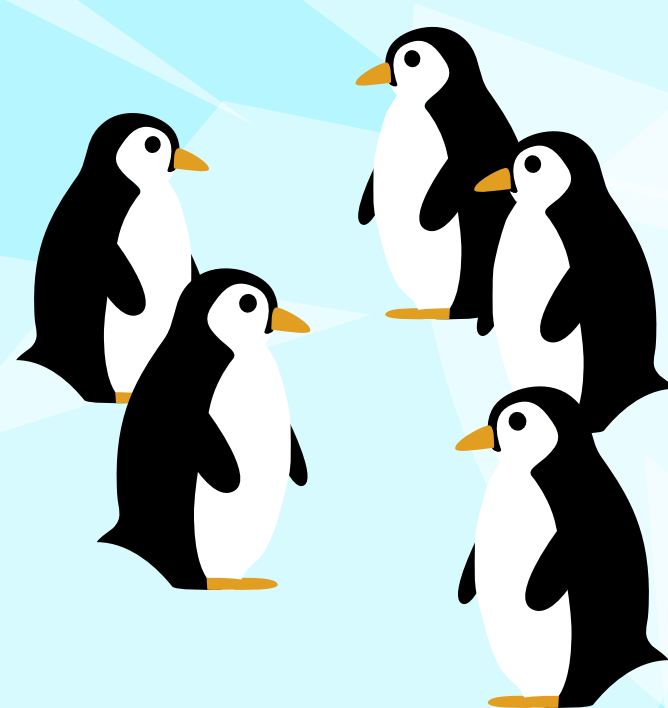


Penguin Bowling

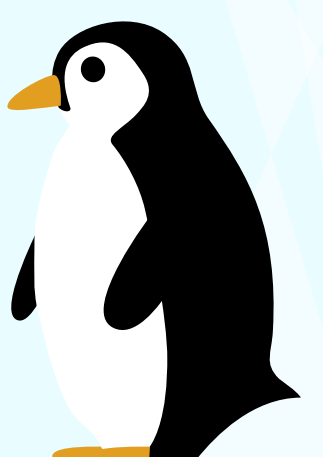
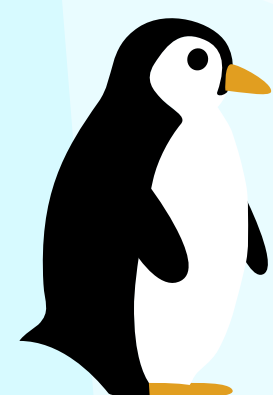
Swedish - English



After work,

the penguins like to

play with their friends.



Penguin Bowling

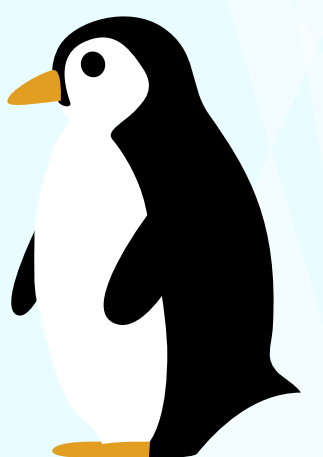
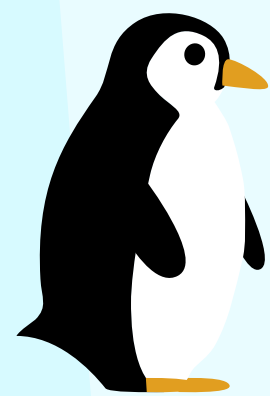
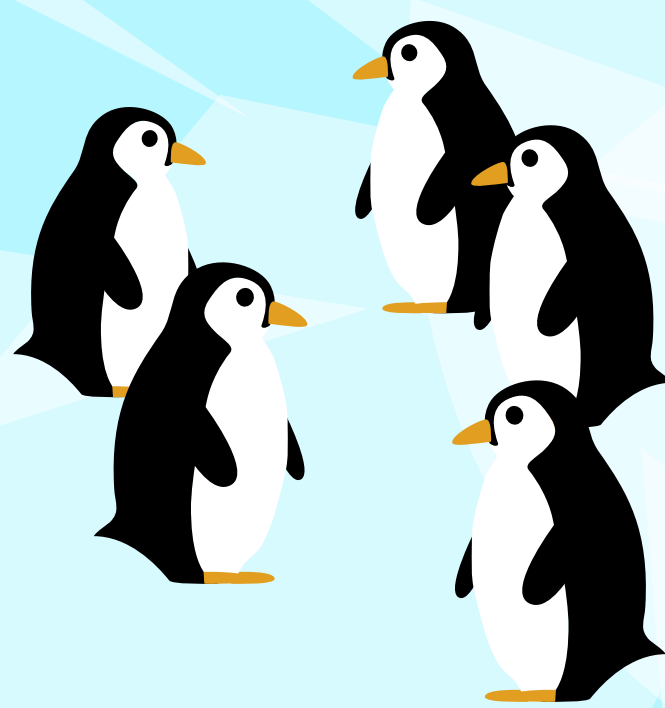
Swedish - English



