

# Swedish in everyday situations

Module 6: Around town

6 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

Around town

Swedish

*Read & listen online* ↗



## Till / från / hem / hemma

Use **till** for a destination, **från** for an origin: **till stationen, från Hamburg**. Directions are **till vänster, till höger, rakt fram**. **Var** asks location; **vart** asks direction. Contrast **hem/hemma, in/inne, ut/ute**. Use **gå** for walking and **åka** for travelling by a vehicle.

## Ett halvt kilo / varje månad

Measures often keep their form after a number: **två kilo, hundra gram**. Other units have normal plurals: **två flaskor**. **Ett halvt kilo** needs neuter **halvt**. **Varje** stays the same for common and neuter: **varje månad, varje år**. A plural after **varje** is normally wrong.

## Nio tolv / vår / vårt / våra

Read 09:12 as **nio tolv** and 17:40 as **sjutton fyrtio**. Ask **När går tåget?** **Vår, vårt, våra** agree with the owned noun: **vår plan, vårt tåg, våra biljetter**. Plural you has **er, ert, era**. Ticket phrases are **enkel** and **tur och retur**. The cancellation message uses **är inställt** to describe the train's status.

## Kan / får / måste

**Kan** expresses ability or possibility; **får** gives permission; **måste** expresses necessity. Use the infinitive without **att**: **kan hjälpa, får komma, måste arbeta**. **Kan du hjälpa mig?** is a natural request. A present verb with a time phrase can describe a future journey. Vehicle phrases include **med buss, med tåg, på cykel, till fots**.

## Sin / sitt / sina

### WHOSE THINGS?

| Pattern       | Example                         | Meaning                               |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>sin</b>    | <b>Elsa tar sin nyckel</b>      | Elsa takes her own key                |
| <b>sitt</b>   | <b>Elsa visar sitt ritblock</b> | Elsa shows her own sketchbook         |
| <b>sina</b>   | <b>De tar sina saker</b>        | They take their own things            |
| <b>hennes</b> | <b>Jonas tar hennes nyckel</b>  | Jonas takes her key, another person's |

Use **sin, sitt, sina** for something owned by the third-person subject in the same clause: **Elsa visar sin karta; Måns tar sina saker**.

This also works with a plural third-person subject: **De tar sina väskor**. **Hans, hennes, deras** refer to another owner in this contrast. Choose the ending for the owned thing, not the owner's sex. With **jag** or **du** use **min** or **din**. An early phrase **jag har ritat den** is learned whole before productive perfect formation.

**GRAMMAR****G1) NOTICE THE USEFUL PATTERN**

Underline the form practised in this unit.

- 1 Jag går till stationen.

Meaning: I walk to the station.

- 2 Ett halvt kilo ost, tack.

Meaning: Half a kilo of cheese, please.

- 3 När går tåget?

Meaning: When does the train leave?

- 4 Kan du hjälpa mig?

Meaning: Can you help me?

**G2) CHOOSE THE FORM**

Use the English meaning and the pattern in this unit.

**1 Jag går \_\_\_\_\_ stationen.**

- ☐ A från
- ☐ B till
- ☐ C under

Meaning: I walk to the station.

**2 Ett \_\_\_\_\_ kilo ost, tack.**

- ☐ A halva
- ☐ B halvt
- ☐ C halv

Meaning: Half a kilo of cheese, please.

**3 \_\_\_\_\_ går tåget?**

- ☐ A Var
- ☐ B När
- ☐ C Vem

Meaning: When does the train leave?

**4 Kan du \_\_\_\_\_ mig?**

- ☐ A hjälper
- ☐ B hjälpa
- ☐ C hjälpte

Meaning: Can you help me?

**5 Elsa visar \_\_\_\_\_ karta.**

- ☐ A sina
- ☐ B sin
- ☐ C sitt

Meaning: Elsa shows her own map.

**6 Jag kommer \_\_\_\_\_ Hamburg.**

- ☐ A till
- ☐ B från
- ☐ C med

Meaning: I come from Hamburg.

**7 Jag köper två \_\_\_\_\_ äpplen.**

- ☐ A kilot
- ☐ B kilo
- ☐ C kiloet

Meaning: I buy two kilos of apples.

**8 Tåget går \_\_\_\_\_.**

- ☐ A nio tjugo
- ☐ B tolv nio
- ☐ C nio tolv

Meaning: The train leaves at 09:12.

**G3) COMPLETE THE MESSAGES**

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

Var När

\_\_\_\_\_ går tåget?

Meaning: When does the train leave?

hjälper hjälpa

Kan du \_\_\_\_\_ mig?

Meaning: Can you help me?

sitt sin

Elsa visar \_\_\_\_\_ karta.

Meaning: Elsa shows her own map.

till från

Jag kommer \_\_\_\_\_ Hamburg.

Meaning: I come from Hamburg.

kilot kilo

Jag köper två \_\_\_\_\_ äpplen.

Meaning: I buy two kilos of apples.

tolv nio nio tolv

Tåget går \_\_\_\_\_.

Meaning: The train leaves at 09:12.

#### G4) BUILD A SENTENCE

Put the words in order.

1

Jag

till

stationen.

går

Meaning: I walk to the station.

2 kilo tack. ost, Ett halvt

---

Meaning: Half a kilo of cheese, please.

3 När går tåget?

---

Meaning: When does the train leave?

4 Kan du mig? hjälpa

---

Meaning: Can you help me?

5 visar sin Elsa karta.

---

Meaning: Elsa shows her own map.

- 6 Jag Hamburg. kommer från

Meaning: I come from Hamburg.

### G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

**1 I walk to the station. You say:**

- ☐ A Jag går till stationen.
- ☐ B Jag går från stationen.

**2 Half a kilo of cheese, please. You say:**

- ☐ A Ett halv kilo ost, tack.
- ☐ B Ett halvt kilo ost, tack.

**3 When does the train leave? You say:**

- ☐ A När går tåget?
- ☐ B Var går tåget?

**4 Can you help me? You say:**

- (A) Kan du hjälpa mig?
- (B) Kan du hjälper mig?

**G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS**

Match the pairs.

- |                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Jag kommer från Hamburg.   | (A) The train leaves at 09:12.     |
| (2) Jag köper två kilo äpplen. | (B) Elsa shows her own map.        |
| (3) Jag går till stationen.    | (C) When does the train leave?     |
| (4) Kan du hjälpa mig?         | (D) I walk to the station.         |
| (5) Elsa visar sin karta.      | (E) Half a kilo of cheese, please. |
| (6) När går tåget?             | (F) Can you help me?               |
| (7) Ett halvt kilo ost, tack.  | (G) I buy two kilos of apples.     |

- ⑧ Tåget går nio tolv.      ⑧ I come from Hamburg.