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Regina Harkin

Regina Harkin has MAs in Swedish, English and Teaching Swedish as Second Language. She taught Swedish at Trinity College, Dublin for 6 years and is currently Teaching Principal at the Swedish School in Dul

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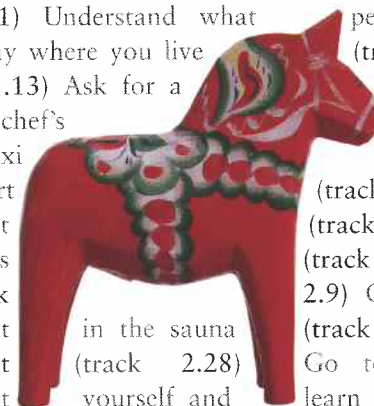
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SPEAK SWEDISH WITH CONFIDENCE

SPEAK SWEDISH WITH CONFIDENCE

Start speaking straight away (track 1.2) Practise your listening skills (track 3.1) Understand what people say back to you (CD3) Say where you live (track 1.12) Book a room (track 1.13) Ask for a coffee (track 1.23) Order the chef's specials (track 1.31) Take a taxi (track 1.32) Watch some sport (track 1.40) Go to the supermarket (track 1.41) Buy some clothes (track 1.49) Take a boat trip (track 2.9) Go for a swim (track 2.10) Chat in the sauna (track 2.18) Find the best restaurant (track 2.28) Go to a nightclub (track 2.29) Test yourself and learn more online (www.teachyourself.com)



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Level 2

Level 2

Speak Swedish with confidence

Regina Harkin

SVENSKA

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Cast

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Sarah Sherborne

Introduction

Welcome to **Speak Swedish with confidence**, the three-hour audio CD course which will allow you to listen and learn Swedish whether you are travelling, driving your car or spending time in the comfort of your own home.

This step-by-step course is aimed at the absolute beginner but is also useful for anyone who would like to refresh their Swedish. The course focuses on listening and speaking skills with some tips on how to get started on your pronunciation.

The 30 different dialogues will introduce you to the basic vocabulary and grammar you will need when introducing yourself, taking the metro in Stockholm, shopping, ordering food and drink, going to a party, having a chat in the sauna and many other situations.

Your very first conversation will teach you ten Swedish words and by the end of the course you will have more than 500 words in your vocabulary.

I have been teaching Swedish for many years at all levels both in Sweden and in Ireland, including University College Dublin and University of Dublin, Trinity College.

I hope that this course will give you the confidence to use Swedish and to approach Swedish people wherever in the world you might meet them.

Regina Harkin

5

Only got 5 minutes?

Hej! is how you say *hello* in Swedish, the language spoken in Sweden. Many people associate Sweden with the pop group ABBA, the Nobel Prize and the furniture shop IKEA. But there are many other aspects to Sweden such as beautiful scenery with an exceptionally long coastline, more than 30,000 islands in the Stockholm archipelago, the social welfare state, many laws to improve equality between men and women and serious efforts to tackle the environment as well as international companies for example Ericsson, Volvo, Saab, H&M, Electrolux, Pharmacia and AstraZeneca.

Sweden is part of Scandinavia. It is a member of the EU and borders Norway and Finland. Only a bridge separates it from Denmark. If you know Swedish well you can read and understand Norwegian and to some extent Danish. In fact, up until around AD 1000 these three countries didn't exist as separate nations. People used to speak the same language called proto-Germanic or Old Norse.

Swedish is spoken by the majority of Sweden's 9.3 million inhabitants. It's also spoken by many people in Finland, which was once part of Sweden, and in other countries where Swedish people have emigrated such as America. More than a million people emigrated there between 1850 and 1914.

Is Swedish easy to learn? Naturally, it depends on what languages you speak yourself. It's a Germanic language so if you speak English, German or Dutch it's certainly simpler. There are for instance many loanwords in Swedish from both English (*slang*, *snob* and *smart*) and German (*pilsner* and *pudel*). There is certainly one aspect of Swedish that makes it easier to learn: we don't inflect our verbs for person or number. The present tense for *talk* is **pratar** and it's the same regardless of who talks (I, you, he, she, it, we, you or they).

There are actually two words that English has borrowed from Swedish: the political *ombudsman* and the more culinary *smörgåsbord*.

Hej då! = *bye, bye*



10 Only got ten minutes?

Hej! is how you say *hello* in Swedish, the language spoken in Sweden. Many people associate Sweden with the pop group ABBA, the Nobel Prize and the furniture shop IKEA. But there are many other aspects to Sweden such as the social welfare state, many laws to improve equality between men and women and serious efforts to tackle the environment as well as internationally known companies for instance Ericsson, Volvo, Saab, H&M, Electrolux, Atlas Copco and several pharmaceutical companies such as Pharmacia and AstraZeneca.

Sweden is the third largest country in Western Europe, almost twice the size of Great Britain. It has beautiful and varied scenery with a very long coastline along the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic Sea, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat. There are many sandy beaches, lakes and rivers to fish in, deep forests and snowy mountains for skiing not to mention the more than 30,000 islands in the Stockholm archipelago.

Many people might associate Sweden with the Vikings and the Swedish chef in 'The Muppet Show', but there are many other famous Swedish people: Astrid Lindgren, the author of many popular childrens' books for instance 'Pippi Longstocking', Ingmar Bergman, the film director who won an Oscar for his film 'Fanny and Alexander', Björn Borg, the tennis player who won Wimbledon five times in a row and more recently Stieg Larsson, the writer of the Millennium Trilogy.

Sweden is part of Scandinavia. It is a member of the EU but still has its own currency, the Swedish krona. Sweden borders Norway and Finland. Only a bridge separates it from Denmark. If you know Swedish well you can read and understand Norwegian and to some extent Danish. In fact, up until around AD 1000 these three countries didn't exist as separate nations. People used to speak the same language called proto-Germanic or Old Norse.

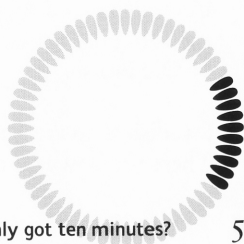
Swedish is spoken by the majority of Sweden's 9.3 million inhabitants. There are however also other languages spoken in Sweden, for instance

Sami by the indigenous Sami people living in the north of Sweden and many other languages spoken by the over a million immigrants who have come to Sweden in the latter half of the twentieth century. Swedish is also spoken by many people in Finland which was once part of Sweden and in other countries where Swedish people have emigrated such as America. More than a million people emigrated there between 1850 and 1914.

Is Swedish easy to learn? Naturally, it depends on what languages you speak yourself. It's a Germanic language so if you speak English, German or Dutch it's certainly simpler. There are for instance many loanwords in Swedish from both English (*slang*, *snob* and *smart*) and German (*pilsner* and *pudel*). There is certainly one aspect of Swedish that makes it easier to learn: we don't inflect our verbs for person or number. The present tense for *talk* is **pratar** and it's the same regardless of who talks (I, you, he, she, it, we, you or they). Basically, we have two main genders, the **en-** words and the **ett-** words. For instance *a cat* is **en katt** and *a table* is **ett bord**.

There are actually two words that English has borrowed from Swedish: the political *ombudsman* and the more culinary *smörgåsbord*.

Hej då! = *bye, bye*



Conversation 1

PART 1: AN INTERVIEW

🔊 CD1, TR2

Anders	Hej!
Maria	Hej!
Anders	Jag heter Anders. Vad heter du?
Maria	Jag heter Maria.
Anders	Efternamn?
Maria	Moberg.
Anders	Vad jobbar du med?
Maria	Jag är fotograf.
Anders	Vad studerar du?
Maria	Jag studerar engelska.
Anders	Var bor du?
Maria	I Stockholm.

PART 2: THE INTERVIEW CONTINUES

🔊 CD1, TR9

Anders	Vad heter du?
Anna	Jag heter Anna Pettersson.
Anders	Var kommer du ifrån?
Anna	Jag kommer från Uppsala men jag bor i Stockholm.
Anders	Vad jobbar du med?
Anna	Jag är busschaufför.
Anders	Vad studerar du?
Anna	Jag studerar svenska och engelska. Oj, vi är sena!
Anders	Tack och hej då!
Anna	Hej då!

Anders *Hello!*
Maria *Hello!*
Anders *My name is Anders. What's your name?*
Maria *My name is Maria.*
Anders *Your surname?*
Maria *Moberg.*
Anders *What do you do for a living?*
Maria *I'm a photographer.*
Anders *What do you study?*
Maria *I'm studying English.*
Anders *Where do you live?*
Maria *In Stockholm.*

Anders *What's your name?*
Anna *My name is Anna Pettersson.*
Anders *Where do you come from?*
Anna *I come from Uppsala but I live in Stockholm.*
Anders *What do you do for a living?*
Anna *I'm a bus driver.*
Anders *What do you study?*
Anna *I study Swedish and English. Oh dear, we are late!*
Anders *Thanks and goodbye!*
Anna *Goodbye!*

Conversation 2

PART 1: BOOKING A ROOM IN A HOTEL

🔊 CD1, TR13

Hotel receptionist	Hotell Bellman, god morgon!
Lars	God morgon! Har ni ett ledigt rum?
Hotel receptionist	För en person?
Lars	Ja, för en person.
Hotel receptionist	Till idag?
Lars	Nej, till imorgon.
Hotel receptionist	För en natt?
Lars	Nej, för sex nätter.
Hotel receptionist	Ja, vi har ett rum ledigt.
Lars	Åh, vad bra! Vad kostar det?
Hotel receptionist	Tusen kronor per natt.

Insight

Here is an easy pronunciation rule that will help as you go along: if you put **g**, **k** or **sk** in front of the four vowels **a**, **o**, **u** and **å**, they should simply be pronounced with a 'hard' consonant sound (**g** as in *go*, **k** as in *kitchen* and **sk** as in *sky*) – **god**, **kan** and **ska**.

PART 2: CHECKING IN TO A HOTEL

🔊 CD1, TR19

Hotel receptionist	God middag.
Lars	Hej! Jag har bokat ett rum.
Hotel receptionist	Vad heter du?
Lars	Lars Ekström.
Hotel receptionist	Förlåt?
Lars	Lars Ekström.
Hotel receptionist	Ett rum för en person för sex nätter?
Lars	Ja, just det.
Hotel receptionist	Rum nummer nio. Varsågod, här är nyckeln.
Lars	Tack så mycket.

