

SCENE 2 • NUMBER 7

Tu turi mano rakta!

The next morning. You step out of your flat, and on the stairs right next to your door sits a girl with Micius on her lap. She is holding your key.

62 Words · 5 Exercises · Duration: 15 min.

Arrival

Lithuanian

Read & listen online



LEARNING GOAL

I can say hello to a child, ask her name, get my key back and ask where something is.

Elzė = ■ Lena (Lukas) = ○

Learning as Lukas? Use the words in brackets.

■ Labas rytas!

○ Labas! Kuo tu vardu?

■ Elzė. Ona – mano močiutė. O jūs nauja kaimynė (naujas kaimynas), taip?

○ Taip, aš Lena (Lukas). O! Tu turi mano raktą!

She gives you the key.

■ A, tai čia jūsų raktas! Štai, prašom.

○ Labai ačiū, Elze!

The cat looks at you.

○ Bloga katė!

■ Katinas, ne katė! Ir jis nėra blogas. Jis tiesiog alkanas.

○ Alkanas? Aš irgi alkana (alkanas).

■ Čia yra labai gera kavinė.

○ O kur ji?

She points down the stairs.

■ Apačioje!

○ Einu į kavinę!

Raktas vėl tavo rankoje. Micius žiūri į tave ir apsilaižo: jis irgi nori į kavinę.

Vocabulary

DOING THINGS • VEIKSMAI

turėti	have
eiti	go (on foot)

ANIMALS • GYVŪNAI

katinas	cat A tomcat. Micius is a katinas. A little or toy cat: katinėlis.
katė	cat (female, or any cat)

SMALL WORDS • MAŽI ŽODŽIAI

labai	very
tiesiog	just / simply
irgi	too / also
kur	where

GREETINGS AND COURTESY • PASISVEIKINIMAI IR MANDAGUMAS

labas	hi The everyday hello. To an older stranger, laba diena is more polite.
prašom	here you are / you're welcome Said when handing something over (Štai, prašom), after ačiū, and to say yes to an offer (Taip, prašom).

FAMILY • ŠEIMA

močiutė	grandmother
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PLACES IN TOWN • VIETOS MIESTE

kavinė	café
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WHAT THINGS AND PEOPLE ARE LIKE • KOKS? KOKIA?

blogas	bad blogas (m) · bloga (f)
alkanas	hungry

alkanas (m) · alkana (f)

geras

good

geras (m) · gera (f)

HERE AND THERE · ČIA IR TEN**čia**

here

apačioje

downstairs

Also: at the bottom (of a page).

į

to, into

Only for where you are going, with the accusative: Einu į kavinę, I'm going to the café. Where you are is the locative, without į: kavinėje, in the café.

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

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

1 Alkanas? Aš irgi alkana.☐ A Lena☐ B Elzė

L2) WHAT DOES IT MEAN

Tick the right English meaning.

1 Katinas, ne katė! Ir jis nėra blogas. Jis tiesiog alkanas.

- ☐ A Elzė. Ona is my grandmother. And you're the new neighbour, right?
- ☐ B Bad cat!
- ☐ C A tomcat, not a cat! And he isn't bad. He's just hungry.

L3) HOW DO YOU SAY IT

Tick the right Lithuanian sentence.

1 There's a very good café here.

- ☐ A Čia yra labai gera kavinė.
- ☐ B O kur ji?
- ☐ C Apačioje!

L4) PUT THE WORDS IN ORDER

Write the words in the right order on the line.

1

labai

gera

Čia

kavinė.

yra

L5) WHAT HAPPENS FIRST

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

- ☐ Einu į kavinę!
- ☐ Katinas, ne katė! Ir jis nėra blogas. Jis tiesiog alkanas.
- ☐ Elzė. Ona – mano močiutė. O jūs nauja kaimynė, taip?
- ☐ A, tai čia jūsų raktas! Štai, prašom.
- ☐ Čia yra labai gera kavinė.

SCENE 2 • WORDS

Tu turi mano rakta!

