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NORWEGIAN HEADSTART



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STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

**NORWEGIAN
HEADSTART COURSE**

STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

July 1981

**DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER**

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NOTE TO THE TEACHER AND STUDENTS

The Norwegian Headstart course consists of eight units. Each unit is divided into five sections. Section 1 lists the learning objectives of the unit, giving the teacher and the student a clear view of what the student should be able to say and understand after he has finished the unit. Section 2 contains all the words and phrases used in the unit. It is suggested that the teacher read through the list two or three times thus affording the student the opportunity to hear the pronunciation of the Norwegian words. Section 3 presents the material as it is actually used, in the form that the student will either have to speak or the form that he will hear, and in the situation in which he will use or hear the sentences. Section 4 contains exercises to be conducted by the teacher in class, giving the student an opportunity to engage in limited conversation. Section 5 consists of dialogues which are composed of the various sentences found in the presentation in different sequences.

The units may be studied in any order, that is, the sequence of Unit 1 through Unit 8 need not be followed. The only restriction in order of units is that Unit 3 cannot be taught without having completed Unit 2. It is suggested that no matter what sequence the units are studied in, Unit 2, which teaches the numbers be included in all the classes using this material.

Hints on pronunciation

Norwegian, like English, uses a writing system which does NOT indicate exact pronunciation of words. At the level of this Headstart course, planned for forty hours of instruction, you should depend solely on your teacher to hear the pronunciation contained in the lessons. Should you wish to continue Norwegian on your own after you finish the course, you will find it useful to ask a Norwegian how any given word is pronounced.

Norwegian contains two features of pronunciation not found in English:

1. Vowel length. Norwegian makes distinction between a long and short form of each of the simple vowels found in the language. This simply means that you make the same sound but you vary the length. In some instances the spelling will indicate the long and short vowels. The general rule for vowel length is: if there is only one consonant after the vowel the vowel is long, and if there are two consonants after the vowel the vowel is short. Here are two examples:

long: pen, pretty and tak, roof
short: penn, pen and takk, thanks.

2. Tone. Each word in Norwegian has one of two tones. At this point you need not worry about producing the correct tone, because those instances where tone is the only difference in the meaning of two words are extremely rare.

The following list of the letters of the alphabet with a rough English equivalent will give you some idea of how the letters are pronounced. It must be added however this is only the tip of the iceberg of Norwegian pronunciation. The vowels y, ae, ø and å should be given special attention since the English equivalents are only minimally similar.

Letter	English	Letter	English
a	far, cut	n	now
ai	sigh	o	book, mow, moo
au	house	oi	soya
b	bee	p	pen
d	do	r	reed
e	den	s	say
ei	say	t	tin
f	fee	u	foot, moo
g	go	ui	phooey
h	ha	v	van
i	bit, beat	y	Sid
j	yet	ae	lair
k	key	ø	thrust
l	low	øy	buoyed
m	me	å	taught

However, there are several categories where the table will not help because pronunciation is not regular.

1. The vowel may have more than the one pronunciation indicated in the table.
2. Many short words such as *og*, and; *jeg*, I; and *De*, you; have irregular pronounciatiions.
3. Combinations of two consonants at the beginning of a syllable may be pronounced only as a single consonant, or the combination is pronounced completely differently than either of the two consonants.
4. Combinations of two consonants at the end of a word may be simplified to only one.
5. Foreign words, especially those of French origin, tend to be pronounced as closely to the French as the Norwegians can pronounce them. This is also true of words of English origin.
6. Some combinations of consonant plus vowel result in a completely different pronunciation of the consonant.
7. The final consonant of some words is dropped.