Hotel receptionist *Hotell Bellman, good morning!*
Lars *Good morning! Do you have a vacant room?*
Hotel receptionist *For one person?*
Lars *Yes, for one person.*
Hotel receptionist *For today?*
Lars *No, for tomorrow.*
Hotel receptionist *For one night?*
Lars *No, for six nights.*
Hotel receptionist *Yes, we have a vacant room.*
Lars *Oh, that's great! How much is it?*
Hotel receptionist *1000 kronor per night.*

Hotel receptionist *Good afternoon.*
Lars *Hello! I have booked a room.*
Hotel receptionist *What's your name?*
Lars *Lars Ekström.*
Hotel receptionist *Pardon?*
Lars *Lars Ekström.*
Hotel receptionist *One room for one person for six nights?*
Lars *Yes, that's right.*
Hotel receptionist *Room number nine. Here you are, here's the key.*
Lars *Thanks a lot.*

Conversation 3

PART 1: HAVING A COFFEE

🔊 CD1, TR23

- Waitress** Hej!
- Maria** Hej! En kaffe och en te, tack.
- Waitress** Något annat?
- Maria** Ja, en ostsmörgås och en kanelbulle.
- Waitress** Var det bra så?
- Maria** Ja, tack. Vad blir det?
- Waitress** Sjuttiofem kronor, tack.
- Maria** Varsågod! Finns det mjölk och socker?
- Waitress** Ja, det står på borden.
- Maria** Ingår påtår?
- Waitress** Javisst!

Insight

The last three letters in the Swedish alphabet sometimes cause confusion. It can be hard to tell the difference between them at the beginning. To learn them quickly, simply pick a few words that you find easy to remember and hook the letter and the sound of it to these words. For example **å** as in **går** (*walks*), **ä** as in **här** (*here*) and **ö** as in **öl** (*beer*).

PART 2: HAVING A MEAL

🔊 CD1, TR28

- Waiter** Hej och välkomna!
- Lars** Hej!
- Waiter** Vad vill ni äta?
- Lars** Två "dagens rätt" tack!
- Waiter** Och att dricka?
- Lars** En stor stark och vatten, tack.
- (After the meal.)*
- Lars** Får jag betala?
- Waiter** Javisst! Det blir hundraåttio kronor.

Waitress *Hello!*
Maria *Hello! A coffee and a tea, please.*
Waitress *Anything else?*
Maria *Yes, a cheese sandwich and a cinnamon bun.*
Waitress *Is that all?*
Maria *Yes, thanks. How much is that?*
Waitress *Seventy-five kronor, please.*
Maria *Here you are! Is there milk and sugar?*
Waitress *Yes, it's on the tables.*
Maria *Is a refill included?*
Waitress *Yes, certainly!*

Waiter *Hi and welcome!*
Lars *Hi!*
Waiter *What would you like to eat?*
Lars *Two 'chef's specials', please!*
Waiter *And to drink?*
Lars *A large lager and water, please.*
(After the meal.)
Lars *Can I pay?*
Waiter *Certainly! That will be 180 kronor.*

Lars Varsågod!
Waiter Tack! Hej då!

Conversation 4

PART 1: TAKING A TAXI

🔊 CD1, TR32

Taxi driver Hej! Vart vill du åka?
Lars Hej! Kan du köra mig till Råsunda?
Taxi driver Javisst!
Lars Är det mycket trafik?
Taxi driver Nej, inte så mycket.
Lars Vad bra! Matchen börjar om en halvtimme.
Taxi driver Det hinner vi. Vilka spelar?
Lars AIK mot Djurgården.
Taxi driver Oj, då blir det mycket folk.
(Twenty-five minutes later.)
Taxi driver Det blir tvåhundra trettio kronor, tack.
Lars Här, det är jämnt. Hej då!

Insight

The letters **r + s** together are pronounced as one sound. (Do you remember Anders in Conversation 1? **rs** is pronounced as *sh* in *shower*.)

The same one-sound rule applies with **r + d, l, n** and **t**: **bord**, **Karl**, **barn** and **vart**. If you can manage NOT to pronounce **r** as a separate sound in these combinations but rather as a thick **d, l, n** and **t** you will have improved your pronunciation substantially.

PART 2: TRAVELLING ON THE METRO

🔊 CD1, TR37

Anders Hej! Solna centrum, tack.
Girl in ticket booth Tjugoen kronor.

Lars *Here you are!*
Waiter *Thanks! Bye!*

Taxi driver *Hello! Where do you want to go to?*
Lars *Hello! Can you drive me to Råsunda?*
Taxi driver *Yes, of course!*
Lars *Is there a lot of traffic?*
Taxi driver *No, not so much.*
Lars *That's good! The match starts in half an hour.*
Taxi driver *We have enough time. Who are playing?*
Lars *AIK against Djurgården.*
Taxi driver *Gosh, then there will be a lot of people.*
(Twenty-five minutes later.)
Taxi driver *That will be 230 kronor, please.*
Lars *Here, keep the change. Bye!*

Anders *Hello! Solna centrum, please.*
Girl in ticket booth *Twenty-one kronor.*

Anders	Varsågod.
Girl in ticket booth	Tack. Tunnelbanan är tyvärr försenad.
Anders	Jaså?
Girl in ticket booth	Ja, det är fotbollsmatch på Råsunda.
Anders	Ja, jag ska dit också. När kommer tunnelbanan?
Girl in ticket booth	Om en halvtimme. När börjar matchen?
Anders	Klockan åtta.

Insight

The letters **g**, **k** and **sk** in front of the five vowels **e**, **i**, **y**, **ä** and **ö** are pronounced as soft consonants (**g** as the *y* in *yellow* and **k** as the *sh* in *shower*. The **sk** sound we will deal with later). Now you know how to say **gör** (*does*) and **kör** (*drives*).

Conversation 5

PART 1: GOING TO THE SUPERMARKET

🔊 CD1, TR41

Anna	Ursäkta, var finns tandkräm?
Shop assistant	Här borta till höger.
Anna	Och glass?
Shop assistant	Glass finns där borta till vänster.
Anna	Säljer ni saffran?
Shop assistant	Ja, det kan du köpa här i kassan.
Anna	Tack för hjälpen!
<i>(Ten minutes later.)</i>	
Shop assistant	Hittade du glassen?
Anna	Ja.
Shop assistant	Var det allt?
Anna	Kan jag få två paket saffran?
Shop assistant	Javisst. Det blir hundra trettio kronor, tack.

Anders *Here you are.*

Girl in ticket booth *Thanks. The train is delayed, unfortunately.*

Anders *Really?*

Girl in ticket booth *Yes, there's a football match at Råsunda.*

Anders *Yes, I'm going there too. When will the train come?*

Girl in ticket booth *In half an hour. When does the match start?*

Anders *At eight o'clock.*

Anna *Excuse me, where's the toothpaste?*

Shop assistant *Over here on the right.*

Anna *And ice cream?*

Shop assistant *Ice cream is over there on the left.*

Anna *Do you sell saffron?*

Shop assistant *Yes, you can buy it here at the cash register.*

Anna *Thanks for your help!*

(Ten minutes later.)

Shop assistant *Did you find the ice cream?*

Anna *Yes.*

Shop assistant *Is that all?*

Anna *Can I have two packets of saffron?*

Shop assistant *Of course. That's 130 kronor, please.*

Insight

Sometimes there are two verbs in a sentence: **Kan jag betala?** (*Can I pay?*). Observe how the second verb **betala** (*pay*) is in the infinitive and not in the present tense **betalar** (*pay, pays*). Pay attention to this every time you use several verbs in connection with *shall, will, can, should, would* etc. Which is right: **Jag kan inte simma/simmar?** (**Simma**, of course!)

PART 2: BUYING CLOTHES

🔊 CD1, TR46

Lars	Var finns barnkläder?
Shop assistant	Här borta. Vad letar du efter?
Lars	Jag letar efter kläder till en liten flicka.
Shop assistant	En röd kjol?
Lars	Ja.
Shop assistant	Och en röd tröja?
Lars	Nej, inte den!
Shop assistant	En vit tröja?
Lars	Ja, den var fin. Var kan jag betala?
Shop assistant	Kassan är där borta.

Insight

In this conversation you come across the phrase **en vit tröja** (*a white top*). If it's an **ett-** word that is being used you will have to add a **t** to the word **vit**: **ett vitt hus** (*a white house*). If there are more than one tops or houses you add an **a**: **två vita tröjor** (*two white tops*) and **många vita hus** (*many white houses*).

Lars *Where are the children's clothes?*
Shop assistant *Over here. What are you looking for?*
Lars *I'm looking for clothes for a little girl.*
Shop assistant *A red skirt?*
Lars *Yes.*
Shop assistant *And a red top?*
Lars *No, not that one!*
Shop assistant *A white top?*
Lars *Yes, that's nice. Where can I pay?*
Shop assistant *The cash register is over there.*

Conversation 6

PART 1: GOING TO THE FUNFAIR

🔊 CD2, TR1

- Maria** Kan du betala inträdet?
Anna Javisst!
Maria Var köper man åkkuponger?
Anna Där inne.
Maria Vi tar en glass först! Jag bjuder.
Anna OK. Sedan åker vi berg- och dalbana.
Maria Nej, det vågar jag inte.
Anna Gör du inte? Då åker vi radiobilar istället.
Maria Ja, det gör vi. Det är roligare.
Anna Kom, så gå vi in!
Maria Nu ska vi ha roligt!

Insight

Please note that there's an important difference in Swedish between the verbs **går** and **åker**. **Går** means that you actually use your legs. **Åker** means that you use some kind of transport: **åker bil/tåg/båt/flygplan/buss**. If somebody says **Jag åker hem nu** (*I'm going home now*) you know for certain that the person isn't walking home.

PART 2: TAKING A BOAT TRIP TO THE ARCHIPELAGO

🔊 CD2, TR6

- Lars** Vart ska vi åka?
Anders Jag vet inte. Vill du åka till Möja?
Lars Nej, det vill jag inte. Det är för långt.
Anders Har du varit i Vaxholm?
Lars Nej, det har jag inte.
Anders Det är fint där. Det finns en bra restaurang där också.
Lars OK, då åker vi dit. Var köper man biljetter?
Anders På båten.
Lars Jaha. När går båten?
Anders Jag vet inte. Vi går in här och frågar.

