services or through the bank you choose. Otherwise you can go to your country's embassy and maybe they will be able to help you.



# Telephone, Internet, Post office

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The area code for Kazan is: 843. When you are dialling a fixed line telephone from foreign countries you should dial: +7-843-(telephone number). For local calls either from your mobile phone or fixed line, simply dial the number. There is a phone in the dormitory, with its own phone number.

## **Roaming in Russia:**

If you are travelling with your own cell phone and SIM card, you will be able to use it in Russia if your provider has a "roaming" agreement with one of the local mobile operators. Generally, the roaming charges are very high. It is therefore recommended to get a local SIM card.

## **Russian mobile networks and tariffs:**

There are three major mobile network providers in Russia: MTS, BeeLine, and Megafon. The tariffs provided by these operators are quite similar and are affordable. They have extensive network coverage throughout the country.

Normally, a minute costs about 1-2 roubles/min and sms is about 1-1.5 roubles (including taxes). The 1 Mb of data traffic is priced around 9-10 roubles. The best way is to take one of the plans with call and data. The monthly plan cost around 250-300 rubles per month and offers 300 minutes of talk-time, 100 SMS, 1GB data traffic. Voice mail is priced at about 1 rouble per day. To top-up your account you can either pay at the operator's office, at cash terminals or online.

You can find more information about the prices and services on the official websites of network providers: **BeeLine:** [www.kazan.beeline.ru](http://www.kazan.beeline.ru), **MTS** [www.tatarstan.mts.ru](http://www.tatarstan.mts.ru), **Megafon** [www.megafon.ru](http://www.megafon.ru).

## **Mobile phone standards and SIM cards:**

All mobile telephone operators use GSM standard in Russia. You should visit any mobile shop or outlet to buy a GSM SIM. When you sign up for these services, you will receive a SIM card, which contains all of your account information. The card can be used with any unlocked handset. You will require your passport, visa and registration details for buying a SIM card and you will also be asked to sign a contract. If you lose your phone, call your service provider immediately so that they can freeze your account. You

can visit the nearest mobile operator's office to reissue you a new SIM card by retaining the old number, service package and account balance.

### **Mobile internet access in Russia:**

Russian mobile operators offer very cheap Services such as LTE, 4G, 3G, WAP, GPRS and EDGE.

### **Wi-Fi access in Kazan and Russia:**

There are many Wi-Fi hotspots in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Kazan. Many of them are free, some charge 100-250 RUB per hour. In Kazan you can find free Wi-Fi in Shopping malls, cafes and restaurants. For instance, Mcdonald's, Mega, Koltso etc. There are Wi-Fi hotspots at KSMU hostels.

### **Internet cafes in Russia:**

Internet cafes in Russia are usually opened 24 hours a day and offer many additional services like scanning, saving data, business conferences etc. One hour of connection usually costs about 30R-60R. Discounts are available during the night and for students.

### **ADSL Broadband internet:**

High-speed (broadband) internet services are provided by ADSL providers almost in any Russian city. Kazan has multiple internet service providers. To get connected to ADSL, you should contact the internet service provider and give them your address. Within two weeks they're going to set up the connection (which usually costs about 1000-3000 RUB with equipment, if it is needed), and you will be able to start using the internet. The prices for traffic vary, but most ADSL providers offer unlimited traffic for about 600 RUB per month. There are long-term contracts; in most cases you can cancel your subscription with 1-month notice. Remember to obtain the dormitory administrator's permission before installing a cabled internet connection.

### **Long distance phone calls:**

The best option for long distance call is using a VOIP service. Calls to many developed countries are free by VOIP providers. The rates for other countries are much cheaper than any option available. To do so you need to have an internet connection and you must sign up with one of the VOIP providers. Then you can make a call either from your phone or your computer.

The other best place to call from is a Post Office or Call center of Tattелеkom. To make a phone call, first queue for the operator, pay an advance for a call (about 100 RUB) and then they'll tell you what cabin to go to make a call. Once your call is finished, you can get back the money you paid, if you haven't used it all already.

**Post Office and Courier services:**

If you want to send something by post from Russia, you can do it either through the government post offices or by courier services. The state post office is cheaper but slow. Even if you pay extra to send things by priority air mail, they can still take two weeks to reach Europe.

**The Main Post Office** (Address: Kremlevskaya Ul., 8. Open Mon-Fri 8:00-19:00, Sat-Sun 9:00-18:00) also has an ATM and offers fax services, photocopying, internet and telephone services for low prices. You can buy stamps and send your mail from here. There are many other post offices around Kazan which offer only mailing and sometimes telephone services.

There is post office in front of the administrative wing of KSMU, near dormitories #3 and #4 at Sibirsky Trakt and at the foyer of Republican clinical hospital (RKB) near dormitory #5.

**Courier Services** are much more reliable and fast but also are far more expensive. A letter will take about three or four days to reach Europe and cost around \$50 to send. Packages will cost more, depending on their weight:

**UPS:** Gabdulla Kariev str., 6 — 131. Tel: 214-99-41. More information: [www.ups.com](http://www.ups.com).

**DHL:** Peterburzhskaya Ul., 50. Tel: 204-08-88. More information: [www.dhl.ru](http://www.dhl.ru).

**FedEx:** Peterburgskaya Ul., 50/24. Tel: 227-42-00. More information: [www.fedex.com](http://www.fedex.com).

**Pony Express:** Hadi Atlasi Ul., 15. Tel: 295-82-89. More information: [www.ponyexpress.ru](http://www.ponyexpress.ru).

