

SCENE 3 • GRAMMAR

Kavą, prašau

The thing you want, and asking questions

7 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

Arrival

Lithuanian

Read & listen online



The basic form of a noun, the nominative, names who or what: **Štai kava.** Here is coffee. When a noun is the thing you have, take or order, its ending changes. This object form is the accusative case. Rūta says **Štai kava,** but you order **Kavą, prašau.** The endings shown here turn into a vowel with a little tail (**ą, ę, į**), said a bit longer.

THE ACCUSATIVE, SINGULAR

Nominative	Accusative	Meaning
-as → -ą		
raktas · pyragas	raktą · pyragą	a key · cake
-a → -ą		
kava · arbata	kavą · arbatą	coffee · tea
-ė → -ę		
kavinė · močiutė	kavinę · močiutę	a café · a grandmother
-is → -į		
senelis	senelį	a grandfather

Nouns in **-is** are masculine, like the ones in **-as**: **Elzė turi senelį.**

Kavą ar arbatą?

Coffee or tea?

Kavą, prašau.

Coffee, please.

Tu turi mano raktą!

You have my key!

Aš turiu senelį ir močiutę.

I have a grandfather and a grandmother.

TIP

After štai, čia and yra the noun stays in the nominative: Štai kava.
Čia mano raktas.

And **sultys**, juice? Elzė asks for **Sultis, prašau!** and Rūta answers **Štai sultys**. **sultys** is always plural, like scissors or jeans in English: there is no singular. **-ys** is its plural basic form, and **-is** its plural object form. So **sultis** is the accusative too, just the plural one. You will learn the plural properly in module 2.

SULTYS, JUICE: ALWAYS PLURAL

Nominative	Accusative	Meaning
Štai sultys.	Sultis, prašau!	Here's the juice. · Juice, please!

To ask a yes-or-no question, put **ar** in front of a normal sentence: **Jūs esate kaimynas.** → **Ar jūs esate kaimynas?** In speech a rising voice is often enough: **Patinka?** Do you like it? For other questions, start with a question word.

QUESTION WORDS

Word	Example	Meaning
ar	Ar jūs naujas kaimynas?	(yes or no?) · Are you the new neighbour?
kas	Kas čia?	who? what? · Who's this?
ką	Ką Micius paima?	what? whom? · What does Micius take?
kur	Kur kavinė?	where? · Where's the café?

Word	Example	Meaning
iš kur	Iš kur jūs žinote?	where from? how? · How do you know?
kaip	Na, kaip?	how? · So, how is it?

kas asks for the nominative, **ką** for the accusative: **Kas čia? – Micius. Ką Micius paima? – Raktą.**

Ar jūs žinote, kur kavinė?

Do you know where the café is?

Na, kaip? Patinka?

So, how is it? Do you like it?

Ką Micius paima? – Raktą!

What does Micius take? – The key!

GRAMMAR

G1) FIND THE WORDS

Underline the objects: the nouns ending in -ą, -ę or -į.

1 Micius paima raktą.

Meaning: Micius takes the key.

- 2 Kavą, prašau. Ir pyragą.

Meaning: Coffee, please. And cake.

- 3 Elzė turi senelį ir močiutę.

Meaning: Elzė has a grandfather and a grandmother.

- 4 Rūta turi kavinę apačioje.

Meaning: Rūta has a café downstairs.

G2) WHICH FORM?

Choose the right word for the gap.

- 1 Štai _____.

- ☐ A kava
☐ B kavą

Meaning: Here's the coffee.

- 2 _____, prašau.

- ☐ A Kavą
☐ B Kava

Meaning: Coffee, please.

3 Tu turi mano _____!

☐ A raktas

☐ B rakta

Meaning: You have my key!

4 Čia mano _____.

☐ A raktas

☐ B rakta

Meaning: This is my key.

5 Elzė paima _____.

☐ A pyragą

☐ B pyragas

Meaning: Elzė takes the cake.

6 Rūta turi _____.

☐ A kavinė

☐ B kavinę

Meaning: Rūta has a café.

7 Štai kava ir _____.

- ☐ A pyragas
- ☐ B pyragą

Meaning: Here's coffee and cake.