Maria *Can you pay the entrance fee?*
Anna *Sure!*
Maria *Where do you buy tickets for the rides?*
Anna *In there.*
Maria *We'll have an ice cream first! My treat.*
Anna *OK. Then we'll go on the rollercoaster.*
Maria *No, I don't dare.*
Anna *Don't you? In that case, we'll go on the bumper cars instead.*
Maria *Yes, we will. It's more fun.*
Anna *Come on, let's go in!*
Maria *Now we're going to have some fun!*

Lars *Where shall we go?*
Anders *I don't know. Do you want to go to Möja?*
Lars *No, I don't. It's too far.*
Anders *Have you been to Vaxholm?*
Lars *No, I haven't.*
Anders *It's nice there. There's a good restaurant there too.*
Lars *OK, then let's go there. Where do you buy tickets?*
Anders *On the boat.*
Lars *I see. When does the boat leave?*
Anders *I don't know. We'll go in here and ask.*

Conversation 7

PART 1: GOING TO THE SWIMMING POOL

🔊 CD2, TR10

- Lars** Lars!
Anders Hej! Det är Anders. Ska vi gå och simma?
Lars Ja, när då?
Anders Vi kan träffas i simhallen klockan tre?
Lars OK. Vi ses då!
(An hour later.)
Anders Hej!
Lars Hej! Du, Anders ...
Anders Ja, vad är det?
Lars Jag har inga pengar, inga badbyxor och ingen handduk.
Anders Det gör inget. Jag ordnar det.
Lars Schysst!
Anders Här är nyckeln till skåpet. Nu går vi in!
Lars Det ska bli skönt att simma!

Insight

Anders and Lars make plans *to meet* (**träffas**). Notice how the verb ends with an **s** and not with an **r**. Let's say that the **s** means 'each other'. You might have come across it in phrases like **Vi ses!** (*see you around*), **Vi hörs!** (*we'll be in touch over the phone*) and **de kramas** (*they are hugging (each other)*).

PART 2: A CHAT IN THE SAUNA

🔊 CD2, TR15

- Anders** Åh, vad varmt och skönt!
Lars Hur varmt är det?
Anders Nittio grader.
Lars Det var länge sedan jag badade bastu.
Anders Badar du inte bastu i London?
Lars Nej, det gör jag inte.
Anders Ska vi göra nå't ikväll?
Lars Tja, vi kan gå på bio eller ta en öl?

Lars *Lars!*
Anders *Hi! It's Anders. Shall we go for a swim?*
Lars *Yes, when?*
Anders *We can meet at the swimming pool at three o'clock?*
Lars *OK. We'll see each other then!*

(An hour later.)

Anders *Hello!*
Lars *Hi! Eh, Anders ...*
Anders *Yeah, what's up?*
Lars *I have no money, no swimming togs and no towel.*
Anders *It doesn't matter. I'll take care of it.*
Lars *That's good of you!*
Anders *Here's the key to the locker. Let's go in!*
Lars *It'll be great to swim!*

Anders *How nice and warm!*
Lars *How warm is it?*
Anders *Ninety degrees.*
Lars *I haven't had a sauna for a long time.*
Anders *Don't you have a sauna in London?*
Lars *No, I don't.*
Anders *Shall we do something tonight?*
Lars *Well, we can go to the pictures or have a beer?*

Anders

Vi går och tar en öl.

Lars

Ska vi ringa Anna och Maria?

Insight

The soft **sk** (before **e, i, y, ä** and **ö**) sound doesn't exist in English so I will try and explain it. First say the letter **k**. Do you notice how the back of your mouth closes when you say it? Now start saying **k** but stop before the back of the mouth closes and try and imitate a soft breeze. In Conversation 7 listen to how they say the word **skönt**!

Conversation 8

PART 1: ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS TO THE PHARMACY

🔊 CD2, TR19

Anna Jag har så ont i huvudet!

Anders Har du?

Anna Ja, jag behöver en huvudvärkstablett. Var ligger apoteket?

Anders Det ligger ett apotek där borta, men det är stängt.

Anna Är det? Varför det?

Anders Det är söndag.

Anna Javisst, ja! Finns det något apotek som är öppet?

Anders Ja, gå rakt fram till korsningen.

Anna Jaha. Och sen?

Anders Sväng höger vid korsningen och gå cirka tvåhundra meter.

Anna Åh, vad bra! Tack så mycket!

Anders Det var så lite så.

Insight

If you want to ask somebody to do something you will have to use a special form of the verb called the imperative. To form the imperative you simply take away **r** in verbs ending with **-ar** in the present tense: **pratar** becomes **prata!** (*talk!*). If the verb ends with **-er** like in **svänger**, you take away the ending **-er** and it becomes **sväng!** (*turn!*).

Anders
Lars

*We'll go and have a beer.
Shall we ring Anna and Maria?*

Anna

I have such a headache!

Anders

Do you? (Have you?)

Anna

Yes, I need a paracetamol. Where's the pharmacy?

Anders

There's a pharmacy over there, but it's closed.

Anna

Is it? Why is that?

Anders

It's Sunday.

Anna

Oh, yes! Is there any pharmacy that is open?

Anders

Yes, go straight ahead to the junction.

Anna

I see. And then?

Anders

Turn right at the junction and walk about 200 metres.

Anna

Oh, that's great. Thanks a lot!

Anders

You're welcome.

PART 2: GETTING DIRECTIONS TO A RESTAURANT

🔊 CD2, TR24

- Anna** Anna!
Maria Hej! Det är Maria. Hur är det?
Anna Hej Maria! Jo, det är bra.
Maria Vi ska gå på pizzeria ikväll. Vill du följa med?
Anna Ja, gärna. Vart ska ni gå?
Maria Pizzeria Sicilien.
Anna Var ligger den?
Maria Ta tunnelbanan till Gamla Stan.
Anna Ja, och sen?
Maria Gå till vänster. Följ gatan rakt fram i cirka fyrahundra meter.
Anna OK.
Maria Sväng höger vid korsningen. Vi träffas klockan åtta!
Anna Bra! Vi ses då! Hej då!
Maria Hej då!
-

Conversation 9

PART 1: GOING TO A NIGHTCLUB

🔊 CD2, TR29

- Anna** Vilken lång kö!
Maria Ja, det är löning idag. Alla vill gå ut.
Anna Har du varit här förut?
Maria Ja, många gånger. Musiken är bra!
Anna Det ska bli kul att dansa. Vad kostar inträdet?
Maria Över hundra kronor, tror jag.
Anna Vad är det för åldersgräns?
Maria Tjugofem för killar och tjugotre för tjejer.
Anna När stänger de?
Maria Klockan tre.

Anna *Anna!*
Maria *Hello! It's Maria. How are you?*
Anna *Hello Maria! Oh, I'm alright.*
Maria *We're going to a pizzeria tonight. Do you want to come along?*
Anna *Yes, I'd love to. Where are you going?*
Maria *The Sicily.*
Anna *Where is it?*
Maria *Take the metro to Gamla Stan.*
Anna *Yes, and then?*
Maria *Go to the left. Follow the street straight ahead for about 400 metres.*
Anna *OK.*
Maria *Turn right at the junction. We'll meet at eight o'clock!*
Anna *Good! See you then! Bye!*
Maria *Bye!*

Anna *What a long queue!*
Maria *Yes, it's payday today. Everybody wants to go out.*
Anna *Have you been here before?*
Maria *Yes, many times. The music is good!*
Anna *It's going to be fun to dance. How much is the entrance fee?*
Maria *Over a hundred kronor, I think.*
Anna *What's the age limit?*
Maria *Twenty-five for guys and twenty-three for girls.*
Anna *When do they close?*
Maria *At three o'clock.*

PART 2: MAKING PLANS TO MEET

🔊 CD2, TR35

- Anders** Är du ledig imorgon?
Anna Ja, det är jag.
Anders Ska vi träffas?
Anna Varför inte?
Anders Vi kan ta en promenad?
Anna Ja, var då?
Anders Har du varit på Djurgården?
Anna Nej, det har jag inte.
Anders Vi kan träffas vid T-Centralen klockan två och ta bussen dit tillsammans.
Anna Ja, och sen kan vi gå och fika.
-

Conversation 10

PART 1: BEING INVITED TO A FRIEND'S HOUSE

🔊 CD2, TR39

- Maria** Vill du komma på middag hemma hos mina föräldrar imorgon?
Lars Ja, gärna. Är det något speciellt?
Maria Jag fyller år. Anders och Anna kommer också!
Lars Vad trevligt!
Maria Vi kanske grillar om det är fint väder.
Lars Jag tror det blir soligt imorgon.
Maria Jag hoppas det.
Lars Vilken tid ska jag komma?
Maria Vid fyra-tiden.
Lars Var bor dina föräldrar?
Maria De bor i Vällingby. Anders har adressen.
Lars Vad bra! Då åker jag med honom.

Anders *Are you free tomorrow?*
Anna *Yes, I am.*
Anders *Shall we meet?*
Anna *Why not?*
Anders *We can go for a walk?*
Anna *Yes, whereabouts?*
Anders *Have you been on Djurgården?*
Anna *No, I haven't.*
Anders *We can meet at T-Centralen at two o'clock and take the bus there together.*
Anna *Yes, and then we can go for a cup of coffee.*

Maria *Would you like to come for dinner at my parents' house tomorrow?*
Lars *Yes, I'd love to. Is it something special?*
Maria *It's my birthday. Anders and Anna will come too!*
Lars *How nice!*
Maria *We might have a barbecue if the weather is nice.*
Lars *I think it will be sunny tomorrow.*
Maria *I hope so.*
Lars *At what time shall I come?*
Maria *Around four o'clock.*
Lars *Where do your parents live?*
Maria *They live in Vällingby. Anders has the address.*
Lars *Great! Then I'll come with him.*

PART 2: A DINNER CONVERSATION

🔊 CD2, TR44

Lars Hej! Grattis på födelsedagen!

Maria Åh, tack. Vilka fina blommor!

Lars Vilket varmt och soligt väder!

Maria Jaa. Vad vill du ha att dricka?

Lars En kall öl, tack.

Maria Varsågod. Skål!

Lars Skål och grattis!

(A few hours later.)

Maria Vill du ha något mer att äta?

Lars Nej tack, det är bra. Det var väldigt gott!

Maria Nu är det kaffe och tårta.

Lars Oj! Jag är så mätt!

Lars *Hi! Happy birthday!*
Maria *Oh, thanks. What beautiful flowers!*
Lars *What warm and sunny weather!*
Maria *Oh, yes. What would you like to drink?*
Lars *A cold beer, please.*
Maria *Here you are. Cheers!*
Lars *Cheers! And congratulations!*

(A few hours later.)