# Shopping and Entertainment

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## **Shopping:**

Food shops open generally between 08:00 and 09:00 in the morning and stay open until 19:00 or 20:00 in the evening. Many supermarkets are open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. There are also some 24-hour small grocery stores (*Продукты*) near dormitories. You can buy things cheaper in local markets (*Рынок*), but be sure to check the quality of products you are buying.

Payment is accepted in Rubles only, some of the larger supermarkets accept credit/debit cards and may ask for photo-ID. Along with food items and beverages, most supermarkets also sell a variety of other household items - from toiletries, cleaning liquids, detergents, and small selections of kitchenware to pantyhose, magazines and toys.

It is recommended to drink only bottled or boiled water, or carbonated (bubbly) drinks in cans or bottles. Avoid tap water, fountain drinks, and ice cubes.

## **Things to Remember while shopping:**

- Many vendors may offer a sample of their product. Bear in mind that these fruits and vegetables at the market have not been washed.
- Make sure you understand whether the price is for a kilo (*za kilogram*) or for one item (*za adnu shtuku*).
- Be careful when purchasing meat in the summertime. It is always better to get meat from supermarkets.
- Check your change before you leave the sop or cash counter.
- Beware of pickpockets in markets. Never put documents, keys or money in the back pocket of your pants.

## **ENTERTAINMENT**

### **Cinemas:**

1. Korston cinema  
Ulitsa Nikolaya Ershova, 1a

Contact: +7 (843) 279 31 21; +7 (843) 279 30 90

Website: [www.korston.ru/en/kazan/entertainment/cinema-korsto/](http://www.korston.ru/en/kazan/entertainment/cinema-korsto/)

2. Kinomax Kazan

Prospekt Ibragimova - 56, Tandem mall, 3 floor

Prospekt Pobedy - 91, Yuzhnyi mall, 2 floor

Website: [www.kinomax.ru/?city=7](http://www.kinomax.ru/?city=7)

3. Karo film Kazan

Koltso mall, 3 floor

Contact: 8 (800) 555-23-23

Website: [www.karofilm.ru](http://www.karofilm.ru)

**Amusement Centers:**

1. Fun-city, Prospekt Ibragimova - 56, Tandem mall, 3 floor.
2. Fun-24, ulitsa Mazita Gafuri – 46.
3. Korston, Ulitsa Nikolaya Ershova – 1.
4. Amusement park *Кырлай*, ulitsa Odnostoronnyaya Grivka.
5. Aqua park Riviera, prospekt Fatykha Amirkhana – 1.

**Fast food centers, Cafes and Restaurants:**

1. McDonalds, Bauman St.-70; Yamashev St.- 69b; Ershov St-1A; Zorge St.- 66a.
2. KFC, Prospekt Pobedy - 91, Bauman St.-86; Peterburgskaya St.-1.
3. SubWay, Prospekt Pobedy – 91.
4. Malabar Indian Restaurant, Mal. Krasnaya St.-13.
5. Govinda's Vegetarian Restaurant, Chistopolskaya St.-79.
6. Pashmir, Khadi Taktash St.-30.
7. Giuseppe Italian Restaurant, Kremlevskaya St.- 15/25.
8. Kanpay Japanese Restaurant, Yamashev St.-71.
9. China-Town Coffee, Astronomicheskaya St.-7.
10. Bulgar Tatar Restaurant, Vishnevskiy St.-21.

**Pizzeria:**

1. Pizzeria 2-Berega, [www.kazan.2-berega.ru/index.php](http://www.kazan.2-berega.ru/index.php)
2. Giuseppe pizzeria, Kremlevskaya St.-15/25.
3. Il Patio, Pushkin St.-1/55.
4. Italiano pizzeria, prospekt Khusaina Yamasheva-93.
5. A`Rome pizzeria, Kavi Nadzhmi St.-8.

# Transportation

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## Local Transportation:

Kazan's modern transport system includes an extensively developed network of bus, tram, trolley bus routes, and a subway. To make the travel hassle free, Kazan has introduced e-cards into public transport system. Buses, trams and trolley buses are equipped with card readers. An electronic transport card which looks like an ATM card, can be used for all modes of public transport. The card can be purchased at the post offices, Express Pechat newsstands, and underground ticket offices. The card can be refilled either at cash terminals or in post offices.



The buses run fairly often: about every 10 minutes in the mornings, every 10-15 minutes during the day and about every 15-30 minutes in the evenings after 8 o'clock until about 11 p.m. You can look at the precise schedule on the boards placed in every bus stop. Inside a bus, tram, trolley or a metro, the timetable shows the stations between two ends, and the time when it leaves the first

written station. In a horizontal line, the timing of arrival at specific stops is shown. The Kazan metro works from 06:00 till 23:00 and covers 11 stations.

Bus single journey fare - 20 rubles, electronic transport card single journey fare - 18 rubles. Tram single journey fare - 12 rubles, electronic transport card single journey fare - 10 rubles. Trolley bus single journey fare - 15 rubles, transport card single journey fare - 13 rubles.

Metro (Subway): Single journey fare - 15 rubles, transport card single journey fare - 13 rubles.



## Taxi Service:

There are more around 20-30 taxi services in Kazan. Taxi can be ordered to any place 24/7 either online or by calling the taxi. Some taxi services also provide apps for smart phones. Moreover, you can catch a running free taxi by lifting your hand.

