

Latvian in everyday situations

Module 6: Around town

8 Exercises • Duration: 25 min.

Around town

Latvian

Read & listen online 

Uz staciju, no stacijas

Form	Example	Meaning
staciju	Es eju uz staciju.	I go to the station.
stacijas	Es nāku no stacijas.	I come from the station.
parku	Es eju uz parku.	I go to the park.
parka	Es nāku no parka.	I come from the park.
ezeru	Es braucu uz ezeru.	I travel to the lake.
eзера	Es nāku no ezera.	I come from the lake.
kreisi	Ejiet pa kreisi.	Go left.
labi	Ejiet pa labi.	Go right.

For a destination, **uz** takes a singular accusative: **uz staciju, uz parku, uz ezeru**. For on a surface, it takes a singular genitive: **uz galda**.

A source with **no** takes singular genitive: **no stacijas, no parka, no ezera, no Vācijas**. Plural preposition phrases normally use the dative: **no mājām**. **Līdz** takes dative: **līdz stacijai**.

For directions use **pa kreisi, pa labi, taisni**. **Pirmā iela** and **otrā iela** are feminine. Read the transport station and the jazz bar as distinct places.

Kilogramu tomātu

Form	Example	Meaning
Kilogramu	Kilogramu tomātu, lūdzu.	A kilo of tomatoes, please.
Pudeli	Pudeli piena, lūdzu.	A bottle of milk, please.
kilogramus	Divus kilogramus kartupeļu, lūdzu.	Two kilos of potatoes, please.
siera	Puskilogramu siera, lūdzu.	Half a kilo of cheese, please.
piena	Pudeli piena, lūdzu.	A bottle of milk, please.
tomātu	Kilogramu tomātu, lūdzu.	A kilo of tomatoes, please.
izsalcis izsalkusi	Es esmu izsalcis. Es esmu izsalkusi.	I am hungry.
izsalcis izsalkusi	Jūs esat izsalcis. Jūs esat izsalkusi.	You are hungry, polite.

A measure stands before a food noun in genitive: **kilograms tomātu**, a kilo of tomatoes, **pudele piena**, a bottle of milk. If you order the measure, it is accusative: **kilogramu tomātu, pudeli piena**.

Use **divus kilogramus kartupeļu** for two kilos of potatoes. Potato has a changed genitive plural: **kartupelis → kartupeļu**. The quantity after how many uses genitive plural too.

Half can combine with a measure: **puskilograms siera**, nominative, **puskilogramu siera**, as an order. Food and container endings are independent.

Ar vilcienu, kājām

Form	Example	Meaning
vilcienu	Es braucu ar vilcienu.	I travel by train.
autobusu	Es braucu ar autobusu.	I travel by bus.
automašīnu	Es braucu ar automašīnu.	I travel by car.
velosipēdu	Es braucu ar velosipēdu.	I travel by bicycle.
kājām	Es eju kājām.	I go on foot.
atcelts	Vilciens ir atcelts.	The train is cancelled.
drošs · droša	Es esmu drošs. Es esmu droša.	I am sure.
drošs · droša	Jūs esat drošs. Jūs esat droša.	You are sure, polite.

Transport uses **ar** plus singular accusative: **ar vilcienu, ar autobusu, ar automašīnu, ar velosipēdu**. On foot is **kājām**, a useful plural form.

A timetable can use 24-hour numbers: **deviņos divpadsmit**, at 9:12; **septiņpadsmit četrdesmit**, 17:40. A present verb can name a scheduled future departure.

Ask **Vienā virzienā vai turp un atpakaļ?**. A notice **Vilciens ir atcelts** means the train is cancelled; this describing form agrees with masculine **vilciens**. Early **Es būšu stacijā** is a whole travel plan before full future production.

Varu, nevaru, protu

Form	Example	Meaning
varu	Es varu nākt.	I can come.
vari	Tu vari nākt.	You can come, familiar.
var	Viņš var nākt.	He can come.
varam	Mēs varam nākt.	We can come.
varat	Jūs varat nākt.	You can come, polite.
var	Viņi var nākt.	They can come.
nevaru	Es nevaru nākt.	I cannot come.
nevarat	Jūs nevarat nākt.	You cannot come, polite.

Varēt expresses ability or opportunity: **varu, vari, var, varam, varat, var**. Follow it with the infinitive: **varu nākt**. **Prast** expresses a skill: **protu, proti, prot, protam, protat, prot**.

Negative forms are **nevaru, nevari, nevar, nevaram, nevarat, nevar**. For a question, put **vai** at the beginning: **Vai varu ienākt?** This is a permission request.