Maria *Do you want anything more to eat?*
Lars *No, thanks, I'm fine. It was very good!*
Maria *Now it's coffee and cake.*
Lars *Oh dear! I'm so full!*

Conversation 3/1: Anders' interview with Maria – The full story

🔊 CD3, TR2

- Maria** Hej!
Anders Hej! Jag heter Anders och är journalist. Vad heter du?
Maria Maria Moberg. Vilken tidning arbetar du på?
Anders Det är en ny kvällstidning som heter Citypressen. Arbetar du?
Maria Ja, jag frilansar som fotograf.
Anders Vad studerar du här?
Maria Jag läser engelska två kvällar i veckan. Det är riktigt roligt.
Anders Varför läser du engelska?
Maria Jag vill åka till England och kanske studera mer där, både fotografi och engelska.
Anders Varför just England?
Maria Det finns många bra skolor där. USA skulle också vara intressant. Men det är så långt bort och det kostar mer.
Anders Hur många är ni i klassen?
Maria Vi är tjugo stycken, fjorton tjejer och sex killar.
Anders Vad gör ni just nu?
Maria Vi läser Harry Potter.

Insight

Telephone numbers are usually called out, not one by one, but in pairs. So the number 256871 would be written and pronounced: 25 68 71 (**tjugofem sextioåtta sjuttioett**). If you have a seven digit number, 7443564, it would be pronounced 744 35 64 (**sjuhundrafyrtiofyra trettiofem sextiofyra**).

- Maria** *Hello!*
- Anders** *Hello! My name is Anders and I am a journalist.
What's your name?*
- Maria** *Maria Moberg. Which paper do you work for?*
- Anders** *It's a new evening paper that is called Citypressen. Do
you work?*
- Maria** *Yes, I freelance as a photographer.*
- Anders** *What do you study here?*
- Maria** *I study English two evenings a week. It's really fun.*
- Anders** *Why do you study English?*
- Maria** *I want to go to England and perhaps study more
there, both photography and English.*
- Anders** *Why England in particular?*
- Maria** *There are many good schools there. The US would be
interesting as well. But it's so far away and it costs more.*
- Anders** *How many of you are there in the class?*
- Maria** *There are twenty of us, fourteen girls and six guys.*
- Anders** *What are you doing right now?*
- Maria** *We are reading Harry Potter.*

Conversation 3/2: Booking a hotel room in Gothenburg

🔊 CD3, TR8

- Hotel receptionist** Hotell Göteborg, god middag.
Anna Hej! Har ni några lediga rum i maj?
Hotel receptionist Hur många rum vill du ha?
Anna Tio enkelrum.
Hotel receptionist Vilket datum i maj?
Anna Mellan den åttonde och elfte maj.
Hotel receptionist Tre nätter alltså.
Anna Ja, just det.
Hotel receptionist Nja, det kanske blir svårt. Vi har bara åtta lediga enkelrum. Men det finns ett ledigt dubbelrum. Vill du ha det?
Anna Ja, jag tror nog att två personer kan dela ett rum. Vad kostar rummen?
Hotel receptionist Enkelrummen kostar åttahundra kronor per natt. Dubbelrummet kostar ettusenåttahundra kronor. Men du kan få det för ettusensexhundra.
Anna Det var vänligt.
Hotel receptionist Ska jag skicka dig en bokningsbekräftelse?
Anna Ja tack, gärna.
Hotel receptionist Vad har du för epostadress?
Anna annapettersson@[snabel-a]svbuss.[punkt]se

Hotel receptionist *Hotell Göteborg, good afternoon.*

Anna *Hello! Do you have any vacant rooms in May?*

Hotel receptionist *How many rooms do you want?*

Anna *Ten single rooms.*

Hotel receptionist *Which date in May?*

Anna *Between the eighth and the eleventh of May.*

Hotel receptionist *Three nights then.*

Anna *Yes, that's right.*

Hotel receptionist *Well, that might be difficult. We only have eight single rooms vacant. But there is one vacant double room. Would you like to have that?*

Anna *Yes, I think that two people can share a room. How much are the rooms?*

Hotel receptionist *The single rooms cost 800 kronor per night. The double room costs 1,800 kronor. But you can have it for 1,600.*

Anna *That's very kind.*

Hotel receptionist *Shall I send you a booking confirmation?*

Anna *Yes, please.*

Hotel receptionist *What's your email address?*

Anna *annapettersson@[at]svbuss.[dot]se*

Conversation 3/3: I've lost my wallet

» CD3, TR13

- Anders** Hej!
- Policeman** God morgon. Vad kan jag hjälpa till med?
- Anders** Jag har tappat min plånbok.
- Policeman** Jaha. Kan jag få ditt namn, adress och telefonnummer.
- Anders** Anders Karlsson, Bondegatan femtioett (51), tre trappor. Mitt mobilnummer är noll-sju-tre-tre (0733) tjuoett fyrtioåtta sextiotre (21 48 63).
- Policeman** Hur ser din plånbok ut?
- Anders** Det är en vanlig svart plånbok.
- Policeman** Vad hade du i den?
- Anders** Mitt körkort, VISA-kort och tvåhundra kronor.
- Policeman** Ett ögonblick. Är det den här?
- Anders** Ja, det är det.
- Policeman** En taxichaufför lämnade in den här igår kväll.
- Anders** Tack så hemskt mycket.
- Policeman** Tacka taxichauffören.

Insight

The number of a street is placed after the name of the street. That's why it's Bondegatan 51. If somebody lives at number 31 on Kungsgatan, the address would be Kungsgatan 31.

- Anders** *Hello!*
- Policeman** *Good morning. How can I help?*
- Anders** *I've lost my wallet.*
- Policeman** *I see. Can I have your name, address and telephone number.*
- Anders** *Anders Karlsson, 51, Bondegatan, third floor. My mobile number is 0733-21 48 63.*
- Policeman** *What does your wallet look like?*
- Anders** *It's an ordinary black wallet.*
- Policeman** *What did you have in it?*
- Anders** *My driver's licence, VISA card and 200 kronor.*
- Policeman** *Just a second. Is it this one?*
- Anders** *Yes, it is.*
- Policeman** *A taxi driver handed it in here last night.*
- Anders** *Thank you so much.*
- Policeman** *Thank the taxi driver!*

Conversation 3/4: A surprise phone call

🔊 CD3, TR18

- Maria** Maria Moberg.
Lars Hej Maria! Det är Lars.
Maria Nämen hej! Hur är det?
Lars Det är bra. Tack för senast!
Maria Det var kul att du kom.
Lars Jag åker tillbaka till London på torsdag och jag undrar om du vill gå ut och äta middag någon kväll?
Maria Ja, gärna. Vilken dag?
Lars Imorgon eller på onsdag?
Maria På onsdag kan jag inte men imorgon kväll går bra.
Lars Vad bra! Jag ska ringa Anna och Anders också.
Maria Anna är i Göteborg så hon kan inte komma.
Lars Och Anders svarar inte på sin mobil. Det kanske bara blir vi två...
Maria Det gör inget. Var och när ska vi träffas?
Lars Ska vi säga klockan sju vid tunnelbanan i Gamla Stan?
Maria Okej. Vi ses då!
Lars Ja. Hej då!
Maria Hej då!

Insight

To talk about what you are going to do on certain days later in the week you use the preposition **på**. So, *on Saturday* (meaning 'this Saturday coming') is **på lördag**. But if you want to talk about the past and what you did last Saturday you use **i** and then add an **s** to the day. *Last Saturday* is therefore **i lördags**.

Maria *Maria Moberg.*
Lars *Hello Maria! It's Lars.*
Maria *Oh, hello! How are you?*
Lars *I'm fine. Thanks for the party the other night.*
Maria *I'm glad you came.*
Lars *I'm going back to London on Thursday and I'm wondering if you would like to go out for dinner some evening?*
Maria *Yes, sure. Which day?*
Lars *Tomorrow or on Wednesday?*
Maria *On Wednesday I can't but tomorrow night is fine.*
Lars *That's great! I will ring Anna and Anders too.*
Maria *Anna is in Gothenburg so she won't be able to come.*
Lars *And Anders doesn't answer his mobile. Perhaps it's only going to be the two of us...*
Maria *It doesn't matter. Where and when shall we meet?*
Lars *Shall we say around seven o'clock at the metro station in Gamla Stan?*
Maria *Ok. See you then!*
Lars *Yes. Bye!*
Maria *Bye!*

Conversation 3/5: At the restaurant

🔊 CD3, TR23

- Lars** Hej!
- Waitress** Hej! Har ni bokat bord?
- Lars** Neeeej.
- Waitress** Hur många är ni?
- Lars** Det är bara vi två.
- Waitress** Tyvärr är det fullt just nu. Men om ni vill vänta kan ni få ett bord klockan nio.
- Lars** Det går bra.
- Waitress** Ni kan ta en drink i baren så länge.
- Lars** Javisst! Maria, vad vill du ha?
- Maria** Ett glas rödvin, tack.
- (A little bit later.)*
- Waitress** Vill ni beställa?
- Maria** Ja, jag vill ha laxfilé med vitvinssås.
- Waitress** Med ris eller kokt potatis?
- Maria** Kokt potatis, tack.
- Lars** Och jag tar grillad t-bensstek, tack.
- Waitress** Med pommes frites?
- Lars** Ja, tack.

Lars *Hello!*

Waitress *Hello! Have you booked a table?*

Lars *Eh, no.*

Waitress *How many of you are there?*

Lars *It's only the two of us.*

Waitress *Unfortunately it's full right now. But if you want to wait you can get a table for nine o'clock.*

Lars *That'll be fine.*

Waitress *You can have a drink in the bar meanwhile.*

Lars *Sure! Maria, what would you like?*

Maria *A glass of red wine, please.*
(A little bit later.)