Efter jobbet
After work,

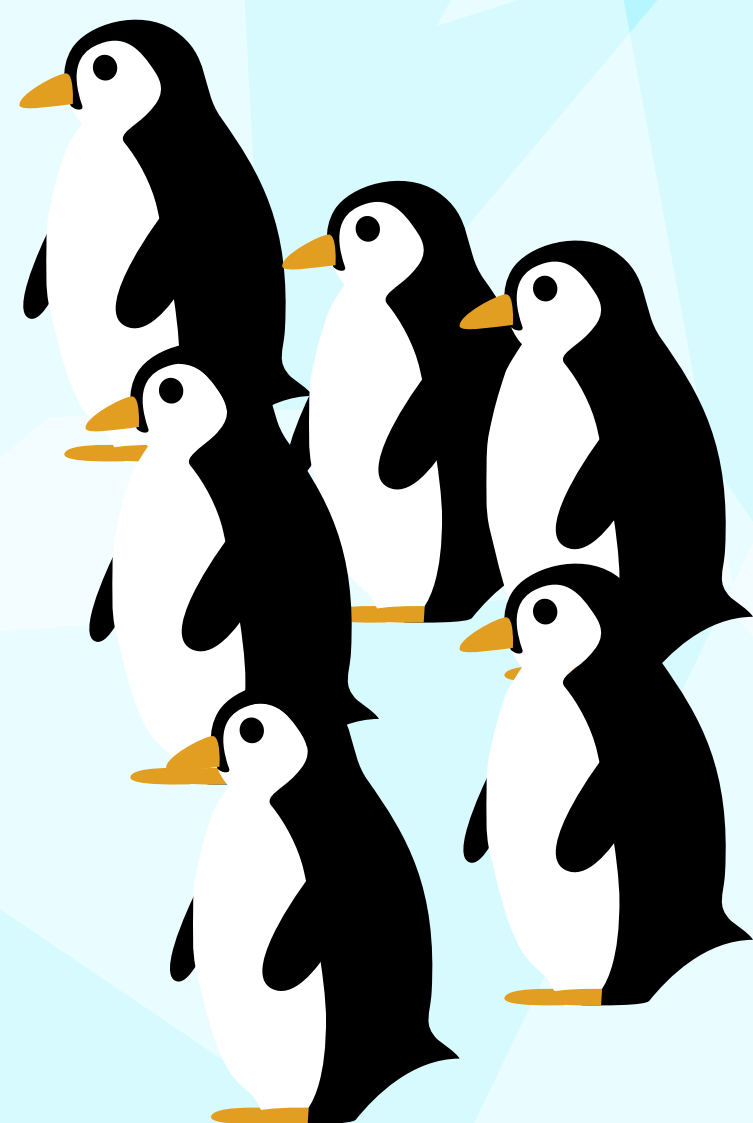
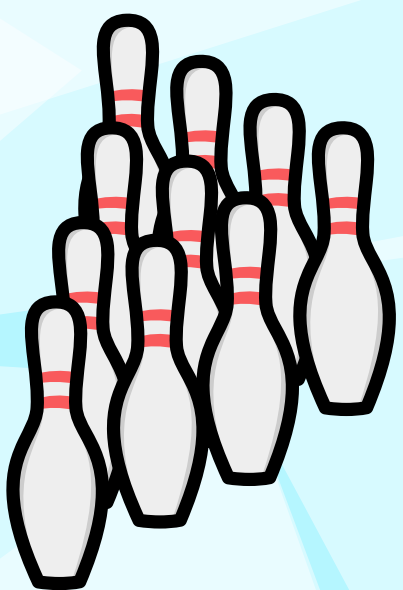
gillar pingvinerna
the penguins like to

att leka med sina vänner.
play with their friends.



Tonight they want to

play penguin bowling.

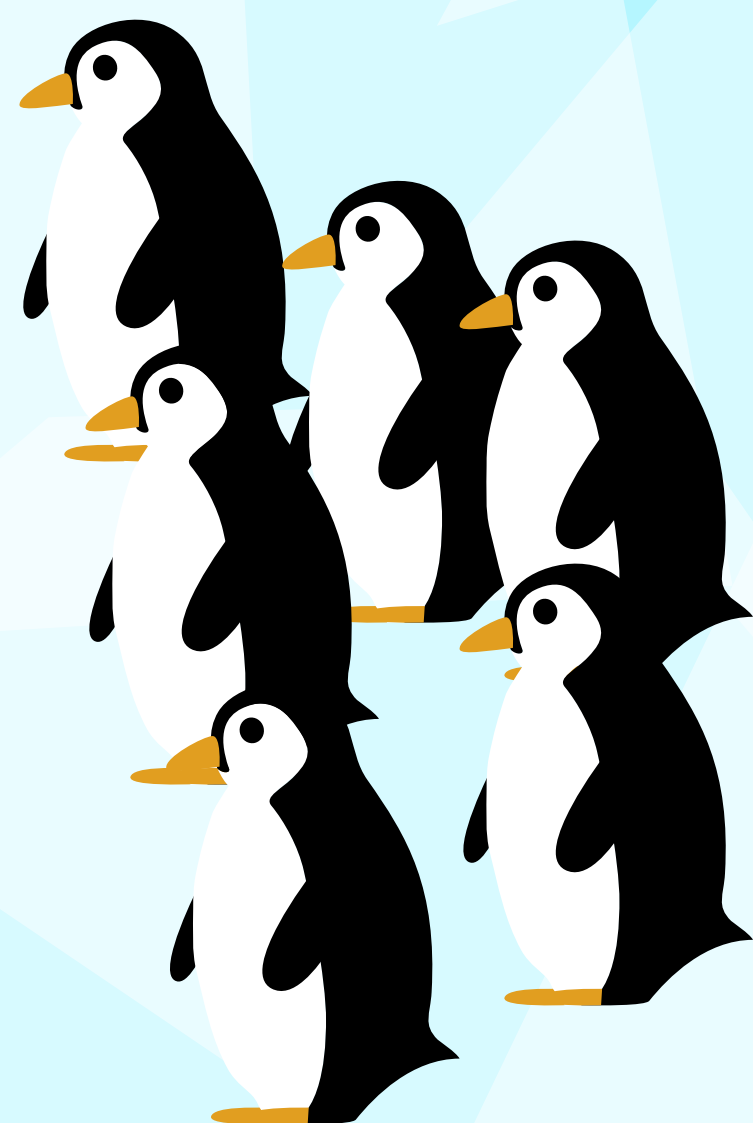
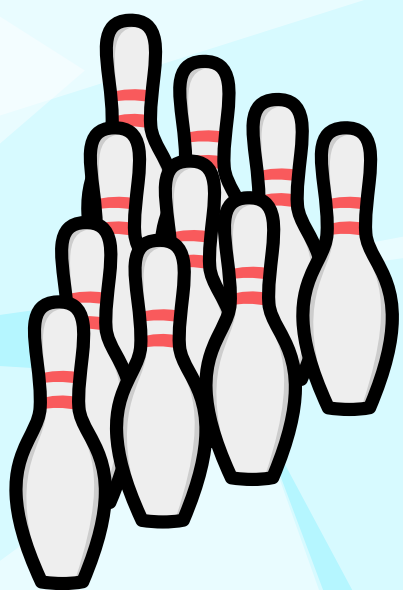


