

Geltona sofa vonios kambaryje

Next morning. Half asleep, you open the bathroom door.

97 Words • 5 Exercises • Duration: 15 min.

The empty flat

Lithuanian

Read & listen online



LEARNING GOAL

I can say what colour and size things are, and where they are in a room.

Lena (Lukas) = ■ Jonas = O

Vonios kambaryje – didelė geltona sofa. Ant sofos – raudona lempa.

■ Kas čia?! Sofa? Mano vonios kambaryje?

- Aš neturiu sofos. Ir neturiu raudonos lempos!

You go upstairs and knock. Jonas opens the door, half asleep.

- Labas rytas, Jonai. Atsiprašau...

○ Labas... Kas yra?

- Ar tu turi geltoną sofą?

○ Turiu. Ji mano kambaryje.

He turns round and looks into his room.

○ Oi... Jos nėra! Kur mano sofa?

- Mano vonios kambaryje.

Jonas runs downstairs in his slippers.

In your bathroom, Jonas stares at the sofa and the red lamp, confused.

○ Mano sofa! Taip, tai mano sofa!

- O raudona lempa? Ji irgi tavo?

○ Ne. Mano lempa maža ir žalia.

- Tai kieno ji?

○ Nežinau.

○ Bet kaip? Sofa didelė, o durys mažos.

- Langas irgi mažas.

Jonas sits down on the sofa and stretches out.

- Na, gerai. Dabar tai tavo sofa.

- Mano? Bet ji vonios kambaryje!

- Žiūrėk! Po sofa – Micius.

Jonas patogiai išsitiesia ant geltonos sofos savo vonios kambaryje, šalia jo – raudona lempa. Po sofa murkia Micius. Kaip sofa tilpo pro duris, niekas nežino.

Vocabulary

COLOURS • SPALVOS

geltonas

yellow

geltonas (m) · geltona (f)

raudonas

red

raudonas (m) · raudona (f)

žalias

green

žalias (m) · žalia (f)

SMALL WORDS • MAŽI ŽODŽIAI

kieno

whose

AT HOME • NAMUOSE

langas

window

durys

door

Always plural in Lithuanian.

HERE AND THERE • ČIA IR TEN**ant**

on

po

under

After po, the word goes into the instrumental: stalas → po stalų, under the table; sofa → po sofa (it looks the same). Po also means after.

LISTENING & UNDERSTANDING**L1) WHO SAYS IT**

Read the dialogue again. Who says these words? Tick the right person.

1 Tai kieno ji?

- ☐ A Lena
- ☐ B Jonas

L2) WHAT DOES IT MEAN

Tick the right English meaning.

1 Bet kaip? Sofa didelė, o durys mažos.

- ☐ A But how? The sofa is big, and the door is small.
- ☐ B I do. It's in my room.
- ☐ C I don't have a sofa. And I don't have a red lamp!

L3) HOW DO YOU SAY IT

Tick the right Lithuanian sentence.

1 Do you have a yellow sofa?

- ☐ A Ne. Mano lempa maža ir žalia.
- ☐ B Mano sofa! Taip, tai mano sofa!
- ☐ C Ar tu turi geltoną sofą?

L4) PUT THE WORDS IN ORDER

Write the words in the right order on the line.

- 1

L5) WHAT HAPPENS FIRST

Number the lines in the order they come in the scene.

- ☐ Mano? Bet ji vonios kambaryje!
- ☐ Aš neturiu sofos. Ir neturiu raudonos lempos!
- ☐ Turiu. Ji mano kambaryje.
- ☐ Tai kieno ji?
- ☐ Mano sofa! Taip, tai mano sofa!

Geltona sofa vonios kambaryje

A yellow sofa in the bathroom

4 Exercises • Duration: 10 min.

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Lithuanian

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geltonas
yellow



raudonas
red



žalias
green



ant
on



langas
window



durys
door



po
under



viduje
inside



nustebęs
surprised



piktas
angry



draugiškas
friendly



liūdnas
sad

Words

FROM THE SCENE

geltonas

yellow

Ar tu turi geltoną sofą?

raudonas

red

O raudona lempa? Ji irgi tavo?

žalias

green

Ne. Mano lempa maža ir žalia.

kieno

whose

Tai kieno ji?

ant

on

Vonios kambaryje – didelė geltona sofa.

Ant sofos – raudona lempa.

langas

window

Langas irgi mažas.

durys

door

Bet kaip? Sofa didelė, o durys mažos.

po

under

Žiūrėk! Po sofa – Micius.