Waitress *Would you like to order?*

Maria *Yes, I would like to have the salmon fillet with white wine sauce.*

Waitress *With rice or boiled potatoes?*

Maria *Boiled potatoes, please.*

Lars *And I will have the grilled t-bone, please.*

Waitress *With chips?*

Lars *Yes, please.*

Conversation 3/6: Going to the cinema

🔊 CD3, TR28

- Anna** Hej Maria!
Maria Nämen hej Anna! Hur var det i Göteborg?
Anna Det var jättetrevligt faktiskt.
Maria Har du lust att gå på bio ikväll?
Anna Ja, det skulle vara kul. Vilken film vill du se?
Maria Det går en bra thriller just nu, men jag kommer inte ihåg vad den heter.
Anna Här, kolla i tidningen.
Maria Den här! Den ska vara jättebra. Den går klockan sju och nio. Ska vi gå på sju-bion så kan vi gå och fika efteråt?
Anna Ok. Vilken biograf går den på?
Maria Astoria. Vet du var den ligger?
Anna Nä.
Maria Ta tunnelbanan till Östermalmstorg. När du kommer upp från tunnelbanan, gå du över torget till Nybrogatan. Följ gatan cirka 200 meter. Bion ligger på höger sida. Ska vi träffas kvart i sju?
Anna Det låter bra! Vi ses ikväll då!
Maria Ja, hej då!

Insight

In this conversation they plan to *go for a cup of tea or coffee*, **fika** (informal language). A place where you can have tea or coffee is referred to as **ett fik**. *Go to a coffee shop* is then **gå på fik**. If you would like to have something nice to eat with it you would like some **fikabröd**. *Coffee break* is **en fikapaus**.

- Anna** *Hi Maria!*
- Maria** *Oh, hi Anna! How was Gothenburg?*
- Anna** *It was actually really enjoyable.*
- Maria** *Do you fancy going to the cinema tonight?*
- Anna** *Yes, that would be fun. Which film do you want to see?*
- Maria** *There's a good thriller on right now, but I don't remember what it's called.*
- Anna** *Here, check the paper.*
- Maria** *This one! It's supposed to be really good. It's on at seven and nine. Shall we go to the seven o'clock movie so that we can go for a cup of coffee afterwards?*
- Anna** *Ok. Which cinema is it on?*
- Maria** *The Astoria. Do you know where it is?*
- Anna** *No.*
- Maria** *Take the metro to Östermalmstorg. When you come up from the metro, you cross the square to Nybrogatan. Follow the street for about 200 metres. The cinema is on the right hand side. Shall we meet at a quarter to seven?*
- Anna** *That sounds good! See you tonight then!*
- Maria** *Yes, bye!*

Conversation 3/7: Shopping at a metro kiosk, Pressbyrån

🔊 CD3, TR33

- Anders** Har du film?
Kiosk assistant Javisst! Hur många bilder?
Anders 24. [tjufyra]
Kiosk assistant Ojdå, de är [dåmme] tyvärr slut. Går det bra med 36?
Anders Ja.
Kiosk assistant Nå't annat?
Anders En Aftonbladet och en Expressen ... och en stor flaska Mer.
- Kiosk assistant** Vilken smak?
Anders Päron.
Kiosk assistant Var det allt?
Anders Ja ... Nej, förresten, en kexchoklad också.
Kiosk assistant Du kan få tre stycken för tjugo kronor?
Anders Ja, varför inte.
Kiosk assistant Det blir 130 kronor.
Anders Jag har bara en tusenlapp. Går det bra?
Kiosk assistant Jadå ... tvåhundra, trehundra, fyrahundra ... och tusen. Varsågod!
Anders Tackar.

- Anders** *Do you have film for the camera?*
- Kiosk assistant** *Sure! How many pictures?*
- Anders** *24.*
- Kiosk assistant** *Oh dear, they are unfortunately sold out. Will 36 do?*
- Anders** *Yes.*
- Kiosk assistant** *Anything else?*
- Anders** *An Aftonbladet and an Expressen (names of evening papers) ... and a big bottle of Mer (a soft drink).*
- Kiosk assistant** *Which flavour?*
- Anders** *Pear.*
- Kiosk assistant** *Is that all?*
- Anders** *Yes ... No, by the way, a kexchoklad (a type of wafer chocolate bar) too.*
- Kiosk assistant** *You can have three for twenty kronor?*
- Anders** *Yes, why not.*
- Kiosk assistant** *That will be 130 kronor.*
- Anders** *I only have a thousand kronor note. Is that ok?*
- Kiosk assistant** *Yes certainly ... two hundred, three hundred, four hundred ... and thousand. There you go!*
- Anders** *Thank you.*

Conversation 3/8: A casual encounter in the metro

🔊 CD3, TR38

- Stranger** Ursäkta mig, går det här tåget till Slussen?
Anna Ja, det gör det.
Stranger Hur många stationer är det?
Anna Det är bara tre stationer, T-Centralen, Gamla Stan och sen Slussen.
Stranger Behöver jag byta tåg?
Anna Nej då.
Stranger Vad bra! Jag har lite bråttom. Jag ska träffa en kompis om fem minuter.
Anna Då blir du inte [blirunte] så sen.
(Train pulls in.)
Stranger Ska jag hjälpa dig att bära?
Anna Ja tack, vad snällt!
Stranger Det var tungt! Vad har du [haru] i kassarna?
Anna Frukt och grönsaker till hela veckan. Varsågod och ta ett äpple!
Stranger Tack. Jag är faktiskt hungrig. Jag har inte ätit någon lunch idag.
Anna Här är Slussen!
Stranger Ok, hej då ... och tack för äpplet!
Anna Hej då!

- Stranger** *Excuse me, does this train go to Slussen?*
- Anna** *Yes, it does.*
- Stranger** *How many stops are there?*
- Anna** *It's only three stops, T-Centralen, Gamla Stan and then Slussen.*
- Stranger** *Do I need to change trains?*
- Anna** *Oh no.*
- Stranger** *Good! I'm in a bit of a rush. I'm meeting a friend in five minutes.*
- Anna** *Then you won't be so late.*
- (Train pulls in.)*
- Stranger** *Shall I help you carry?*
- Anna** *Yes please, that's kind of you!*
- Stranger** *It's heavy! What do you have in the bags?*
- Anna** *Fruit and vegetables for the whole week. Here, take an apple!*
- Stranger** *Thanks. I'm actually hungry. I didn't have any lunch today.*
- Anna** *Here is Slussen!*
- Stranger** *Ok, bye ... and thanks for the apple!*
- Anna** *Bye!*

Conversation 3/9: At an ice hockey match

🔊 CD3, TR43

- Anders** Hej!
Lars Hej! Var har du [haru] varit?
Anders Tunnelbanan var försenad en halvtimme.
Lars Typiskt! Matchen började för en kvart sen.
Anders Vad står det [ståre]?
Lars Noll-noll. Finland spelar jättebra just nu.
Anders Sverige måste vinna med två mål för att komma vidare.
Lars Ja, jag vet. Det blir en tuff match.

(Half an hour later.)

- Anders** Jag måste gå på toa. Sitter du [sitteru] kvar?
Lars Ja. Kan du köpa en varmkorv åt mig?
Anders Javisst. Med senap eller ketchup?
Lars Både och. Köp en cola också är du [eru] snäll.
Anders Ok. Har du pengar förresten? Jag hann inte gå till Bankomaten.
Lars Jada. Här, räcker det med hundra spänn?
Anders Oh, ja.

Conversation 3/10: Celebrating midsummer together

🔊 CD3, TR47

- Anna** Vilket vackert väder!
Anders Ja, förra året regnade det [regnare] på midsommarafton. Men i år kan vi sitta ute och äta.
Maria Hoppas ni är hungriga nu, för det finns mycket mat.
Lars Oh ja, oroa dig inte.
Maria Varsågod, det finns både sill och gravlax, köttbullar och kokt potatis och mycket annat.
Anders Och till efterrätt blir det jordgubbar med vispgrädde.

Anders *Hello!*
Lars *Hello! Where have you been?*
Anders *The metro was delayed for half an hour.*
Lars *Typical! The match started 15 minutes ago.*
Anders *What's the score?*
Lars *Nil all. Finland plays really well right now.*
Anders *Sweden will have to win by two goals to advance.*
Lars *Yes, I know. It's going to be a tough match.*
(Half an hour later.)
Anders *I have to go to the toilet. Will you stay here?*
Lars *Yes. Could you buy me a hot dog?*
Anders *Yes, sure. With mustard or ketchup?*
Lars *Both. Buy me a coca cola as well please.*
Anders *Ok. By the way, do you have money? I didn't have time to go to the cash machine.*
Lars *Yes, of course. Here, is a hundred kronor enough?*
Anders *Oh, yes.*

Anna *What beautiful weather!*
Anders *Yes, last year it rained on Midsummer's Eve. But this year we can sit outside and eat.*
Maria *I hope you are hungry now, because there's plenty of food.*
Lars *Oh yes, don't worry.*
Maria *Help yourselves, there is both herring and marinated salmon, meatballs and boiled potatoes and a lot of other things.*
Anders *And for dessert we're having strawberries and whipped cream.*

Anna Åh, vad det ser gott ut!
Lars Anders, kan du skicka snapsen?
Anders Javisst, här.
Lars Nu skålar vi för sommar och sol och ... Anders. Tack för att vi fick komma hit!
Everybody Skål!
(A few hours later.)
Anna Maria och jag tar en promenad.
Anders Vart ska ni gå?
Anna Vi ska plocka sju sorters blommor att lägga under kudden.
Lars Varför det?
Maria Då drömmer man om vem man ska gifta sig med.
Anders Var inte borta så länge bara. Det är dans på bryggan sen.

Insight

‘Marry’ in Swedish is a reflexive verb so you have to say ‘marry oneself’.

<i>I marry</i>	jag gifter mig
<i>you marry</i>	du gifter dig
<i>he/she marries</i>	han/hon gifter sig
<i>we marry</i>	vi gifter oss
<i>you marry</i>	ni gifter er
<i>they marry</i>	de gifter sig

The same way you say *I shave* = **jag rakar mig** or *he washes himself* = **han tvättar sig**.

Insight

In this conversation they are going to dance in the evening. The expression **dans på bryggan** is used. It's an old tradition in the summertime and means *quayside dancing*. The Swedish words **en brygga** mean a wooden or concrete structure projecting into the water. You can jump into the water from it or tie your boat to it.

Anna *Oh, it looks so tasty!*
Lars *Anders, could you pass the snaps?*
Anders *Of course, here.*
Lars *Let's propose a toast for summer and sun and ...*
Anders. Thanks for inviting us here!
Everybody *Cheers!*
(A few hours later.)
Anna *Maria and I will go for a walk.*
Anders *Where are you going?*
Anna *We are going to pick seven types of flowers to put*
under the pillow.
Lars *How come?*
Maria *Then you'll dream about who you will marry.*
Anders *As long as you don't stay away too long. There's going*
to be quayside dancing later.

Listening skills: survival phrases

(Note: **j**, **dj**, **gj**, **hj** and **lj** are all pronounced as 'y' in *yellow*.)