You have my key!

4 Exercises • Duration: 10 min.

Arrival

Lithuanian

Read & listen online



labas
hi



močiutė
grandmother



turėti
have



prašom
here you are /
you're welcome

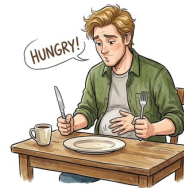


katinas
cat



Ein frischer Apfel Ein angegammelter Apfel

blogas
bad



alkanas
hungry



geras
good



čia
here



kavinė
café



apačioje
downstairs



eiti
go (on foot)

Words

FROM THE SCENE

labas

hi

Labas! Kuo tu vardu?

močiutė

grandmother

Elzė. Ona – mano močiutė. O jūs nauja kaimynė, taip?

turėti

have

Taip, aš Lena. O! Tu turi mano raktą!

prašom

here you are / you're welcome

A, tai čia jūsų raktas! Štai, prašom.

labai

very

Labai ačiū, Elze!

katinas

cat

Bloga katė!

blogas

bad

Bloga katė!

tiesiog

just / simply

Katinas, ne katė! Ir jis nėra blogas. Jis tiesiog alkanas.

alkanas

hungry

Alkanas? Aš irgi alkana.

irgi

too / also

Alkanas? Aš irgi alkana.

geras

good

Čia yra labai gera kavinė.

čia

here

Čia yra labai gera kavinė.

kavinė

café

Einu į kavinę!

kur

where

O kur ji?

apačioje

downstairs

Apačioje!

eiti	go (on foot) Einu į kavinę!
į	to, into Einu į kavinę!

NEW WORDS

šuo	dog
paukštis	bird
mergaitė	girl
senelis	grandfather
arklys	horse

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

What does it mean?

1 katinas

- ☐ A cat
- ☐ B take (take hold of)
- ☐ C stairs

2 senelis

- ☐ A horse
- ☐ B grandfather
- ☐ C dog

3 čia

- ☐ A take (take hold of)
- ☐ B new
- ☐ C here

4 blogas

- ☐ A good evening
- ☐ B this
- ☐ C bad

5 šuo

- ☐ A house / building
- ☐ B hungry
- ☐ C dog

6 irgi

- ☐ A too / also
- ☐ B new
- ☐ C take (take hold of)

W2) ON THE STAIRS

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

vardas vardu

Labas! Kuo tu _____?

Meaning: Hi! What's your name?

kavinė močiutė

Ona – mano _____.

Meaning: Ona is my grandmother.

katinas šuo katė

Micius – _____, ne _____!

Meaning: Micius is a tomcat, not a cat!

geras alkanas blogas

Jis nėra _____. Jis tiesiog _____.

Meaning: He isn't bad. He's just hungry.

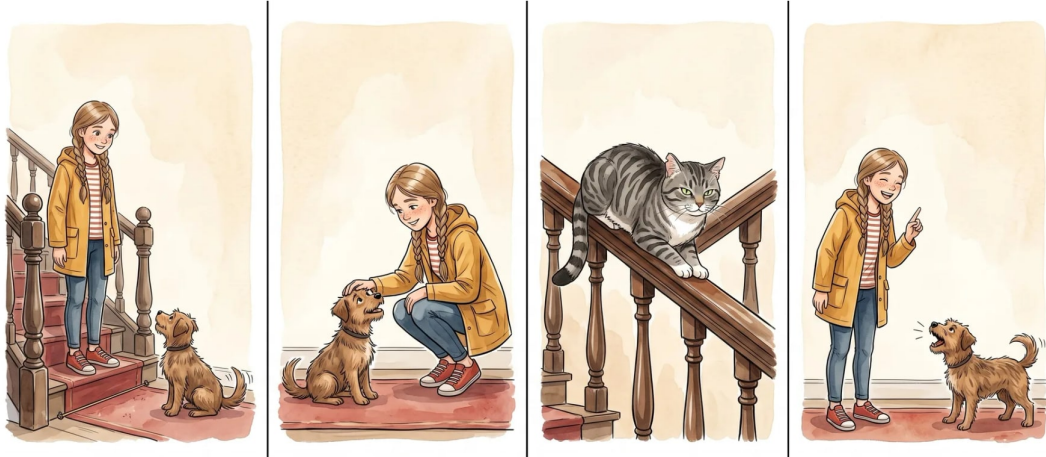
geras gera

Čia yra labai _____ kavinė.