In your own interest choose the following ones:

- Taxi Tatarstan +7 (843) 567-1-567
- Taxi Vezyot +7 (843) 5-333-222
- Taxi Sotyuz +7 (843) 517-01-70
- Taxi Leader +7 (843) 533-80-52

A trip from one city district to another may cost 100-300 RUB. A ride to the airport may be 500-1,200 RUB.

#### **Travelling by Intercity buses:**

There are several trains running between nearby cities. Tickets can be obtained at a local bus stations or online. This is one of the cheapest and fastest way to travel in the suburbs of Kazan.

#### **Travelling by train:**

The easiest way to go to other cities is by a train. A train trip from Moscow takes about 10-12 hours. Don't forget to make a reservation/buy the ticket before your travel, as it may be difficult to find spot tickets! The Russian Railways website [www.pass.rzd.ru](http://www.pass.rzd.ru) can be used to find the schedule, seat availability and ticket bookings.

#### **Travelling by aeroplane:**

The fastest way to go to other cities is by taking a flight. You can also take a bus, but it is going to be a longer journey. A trip from Moscow takes around 01:30 minutes by flight. Don't forget to make a reservation/buy the ticket before your travel, as it may be difficult to find spot tickets!

The websites of main Russian domestic airlines are: [www.s7.ru](http://www.s7.ru); [www.aeroflot.ru](http://www.aeroflot.ru); [www.utair.ru](http://www.utair.ru) etc.

These websites can be used to find the schedule, seat availability and ticket bookings.

# Safety and Emergencies

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## **Safety and Etiquettes:**

Even though Kazan is considered as one of the safest cities, we strongly recommend you to follow some safety rules:

- Avoid walking alone after dark and in poor-lit and unpopulated areas of Kazan. If there is a need to go, it is better to ask your friends to accompany you.
- Do not carry large amounts of money or valuables with you that might attract unwanted attention.
- Always lock your dormitory room doors and windows when leaving even for a short period of time.
- Avoid leaving any valuables in common areas.

Following etiquettes must be followed:

1. Smoking in public transport, in covered sports centers, in public health, educational and cultural centers as well as in state buildings where smoking is prohibited. For violating the rules, you may be fined around 300-500 rubles. Fines and punishments may differ from place to place.
2. It is recommended to talk in a soft tone in public places including public transport. Yelling in public places especially in public transport coaches is a bad manner and you may land up in an altercation either with a conductor or fellow passenger. It is better to speak in Russian so that the fellow passenger understands what you are speaking and you may avoid any kind of suspicion.
3. Garbage must be thrown in trash bins. Spitting in public places is prohibited.
4. Drinking of alcoholic drinks (with the alcohol content more than 9 %) in public places: squares, parks, city transport, in the yards of dwelling houses, in places not intended for it is prohibited. There is a hefty fine for breaking these rules and it is highly likely that you may land up in police station.
5. Breaking the silence at night (from 23:00 till 7:00 o'clock) is prohibited. Loud speech, shouts, whistles, singing, use of loud speakers, remodeling, construction and unloading/ loading works are the actions of breaking the silence and rest of citizens. For violating these rules, you may face prescribed action.

## **Road traffic accidents:**



Traffic accidents are pretty common in Russia. Russian drivers as well as pedestrians regularly ignore traffic signals, road signs and traffic regulations, so it is always better to be careful and walk defensively. If you meet an accident, try to note down the vehicle model, colour and number. First call the police and ask them to inform the ambulance by providing your location.

**Sexual assault/Sexual harassment/Rape:**

We take the matters regarding sexual assault/sexual harassment/rape extremely seriously and they must be immediately reported to the Dean of Faculty of International Students or the Curator of International Students Mrs. Aysylu Garifovna. They will provide proper consultation on next steps to take.

**Physical assault:**

If you are assaulted in public places, try to remember the face(s) of person(s), kind of dress he/they were wearing, their names if they pronounce it. If you are alone, it is better if you run in some crowded places. There are some places with emergency call buttons to police control room.

**Emergencies:**

**Emergency phone directory:** The following numbers can be accessed either by a fixed line phone or mobile phones.

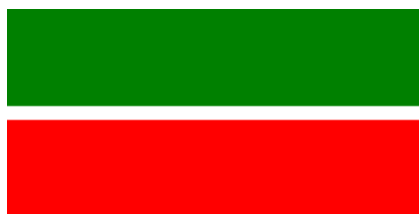
Emergency situations and Fire	101
Police	102
Ambulance	103
Gas leakage related accidents	104
Child abuse	121, 123
Urgent calls	112

**In Case of Illness or Injury** you may call the ambulance and inform the Dean's office faculty of international students. Once the ambulance assesses your condition they may make a final call on your admission. For admitting to the hospital you need to have your passport, migration card, registration and medical insurance. Language may be a barrier; therefore, it is advised to ask a student from senior courses to accompany you.

**Pharmacies:** Finding a pharmacy in Kazan is definitely not a problem. In fact, many of them are open 24/7. The prices vary from one pharmacy to another, but the difference is not very significant.

# About Tatarstan and Kazan

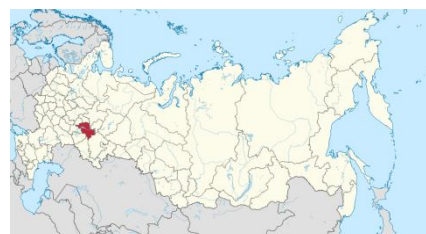
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**Flag of Tatarstan**



**Coat of Arms**



**Tatarstan in Russia**

**Tatarstan** is a Federal Subject of the Russian Federation.

**Area:** 67,837 sq.km (26, 254.9 sq.mi). Territory extends 290 km from North to South & 460 km from West to East.

**Capital:** Kazan. Kazan is located 800 km (about 500 miles) East from Moscow.

**Location:** At the center of Russia on the East European plain, at the junction of the Volga and Kama rivers and confluence of the major highways connecting East, West, North, South of Russia.