NEW WORDS

viduje

inside

nustebęs

surprised

nustebęs (m) · nustebusi (f)

piktas

angry

piktas (m) · pikta (f)

draugiškas

friendly

draugiškas (m) · draugiška (f)

liūdnas

sad

liūdnas (m) · liūdna (f)

VOCABULARY & COMMUNICATION**W1) WHAT DOES IT MEAN?**

What does it mean?

1 piktas

- ☐ A angry
- ☐ B who
- ☐ C trumpet

2 žalias

- ☐ A here you are / you're welcome
- ☐ B green
- ☐ C downstairs

3 kieno

- ☐ A whose
- ☐ B language
- ☐ C horse

4 ant

- ☐ A on
- ☐ B play (an instrument)
- ☐ C day

5 raudonas

- ☐ A cook
- ☐ B and
- ☐ C red

6 po

- ☐ A trumpet
- ☐ B cook
- ☐ C under

W2) A SOFA IN THE BATHROOM

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

geltonas geltona

Vonios kambaryje – didelė _____ sofa.

Meaning: In the bathroom: a big yellow sofa.

žalia raudona

Ant sofos – _____ lempa.

Meaning: On the sofa: a red lamp.

raudona žalia

Mano lempa maža ir _____.

Meaning: My lamp is small and green.

langas durys

Sofa didelė, o _____ mažos.

Meaning: The sofa is big, and the door is small.

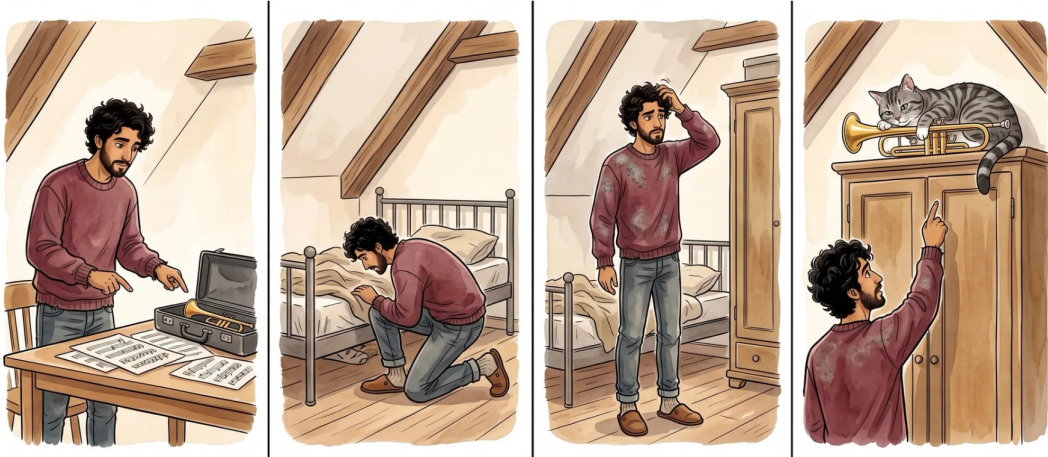
kas kieno

Tai _____ ji?

Meaning: Then whose is it?

W3) WHERE'S THE TRUMPET?

Fill the speech bubbles.



sofa spintos nėra lova stalo trimitas

Jonas: Kur mano _____? Ant stalo jo nėra.

Lena: Gal po _____?

Jonas: Ne. Po lova nieko _____.

Jonas: Žiūrėk! Ant _____ – Micius ir trimitas!

Meaning: 1. Where's my trumpet? It isn't on the table.

2. Maybe under the bed?

3. No. There's nothing under the bed.

4. Look! Micius and the trumpet are on the wardrobe!

W4) FEELINGS, AND WHERE

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| ① viduje | ① on |
| ② nustebeš | ② inside |
| ③ liūdnas | ③ whose? |
| ④ ant | ④ surprised |
| ⑤ kieno? | ⑤ under |
| ⑥ draugiškas | ⑥ angry |
| ⑦ piktas | ⑦ sad |
| ⑧ po | ⑧ friendly |

SCENE 8 • GRAMMAR

Didelė geltona sofa

Adjectives, and ant, po, prie

8 Exercises • Duration: 25 min.

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An adjective is a word that describes a noun: big, old, yellow. It takes the noun's gender, as you know from **naujas kaimynas** and **nauja kaimynė**: **geras stalas**, a good table, but **gera sofa**, a good sofa. Colours are adjectives, too.