8 Štai _____.

- ☐ A arbatą
- ☐ B arbata

Meaning: Here's the tea.

9 _____, prašau.

- ☐ A Arbata
- ☐ B Arbatą

Meaning: Tea, please.

10 Kur _____?

- ☐ A kavinę
- ☐ B kavinė

Meaning: Where's the café?

G3) FAMILY, AND JUICE

Choose the right word for the gap.

1 Ona – mano _____.

- ☐ A močiutė
- ☐ B močiutę

Meaning: Ona is my grandmother.

2 Aš turiu _____.

- ☐ A močiutę
- ☐ B močiutė

Meaning: I have a grandmother.

3 Kas čia? – Mano _____.

- ☐ A senelis
- ☐ B senelį

Meaning: Who's this? – My grandfather.

4 Elzė turi _____.

☐ A senelis

☐ B senelį

Meaning: Elzė has a grandfather.

5 Štai _____.

☐ A sultis

☐ B sultys

Meaning: Here's the juice.

6 _____, prašau!

☐ A Sultis

☐ B Sultys

Meaning: Juice, please!

G4) ASK THE QUESTION

Choose the word that starts the question.

1 _____ jūs nauja kaimynė?

- ☐ A Ar
- ☐ B Kas

Meaning: Are you the new neighbour?

2 _____ kavinė? – Apačioje.

- ☐ A Ar
- ☐ B Kur

Meaning: Where's the café? – Downstairs.

3 _____ čia? – Čia Micius.

- ☐ A Kur
- ☐ B Kas

Meaning: Who's this? – This is Micius.

4 Na, _____? Patinka?

- ☐ A kur
- ☐ B kaip

Meaning: So, how is it? Do you like it?

5 _____ Micius paima? – Pyragą!

- ☐ A Kas
- ☐ B Ką

Meaning: What does Micius take? – The cake!

G5) BREAKFAST

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

kavinė kavinę žinau žino

Rūta turi _____. Ona viską _____.

Meaning: Rūta has a café. Ona knows everything.

raktą pyragas raktas pyragą

Elzė paima _____, o Micius paima _____.

Meaning: Elzė takes the cake, and Micius takes the key.

močiutę senelį senelis močiutė

Ona – mano _____. Aš turiu ir _____.

Meaning: Ona is my grandmother. I have a grandfather too.

senelį senelis

Kas čia? – Mano _____.

Meaning: Who's this? – My grandfather.

pyragas Sultys pyragą Sultis

_____, prašau! Ir _____.

Meaning: Juice, please! And some cake.

sultis arbatą arbata sultys

Štai _____. O jums – _____.

Meaning: Here's the juice. And for you, tea.

kavą raktą raktas

Čia mano _____, o Micius paima jūsų _____.

Meaning: This is my key, and Micius takes yours.

G6) PUT THE WORDS IN ORDER

Put the words in order.

- 1 kavinė? kur jūs Ar žinote,

Meaning: Do you know where the café is?

- 2 mano Micius raktą. paima

Meaning: Micius takes my key.

- 3 jūs kur žinote? Iš

Meaning: How do you know?

- 4 ir pyragas. kava Štai

Meaning: Here's coffee and cake.

5 sultys. ir arbata Štai

Meaning: Here's tea and juice.

6 ir Sultis pyragą, prašau!

Meaning: Juice and cake, please!

7 močiutė Mano turi raktą.

Meaning: My grandmother has the key.

8 raktas, Čia jūsų. mano ne

Meaning: This is my key, not yours.

G7) THE RIGHT WORDS

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 Rūta asks: coffee or tea? You want tea. You say:

- ☐ A Kavą, prašau.
- ☐ B Arbatą, prašau.
- ☐ C Arbata, prašau.

2 You want to know where the café is. You say:

- ☐ A Kas kavinė?
- ☐ B Ar kavinė?
- ☐ C Kur kavinė?

3 You want to know if the cake is Rūta's. You say:

- ☐ A Ar čia jūsų pyragas?
- ☐ B Čia jūsų pyragas.
- ☐ C Kur jūsų pyragas?