**Relief:** Flat, 9/10 of its territory is at height no more than 200 m above the sea level.

**There are 43 districts and 14 cities in Tatarstan.**

**Established:** May 27, 1920.

**Political status:** Federative Republic.

**Federal district & Economic region:** Volga Region.

**Population:** 3,786,488 (as of the 2010 Census).

**Official languages:** Russian, Tatar.

**The Head of the Republic of Tatarstan:** President Rustam Minnikhanov.

**Natural resources:** Mineral resources such as petroleum, natural bitumen, coal, and firm non-metallic minerals, fresh and mineral underground waters etc

**Economy:** The Republic of Tatarstan is one of the most economically developed states of Russia. Apart from the petrochemical industry, Tatarstan has well developed agricultural, mechanical, synthetic rubber industries. The leading branches of the mechanical engineering are the motor industry (KAMAZ), helicopter plant, aircraft manufacturing and instrumentations.

## KAZAN

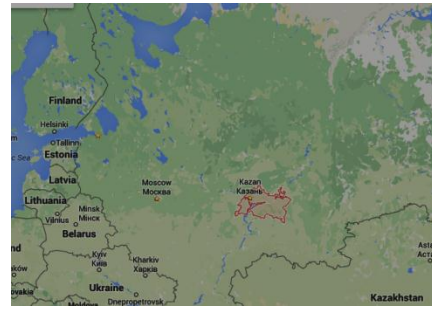
**Kazan:** Capital of the Republic of **Tatarstan**.



**Flag of Kazan**



**Coat of Arms**



**Kazan in Russia**



**City Day:** August 30.

**Area:** 425.2 sq. km.

**Location:** Located in the northwest of Tatarstan at the confluence of Volga and Kazanka rivers.

**Distance from Moscow:** Approximately 800 km. By airplane – 1 hour 20 minutes and ~11 hours by train.

**Time zone:** Moscow time (UTC +03:00).

**Population:** 1,143,535 inhabitants (as of the 2010 Census).

**Founded:** 1005

**Historical dates:** Mentioned in chronicle 1177.

Capital of Khanate since 1438.

Conquered by Russia in 1552.

Capital of Tatarstan since 1920.

**Postal code:** 420xxx

**Dialing code:** +7-843-

Kazan is included in the UNESCO World Heritage cities list.

**Legend of Kazan foundation:** Of several contradictory legends, one of the legends tells that before the city foundation Khan (king) asked the advice of where to lay the city. One of the elders advised to pour the water into the cauldron (Kazan), put it into the cart, set the fire under the cauldron and ride the horses. The city will be founded on the place where the cauldron boils. The cauldron started boiling on the place where present Kazan is situated.

### **Brief history of Kazan:**

**Middle Ages:** It is believed that Kazan was founded by the Muslim Volga Bulgars in the early middle ages around early XI century to the late XIII century. It was a border post between Volga-Kama Bulgar and two Finnic tribes, the Mari and the Udmurt. Kazan is believed to be a stop on a Volga trade route

between Scandinavia and Baghdad. Even though the capital city of Bulgar settlers was the city of Bolgar, Kazan was a major city and an important trade center.

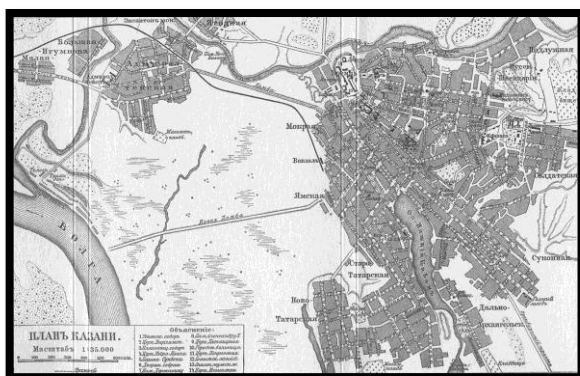
After the Mongols of the Golden Horde devastated the Bolgar and Bilar areas in the XIII century, the surviving Bulgars immigrated and resettled Kazan. Later, Kazan became a center of a duchy, which was a dependency of the Golden Horde. Two centuries later, in the 1430's, the Bolghar dynasty was overthrown from the power by the descendents of Ghengis Khan.



In 1438, after the destruction of Golden Horde - a Mongol and later the Turkicized Khanate; Kazan became the capital of the powerful Khanate of Kazan. The city bazaar, Taş Ayaq (stone leg) became the most important trade center in the region. The Kazan Kremlin and Bolaq channel were reconstructed, which provided the city with a strong defence.

**Russian Tsardom Period:** In the final Russo-Kazan wars, during the Siege of Kazan (1552) Russia under Ivan the Terrible conquered the city and the majority of the population was massacred. Most of the Tatar residents were killed or forcibly converted to Christianity. Mosques and palaces were ruined. The surviving Tatar population was moved to a place 50 kilometers away from the city and Russian farmers and soldiers forcibly settled this place. Tatars in the Russian service were settled in the Tatar Bistase settlement near the city's wall. Later Tatar merchants and handicraft masters also settled there. During this period, Kazan was largely destroyed as a result of several great fires. After one fire in 1579, the icon Our Lady of Kazan was discovered in the city.