Ikväll vill de

Tonight they want to

spela pingvinbowling.

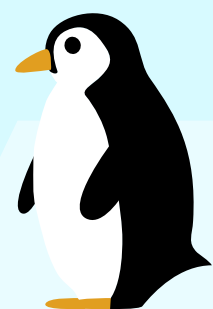
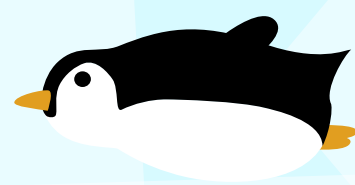
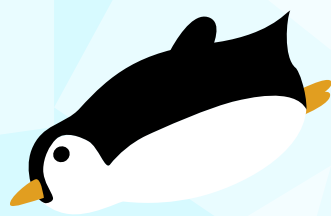
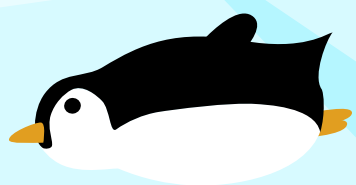
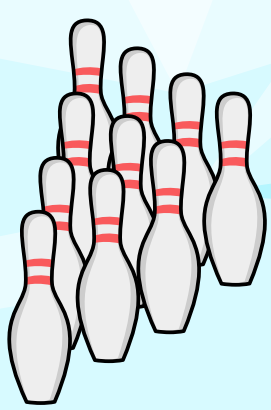
play penguin bowling.



In this game,

a penguin runs and slides

until it has hit the 10 pins.



I det här spelet

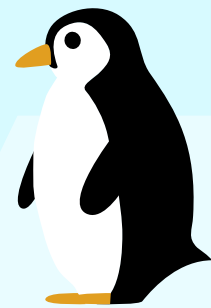
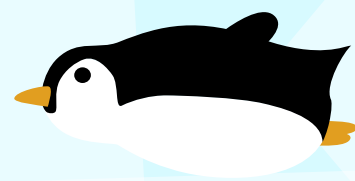
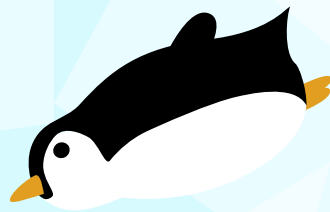
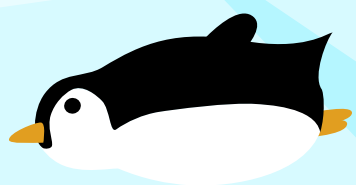
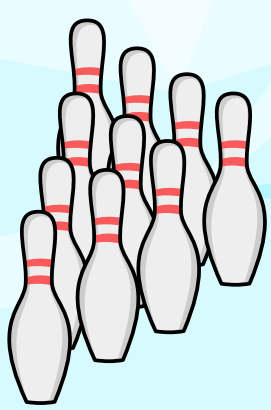
In this game,