Meaning: There's a very good café here.

W3) WHO'S THIS?

Fill the speech bubbles.



katė irgi čia Kur blogas šuo

Lena: Elze, kas _____?

Elzė: Čia _____. Jis labai alkanas.

Lena: O Micius? _____ jis?

Elzė: Čia! Ir jis _____ alkanas!

Meaning: 1. Elzė, who's this?

2. It's a dog. He's very hungry.

3. And Micius? Where is he?

4. Here! And he's hungry too!

W4) PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

Match the pairs.

① mergaitė

Ⓐ girl

② paukštis

Ⓑ grandfather

③ močiutė

Ⓒ tomcat

④ senelis

Ⓓ dog

⑤ katinas

Ⓔ bird

⑥ šuo

Ⓕ grandmother

SCENE 2 • GRAMMAR

Elze! Miciau!

Calling someone, saying whose, and saying no

8 Exercises • Duration: 25 min.

Arrival

Lithuanian

Read & listen online ↗



Lithuanian nouns change their ending for their job in the sentence. These forms are called cases. The basic form, the one in the dictionary, is the nominative: **Elzė, Micijus, raktas**. When you call someone, greet them or thank them by name, the name takes the calling form, the vocative.

THE VOCATIVE: CALLING SOMEONE

Nominative	Vocative	Meaning
Names in -as → -ai		
Lukas · Jonas	Lukai! · Jonai!	
-ius → -iau		
Micijus	Miciau!	
-ė → -e		
Elzė	Elze!	
-a stays -a		
Ona · Lena	Ona! · Lena!	
Other nouns in -as → -e		
kaimynas · raktas	kaimyne! · rakte!	neighbour · key

You mostly call people, so names are what you need. Other nouns work too: **Labas vakaras, kaimyne!** Good evening, neighbour!

Listen to **Ona**: the spelling stays the same, but the stress moves. In the basic form it falls at the end, o-NA; when you call her, it moves to the front: O-na! Many nouns in **-a** that are stressed at the end do this. **raktas** keeps its stress where it is: RAK-tas, RAK-te!

Labai ačiū, Elze!

Thank you very much, Elzė!

Miciau! Ne!

Micius! No!

Labas vakaras, kaimyne!

Good evening, neighbour!

Possessives say whose something is: my, your, his, her. In Lithuanian they never change their ending, whatever the noun: **mano raktas**, **mano močiutė**, **mano kavinė**, and with more than one, **mano raktai**, my keys. The polite **jūs** goes with **jūs**, and **tavo** with **tu**.

WHOSE? THE POSSESSIVES NEVER CHANGE

Person	Possessive	Examples	Meaning
aš	mano	mano raktas mano raktai	my key my keys
tu	tavo	tavo kaimynas tavo kaimynai	your neighbour your neighbours
jis · ji	jo · jos	jo raktas jos raktai	his key her keys
mes	mūsų	mūsų namas mūsų kaimynai	our house our neighbours
jūs	jūsų	jūsų vardas jūsų raktai	your name your keys

Person	Possessive	Examples	Meaning
jie · jos	jų	jų kaimynė jų kaimynės	their neighbour their neighbours

The plural (**raktai, kaimynai**) comes properly in module 2; here it shows that the possessive stays the same.

Ona – mano močiutė.

Ona is my grandmother.

Tai jūsų raktas.

It's your key.

Tu turi mano raktą!

You have my key!

ne means no and not. On its own it answers a question: **Ne.** No. Before a verb it is written together with the verb, as one word: **esu** → **nesu**. The one exception is **yra**, which becomes **nėra**. Before a noun negated on its own, **ne** stays separate: **ne katė**, not a cat.