**Russian Empire Period:** In 1708, after abolishing the Tsardom of Kazan, Kazan became the seat of



XIX century map of Kazan

mosques could again be built in Kazan.

Kazan Governorate. After Peter the Great's visit, the city became a center of shipbuilding for the Caspian fleet.

In 1774, there was a revolt by border troops and peasants which was led by the Don Cossack ataman (captain) and Yemelyan Pugachev (also known as Pugachev revolt); Kazan was largely destroyed in 1774 as a result of this. However, it was rebuilt soon afterwards, during the reign of Catherine the Great. Catherine also decreed that

In the beginning of the XIX century, Kazan State University and printing press were founded by Alexander I. After the Russian Revolution of 1905, Tatars were allowed to revive Kazan as a Tatar cultural center.

**Soviet Period:** In 1917, Kazan became one of the revolution centers. After the October revolution, in 1920 Kazan became the center of Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. In the 1920s and 1930s, as was the case in rest of the USSR, most of the city's mosques and churches were destroyed. During the World War II, Kazan was an important center making producing military hardware, tanks and planes. In 1979, the city's population reached one million.

**Modern Period:** After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Kazan again became the center of Tatar culture. Since 2000, the city has been undergoing a total renovation. The historical center, including its Kremlin, has been rebuilt. Kazan celebrated its millennium jubilee in 2005, after a city-organized historical commission settled on 1005 as the official year of the city's founding. During the millennium celebrations, one of the largest mosques in Russia, Kul-sharif, was dedicated in the Kazan Kremlin, the holiest copy of Our Lady of Kazan was returned to the city, the "Millennium Bridge" was inaugurated that year and the Kazan Metro began operations.

### **People of Kazan:**

Total population of Tatarstan comprises of around 3.8 million people of which approximately 1.5 million live in Kazan. Tatarstan has a very diverse multiethnic population in Russia. The majority of population consists of ethnic Tatars, Russians and immigrants from neighbouring provinces, republics and former soviet republics.

**Religion:** The traditional faiths are Sunni Islam and Eastern orthodoxy, apart from that Judaism, Catholicism, Bahai faith etc. exists peacefully.

**National cuisine:** The original Tatar national cuisine has its roots of origin in century old nomadic Tatars. Tatar cuisine has been influenced by Bulgars, Tatars, Russians and Central Asians. The Tatar cuisine relies heavily on the main agricultural products of the region – cereals and livestock.

Soups and broths (shulpa) have a primary importance for Tatars. Meat, cereal dishes and potato appear in the traditional Tatar cuisine as seconds. Meat boiled in a broth, cut into small flat slices, sometimes slightly extinguished in oil with onion, carrot and pepper, is often served for seconds.

Tatars always gave a great importance to a batch, skillfully baked pies from sour, barmy, fresh, simple and fancy dough. The most traditional and simple pie is kystyby (к, it is a combination of fresh dough with a couscous and potato mash. Balish, made from fresh dough with mincemeat from slices of rich meat (mutton, beef, goose meat, duck meat) with potato is considered to be the most favourite and not less traditional. It can be made both big and small sizes. Echpochmak (triangle, shown above left), peremyach

with mincemeat from hash meat with onions refer to the same category of food. The most known Tatar sweet is chak-chak (honey nuts). It is served with black tea and the combination colloquially referred as "po-kazanski".

### Places of interest:

1. Kazan Kremlin: The 'heart of Kazan' is located on the hill over the Kazanka River and the chief historic citadel of the city. It was built on behest of Ivan the Terrible on the ruins of the former castle of Kazan khans. In the first half of the 16th century the Kazan Kremlin was a white-stone fortress, before that the massive oak walls had defended the outpost. There is a whole range of architectural monuments on the territory of the Kazan Kremlin, among them are the Syuyumbike Tower, Governor' Palace (current residence of the President of the Republic of Tatarstan), archeological remains of one of the most



representative buildings of the complex of the khan's court that were turned into museums, khan's mosque and tombs of Kazan khans dating back to the 15th-16th centuries. The Kol Sharif Mosque and Annunciation Cathedral stand side by side inside the Kazan Kremlin and represent a perfect example of a peaceful coexistence between two religious confessions.

2. Suyumbike Tower: The brightest architectural jewel standing out from the whole ensemble of Kremlin, seven storey's and 58 meters high - the spiritual symbol and pride of Kazan. It takes its name from the last queen of Kazan, Suyumbika. Legend about Suyumbike: They say, that Ivan The Terrible, found out about the fantastic beauty of the Suyumbike and made a formal proposal of marriage to her. But proud and beautiful tsarina refused him, so Ivan the Terrible decided to use the force - and with numerous troops he besieged the city. To save the city inhabitants Suyumbike agreed to marry him if he builds the



highest tower in Kazan within 7 days. They set down to work. At the end of the 7th day the tower was ready. Suyumbike ascended the highest floor of the tower and threw herself on the ground. So she killed herself, not wishing to marry the odious tsar. The Tatar people named the tower in honour of its glorious daughter. Thus its only the legend, it is known for certain that Suyumbike was married Safa-Girey khan, and after his expulsion from Kazan new khan Shah-Ali took Suyumbike to the town of Kasimov where she slowly lived out her days.

3. Kol-Sharif mosque was built in the Kazan Kremlin in the 16th century. It was named after Qoljarif who served there. In 1552, during the storming of Kazan it was destroyed by Ivan The Terrible. Since 1996 construction was initiated and the mosque has been rebuilt within Kazan Kremlin by

2005, its current look is decisively modern. It can accommodate 6,000 worshippers. Kul-sharif is considered to be one of the most important symbols of Tatar aspirations. Today the mosque predominantly serves as a Museum of Islam.