springer och glider en pingvin

a penguin runs and slides

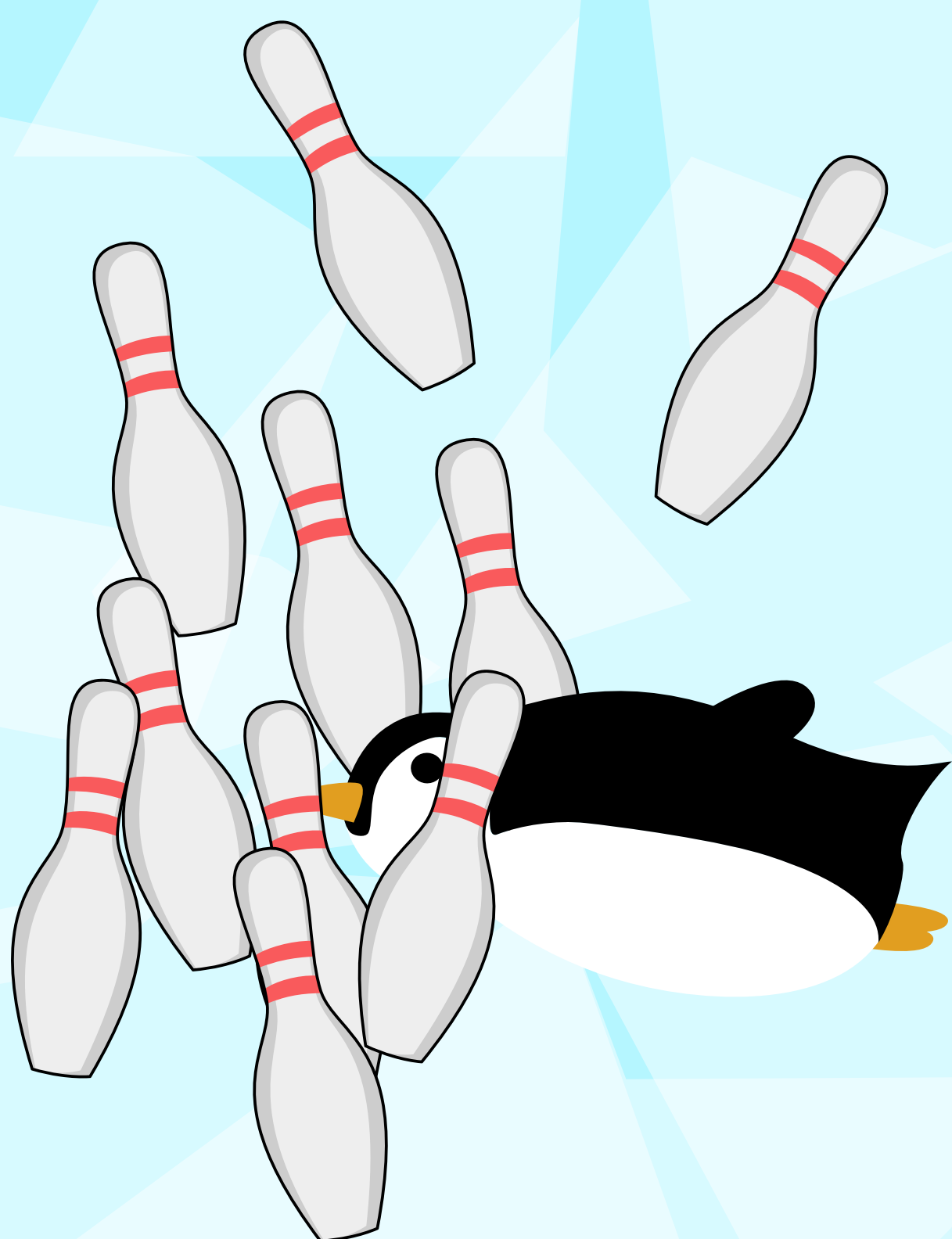
Tills den har träffat 10 käglor.

until it has hit the 10 pins.



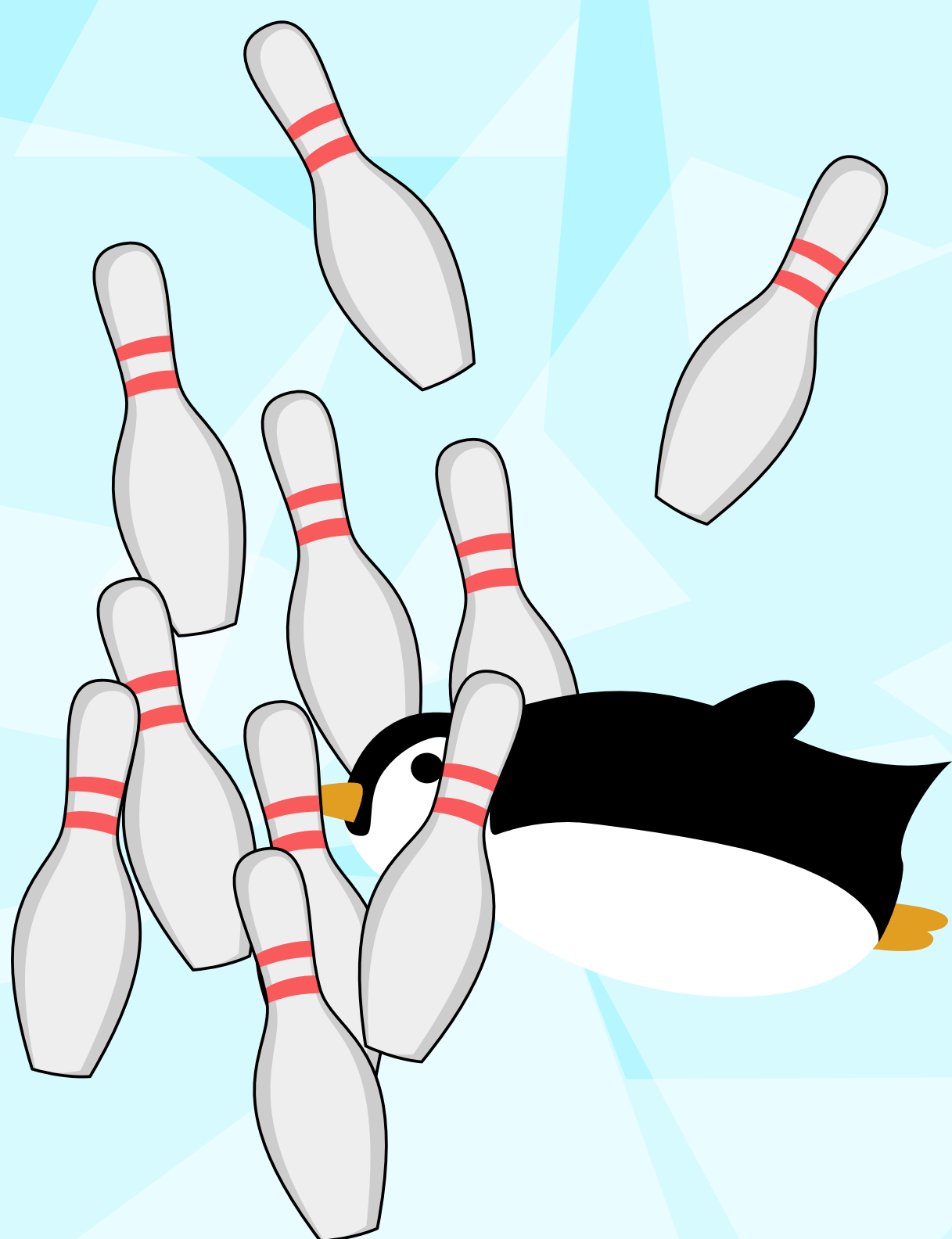
The penguin who knocks down

the most pins wins.



