



Hi! Welcome back!

We hope that you have learnt and practised the questions on the Swency workbooks and in real life, and also that you have praised yourself for work well done!

Please, remember that it is already great practice if you repeat the questions in your head while taking a walk, cleaning your home, or sitting on the bus. Look around you and form questions and sentences using the structures you have practiced with us.

This all helps you reaching your goal. Do you still remember what goal you have set when we started? Stop just a little, take a few minutes, close your eyes and see it in front of you. Feel how it feels when you have reached your goal!

And now let us take some more steps towards reaching your goal. Today, we will work with two topics.

The first one is questions of a quite special structure. When we have covered it, we are done with questions for a while.

The “**Vad ... för ...?**” structure is our topic. It can have several different forms:

Vad har ... för ... ?

Vad har du för yrke? = What’s your profession? (If you subscribe to the digital workbooks, you already know this.) With this question, we are asking about the profession you got your education or degree in. It does not need to mean that you are working with that now. We ask, “Vad arbetar du med?” when we want to know what you are working with at present.

Jag är lärare i matte. = I am a math teacher.

Vad har du för bil? = What kind of car do you have?

Vad har ni för planer för nästa år? = What plans do you have for next year?

Vad är ... för ...?

Vad är det för dag idag? = What day is it today?

Vad är det för ädelsten? = What kind of a precious stone is this?

The other topic of this week’s boost is short answers. These are very similar to the English short answers – the word order will need some of extra attention though.

Är du gift? = Are you married?

Ja, det är jag. = Yes, I am. Or: Nej, det är jag inte. = No, I am not.

Har du bil? = Do you have a car?

Ja, det har jag. = Yes, I do. Or: Nej, det har jag inte. = No, I don’t.

Röker Sofie? = Does Sofie smoke?

Ja, det gör hon. = Yes, she does. Or: Nej, det gör hon inte. = No, she doesn't.

So you can see, that if you are asking about the existence of something or someone, the short answer includes the verb "är", if you are asking about possession, the verb is "har" and if it is about an activity, the verb is "gör."

You also have to adjust the tense:

Spelade Tim piano igår? = Did Tim play the piano yesterday?

Ja, det gjorde han. = Yes, he did. Or: Nej, det gjorde han inte. = No, he didn't. (The verb "gjorde" is the past tense of "gör", just as "did" is the past tense of "do".)

Well, it's time for you to practise.

See you next week!

Warmly,

Your Swency Team