SAYING NO

Yes	No	Meaning
esu	nesu	I am · I am not
esi	nesi	you are · you are not
yra	nėra	is · is not
turi	neturi	you have · you don't have
katė	ne katė	a cat · not a cat

Jis nėra blogas.

He isn't bad.

Micius – katinas, ne katė!

Micius is a tomcat, not a cat!

Aš nesu alkana (alkanas).

I'm not hungry.

GRAMMAR

G1) FIND THE WORDS

Underline the words that say no or not.

1 Micius ne mano.

Meaning: Micius isn't mine.

2 Jis nėra blogas. Jis tiesiog alkanas.

Meaning: He isn't bad. He's just hungry.

3 Katinas, ne katė!

Meaning: A tomcat, not a cat!

4 Aš nesu alkana.

Meaning: I'm not hungry.

- 5 Miciau, tu nesi blogas!

Meaning: Micius, you aren't bad!

- 6 Ar Micius turi raktą? – Ne, neturi.

Meaning: Does Micius have the key? – No, he doesn't.

G2) CALL THEM

Choose the right word for the gap.

- 1 Labai ačiū, _____!

- ☐ A Elze
☐ B Elzė

Meaning: Thank you very much, Elzė!

- 2 _____, ne!

- ☐ A Micius
☐ B Miciau

Meaning: Micius, no!

3 Viso gero, _____!

- ☐ A rakte
- ☐ B raktas

Meaning: Goodbye, key!

4 Labas vakaras, _____!

- ☐ A kaimynas
- ☐ B kaimyne

Meaning: Good evening, neighbour!

5 Labas rytas, _____!

- ☐ A Ona
- ☐ B Onai

Meaning: Good morning, Ona!

6 Labas rytas, _____!

- ☐ A Lukai
- ☐ B Lukas

Meaning: Good morning, Lukas!

7 Labas vakaras, _____!

- ☐ A Jonai
- ☐ B Jonas

Meaning: Good evening, Jonas!

8 Labas, _____!

- ☐ A Lenai
- ☐ B Lena

Meaning: Hi, Lena!

G3) CALLING, OR TALKING ABOUT?

Choose the calling form or the basic form.

1 _____ yra mūsų kaimynas.

- ☐ A Lukas
- ☐ B Lukai

Meaning: Lukas is our neighbour.

2 _____ irgi mūsų kaimynas.

☐ A Jonas

☐ B Jonai

Meaning: Jonas is our neighbour too.

3 _____ turi mano rakta!

☐ A Micius

☐ B Miciau

Meaning: Micius has my key!

4 Ar _____ alkana?

☐ A Elze

☐ B Elzė

Meaning: Is Elzė hungry?

5 Jis mano _____.

☐ A kaimyne

☐ B kaimynas

Meaning: He's my neighbour.

6 Ona – mano _____.

☐ A kaimyne

☐ B kaimynė

Meaning: Ona is my neighbour.

7 Kur mano _____?

☐ A raktas

☐ B rakte

Meaning: Where's my key?

8 Mano _____ Elzė.

☐ A varde

☐ B vardas

Meaning: My name is Elzė.

G4) WHOSE IS IT?

Choose the right word for the gap.

1 Čia _____ namas.

☐ A mano

☐ B aš

Meaning: This is my house.

2 Štai _____ raktas.

☐ A jūsų

☐ B jūs

Meaning: Here is your key.

3 Ona - _____ močiutė.

☐ A aš

☐ B mano

Meaning: Ona is my grandmother.

4 Tu turi _____ rakta!

- ☐ A mano
- ☐ B aš

Meaning: You have my key!

5 Štai jūsų _____. Jie nauji.

- ☐ A raktai
- ☐ B raktas
- ☐ C rakte

Meaning: Here are your keys. They're new.

6 Mes esame jūsų _____.

- ☐ A kaimynai
- ☐ B kaimynas

Meaning: We are your neighbours.