Den pingvin som slår ner
The penguin who knocks down

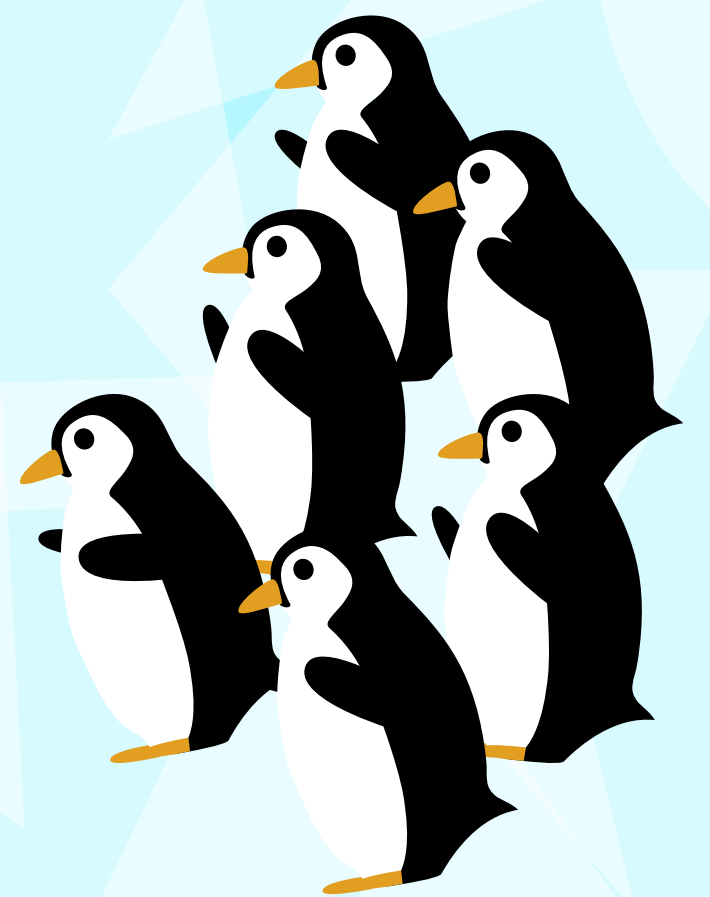
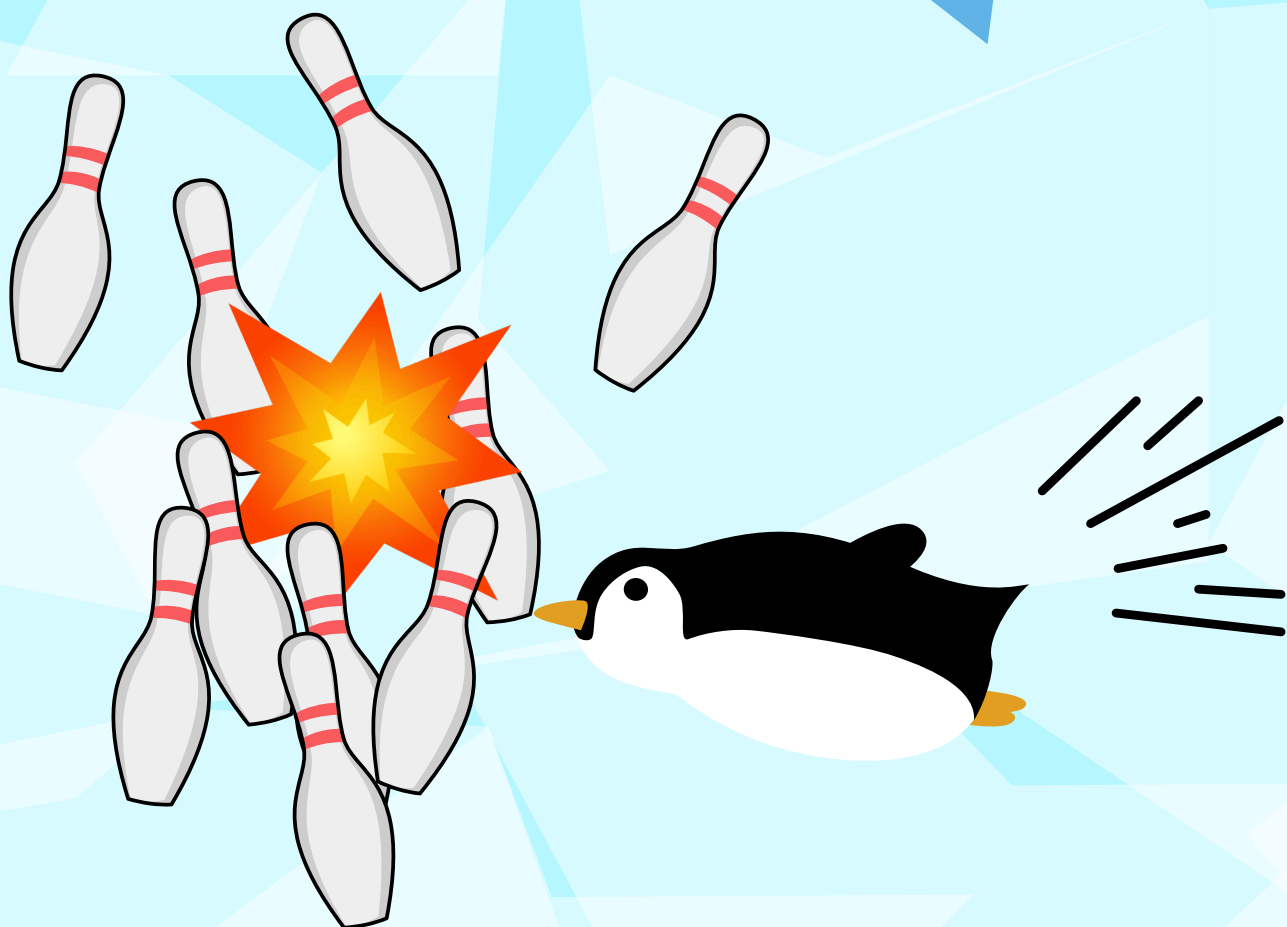
flest kägglor vinner.
the most pins wins.