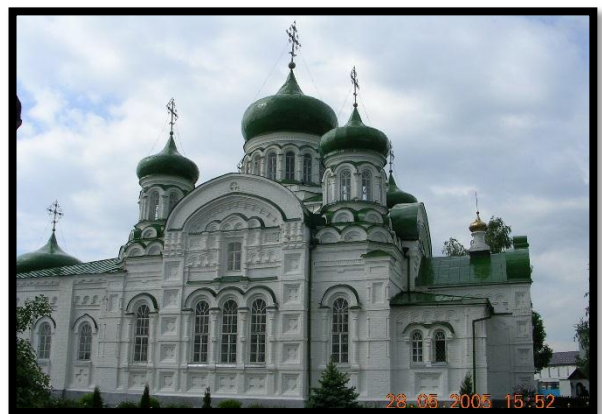
4. Center of Kazan: Center of Kazan is divided into two districts by the Bolaq Canal and Lake Kaban. The first district, historically Russian, is situated on the hill, the second, historically Tatar, is situated between the Bolaq and the Volga. The Old Tatar Settlement is the historical centre of Kazan. It is located on the right bank of the Lower Kaban Lake. History of the Old Tatar Settlement began shortly after Kazan fell to the army of Ivan the Terrible. In this special district of Kazan, one can get acquainted with the peculiarities of national wooden architecture that date back to the late 18th - early 19th centuries. Outstanding representatives of the Tatar people resided in the settlement in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

5. Bauman Street is the pedestrian street in the heart of Kazan. The historical silhouette of Bauman Street is accentuated with low houses that date back to the 19th-20th centuries. There are such historic monuments as the Bell Tower of the Epiphany Church, Kachalov Drama Theatre, National Bank, Publishing House. At the very beginning of the street, there is an Arabian style clock, by which Kazan citizens like to arrange their dates and fountain representing a nix ('Su anasy' in Tatar). Visitors of Kazan enjoy the royal carriage of Catherine II, monument to Feodor Chaliapin and sculpture of the legendary Kazan Cat. The Monument to Prime Meridian installed in Bauman Street marks the reference point from which all road distances to Moscow, New York, Mexico City, North Pole and other destinations are measured.



6. The Church of the Exaltation of the Cross has the greatest orthodox relic - wonder-working Kazan Icon of Our Lady, which was returned to Kazan by the Pope John Paul II in 2005.

7. Raifa Monastery: The Raifa monastery is one of the masterpieces of XVII century Russian architecture and is situated near Kazan. Here you can see wonder-working Georgian Icon of Our Lady and the church in the name of Martyrs Vera, Nadezhda, Lyubov (Faith, Hope, Love) and their mother Sophia. This church is considered to be the smallest in Europe.



## MUSEUMS

1. State Museum of Fine Arts was founded in 1958 based on the Picture Gallery of the State Museum of Tatarstan. The museum's collection numbers over 21,000 paintings, drawings and sculptures from Netherlands, Holland, Flanders, Italy, Germany and Russia of the late 15th - early 19th centuries.
2. The Kremlin's Museums, including the Khazine National Art Gallery, Museum of Natural History of the Republic of Tatarstan, Great Patriotic War Memorial Museum, Hermitage Kazan Centre (branch of St. Petersburg's Hermitage Museum), Museum of Islamic Culture.
3. Salikh Saidashev's Museum is the museum of outstanding tatar composer.
4. Sviyazhsk Museum of architecture and arts.
5. Lenin Memorial Museum
6. National Museum of the Republic of Tatarstan is a treasury of the Republic's museum valuables. Museum stock numbers over 700,000 items of Tatarstan and world culture.
7. National Culture Center "KAZAN" incorporates a museum of national culture. The museum stock numbers over 17,000 items associated with V.I. Lenin and culture of Tatarstan.
8. Shishkin Memorial Museum is the only museum of the prominent Russian artist, a founder of realistic landscape painting. Opened in 1960 in the Shishkin's house where the artist spent his childhood and youth.
9. Maksim Gorky Museum

**THEATRES & CONCERT HALLS:** The culture of Kazan is multi-faceted as its multinational structure. The Heritage of the Golden Horde has gone through centuries, traditions of bulgars were mixed with Russian and as the result of the mutual enrichment, and intellectual values of the population became rather various.

Kazan is proud of its cultural activity. There are famous Opera & Ballet Theatres (picture below), the second largest Russian Concert Hall in Kazan, Philharmonic Hall and six drama theatres. Annually theatrical, music and movie festivals take place in Kazan:

1. Fedor Shalyapin International opera festival. It is one of the oldest and most popular festivals in Russia, named after the great singer Fedor Shalyapin, who was born in Kazan. The festival is being held annually in the opera and ballet theatre.
2. Rudolf Nuriev International ballet festival. The festival is held every year in commemoration of outstanding dancer Rudolf Nuriev, who began his career in Kazan opera and ballet theatre.
3. International festival of modern music "Europe-Asia".
4. International festival "Jazz crossroad". Prestige jazz forum is held in
5. Kazan since 1984. Musicians from all over the world participate in it.
6. "Pianoforum" International piano music festival.



7. International music and literature festival "Aksenov-fest". Festival, dedicated to the dissident Russian writer Vassily Aksenov is held in Kazan since 2007.

8. "Golden Minbar" International Festival of Muslim movie.