7 Jos yra mano _____.

- ☐ A kaimynės
- ☐ B kaimynai
- ☐ C kaimynė

Meaning: They are my neighbours.

8 Čia mūsų _____.

- ☐ A namą
- ☐ B namas

Meaning: This is our house.

G5) SAYING NO

Choose the right word for the gap.

1 Ne, aš _____ alkana.

- ☐ A nesi
- ☐ B nėra
- ☐ C nesu

Meaning: No, I'm not hungry.

2 Miciau, tu _____ blogas!

- ☐ A nesu
- ☐ B nėra
- ☐ C nesi

Meaning: Micius, you aren't bad!

3 Jis _____ blogas.

- ☐ A nesu
- ☐ B nesi
- ☐ C nėra

Meaning: He isn't bad.

4 Ar Micius turi raktą? – Ne, _____.

- ☐ A neturi
- ☐ B nesi
- ☐ C turi

Meaning: Does Micius have the key? – No, he doesn't.

5 Katinas, _____ katė!

- ☐ A ne
- ☐ B nėra
- ☐ C nesi

Meaning: A tomcat, not a cat!

G6) PUT THE WORDS IN ORDER

Put the words in order.

- 1 ačiū, Labai Elze!

Meaning: Thank you very much, Elze!

- 2 raktas. Tai čia jūsų

Meaning: So this is your key.

- 3 blogas nėra Jis katinas.

Meaning: He isn't a bad tomcat.

- 4 močiutė. Ona mano yra

Meaning: Ona is my grandmother.

5 vardas Mano Elzė.

Meaning: My name is Elzė.

6 kaimynas. Lukas yra mūsų

Meaning: Lukas is our neighbour.

7 mūsų Lena – ir Jonas kaimynai.

Meaning: Jonas and Lena are our neighbours.

8 kaimynės. yra Jos mano

Meaning: They are my neighbours.

- 9 katinas, ne – Micius katė!

Meaning: Micius is a tomcat, not a cat!

- 10 Jie raktai. nauji. jūsu Štai

Meaning: Here are your keys. They're new.

G7) THE RIGHT WORDS

Choose the right words for the situation.

- 1 Elzė gives you your key. Thank her by name. You say:

- ☐ A Labai ačiū, Elze!
- ☐ B Labai ačiū, Elzė!
- ☐ C Prašom, Elze!

- 2 The cat is walking off with your key. Call him and tell him no. You say:

- ☐ A Miciau! Ne!
- ☐ B Micius! Ne!
- ☐ C Micius nėra blogas.

3 Someone thanks you. Say you're welcome. You say:

- ☐ A Prašom.
- ☐ B Ačiū.
- ☐ C Labas.

4 Elzė meets Lukas on the stairs in the morning. Elzė says:

- ☐ A Labas rytas, Luke!
- ☐ B Labas rytas, Lukas!
- ☐ C Labas rytas, Lukai!

5 Ona sees Lena at the front door in the evening. Ona says:

- ☐ A Labas vakaras, Lenai!
- ☐ B Viso gero, Lena!
- ☐ C Labas vakaras, Lena!

6 Tell Elzė that Ona is your neighbour. You say:

- ☐ A Ona – mano kaimynas.
- ☐ B Ona – mano kaimynė.
- ☐ C Ona – mano kaimyne.

7 Elzė shows you round number 7, her family's house. Elzė says:

- ☐ A Čia mūsų namas.
- ☐ B Čia jūsų namas.
- ☐ C Čia jų namas.

G8) BASIC FORM AND CALLING FORM

Match each call to its basic form.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ☐ 1 Lukai! | ☐ A kaimynas |
| ☐ 2 Jonai! | ☐ B Micius |
| ☐ 3 Rakte! | ☐ C raktas |
| ☐ 4 Kaimyne! | ☐ D Jonas |
| ☐ 5 Miciau! | ☐ E Lukas |
| ☐ 6 Elze! | ☐ F Elzė |