

Danish in everyday situations

Module 2: The empty flat

6 Exercises • Duration: 20 min.

The empty flat

Danish

Read & listen online ↗



Hvad / hvor / hvordan

A question word comes first, then the finite verb, then the subject:
Hvor bor du?, Hvad hedder du? Ask **Hvilke sprog taler du?** with plural **hvilke**.

Language names such as **dansk** and **tysk** use a lower-case initial.

Learn **Jeg er ingeniør**: Danish often omits the article when naming a profession.

Der er / ingen / ikke noget

Use **der er** to introduce something that exists: **Der er en seng**. Use **ingen** before a common-gender noun or a plural noun, and **intet** or the very common **ikke noget** for neuter or uncountable things. **Jeg har ikke et bord endnu** is natural for something you do not have yet. **Den** refers back to a common-gender noun; **det** to a neuter noun.

En gul sofa / et gult bord

An adjective normally has its basic form with a singular common-gender noun, **-t** with a singular neuter noun, and **-e** with plural nouns: **en gul sofa, et gult bord, gule stole**. Predicate adjectives agree too: **Bordet er gult**. Some adjectives are irregular: **lille** becomes **små** in the plural.

Learn colours with these contrasts.

Bordet / stolen / stolene

Danish usually adds the definite article to the noun: **et bord** → **bordet**, **en stol** → **stolen**.

Plurals vary and must be learned with the noun: **stol** → **stole**, **bord** → **borde**, **æg** → **æg**.

Add **-ne** or **-ene** to make a plural definite: **stolene**, **bordene**, **æggene**.

After a possessive, use the noun without a definite suffix: **mit bord**.

Vi / I / de / os

Use **vi** for we, capital **I** for you addressing several people, and **de** for they. Verbs do not change for these subjects: **vi kommer**, **I kommer**, **de kommer**.

After a verb or preposition use an object form: **mig**, **dig**, **ham**, **hende**, **os**, **jer**, **dem**. Contrast **Vi er her** with **Det er os**.

GRAMMAR**G1) NOTICE THE PATTERN**

Underline the form practised in this unit.

1 Hvor bor du?

Meaning: Where do you live?

2 Der er en seng.

Meaning: There is a bed.

3 Det er en gul sofa.

Meaning: It is a yellow sofa.

4 Hvor er bordet?

Meaning: Where is the table?

G2) CHOOSE THE DANISH FORM

Choose the right word for the gap.

1 Hvor _____ du?

- ☐ A bo
- ☐ B boede
- ☐ C bor

Meaning: Where do you live?

2 _____ er en seng.

- ☐ A Hun
- ☐ B Vi
- ☐ C Der

Meaning: There is a bed.

3 Det er en _____ sofa.

- ☐ A gul
- ☐ B gult
- ☐ C gule

Meaning: It is a yellow sofa.

4 Hvor er _____?

- ☐ A bordet
- ☐ B borde
- ☐ C bord

Meaning: Where is the table?

5 _____ kommer med møbler.

- ☐ A Os
- ☐ B Vi
- ☐ C Vores

Meaning: We are bringing furniture.

6 Hvordan _____ man det?

- ☐ A skriver
- ☐ B skrev
- ☐ C skrive

Meaning: How do you write it?

7 Jeg har _____ et bord endnu.

- ☐ A og
- ☐ B ikke
- ☐ C ja

Meaning: I do not have a table yet.

8 Det er _____ stole.

- ☐ A gule
- ☐ B gult
- ☐ C gul

Meaning: They are yellow chairs.

G3) COMPLETE A MESSAGE

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

bo bor

Hvor _____ du?

Meaning: Where do you live?

Hun Der

_____ er en seng.

Meaning: There is a bed.

gult gul

Det er en _____ sofa.

Meaning: It is a yellow sofa.

bord bordet

Hvor er _____?

Meaning: Where is the table?

Os Vi

_____ kommer med møbler.

Meaning: We are bringing furniture.

skrive skriver

Hvordan _____ man det?

Meaning: How do you write it?

og ikke

Jeg har _____ et bord endnu.

Meaning: I do not have a table yet.

gul gule

Det er _____ stole.

Meaning: They are yellow chairs.

G4) BUILD A SENTENCE

Put the words in order.

1

Hvor

bor

du?

Meaning: Where do you live?

2

en

seng.

Der

er

Meaning: There is a bed.

3 sofa. en er gul Det

Meaning: It is a yellow sofa.

4 bordet? Hvor er

Meaning: Where is the table?

5 med kommer Vi møbler.

Meaning: We are bringing furniture.

6 skriver det? Hvordan man

Meaning: How do you write it?

7 et endnu. Jeg bord ikke har

Meaning: I do not have a table yet.

8 stole. Det er gule

Meaning: They are yellow chairs.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 Where do you live? You say:

- ☐ A Hvor bo du?
- ☐ B Hvor bor du?

2 There is a bed. You say:

- ☐ A Hun er en seng.
- ☐ B Der er en seng.

3 It is a yellow sofa. You say:

- ☐ A Det er en gul sofa.
- ☐ B Det er en gult sofa.

4 Where is the table? You say:

- ☐ A Hvor er bordet?
- ☐ B Hvor er bord?

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ① Hvor bor du? | Ⓐ How do you write it? |
| ② Hvordan skriver man det? | Ⓑ There is a bed. |
| ③ Der er en seng. | Ⓒ Where do you live? |
| ④ Vi kommer med møbler. | Ⓓ It is a yellow sofa. |
| ⑤ Hvor er bordet? | Ⓔ They are yellow chairs. |
| ⑥ Jeg har ikke et bord endnu. | Ⓕ We are bringing furniture. |
| ⑦ Det er gule stole. | Ⓖ I do not have a table yet. |
| ⑧ Det er en gul sofa. | Ⓗ Where is the table? |