Drīkstēt means be allowed: **drīkstu, drīksti, drīkst, drīkstam, drīkstat, drīkst**. Its early permission formula **Vai drīkstu ienākt?** has already been learned whole. **Es esmu drošs/droša** means I am sure; the learner's gender changes the describing word.

Pretī parkam, starp banku un aptieku

Form	Example	Meaning
parkam	Skola ir pretī parkam.	The school is opposite the park.
bankai	Pasts ir blakus bankai.	The post office is next to the bank.
banku	Pasts ir starp banku un aptieku.	The post office is between the bank and pharmacy.

Form	Example	Meaning
aptieku	Pasts ir starp banku un aptieku.	The post office is between the bank and pharmacy.
priekšā	Muris ir mājas priekšā.	Muris is in front of the house.
jauns jauna	Es esmu jauns. Es esmu jauna.	I am new.
jauns jauna	Jūs esat jauns. Jūs esat jauna.	You are new, polite.
parka	Skola ir pie parka.	The school is by the park.

Use **blakus** and **pretī** with the dative: **blakus bankai**, next to the bank; **pretī parkam**, opposite the park. **Starp** with two singular places uses accusative: **starp banku un aptieku**.

A location noun phrase has a genitive owner: **mājas priekšā**, in front of the house; **mājas aizmugurē**, behind the house. The position noun itself is locative.

A simple plan can use the present with tomorrow: **Rīt braucu uz ezeru**. For a picture location use **skola ir pie parka**, the school is by the park, with genitive after **pie**.

GRAMMAR**G1) FIND THE MODULE PATTERNS**

Underline the form taught in this module.

- 1

Meaning: I am hungry.

- 2

Meaning: I am hungry.

- 3

Meaning: I go to the station.

- 4

Meaning: A kilo of tomatoes, please.

- 5

Meaning: I travel by train.

6 Es varu nākt.

Meaning: I can come.

7 Skola ir pretī parkam.

Meaning: The school is opposite the park.

8 Es nāku no stacijas.

Meaning: I come from the station.

9 Pudeli piena, lūdzu.

Meaning: A bottle of milk, please.

G2) CHOOSE THE FORM 1

Choose the right word for the gap.

1 Lukas: Es esmu _____.

- ☐ A izsalkuši
- ☐ B izsalcis
- ☐ C izsalkušas

Meaning: I am hungry.

2 Lena: Es esmu _____.

- ☐ A izsalkuši
- ☐ B izsalkušas
- ☐ C izsalkusi

Meaning: I am hungry.

3 Es eju uz _____.

- ☐ A stacijas
- ☐ B staciju
- ☐ C stacija

Meaning: I go to the station.

4 _____ tomātu, lūdzu.

- ☐ A Kilogramu
- ☐ B Kilogramam
- ☐ C Kilograms

Meaning: A kilo of tomatoes, please.

5 Es braucu ar _____.

- ☐ A vilcienu
- ☐ B vilciens
- ☐ C vilciena

Meaning: I travel by train.

6 Es _____ nākt.

- ☐ A varu
- ☐ B varam
- ☐ C vari

Meaning: I can come.

7 Skola ir pretī _____.

- ☐ A parku
- ☐ B parkam
- ☐ C parks

Meaning: The school is opposite the park.

8 Es nāku no _____.

- ☐ A stacija
- ☐ B stacijas
- ☐ C staciju

Meaning: I come from the station.

9 _____ piena, lūdzu.

- ☐ A Pudeli
- ☐ B Pudele
- ☐ C Pudeles

Meaning: A bottle of milk, please.

G3) CHOOSE THE FORM 2

Choose the right word for the gap.

1 Es braucu ar _____.

- ☐ A autobusa
- ☐ B autobuss
- ☐ C autobusu

Meaning: I travel by bus.

2 Tu _____ nākt.

- ☐ A varat
- ☐ B varu
- ☐ C vari

Meaning: You can come, familiar.

3 Pasts ir blakus _____.

- ☐ A banka
- ☐ B bankai
- ☐ C banku

Meaning: The post office is next to the bank.

4 Es eju uz _____.

- ☐ A parku
- ☐ B parks
- ☐ C parka

Meaning: I go to the park.

5 Divus _____ kartupeļu, lūdzu.

- ☐ A kilogramam
- ☐ B kilogrami
- ☐ C kilogramus

Meaning: Two kilos of potatoes, please.

6 Es braucu ar _____.

- ☐ A automašīnas
- ☐ B automašīna
- ☐ C automašīnu

Meaning: I travel by car.

7 Viņš _____ nākt.

- ☐ A var
- ☐ B varu
- ☐ C varam

Meaning: He can come.

8 Pasts ir starp _____ un aptieku.

- ☐ A banka
- ☐ B bankai
- ☐ C banku

Meaning: The post office is between the bank and pharmacy.