<i>are you Swedish?</i>	är du svensk?
<i>can you explain ...?</i>	kan du förklara ...?
<i>can you write it down?</i>	kan du skriva ner det?
<i>could you open the door, please?</i>	kan du öppna dörren, är du snäll?
<i>do you have a map?</i>	har du en karta?
<i>do you speak English?</i>	talas du engelska?
<i>do you understand?</i>	förstår du?
<i>do you want help?</i>	vill du ha hjälp?
<i>excuse me</i>	ursäkta (mig)
<i>gentlemen</i>	herrar
<i>Happy Easter</i>	Glad Påsk
<i>Happy New Year</i>	Gott Nytt År
<i>have a nice weekend</i>	trevlig helg
<i>help</i>	hjälp
<i>how much is it?</i>	vad kostar det?
<i>hurry up!</i>	skynda dig! [dejj]
<i>I don't know</i>	jag vet inte
<i>I don't speak Swedish</i>	jag talar inte svenska
<i>I don't understand</i>	jag förstår inte
<i>I have a problem</i>	jag har ett problem
<i>I'm not sure</i>	jag är inte säker
<i>I'm sorry, pardon</i>	förlåt
<i>is it far?</i>	är det långt?
<i>is it free (not paying)?</i>	är det gratis?
<i>is it free (unoccupied)?</i>	är det ledigt?
<i>is it right/wrong?</i>	är det rätt/fel?
<i>is it true?</i>	är det sant?
<i>it's occupied</i>	det är upptaget
<i>ladies</i>	damer
<i>listen!</i>	lyssna!
<i>look!</i>	titta!
<i>Merry Christmas</i>	God Jul
<i>one moment</i>	ett ögonblick

page 50
is blank

one more time
please
quickly
sale
see you later
sorry
thank you very much
toilet
too late
what a shame
what can I do for you?

en gång till
är du snäll
fort
rea(lisation)
vi ses
tyvärr
tack så mycket
toalett
för sent
det var synd
vad kan jag hjälpa till med?

Swedish–English glossary

Vocabulary: **en-** words indicated with **-en** or **-n** after the word, for example **adress**, **-en**, means that *an address* is **en adress** and *the address* is **adressen**.

ett- words indicated with **-et** or **-t** after the word, for example **namn**, **-et** means that *a name* is **ett namn** and *the name* is **namnet**.

All verbs in the wordlist are in the present tense, for example *I talk* or *she talks*. Most Swedish verbs end with an ‘r’ in the present tense.

Pronunciation: italicised Swedish letters should be pronounced with a long sound. For example: **adress** should be pronounced with a very long ‘s’ sound: ‘adressssssss’. The vowel before this long ‘s’ and the long ‘s’ itself make up the stressed syllable, in this case the second syllable, ‘ess’. Example of long vowel sound: **badar** should be pronounced with a very long ‘a’ sound [baaaaaaaaaadar]. This ‘a’ and the following consonant (‘d’) make up the stressed syllable, in this case the first syllable, ‘bad-’. Unusual pronunciations are indicated by square brackets.

adjö [ajö] *goodbye*

adress, **-en** *address*

allt *all, everything*

annan, **annat** *other*

arbetar *work*

badar: ~ **bastu** *bathe; have a sauna*

badbyxor *swimming togs*

bakom *behind*

Bankomat, **-en** *cash machine*

bar, **-en** *bar*

bara *only*

barn, **-et** *child*

behöver *need*

berg- och dalbana, **-n** *rollercoaster*

beställer *order*

betalar: **får jag betala?** *pay; can I pay?*

bild, **-en** *picture*

biljett, **-en** *ticket*

bio: **gå på** ~ *cinema; go to the cinema*

biograf, **-en** *cinema theatre*

bjuder: **jag** ~ *my treat*

blir: **det** ~ **hundraåttio kronor** *is/becomes; that's 180 kronor*

blomma, **-n** *flower*

blå, **-tt** *blue*

blåser: **det** ~ *wind; it's windy*

bokar: **jag har bokat ett rum** *book; I've booked a room*

bokningsbekräftelse, **-n** *booking confirmation*

bord, **-et** *table*

borta: **här** ~; **där** ~ *away; over here; over there*

bowlar *go bowling*

bra *good, well*

bråttom *hurry*

bredvid *beside, next to*

bror (**brodern**) *brother (the brother)*

brygga, -n pier, jetty
bulle, -n bun
buss, -en bus
busschaufför, -en bus driver
byter change
både ... och ... both ... and
bär carry
båt, -en boat
börjar start, begin
centrum, -et centre
cigarrett, -en cigarette
cirka around, roughly
cola, -n cola
dagens today's
dagens rätt chef's special
dans, -en dance
dansar dance
delar share
den här this
din, ditt, dina your
dit there
dotter, -n daughter
dricker: att dricka drink; to drink
drink, -en drink
då in that case, then
där there
drömmer dream
dubbelrum, -met double room
efteråt afterwards
eftermiddag, -en afternoon
efternamn, -et surname
en efterrätt, -en dessert
engelska English
enkelrum, -met single room
epostadress, -en email address
faktiskt actually
familj, -en family

fika, -t: gå och ~ have tea or coffee; go for a coffee
fikarast, -en coffee break
film, -en film, camera film
fin, -t nice
Finland Finland
finns det ...? is/are there ...?
flaska, -n bottle
flicka, -n girl
fotograf, -en photographer
framför in front of
frilansar freelance
frukost, -en breakfast
frukt, -en fruit
följer: ~ med follow; come along
för: ~ långt to, for, too; too far
förlåt pardon, I'm sorry
förmiddag, -en before noon
försenad delayed
först first, at first
förut before
förälder, -n: mina föräldrar parent; my parents
från from
full, -t full, fully booked
får - fick - fått have –had –had, get – got – got
följer follow
för because
för ... sen ago
förra: ~ året last; last year
förresten by the way
försenad delayed
Gamla Stan Old Town
gata, -n street
gifter sig marry
glas, -et glass
glass, -en ice cream
god dag good morning, good afternoon, hello
god kväll good evening

god middag *good afternoon*
god morgon *good morning*
god natt *good night*
god, gott *tasty*
grad, -en: nittio ~ *degree; ninety degrees*
grattis *congratulations*
grattis på födelsedagen [försedan] *happy birthday*
gravlax, -en *marinated salmon*
grillad *grilled, barbecued*
grillar *have a barbecue*
grön, -t *green*
grönsak, -en *vegetable*
gul, -t *yellow*
går *go (on foot), walk*
går över *cross, go over*
gärna: jag skulle ~ *gladly; I'd love to*
gör: det ~ inget *do/does; it doesn't matter*
halvtimme, -n *half an hour*
hallå *hello (on the phone)*
handduk, -en *towel*
har *have, has*
har - hade – haft *have – had - had*
hej då *goodbye, bye*
hej *hello*
hel, -t *whole*
hem till Anna *to Anna's house*
hemma: ~ hos Anna *at home; in Anna's house*
hemsk –t *terrible, -ly*
heter: jag ~ ... *my name is ...*
hinner *have time to*
hinner - hann – hunnit *have – had – had time to*
hit *here*
hittar *find*
hjälp *help*
hoppas: jag ~ det *hope; I hope so*
hotell, -et *hotel*

hungrig *hungry*
hur *how*
hur är det? *how are you?*
huvudvärkstablett, -en *paracetamol*
här *here*
höger: till ~ *right; to/on the right*
i *in*
idag *today*
igår *yesterday*
ikväll *tonight*
imorgon *tomorrow*
in, inne *in*
ingen, inget, inga *no, any*
ingår *is included*
inte *not*
intressant *interesting*
inträde, -t *entrance fee*
istället *instead*
ja *yes*
jadå *oh, yes*
jaha *I see*
jaså *really?, is that true?*
javisst *certainly*
jo *well, yes*
jobbar: vad ~ du med? *work; what do you do for a living?*
jordgubbe, -n *strawberry*
journalist, -en *journalist*
just *in particular*
just det *that's right*
jämmt: det är ~ *even; keep the change*
jättetrevlig, -t *very enjoyable*
kaffe, -t *coffee*
kall, -t *cold*
kan *can*
kanelbulle, -n *cinnamon bun*
kanske *perhaps*

kassa, -n: i kassan cash register; at the cash register	liten, litet little, small
kasse, -n shopping bag	lunch, -en lunch
ketchup, -en ketchup	lust: ha ~ att göra något feel like doing something
kexchoklad, -en chocolate wafer bar	låter sound
kill, -en guy	lägger put (place lying down)
kjol, -en skirt	lämnar: ~ in leave; hand in
klass, -en class	länge: så ~ long; in the meantime
klocka, -n clock, time	läser read; study
kläder: barn~ clothes; children's clothes	lön, -en (löning) wages (payday)
kokt boiled	mamma, -n mum, mother
kollar check, look	man, -nen man
kom came	mat, -en food
kommer come	match, -en match
kommer ihåg remember	med with
kommer vidare advance	mellan between
kompis, -en friend, mate	men but
konditori, -et tea shop	mer more
korsning, -en crossing	meter, -n metre
kostar: vad ~ det? cost; how much is it?	middag, -en dinner
kort, -et card	midsommarafton, -en [missommarafton] midsummer's eve
krona, -n crown, krona	min, mitt, mina my
kudde, -n pillow	mjölk, -en milk
kul fun	mobil, -en mobile phone
kväll, -en evening	mobilnummer, -ret mobile number
kvällstidning, -en evening paper	mot: AIK ~ Djurgården against; AIK against Djurgården
kvinn, -n woman	musik, -en music
kö, -n queue	mycket: ~ folk; ~ trafik much; a lot of people; much traffic
köper buy	mål, -et goal
kör: kan du köra mig till ...? drive; can you drive me to ...?	många: ~ gånger many; many times
körkort, -et driver's licence	måste must
köttbulle, -n meatball	mätt: jag är ~ full; I'm full
laxfilé, -n salmon darn	namn, et name
ledig, -t, -a free, unoccupied	natt, -en pl: nätter night
letar: ~ efter search; look for	nej no
ligger is situated, lies	nja yes (hesitant)
lite: det var så ~ så little; you're welcome	