Pingi is in top form today.

He has knocked over all 10 pins

3 times.



Pingi är i toppform idag.

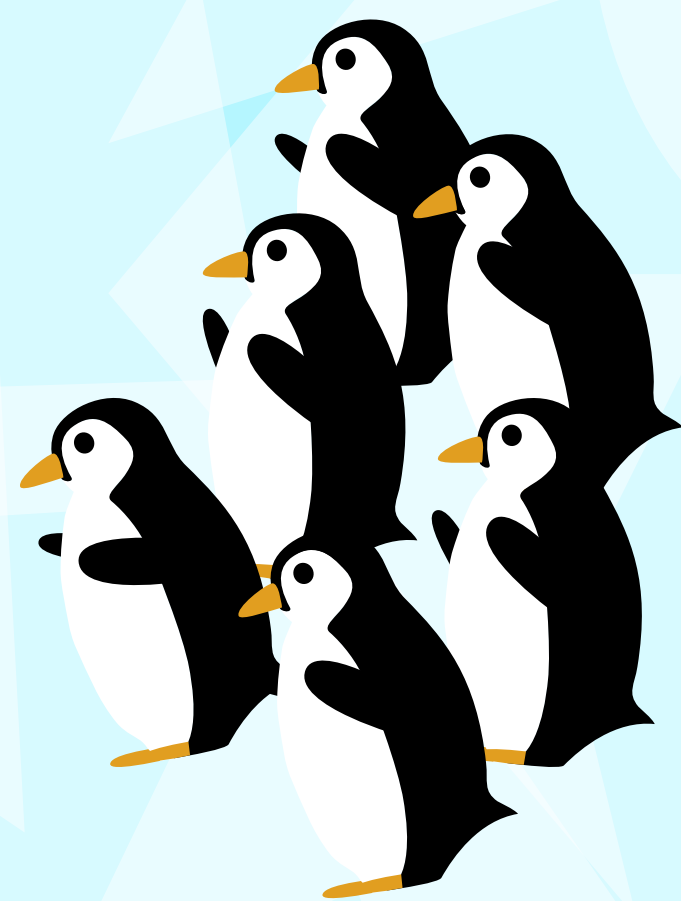
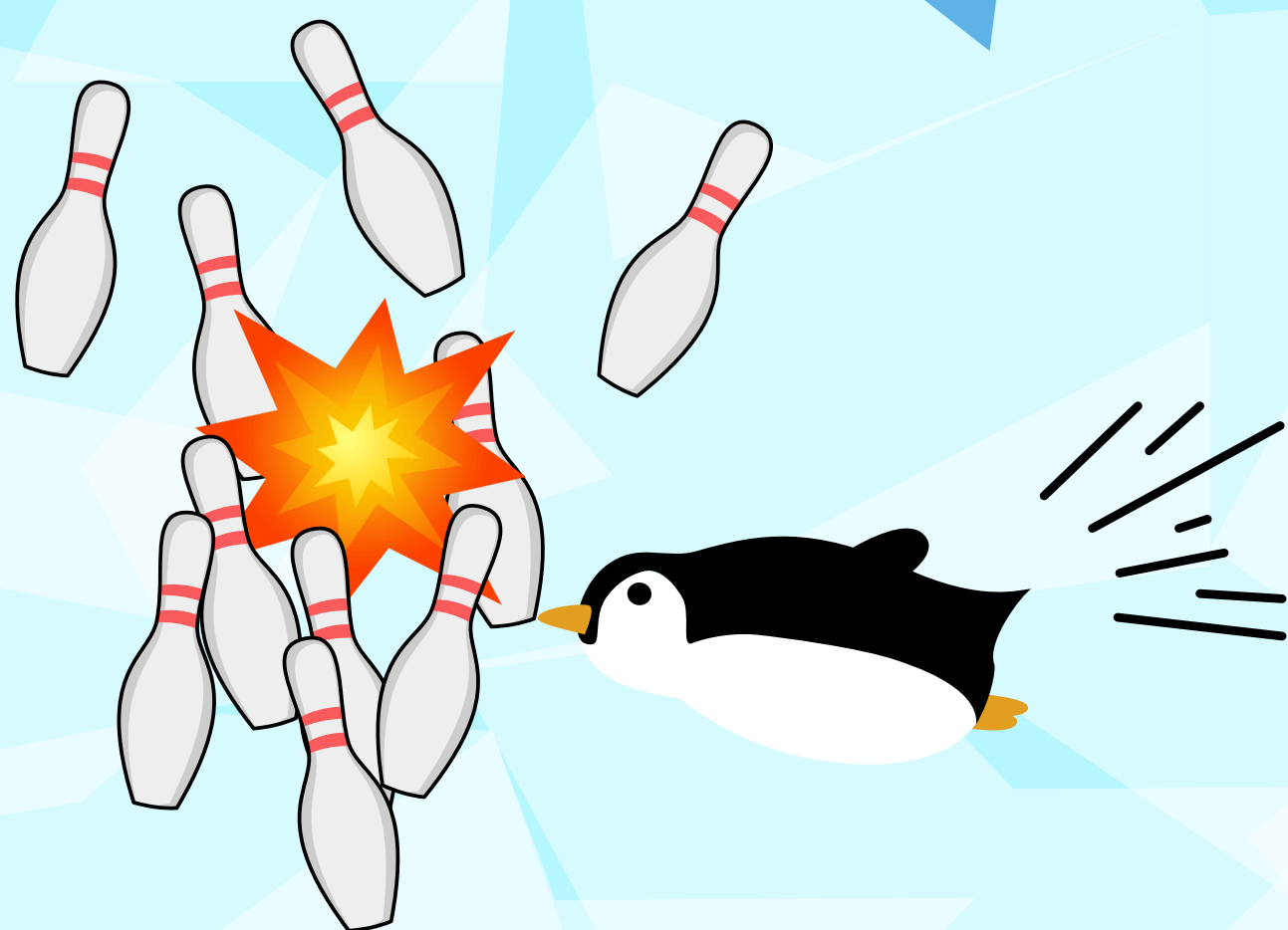
Pingi is in top form today.