ADJECTIVES AGREE

Masculine	Feminine	Meaning
-as → -a		
geras	gera	good
mažas	maža	small
senas	sena	old
naujas	nauja	new
tuščias	tuščia	empty
alkanas	alkana	hungry
geltonas	geltona	yellow
raudonas	raudona	red
žalias	žalia	green
-is → -ė		
didelis	didelė	big
-us → -i		
tylus	tyli	quiet
garsus	garsi	loud

The adjective also takes the noun's case. When the noun is the object, or comes after *no*, adjective and noun change their endings together.

ADJECTIVE AND NOUN CHANGE TOGETHER

Case	Question	Masculine	Feminine
Nominative	kas?	didelis geltonas stalas	didelė geltona sofa
Genitive	ko?	didelio geltono stalo	didelės geltonos sofos
Accusative	ką?	didelį geltoną stalą	didelę geltoną sofą
Meaning		a big yellow table	a big yellow sofa

Ar tu turi geltoną sofą? Do you have a yellow sofa? **Aš neturiu raudonos lempos!** I don't have a red lamp!

TIP

durys, a door, is always plural, so its adjective is plural, too: *Durys mažos*. The door is small.

A preposition is a small word in front of a noun that says where: on, under, next to. Each preposition takes its own case. **ant** (on), **prie** (next to, by) and **virš** (above) take the genitive. **po** (under) takes another case, the instrumental, the with-form, which you will meet properly in module 3.

ON, NEXT TO, ABOVE, UNDER

Preposition	Example	Meaning
+ genitive		
ant	ant stalo · ant sofos	on · on the table · on the sofa
prie	prie lango · prie stalo	next to, by, at · by the window · at the table
virš	virš kavinės	above · above the café

Preposition	Example	Meaning
+ instrumental		
po	po stal<u>u</u> · po sof<u>a</u>	under · under the table · under the sofa

After **po**, words in **-a** look the same as the basic form: **po sofa, po lova**. Words in **-as** take **-u**: **po stalu, po langu**.

Ant sofos – raudona lempa.

On the sofa: a red lamp.

Mano lempa maža ir žalia.

My lamp is small and green.

Aš neturiu raudonos lempos!

I don't have a red lamp!

Žiūrėk! Po sofa – Micius.

Look! Micius is under the sofa.

Raktas yra ant stalo.

The key is on the table.

GRAMMAR**G1) FIND THE WORDS**

Underline the adjectives: the words that say what something is like.

- 1 Vonios kambaryje – didelė geltona sofa.

Meaning: In the bathroom: a big yellow sofa.

- 2 Mano lempa maža ir žalia.

Meaning: My lamp is small and green.

- 3 Sofa didelė, o durys mažos.

Meaning: The sofa is big, and the door is small.

- 4 Spinta sena, bet gera.

Meaning: The wardrobe is old, but good.

5 Mano butas mažas ir tuščias.

Meaning: My flat is small and empty.

6 Langas senas, o lova nauja.

Meaning: The window is old, and the bed is new.

7 Micius alkanas, Elzė irgi alkana.

Meaning: Micius is hungry, and so is Elzė.

8 Stalas geltonas, lagaminas raudonas, o kėdė žalia.

Meaning: The table is yellow, the suitcase is red, and the chair is green.

9 Jonas garsus, o Micius tylus.

Meaning: Jonas is loud, and Micius is quiet.

10 Elzė garsi, o Ona tyli.

Meaning: Elzė is loud, and Ona is quiet.

G2) MASCULINE OR FEMININE?

Choose the right word for the gap.

1 Stalas _____.

- ☐ A didelė
- ☐ B didelis

Meaning: The table is big.

2 Sofa _____.

- ☐ A didelė
- ☐ B didelis

Meaning: The sofa is big.

3 Langas irgi _____.

- ☐ A mažas
- ☐ B maža

Meaning: The window is small too.

4 Mano lempa _____.

- ☐ A žalė
- ☐ B žalias

Meaning: My lamp is green.

5 Ar tu turi _____ sofa?

- ☐ A geltona
- ☐ B geltonas
- ☐ C geltoną

Meaning: Do you have a yellow sofa?

6 Micius – _____ katinas.

- ☐ A gera
- ☐ B geras

Meaning: Micius is a good tomcat.

7 Spinta _____.

- ☐ A sena
- ☐ B senas

Meaning: The wardrobe is old.

8 Langas _____.

☐ A senas

☐ B sena

Meaning: The window is old.

9 Mano butas _____.

☐ A tuščias

☐ B tuščia

Meaning: My flat is empty.