nog probably
noll nil
nu now
nummer number
ny, **-tt** new
nyckel, **-n** key
någon, **något**, **några** some
något annat? anything else?
nä no
nämen well, well... (expression for surprise)
när when, at what time
och [**å**, **åck**] and
också also, too
oj! oh, oh dear
ojdå oh dear
om if
om: ~ **fem minuter in**; ~ five minutes
ont: **har ~ i huvudet/magen/foten** pain; have a headache/stomachache/sore foot
ordnar take care of
oroar worry
ostsmörgås, **-en** cheese sandwich
paket, **-et** packet
pappa, **-n** dad, father
pengar money
per natt per night
person, **-en** person
pizzeria, **-n** pizzeria
plockar pick
plånbok, **-en** wallet
pojke, **-n** boy
polis, **-en** policeman
pommes frites chips
potatis, **-en** potato
pratar talk, chat
promenad, **-en:** **ta en ~** walk; go for a walk
på on
päron, **-et** pear

påttår, **-en** refill
radiobil, **-en** bumper car
rakt fram straight ahead
regnar: **det ~** rain; it's raining
restaurang, **-en** restaurant
riktigt really
ringer ring, phone
ris, **-et** rice
rolig, **-t** fun
rum, **-met** room
räcker is enough, last
rätt, **-en** course
röd, **rött** red
rödvin, **-et** red wine
saffran, **-et** saffron
schysst good, kind
sedan after that, then
sen: **vi är ~a** late; we're late
senap, **-en** mustard
ser: ~ **ut** see; look like
ses: **vi ~** see (each other); see you
Sicilien Sicily
sida, **-n** side
sill, **-en** herring
simhall, **-en** swimming pool (building)
simmar: **gå och simma** swim; go for a swim
sitter: ~ **du kvar** sit; will you stay here (remain seated)
ska will, shall
skinksmörgås, **-en** ham sandwich
skål cheers
skåp, **-et** locker
skön, **-t** nice, comfortable
smak, **-en** taste, flavour
snaps, **-en** snaps
snäll, **-t** kind
snöar: **det ~** snow; it's snowing
socker sugar

sol, -en sun
solig, -t sunny
som as
sommar, -en summer
son, -en son
sort, -en type, species
spänn krona (informal)
spelare: ~ fotboll play football
stannar stop
skickar send; pass
skola, -n school
skulle would; should
skålar toast
slut finished, gone
station, -en station; stop
Stockholm Stockholm
stor: en ~ stark big/large; a big glass of strong beer
studerar study
stycke, -t: tjugo ~n twenty of us; piece
står: det ~ på borden stand; it's on the tables
står: vad ~ det stand; what's the score
stängd, stängt closed
stänger close
svarar answer
svart black
svenska Swedish
Sverige [svärje] Sweden
svänger turn
svår, -t difficult
syster, -n sister
svår, -t so, therefore
säger [säjer] say
säljer sell
tack för senast thanks (thank you phrase used following a party or a dinner)
tack så mycket thanks a lot
tack thank you

tackar to thank; thank you
talar talk
tandkräm, -en toothpaste
tappar drop, loose
tar take
taxichaufför, -en taxi driver
t-bensstek, -en t-bone
te, -t tea
telefonnummer, -ret telephone number
thriller, -n thriller
tidning, -en newspaper
till to
tillbaka back
tillsammans together
timme, -n hour
tja well, yes
tjej, -en girl
toa: gå på ~ toilet; go to the loo
torg, -et square
trappa, -n stairs
tror think, believe (not know for sure)
träffar meet
träffas meet (see each other)
tröja, -n top, sweater
tuff tough
tung, -t heavy
tunnelbana, -n metro
tusen thousand
tusenlapp, -en thousand crown note
tycker think (opinion)
typiskt typical
tyvärr unfortunately
tåg, -et train
tårta, -n cake
tänker think, contemplate
under under, beneath
undrar wonder
ursäkta excuse me

ute outside

vacker, -t beautiful

vad: ~ heter du?; ~ blir det? ~ är det? what;
what's your name?; how much is that? what's
the matter?

vanlig, -t normal, ordinary

var was, were

var: ~ bor du? where; where do you live?

vara - var - varit be – was - been

varför why

varifrån, var ... ifrån: var kommer du
ifrån? from where; where do you come from?

varit: har du ~ been; have you been

varm, -t warm

varmkorv, -en hot dog

varsågod, -a here you are

vart where to

vatten water

vecka, -n week

vem who

vet: jag ~ inte know; I don't know

vid fyra-tiden around four o'clock

vilken, vilket, vilka which, what

vill want

vinner win

vispgrädde whipped cream

vit, -t white

vitvinssås, -en white wine sauce

vågar dare

väder: vad är det för ~? weather; what's the
weather?

välkomna welcome

vänlig, -t kind

vänster: till ~ left; to/on the left

väntar wait

åker go, travel

åkkupong, -en ticket for a ride

åldersgräns, -en age limit

åt for

äpple, -t apple

är am, are, is

äter - åt – ätit eat – ate - eaten

äter: vad vill ni äta? eat; what would you like
to eat?

öl: ta en ~ beer; have a beer

ögonblick, -et moment

öppen, öppet open

öre, -t öre (Swedish currency)

över over, above

English–Swedish glossary

actually **faktiskt**

address **adress**, -en

advance **kommer vidare**

after that **sedan (sen)**

afternoon **eftermiddag**, -en

afterwards **efteråt**

against: AIK ~ Djurgården **mot**; AIK **mot Djurgården**

age limit **åldersgräns**, -en

ago **för ... sen**

all **a/lt**

and **och [å, åck]**

answer **svarar**

any **ingen, inget, inga**

anything else? **något annat?**

apple **äpple**, -t

around, roughly **cirka**

as **som**

back **tillbaka**

bar **bar**, -en

barbecue **grillar**

be **vara, bli**

be – was – been **vara - var – varit**

beautiful **vacker**, -t

because **för**

beer: a big/small strong ~ öl; en stor stark/en liten stark

beer: have a ~ öl; ta en öl

before **förut**

behind **bakom**

beside **bredvid**

between **mellan**

birthday: happy ~ födelsedag, -en; grattis på födelsedagen

black **svart**

blue **blå**, -tt

boat **båt**, -en

boiled **kokt**

book: I've booked a room **bokar**; jag har bokat ett rum

booking confirmation **bokningsbekräftelse**, -n

both ... and **både ... och ...**

bottle **flaska**, -n

bowling: go ~ **bowlar**

boy **pojke**, -n

breakfast **frukost**, -en

brother (the brother) **bror (brodern)**

bumper car **radiobil**, -en

bun **bulle**, -n

bus **buss**, -en

bus driver **busschaufför**, -en

but **men**

buy **köper**

by the way **förresten**

cake **tårta**, -n

came **kom**

can **kan**

card **kort**, -et

carry **bär**

cash register **kassa**, -n

cash machine **Bankomat**, -en

centre **centrum**, -et

certainly **javisst**

change **byter**

change: keep the ~ byter; det är jämnt

check, look **kollar**

cheers **skål**

cheese sandwich **ostsmörgås**, -en

chef's special **dagens rätt**

child **barn**, -et
 chips **pommes frites**
 chocolate wafer bar **kexchoklad**, -en
 cigarette **cigarrett**, -en
 cinema: go to the ~ **bio**, -n; gå på bio
 cinema theatre **biograf**, -en
 cinnamon bun **kanelbulle**, -n
 class **klass**, -en
 clock: eight o'clock **klocka**, -n; klockan åtta
 close **stänger**
 closed **stängd**, **stängt**
 clothes: children's ~ **kläder**; barnkläder
 coffee **kaffe**, -t
 coffee break **fikarast**, -en
 cola **cola**, -n
 cold **kall**, -t
 come: ~ along **kommer**; **följer** med
 congratulations **grattis**
 cost **kostar**
 course **rätt**, -en
 cross. go over **går över**
 crossing **korsning**, -en
 crown **krona**, -n
 dance **dans**, -en
 dare **vågar**
 daughter **dotter**, -n
 degrees: ninety ~ **nittio grader**
 delayed **försenad**
 dessert **en efterrätt**, -en
 difficult **svår**, -t
 dinner **middag**, -en
 do **gör**
 double room **dubbelrum**, -met
 dream **drömmer**
 drink **dricker**
 drive: can you ~ me to ...? **kör**; kan du köra mig till ...?
 driver's licence **körkort**, -et

drop, loose **tappar**
 eat – ate- eaten **äter** - **ät** - **ätit**
 eat: what would you like to ~? **äter**; vad vill ni **äta**?
 email address **epostadress**, -en
 English **engelska**
 entrance fee **inträde**, -t
 evening **kväll**, -en
 evening paper **kvällstidning**, -en
 excuse me **ursäkta**
 family **familj**, -en
 father **pappa**, -n
 feel like doing something lust: ha ~ att göra **något**
 fil, camera film **film**, -en
 find **hittar**
 finished, gone **slut**
 Finland **Finland**
 first **först**
 flower **blomma**, -n
 follow **följer**
 food **mat**, -en
 for **för**, **åt**
 free **ledig**, -t, -a
 freelance **frilansar**
 friend, mate **kompis**, -en
 from **från**
 fruit **frukt**, -en
 full: I'm ~ **mätt**; jag är **mätt**
 fully booked **full**, -t
 fun **kul**, **rolig**
 girl **flicka**, -n; **tjej**, -en
 glass **glas**, -et
 go **åker**
 goal **mål**, -et
 good **bra**
 good afternoon **god middag**, **god dag**
 good evening **god kväll**

good morning **god morgon, god dag**
good night **god natt**
goodbye **adjö** [ajö]
goodbye **hej då**
great: that's ~ bra; vad bra
green **grön, -t**
grilled, barbecued **grillad**
guy **kille, -en**
half an hour **halvtimme, -n**
ham sandwich **skinksmörgås, -en**
have – had – had **har - hade – haft**
have – had – had time to **hinner - hann - hunnit**
heavy **tung, -t**
hello **hallå** (on the phone), **hej, god dag**
help **hjälp**
here: ~ you are **här, hit; varsågod**
hope: I ~ so **hoppas; jag hoppas det**
hot dog **varmkorv, -en**
hotel **hotell, -et**
hour **timme, -n**
house: in Anna's ~ **hus, -et; hemma hos Anna**
how **hur**
how are you? **hur är det?**
hungry **hungrig**
hurry **bråttom**
ice cream **glass, -en**
if **om**
in i, in, inne
in five minutes **om fem minuter**
in front of **framför**
in particular **just**
in that case **då**
included: is ~ **ingår**
instead **istället**
interesting **intressant**
is enough, last **räcker**
is situated, lies **ligger**
journalist **journalist, -en**