**SPORTS:** Kazan is known in Russia and Europe for its sports infrastructure. The city became the host for numerous international and all-Russian tournaments. Kazan successfully hosted the Summer Universiade in 2013, Aquatic sports world championship in 2015. The city will also host FIFA Football World Championship in 2018.

Kazan is famous for its sports achievements. The teams from Kazan successfully participate in Russian championships in football (Rubin football club), ice-hockey (Ak Bars hockey club), volleyball (Zenit-Kazan and Dinamo volleyball clubs), basketball (UNICS basketball club), bandy (Dinamo-Kazan bandy club), water polo (Sintez water polo club), and field hockey (Dinamo field hockey club). The best players of these teams play in Russian national teams. The visitors of Kazan can enjoy the sports shows on countless sports arenas of Kazan.

# Phrasebook

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Letter	Hand-written	Name of Letter	English Equivalent	Examples of Sound
Аа	<i>Аа</i>	"ah"	(a)	<b>A</b> bove, <b>C</b> ar
Бб	<i>Бб</i>	"beh"	(b)	<b>B</b> eautiful, <b>B</b> elarus
Вв	<i>Вв</i>	"veh"	(v)	<b>V</b> ery, <b>V</b> aluable
Гг	<i>Гг</i>	"geh"	(g)	<b>G</b> ood, <b>G</b> ift
Дд	<i>Дд</i>	"deh"	(d)	<b>D</b> elicious, <b>D</b> elicate
Ее	<i>Ее</i>	"yeh"	(ye)	<b>Y</b> ellow, <b>Y</b> es
Ёё	<i>Ёё</i>	"yo"	(yo)	<b>Y</b> our, <b>Y</b> acht
Жж	<i>Жж</i>	"zheh"	(zh) / (j)	Pleasure, Measure
Зз	<i>Зз</i>	"zeh"	(z)	Prize, <b>Z</b> oo
Ии	<i>Ии</i>	"ee"	(i) / (ee)	<b>E</b> agle, <b>E</b> asy, Hawai <b>i</b>
Йй	<i>Йй</i>	"ee kratkoyeh"	(iy)	Bou <b>y</b>
Кк	<i>Кк</i>	"kah"	(k)	<b>K</b> ing, <b>K</b> ee <b>p</b>
Лл	<i>Лл</i>	"el"	(l)	<b>L</b> ike, <b>L</b> ove
Мм	<i>Мм</i>	"em"	(m)	<b>M</b> oscow, <b>M</b> insk
Нн	<i>Нн</i>	"en"	(n)	<b>N</b> ew York, <b>N</b> o
Оо	<i>Оо</i>	"o"	(o)	<b>O</b> r, <b>M</b> ore
Пп	<i>Пп</i>	"peh"	(p)	<b>P</b> erfect, St <b>P</b> etersburg
Рр	<i>Рр</i>	"er"	(r) - trilled	<b>R</b> are, <b>R</b> elax (trilled)
Сс	<i>Сс</i>	"es"	(s)	<b>S</b> ee, <b>S</b> vetlana
Тт	<i>Тт</i>	"teh"	(t)	<b>T</b> eam, <b>T</b> opic
Уу	<i>Уу</i>	"oo"	(u) / (oo)	Cartoon, Ballo <b>o</b> n
Фф	<i>Фф</i>	"ef"	(f)	<b>F</b> ancy, <b>P</b> hone
Хх	<i>Хх</i>	"ha"	(h) / (kh)	<b>H</b> ot, <b>L</b> och
Цц	<i>Цц</i>	"tseh"	(ts)	Boots, Ha <b>t</b> s (soft)
Чч	<i>Чч</i>	"cheh"	(ch)	<b>C</b> hair, <b>C</b> hin (soft)
Шш	<i>Шш</i>	"sha"	(sh)	<b>S</b> he, <b>D</b> ish (soft)
Щщ	<i>Щщ</i>	"shcha"	(shch)	Scotti <b>s</b> h- <b>c</b> heese (soft)
Ъъ	<i>Ъъ</i>	"tyordiy znak" - (hard sign)	-	No sound - indicates hardness of previous letter
Ыы	<i>Ыы</i>	"iy"	(iy) / (ay)	No similar English sound
Ьь	<i>Ьь</i>	"myagkee znak" - (soft sign)	-	No sound - indicates softness of previous letter
Ээ	<i>Ээ</i>	"eh"	(e)	<b>E</b> gg, <b>M</b> en
Юю	<i>Юю</i>	"yoo"	(yu) / (yoo)	<b>Y</b> ou
Яя	<i>Яя</i>	"ya"	(ya)	<b>Y</b> arn

Everyday dialogues:

## Greeting and Farewell

Good Morning	Доброе Утро	Dobroe utro
Good Afternoon	Добрый День	Dobryi den
Good Evening	Добрый Вечер	Dobryi vecher
Hello! (formal)	Здравствуйте!	Zdrastvuite!
Hi! Hello! (informal)	Привет!	Privet!
How are you? (formal)	Как Вы?	Kak Vy?
How are you? (informal)	Как ты?	Kak Ty?
How are you feeling?	Как самочувствие?	Kak samochustvie?
How are things? (formal)	Как Ваши дела?	Kak Vashi dela?
How are things? (informal)	Как дела?	Kak dela?
I am fine, Thank you!	Спасибо, хорошо!	Spasibo, Harasho!
Thanks, everything is all right!	Спасибо, у меня все в порядке!	Spasibo, u menya vse v poriyadke!
What is your name? (formal)	Как Вас зовут?	Kak vas zavut?
What is your name? (informal)	Как тебя зовут?	Kak tebya zavut?
Nice to meet you!	Приятно познакомиться!	Priyatno poznamomitsya!
Good-bye!	До свидания	Do svidaniya!
Bye-bye!	Пока!	Poka!
Good night!	Спокойной ночи	Spokoynoy nochi!
See you tomorrow!	До завтра!	Do zavtra!
See you later!	До встречи!	Do vstrechi!
I hope we'll meet again	Надеюсь вас снова увидеть	Nadeyus vas snova uvidet

