

Swedish in everyday situations

Module 2: The empty flat

6 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

The empty flat

Swedish

Read & listen online ↗



Vad / var / hur

Put the question word first, then finite verb then subject: **Var bor du? Vad heter du? Hur skriver man det? Vilken, vilket, vilka** agree with the noun: **vilka språk**. Languages have small initials: **svenska, tyska**. A profession usually has no article after **är**: **Jag är ingenjör**. The Swedish alphabet has 29 letters: A–Z, then **Å, Ä, Ö**. Learn **var kommer du ifrån?** as a useful origin question.

Det finns / ingen / inget / inga

Use **det finns** to say there is or there are: **Det finns en säng**. **Ingen** goes with common singular nouns, **inget** with neuter singular nouns, **inga** with plurals: **ingen soffa, inget bord, inga stolar**. Negate the verb with **inte**: **Det finns inte något här**. **Den** refers to a common noun, **det** to a neuter noun. **Jag har inget bord än** means I do not have a table yet.

En gul soffa / ett gult bord

DESCRIBING THINGS

Common	Neuter	Plural	Meaning
gul	gult	gula	yellow
grön	grönt	gröna	green
stor	stort	stora	big
liten	litet	små	small
bra	bra	bra	good

Adjectives use the base form with a common singular noun, usually **-t** with neuter and **-a** with plurals: **en gul soffa, ett gult bord, gula stolar**. Agreement also follows **är**: **Bordet är gult. Liten** is irregular: **en liten dörr, ett litet fönster, små dörrar**. **Bra** does not change. Learn a few early past chunks such as **det var inte jag** as complete phrases.

Bordet / stolen / stolarna

NOUN PLURALS AND DEFINITE FORMS

One	The one	Several	The several
en soffa	soffan	soffor	sofforna
en stol	stolen	stolar	stolarna
en katt	katten	katter	katterna
ett bord	bordet	bord	borden
ett fönster	fönstret	fönster	fönstren

For the definite singular, add **-en** or **-et**: **stolen, bordet**. Nouns ending in a vowel often add just **-n**: **soffan**. Plurals have different groups: **soffor, stolar, katter, äpplen, bord**. Learn the plural with each noun. Definite plurals include **sofforna, stolarna, katterna, äpplena, borden**. With a definite adjective Swedish uses both a front determiner and a noun ending: **det vita bordet**. After a

possessive there is no noun ending: **mitt vita bord**.

Vi / ni / de / oss

SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

Subject	Object	Meaning
jag	mig	I · me
du	dig	you, one person
han	honom	he · him
hon	henne	she · her
vi	oss	we · us
ni	er	you, several people
de	dem	they · them

Use **vi** for we, **ni** for you addressing several people, **de** for they. All take the same verb form: **vi kommer, ni kommer, de kommer**.

Object forms are **mig, dig, honom, henne, oss, er, dem**. Use them after a verb or preposition: **Jag hör er; till dig**. Written **de** and **dem** are both commonly pronounced like **dom**. **Ni** here means plural you, not a compulsory polite singular.

GRAMMAR**G1) NOTICE THE USEFUL PATTERN**

Underline the form practised in this unit.

1 Var bor du?

Meaning: Where do you live?

2 Det finns en säng.

Meaning: There is a bed.

3 Det är en gul soffa.

Meaning: It is a yellow sofa.

4 Var är bordet?

Meaning: Where is the table?

G2) CHOOSE THE FORM

Use the English meaning and the pattern in this unit.

1 Var _____ du?

- ☐ A bo
- ☐ B bodde
- ☐ C bor

Meaning: Where do you live?

2 Det _____ en säng.

- ☐ A finnas
- ☐ B fanns
- ☐ C finns

Meaning: There is a bed.

3 Det är en _____ soffa.

- ☐ A gul
- ☐ B gult
- ☐ C gula

Meaning: It is a yellow sofa.

4 Var är _____?

- ☐ A bordet
- ☐ B borden
- ☐ C bord

Meaning: Where is the table?

5 _____ kommer med möbler.

- ☐ A Oss
- ☐ B Vi
- ☐ C Vår

Meaning: We are bringing furniture.

6 Vad _____ du?

- ☐ A heter
- ☐ B hette
- ☐ C heta

Meaning: What is your name?

7 Det finns _____ stolar.

- ☐ A ingen
- ☐ B inga
- ☐ C inget

Meaning: There are no chairs.

8 Det är ett _____ bord.

- ☐ A gult
- ☐ B gula
- ☐ C gul

Meaning: It is a yellow table.

G3) COMPLETE THE MESSAGES

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

gult gul

Det är en _____ soffa.

Meaning: It is a yellow sofa.

bord bordet

Var är _____?

Meaning: Where is the table?

Oss Vi

_____ kommer med möbler.

Meaning: We are bringing furniture.

heta heter

Vad _____ du?

Meaning: What is your name?

ingen inga

Det finns _____ stolar.

Meaning: There are no chairs.

gul gult

Det är ett _____ bord.

Meaning: It is a yellow table.

G4) BUILD A SENTENCE

Put the words in order.

1 Var bor du?

Meaning: Where do you live?

2 en säng. Det finns

Meaning: There is a bed.

3 soffa. en är gul Det

Meaning: It is a yellow sofa.

4 bordet? Var är

Meaning: Where is the table?

5 med kommer Vi möbler.

Meaning: We are bringing furniture.

6 du? Vad heter

Meaning: What is your name?

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 Where do you live? You say:

- ☐ A Var bo du?
- ☐ B Var bor du?

2 There is a bed. You say:

- ☐ A Det finnas en säng.
- ☐ B Det finns en säng.

3 It is a yellow sofa. You say:

- ☐ A Det är en gul soffa.
- ☐ B Det är en gult soffa.

4 Where is the table? You say:

- (A) Var är bordet?
- (B) Var är bord?

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Var bor du? | (A) What is your name? |
| (2) Vad heter du? | (B) There is a bed. |
| (3) Det finns en säng. | (C) Where do you live? |
| (4) Vi kommer med möbler. | (D) It is a yellow sofa. |
| (5) Var är bordet? | (E) It is a yellow table. |
| (6) Det finns inga stolar. | (F) We are bringing furniture. |
| (7) Det är ett gult bord. | (G) There are no chairs. |
| (8) Det är en gul soffa. | (H) Where is the table? |