ketchup **ketchup, -en**
key **nyckel, -n**
kind **schysst; snäll, -t; vänlig, -t**
know: I don't ~ **vet; jag vet inte**
krona (informal) **spänn**
last; last year **förra: ~ året**
late: we're ~ **sen; vi är sena**
leave; hand in **lämnar: ~ in**
left: to/on the ~ **vänster; till vänster**
live: where do you ~? **bor; var bor du?**
locker **skåp, -et**
long **länge: så ~**
look **tittar**
look for **letar efter**
love: I'd ~ to **älskar; jag skulle gärna**
lunch **lunch, -en**
man **man, -nen**
many: ~ times **många; många gånger**
marinated salmon **gravlax, -en**
marry **gifter sig**
match **match, -en**
matter: what's the ~?; it doesn't ~ **vad är det?**
det gör inget
meatball **köttbulle, -n**
meet (each other) **träffar, träffas**
metre **meter, -n**
metro **tunnelbana, -n**
midsummer's eve **midsommarafton, -en**
[missommarafton]
milk **mjölk, -en**
mobile number **mobilnum/mer, -ret**
mobile phone **mobil, -en**
moment **ögonblick, -et**
money **pengar**
more **mer**
mother **mamma, -n**
much **mycket**
music **musik, -en**

must **måste**
 mustard **senap, -en**
 my **min, mitt, mina**
 name: my ~ is ... **namn; jag heter ...**
 need **behöver**
 new **ny, -tt**
 newspaper **tidning, -en**
 nice **fin, -t; skön, -t**
 night **natt, -en pl: nätter**
 nil **noll**
 no **nej; nå**
 normal, ordinary **vanlig, -t**
 not **inte**
 now **nu**
 number **nummer**
 o'clock: around four ~ **vid fyra-tiden**
 oh, oh dear **oj; ojdå**
 oh yes **jadå**
 Old Town **Gamla Stan**
 on **på**
 only **bara**
 open **öppen, öppet**
 order **beställer**
 other **annan, annat**
 outside **ute**
 over **över**
 packet **paket, -et**
 pain: have a headache/ stomachache/ sore foot
 **värk, -en, ont; har ont i huvudet/magen/
 foten**
 paracetamol **huvudvärkstablett, -en**
 pardon, I'm sorry **förlåt**
 parent: my parents **förälder, -n; mina föräldrar**
 pay: can I ~? **betalar; får jag betala?**
 pear **påron, -et**
 per night **per natt**
 perhaps **kanske**
 person **person, -en**

pharmacy **apotek, -et**
 photographer **fotograf, -en**
 pick **plockar**
 picture **bild, -en**
 pier, jetty **brygga, -n**
 pillow **kudde, -n**
 pizzeria **pizzeria, -n**
 play: ~ football: ~ with the children **spelar, leker;
 spela fotboll; leka med barnen**
 policeman **polis, -en**
 potato **potatis, -en**
 probably **nog**
 put (place lying down) **lägger**
 queue **kö, -n**
 rain: it's ~ing **regnar; det regnar**
 read, study **läser**
 really **riktigt**
 red **röd, rött**
 red wine **rödvin, -et**
 refill **påfyll, -en**
 remember **kommer ihåg**
 restaurant **restaurang, -en**
 rice **ris, -et**
 right: to/on the ~ **höger; till höger**
 ring **ringer**
 rollercoaster **berg- och dalbana, -n**
 room **rum, -met**
 saffron **saffran, -et**
 salmon **lax**
 sauna: have a ~ **badar bastu**
 say **säger [säger]**
 school **skola, -n**
 see: ~ you! **ser; vi ses!**
 sell **säljer**
 send **skickar**
 shall **ska**
 share **delar**
 shopping bag **kasse, -n**

side **sida**, -n
 single room **enkelrum**, -met
 sister **syster**, -n
 sit; remain seated **sitter**: ~ du kvar
 skirt **kjol**, -en
 small **liten**, **litet**
 snaps **snaps**, -en
 snow: it's ~ing **snöar**; det **snöar**
 so, therefore **så**
 some **någon**, **något**, **några**
 son **son**, -en
 sound **låter**
 square **torg**, -et
 stairs **trappa**, -n
 stand, what's the score **står**: vad ~ det
 start, begin **börjar**
 station, stop **station**, -en
 Stockholm **Stockholm**
 stop **stannar**
 straight ahead **rakt fram**
 strawberry **jordgubbe**, -n
 street **gata**, -n
 study **studerar**
 sugar **socker**
 summer **sommar**, -en
 sun **sol**, -en
 sunny **solig**, -t
 surname **efternamn**, -et
 Sweden **Sverige** [svärje]
 Swedish **svenska**
 swim: go for a ~ **simmar**; gå och **simma**
 swimming pool (building) **simhall**, -en
 swimming togs **badbyxor**
 table **bord**, -et
 take **tar**
 take care of **ordnar**
 talk **talat**, **pratar**
 taste, flavour **smak**, -en

tasty **god**, **gott**
 taxi driver **taxichaufför**, -en
 t-bone **t-bensstek**, -en
 tea **te**, -t
 tea shop **konditori**, -et
 telephone number **telefonnumm**er, -ret
 terrible, -ly **hemsk** -t
 thank (to) **tackar**
 thank you **tack**
 thanks **tack**
 thanks (phrase for when you thank somebody
 eg for dinner) **tack för senast**
 that's right **just det**
 there **där**, **dit**
 there is/are ... **det finns** ...
 think **tänker**, **tycker**, **tror**
 think (not know for sure) **tror**
 this **den här**
 thousand **tusen**
 thousand crown note **tusenlapp**, -en
 thriller **thriller**, -n
 ticket: ~ for a ride **biljett**, -en; åkkupong, -en
 time: what's the ~; at what ~; have ~ to; long
 ~ ago **tid**, -en; vad är klockan; vilken **tid**;
 hinner; länge **sen**
 to **till**
 toast **skålar**
 today **idag**
 together **tillsammans**
 toilet; go to the loo **toa**: gå på ~
 tomorrow **imorgon**
 tonight **ikväll**
 too: ~ far för, till, också; för långt
 toothpaste **tandkräm**, -en
 top **tröja**, -n
 tough **tuff**
 towel **handduk**, -en
 train **tåg**, -et

treat: my ~ **bjuder**; jag **bjuder**

turn **svänger**

twenty of us **stycke**, -t: **tjuo** ~n

type, species **sort**, -en

typical **typiskt**

under **under**

unfortunately **tyvärr**

vegetable **grönsak**, -en

very enjoyable **jättetrevlig**, -t

wages **lön**, -en

wait **väntar**

walk: go for a ~ **går**, **promenerar**, **promenad**,
-en; ta en promenad

wallet **plånbok**, -en

want **vill**

warm **varm**, -t

was, were **var**

water **vatten**

weather: what's the ~ like? **väder**; vad är det
för väder?

week **vecka**, -n

welcome: you're ~ **välkomna**; det var så lite så

well, well (expression for surprise) **nämen**

what: ~'s your name? **vad**, **vilken**; vad heter du?

when **när**

where: ~ do you live?; ~ do you come from? **var**;
var bor du?; **var** kommer du ifrån?

where to **vart**

which **vilken**, **vilket**, **vilka**

whipped cream **vispgrädde**

white **vit**, -t

white wine sauce **vitvinssås**, -en

who **vem**

whole **hel**, -t

why **varför**

will **ska**

win **vinner**

windy: it's ~ **blåsig**, -t; det blåser

with **med**

woman **kvinna**, -n

wonder **undrar**

work **arbetar**

work: what do you do for a living? **jobbar**; vad
jobbar du med?

worry **oroar**

would, should **skulle**

yellow **gul**, -t

yes **ja**

yes (hesitant) **nja**

yesterday **igår**

your **din**, **ditt**, **dina**

NUMBERS

Ordinals

1	ett	första
2	två	andra
3	tre	tredje
4	fyra	fjärde
5	fem	femte
6	sex	sjätte
7	sju	sjunde
8	åtta	åttonde
9	nio	nionde
10	tio	tionde
11	elva	elfte
12	tolv	tolfte
13	tretton	trettonde
14	fjorton	fjortonde
15	femton	femtonde
16	sexton	sextonde
17	sjutton	sjuttonde
18	arton	artonde
19	nittion	nittionde
20	tjugo	tjugonde
21	tjugoett	[tjuett]
30	trettio	
40	fyrtyo	
50	femtio	
60	sexty	
70	sjuttio	
80	åttio	
90	nittio	
100	hundra	
1,000	tusen	

MONTHS

January	januari
February	februari
March	mars
April	april
May	maj
June	juni
July	juli
August	augusti
September	september
October	oktober
November	november
December	december

SEASONS

Spring	vår, -en
Summer	sommar, -en
Autumn	höst, -en
Winter	vinter, -n

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday	måndag [månnnnnnda]
Tuesday	tisdag [tiiiista]
Wednesday	onsdag [onnnnnsta]
Thursday	torsdag [toooooosta]
Friday	fredag [freeeeeda]
Saturday	lördag [lööööörda]
Sunday	söndag [sönnnnnda]

THE TIME

3.00	tre
3.05	fem över tre
3.10	tio över tre
3.15	kvart över tre
3.20	tjugo över tre
3.25	fem i halv fyra
3.30	halv fyra

3.35	fem över halv fyra
3.40	tjugo i fyra
3.45	kvart i fyra
3.50	tio i fyra
3.55	fem i fyra
4.0	fyra

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“Global scale” of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: learning, teaching, assessment (CEFR)

Proficient User	TY Level 6 CEFR LEVEL C2	Can understand with ease virtually everything heard or read. Can summarise information from different spoken and written sources, reconstructing arguments and accounts in a coherent presentation. Can express him/herself spontaneously, very fluently and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning even in more complex situations.
	TY Level 5 CEFR LEVEL C1	Can understand a wide range of demanding, longer texts, and recognise implicit meaning. Can express him/herself fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions. Can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes. Can produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organisational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices.
Independent User	TY Level 4 CEFR LEVEL B2 (A Level)	Can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialisation. Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party. Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.
	TY Level 3 CEFR LEVEL B1 (Higher GCSE)	Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. Can deal with most situations likely to arise whilst travelling in an area where the language is spoken. Can produce simple connected text on topics which are familiar or of personal interest. Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.
Basic User	TY Level 2 CEFR LEVEL A2: (Foundation GCSE)	Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters. Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.
	TY Level 1 CEFR LEVEL A1	Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Can introduce him/herself and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.