G4) CHOOSE THE FORM 3

Choose the right word for the gap.

1 Es nāku no _____.

- ☐ A parka
- ☐ B parku
- ☐ C parks

Meaning: I come from the park.

2 Puskilogramu _____, lūdzu.

- ☐ A siers
- ☐ B siera
- ☐ C sieru

Meaning: Half a kilo of cheese, please.

3 Es braucu ar _____.

- ☐ A velosipēdu
- ☐ B velosipēda
- ☐ C velosipēds

Meaning: I travel by bicycle.

4 Mēs _____ nākt.

- ☐ A varam
- ☐ B varat
- ☐ C var

Meaning: We can come.

5 Pasts ir starp banku un _____.

- ☐ A aptieku
- ☐ B aptieka
- ☐ C aptiekai

Meaning: The post office is between the bank and pharmacy.

6 Es braucu uz _____.

- ☐ A ezeru
- ☐ B ezera
- ☐ C ezers

Meaning: I travel to the lake.

7 Pudeli _____, lūdzu.

- ☐ A piens
- ☐ B pienu
- ☐ C piena

Meaning: A bottle of milk, please.

8 Es eju _____.

- ☐ A kājas
- ☐ B kājām
- ☐ C kājai

Meaning: I go on foot.

G5) COMPLETE THE MESSAGES

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

izsalcis izsalkuši

Lukas: Es esmu _____.

Meaning: I am hungry.

izsalkusi izsalkuši

Lena: Es esmu _____.

Meaning: I am hungry.

staciju stacija

Es eju uz _____.

Meaning: I go to the station.

Kilogramu Kilograms

_____ tomātu, lūdzu.

Meaning: A kilo of tomatoes, please.

vilcienu vilciens

Es braucu ar _____.

Meaning: I travel by train.

varu vari

Es _____ nākt.

Meaning: I can come.

parkam parks

Skola ir pretī _____.

Meaning: The school is opposite the park.

stacijas stacija

Es nāku no _____.

Meaning: I come from the station.

Pudeli Pudele

_____ piena, lūdzu.

Meaning: A bottle of milk, please.

autobusu autobuss

Es braucu ar _____.

Meaning: I travel by bus.

vari varu

Tu _____ nākt.

Meaning: You can come, familiar.

G6) PUT THE MESSAGES TOGETHER

Put the words in order.

1

Meaning: The post office is next to the bank.

2 parku. uz Es eju

Meaning: I go to the park.

3 kilogramus kartupeļu, lūdzu. Divus

Meaning: Two kilos of potatoes, please.

4 Es braucu automašīnu. ar

Meaning: I travel by car.

5 nākt. var Viņš

Meaning: He can come.

6 ir Pasts banku aptieku. starp un

Meaning: The post office is between the bank and pharmacy.

7 nāku Es parka. no

Meaning: I come from the park.

8 Puskilogramu lūdzu. siera,

Meaning: Half a kilo of cheese, please.

9 velosipēdu. braucu Es ar

Meaning: I travel by bicycle.

10 nākt. Mēs varam

Meaning: We can come.

G7) USE THE PATTERNS

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 **Lukas: I am hungry. You say:**

- ☐ A Es esmu izsalcis.
- ☐ B Es esmu izsalkuši.

2 **Lena: I am hungry. You say:**

- ☐ A Es esmu izsalkusi.
- ☐ B Es esmu izsalkuši.

3 **I go to the station. You say:**

- ☐ A Es eju uz staciju.
- ☐ B Es eju uz stacija.

4 A kilo of tomatoes, please. You say:

- ☐ A Kilograms tomātu, lūdzu.
- ☐ B Kilogramu tomātu, lūdzu.

5 I travel by train. You say:

- ☐ A Es braucu ar vilcienu.
- ☐ B Es braucu ar vilciens.

6 I can come. You say:

- ☐ A Es varu nākt.
- ☐ B Es vari nākt.

7 The school is opposite the park. You say:

- ☐ A Skola ir pretī parks.
- ☐ B Skola ir pretī parkam.

8 I come from the station. You say:

- ☐ A Es nāku no stacija.
- ☐ B Es nāku no stacijas.

9 A bottle of milk, please. You say:

- ☐ A Pudele piena, lūdzu.
- ☐ B Pudeli piena, lūdzu.

G8) ONE MORE MIXED MESSAGE SET

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

aptieka aptieku

Pasts ir starp banku un _____.

Meaning: The post office is between the bank and pharmacy.

ezers ezeru

Es braucu uz _____.

Meaning: I travel to the lake.

piens piena

Pudeli _____, lūdzu.

Meaning: A bottle of milk, please.

kājas kājām

Es eju _____.

Meaning: I go on foot.