10 Spinta _____.

☐ A tuščias

☐ B tuščia

Meaning: The wardrobe is empty.

G3) NEW, GOOD, HUNGRY, AND THE COLOURS

Choose the right word for the gap.

1 Mano butas _____.

- ☐ A naujas
- ☐ B nauja

Meaning: My flat is new.

2 Mano knyga _____.

- ☐ A nauja
- ☐ B naujas

Meaning: My book is new.

3 Rūtos kavinė labai _____.

- ☐ A gera
- ☐ B geras

Meaning: Rūta's café is very good.

4 Mano lova _____.

☐ A mažas

☐ B maža

Meaning: My bed is small.

5 Micius _____.

☐ A alkanas

☐ B alkana

Meaning: Micius is hungry.

6 Aš labai _____!

☐ A alkanas

☐ B alkana

Meaning: I'm very hungry!

7 Stalas _____.

☐ A geltonas

☐ B geltona

Meaning: The table is yellow.

8 Sofa _____.

- ☐ A geltona
- ☐ B geltonas

Meaning: The sofa is yellow.

9 Lempa _____.

- ☐ A raudonas
- ☐ B raudona

Meaning: The lamp is red.

10 Mano lagaminas _____.

- ☐ A raudona
- ☐ B raudonas

Meaning: My suitcase is red.

G4) ON, UNDER, ABOVE

Choose the right word for the gap.

1 Lempa _____ sofas.

- ☐ A ant
- ☐ B po

Meaning: The lamp is on the sofa.

2 Micus _____ sofa.

- ☐ A ant
- ☐ B po

Meaning: Micus is under the sofa.

3 Raktas yra ant _____.

- ☐ A stalas
- ☐ B stalo
- ☐ C stalą

Meaning: The key is on the table.

4 Lagaminas po _____.

- ☐ A lovos
- ☐ B lova
- ☐ C lovą

Meaning: The suitcase is under the bed.

5 Micus miega ant _____.

- ☐ A spinta
- ☐ B spintos
- ☐ C spintą

Meaning: Micus is asleep on the wardrobe.

6 Rūta gyvena _____ kavinės.

- ☐ A virš
- ☐ B po

Meaning: Rūta lives above the café.

7 Micus po _____.

- ☐ A stalo
- ☐ B stalu
- ☐ C stalą

Meaning: Micus is under the table.

8 Tualetė nėra _____.

- ☐ A lango
- ☐ B langą
- ☐ C langas

Meaning: There's no window in the toilet.

9 Mano butas virš _____.

- ☐ A kavinės
- ☐ B kavinė
- ☐ C kavinę

Meaning: My flat is above the café.

10 Raudona lempa ant _____.

- ☐ A sofą
- ☐ B sofa
- ☐ C sofas

Meaning: The red lamp is on the sofa.

G5) WHAT IS IT LIKE?

Answer the questions.

1 Koks stalas?

- ☐ A Stalas didelis ir žalia.
- ☐ B Stalas didelė ir žalia.
- ☐ C Stalas didelis ir žalias.

Meaning: What is the table like?

2 Kokia sofa?

- ☐ A Sofa didelė ir geltona.
- ☐ B Sofa didelis ir geltonas.
- ☐ C Sofa didelė ir geltonas.

Meaning: What is the sofa like?

3 Koks Micius? O Jonas?

- ☐ A Micius tyli, o Jonas garsi.
- ☐ B Micius tylus, o Jonas garsi.
- ☐ C Micius tylus, o Jonas garsus.

Meaning: What is Micius like? And Jonas?

4 Kokia Elzė? O Ona?

- ☐ A Elzė garsus, o Ona tylus.
- ☐ B Elzė garsi, o Ona tylus.
- ☐ C Elzė garsi, o Ona tyli.

Meaning: What is Elzė like? And Ona?

5 Ar jūs turite didelį stalą?

- ☐ A Ne, neturiu didelis geltonas stalias.
- ☐ B Ne, neturiu didelį geltoną stalą.
- ☐ C Ne, neturiu didelio geltono stalo.

Meaning: Do you have a big table?

6 Ar jūs turite didelę sofą?

- ☐ A Ne, neturiu didelės geltonos sofas.
- ☐ B Ne, neturiu didelę geltoną sofą.
- ☐ C Ne, neturiu didelė geltona sofa.

Meaning: Do you have a big sofa?

7 Ką turi Rūta?

- ☐ A Ji turi didelis geltonas stalias.
- ☐ B Ji turi didelio geltono stalo.
- ☐ C Ji turi didelį geltoną stalą.