Han har slagit ner alla 10 kägglorna

He has knocked over all 10 pins

3 gånger.

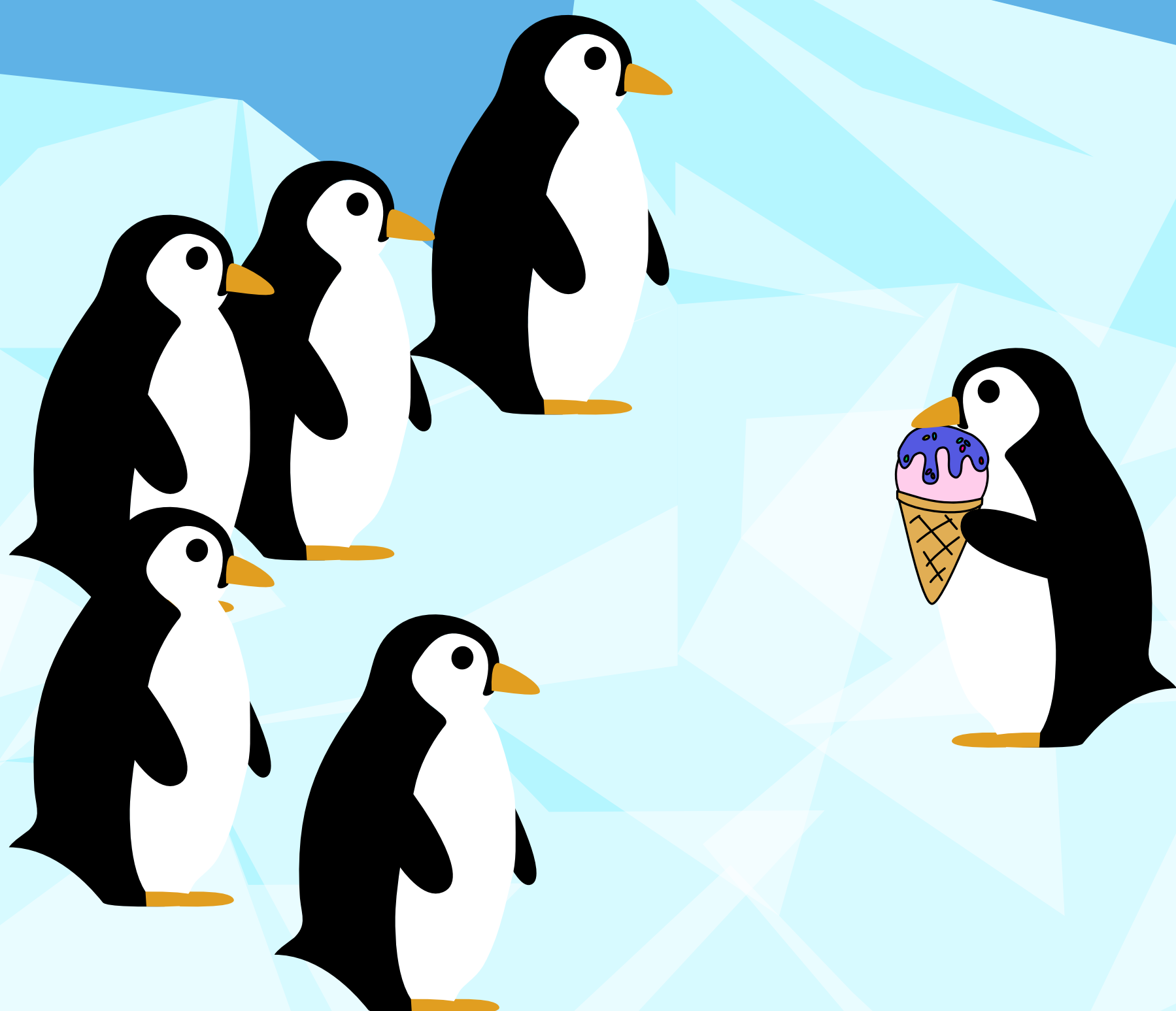
3 times.



He wins the game

and his friends buy him

an ice cream to celebrate.