## Compliments

With Pleasure!	С удовольствием!	S udovolstviem!
You look beautiful!	Вы очень красиво выглядете!	Vy ochen krasivo viglyadete!
You dance very well	Вы прекрасно танцуете	Vy preekrasno tantsuete
You are such a kindhearted person!	Вы очень добрый человек!	Vy ochen dobryi chelovek!

## Acknowledgments

Thank you very much	Спасибо Вам Большое	Spasibo vam bolshoe
You are welcome	Пожалуйста	Pozhalusta
Don't mention it	Не за что	Ne za shto
I am obliged to you	Я вам признателен	Ya vam priznatelen

## Wishes

Have a good time!	Счастливо!	Schastlivo!
Good luck!	Удачи!	Udachi
Happy birthday!	С Днем Рождения!	S dnem rozhdeniya
Merry Christmas!	С Рождеством!	S rozdestvom
My congratulations!	Мои поздравления!	Moi pozdravleniya
Happy journey!	Счастливого пути!	Schatlivovo puti

## Starting a conversation

Excuse me, ...	Извините, ....	Izvinite, ...
Sorry for interrupting you, ...	Извините за то, что прерываю, ...	Izvinite za to, chto prerivayu
May I ask you a question?	Могу я у вас спросить?	Mogu ya u vas sprosit?
What do you want?	Что Вы хотите?	Chto vy hotite?
Whom can I ask?	Кого я могу спросить?	Kovo ya mogu sprosit?
Where can I find him?	Где я могу его найти?	Gde ya mogu evo naiti?
What happened?	Что случилось?	Chto sluchilos?
What do you mean?	Что Вы имеете в виду?	Chto vy imeete v vidu?
Can you tell me....?	Не скажете мне?	Ne skazhete mne...?

## Language and Nationality

Do you speak Russian?	Вы говорите по-русски?	Vy govorite po-russki?
A little	Немного	Nemnogo
I don't speak Russian.	Я не говорю по-русски.	Ya ne govoryu po-russki.
Let us speak Russian!	Давайте поговорим по-русски!	Davaite pogovorim po-russki!
How is it called in Russian?	Как это называется по-русски?	Kak eto nazivaetsya po-russki?
How do you spell it?	Как оно пишется?	Kak ono pishetsya?
Can you speak slowly?	Можете ли вы говорить немного медленнее?	Mozhete li vy govorit nemnogo medlennee?
Where do you come from?	Откуда Вы приехали?	Otkuda vy priekhali?
I come from India.	Я приехал из Индии.	Ya priekhal iz Indii.
What is your nationality?	Вы кто по национальности?	Vy kto po natsionalnosti?
I am an Indian.	Я Индус по национальности.	Ya Indus.

## Time

Can you tell me the time, please?	Скажите пожалуйста, который час?	Skazhite pozhaluesta, kotoryi chas?
Its 10:10	Десять часов и десять минут	Desyat chasov I desyat minut
Hurry up!	Поторопитесь!	Potoropites!
Be quick!	Быстрее!	Bistree!
What is the date today?	Какое сегодня число?	Kakoe segodnya chislo?
Today is ___	Сегодня ____	Segondya ____
Which day is it today?	Какой сегодня день недели?	Kakoy segodnya den nedeli?
Can you tell me the time, please?	Скажите пожалуйста, Который час?	Skazhite pozhaluesta, kotoryi chas?

### Directions and Transport

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to ___?	Простите, не могли бы вы мне сказать, как добраться до ___?	Prostitute, ne mogli bi vy mne skazat, kak dobratsya do ___?
Excuse me, can you tell me the nearest bus station (subway station).	Простите, Не могли бы вы мне сказать, где ближайшая остановка автобуса (станция метро)?	Prostitute, ne mogli bi vy mne skazat, gde blizhaishaya ostanovka avtobusa (stanciya metro)?
Go straight and then turn to your left (right).	Идите прямо и потом поверните налево (направо).	Idite pryamo i potom povernite nalevo (napravo).
Excuse me, can you tell me which bus goes to Tolstoy street?	Извините, вы сможете мне сказать, какой автобус едет до остановки ул. Толстого?	Izvinite, vy smozhete mne skazat, kakoy avtobus edet do ostanovki ul. tolstogo?
I lost my way.	Я заблудился.	Ya zablyudilsya.
You are going in a wrong direction.	Вы едете не правильно	Vy edete ne pravilno.
Which street is this?	Как называется эта улица?	Kak nazivaetsya eta ulica?

### In the cafeteria

How much is this?	Сколько стоит этот?	Skolko stoit etot?
For me, please...	Мне пожалуйста....	Mne pozhaluista...
Coffee	Кофе	Kofe
Juice	Сок	Sok
Tea	Чай	Chay
Muffin	Кекс	Keks
Cucumber salad	Салат из огурцев	Salat iz ogurcev

# Credits and References

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## Special Thanks To:

1. N. Z. Nurutdinova
2. M. N. Garaeva

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