Meaning: What does Rūta have?

8 Ką turi Jonas?

- ☐ A Jis turi didelę geltoną sofą.
- ☐ B Jis turi didelė geltona sofa.
- ☐ C Jis turi didelės geltonos sofas.

Meaning: What does Jonas have?

9 Koks jūsų butas?

- ☐ A Butas mažas ir tuščias.
- ☐ B Butas mažas ir tuščia.
- ☐ C Butas maža ir tuščia.

Meaning: What is your flat like?

10 Kokia spinta?

- ☐ A Spinta senas, bet geras.
- ☐ B Spinta sena, bet geras.
- ☐ C Spinta sena, bet gera.

Meaning: What is the wardrobe like?

G6) BIG, YELLOW, UNDER, ON

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

didelis žalia didelė žalias

Stalas _____ ir _____.

Meaning: The table is big and green.

geltono didelio didelį geltoną

Aš neturiu _____ stalo.

Meaning: I don't have a big yellow table.

didelės geltonos didelę geltoną

Aš neturiu _____ sofos.

Meaning: I don't have a big yellow sofa.

sofą sofos didelę didelės

Jonas turi _____ geltoną _____.

Meaning: Jonas has a big yellow sofa.

stalą stalo didelį didelį

Rūta turi _____.

Meaning: Rūta has a big table.

stalu stalo stalą

Micius po _____, o lempa ant _____.

Meaning: Micius is under the table, and the lamp is on the table.

lango kavinė langas kavinės

Mano butas virš _____, bet tualete nėra _____.

Meaning: My flat is above the café, but there's no window in the toilet.

gera sena senas geras

Mano trimitas _____, bet _____.

Meaning: My trumpet is old, but good.

sofa sofas sofa

Micius po _____, o raktas ant _____.

Meaning: Micius is under the sofa, and the key is on the sofa.

nauja tuščia naujas tuščias

Butas _____, bet _____.

Meaning: The flat is new, but empty.

G7) PUT THE WORDS IN ORDER

Put the words in order.

1 lempa. yra raudona sofas Ant

Meaning: There's a red lamp on the sofa.

2 maža ir lempa žalia. Mano

Meaning: My lamp is small and green.

3 po Žiūrėk, Micius. sofa yra

Meaning: Look, Micius is under the sofa.

4 geltoną turi sofą? Ar tu

Meaning: Do you have a yellow sofa?

5 ant stalu. po o Micius Raktas stalo,

Meaning: The key is on the table, and Micius is under the table.

6 stalą? tu turi Ar didelį

Meaning: Do you have a big table?

7 didelio stalo. neturiu Aš

Meaning: I don't have a big table.

8 nėra Tualetė lango.

Meaning: There's no window in the toilet.

9 tuščias. mažas Butas ir

Meaning: The flat is small and empty.

- 10 Stalas didelė, spinta tuščia. o

Meaning: The table is big, and the wardrobe is empty.

G8) THE RIGHT WORDS

Choose the right words for the situation.

- 1 There's a big yellow sofa in your bathroom. Ask Jonas if it's his.

You say:

- ☐ A Ar tai tavo sofos?
- ☐ B Ar tai tavo sofa?
- ☐ C Kur tavo sofa?

- 2 Jonas is looking for his key. It's on the table. You say:

- ☐ A Raktas ant stalo.
- ☐ B Raktas ant stalo.
- ☐ C Raktas po stalo.

- 3 Jonas tells you what his own lamp is like. Jonas says:

- ☐ A Mano lempa mažas ir žalias.
- ☐ B Mano lempa maža ir žalia.
- ☐ C Mano lempą mažą ir žalią.

4 You spot the cat under the bed. You say:

- ☐ A Micius po lova!
- ☐ B Micius ant lova!
- ☐ C Micius po lovos!

5 Jonas is practising. Tell him his trumpet is very loud. You say:

- ☐ A Tavo trimitas labai garsus.
- ☐ B Tavo trimitas labai garsi.
- ☐ C Tavo trimitas labai garsų.

6 Elzė hasn't said a word all morning. Ona tells you so. Ona says:

- ☐ A Elzė labai tylią.
- ☐ B Elzė labai tylus.
- ☐ C Elzė labai tyli.

7 Elzė tells you she is very hungry. Elzė says:

- ☐ A Aš labai alkanas!
- ☐ B Aš labai alkana!
- ☐ C Aš labai alkaną!