Story by Samu, made by La Inga

Han vinner spelet

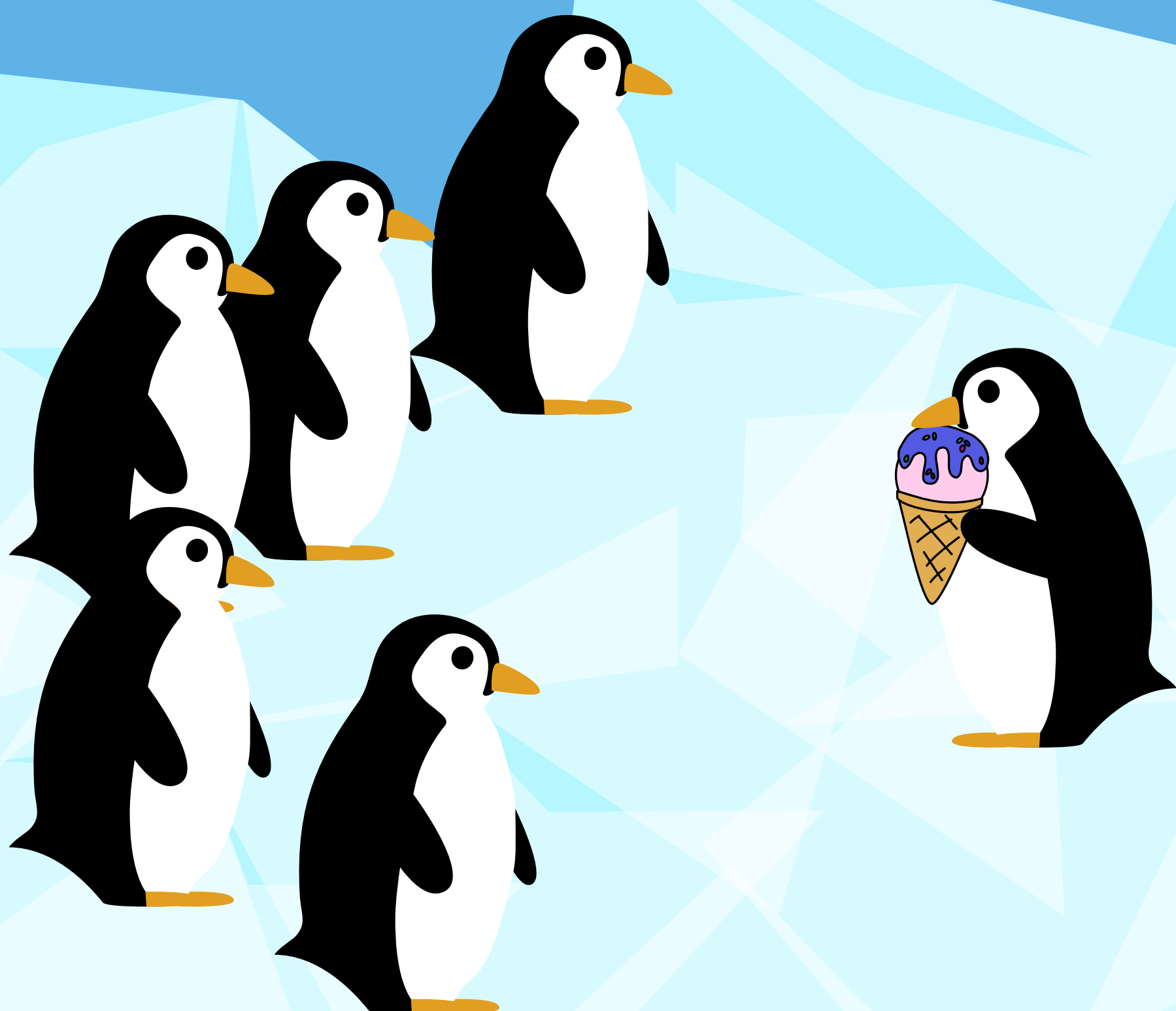
He wins the game

och hans vänner köper

and his friends buy him

en glass till honom för att fira.

an ice cream to celebrate.



Story by Samu, made by La Inga

Grammar

Verb Tenses

Present

In Swedish, there's only one present tense form, which corresponds to both the simple present ("I eat") and the present continuous ("I am eating") in English.

Take the stem of the verb (which is also the imperative form) and add -r to it.

Example: *tala* (to speak) becomes *talar*

Note that Swedish verbs have only one ending, which remains the same for all personal pronouns.

Example:

Jag (I): talar

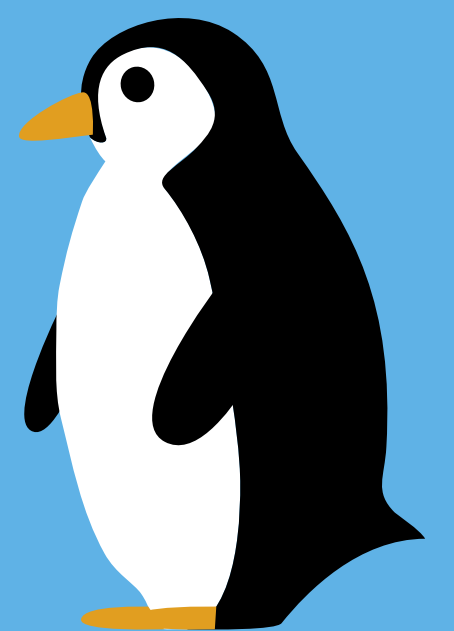
Du (You, singular): talar

Han / Hon (He / She): talar

Vi (We): talar

Ni (You, plural): talar

De (They): talar



Summary

Vocabulary

Substantiv

ett jobb

ett spel

en glass

Noun

a job

a game

an ice cream

Verb

gilla

leka

fira

köpa

träffa

slå ner

Verb

like

play

celebrate

buy

hit

knock down

Adjektiv

ikväll

flest

Adjective

tonight

most



There's only one present tense form. Take the stem of the verb (which is also the imperative form) and add -r to it.

Example: *tala* (to speak) becomes *talar*