Examples of the above:

1. The vowels *a*, *y*, *ǣ*, *i*, *ae*, and *ø* are the most stable.
The vowel *o* can be pronounced *oh*, *aw*, or *oo* in *boo*.
The vowel *u* can be pronounced either *oo* or *oh*.
The vowel *e* can be pronounced as:
 - a. the *e* in *let*
 - b. the *a* in *late*
 - c. the *u* in *but*
 - d. the *i* in *liter*
 - e. the *e* in *listen* (silent)
 - f. the *on* in *blond* (French)
2. Short words irregularly pronounced.
 - a. *og*, and *aw*
 - b. *jeg*, I *yai*
 - c. *De*, you *dee*
3. At the beginning of words the following combinations are pronounced as follows:

<i>dj</i> - <i>y</i> , <i>dy</i>	<i>sj</i> - <i>sh</i>
<i>gj</i> - <i>y</i>	<i>sk</i> - <i>sh</i>
<i>hj</i> - <i>y</i>	<i>skj</i> - <i>sh</i>
<i>hv</i> - <i>v</i>	<i>sl</i> - <i>sl</i> , <i>shl</i>
<i>kj</i> - <i>hu</i> in <i>hue</i>	<i>tj</i> - <i>hu</i> in <i>hue</i> , <i>ty</i>
<i>lj</i> - <i>y</i>	

4. Combinations of two consonants at the end of a word may be simplified:

ld - l	rd - r
lv - l, lv	rsk - sh
nd - n	sk - sh

5. Words from French and English. These will have to be learned as they come up.
6. Combinations of consonant and some vowels result in a completely different pronunciation.

g plus i, y, ei - y, g, or j in judge
k plus i, y, ei - hu in hue, or k
t plus i - s, ts in cats, or t

UNIT ONE

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Say such courtesy expressions as:
 - a. Hello
 - b. Good Day
 - c. Goodbye
 - d. Thank you
 - e. Excuse me
 - f. You're welcome
2. Ask someone his name.
3. Tell someone your name.
4. Ask what something is called in Norwegian.
5. Ask someone if they speak English.
6. Tell someone that you're an American.
7. Introduce someone.
8. Respond to an introduction.
9. Say Yes and No.
10. Say that you don't understand.
11. Ask someone to repeat.
12. Ask someone to speak slowly.
13. Ask someone to write what they have said.
14. Say "Please call the police."
15. Say "Please call the ambulance."

VOCABULARY

morn	hello
god dag	good day
morna	goodbye
takk	thanks, thank you
unnskyld	excuse me
vaer så god	you're welcome
ingen årsak	you're welcome
hva	what
heter	is called, are called, is named, am named
De	you
Hva heter De?	What's your name? What are you called?
jeg	I
Jeg heter Karl.	My name is Karl.
på norsk	in Norwegian
det	that
Hva heter det på norsk?	What's that called in Norwegian?
snakker	speak, speaks
engelsk	English
Snakker De engelsk?	Do you speak English?
er	is, are, am
amerikaner	American
Jeg er amerikaner.	I am an American.
far	may
presentere	present, introduce

herr	Mr.
Får Jeg presentere herr Smith?	May I introduce Mr. Smith?
fru	Mrs.
Får jeg presentere fru Smith?	May I introduce Mrs. Smith?
frøken	Miss
Får Jeg presentere frøken Smith?	May I introduce Miss Smith?
forstår	understand, understands
Forstår De?	do you understand?
ja	yes
Ja, jeg forstår.	Yes, I understand.
nei	no
ikke	not, don't, doesn't
Nei, jeg forstår ikke.	No, I don't understand.
kan	can
gjenta	repeat
Kan De gjenta det?	Can you repeat that?
snakk	speak!
sakte	slowly
Snakk sakte!	Speak slowly!
skrive	write
Kan De skrive det?	Can you write that?
vennligst	please
ring!	telephone, call
etter	(to)
politiet	the police
Vennligst, ring etter politiet.	Please call the police.
ambulansen	the ambulance
Vennligst, ring etter ambulansen	Please call the ambulance

PRESENTATION

1. An informal way of greeting someone is to use the word "Hello."

Morn.

2. And the reply to this greeting is the same word.

Morn.

3. Another way to greet someone is to say "Good Day."

God dag.

4. When you are leaving someone you say goodbye, saying

Morna.

5. If someone has done you a favor, you say "Thanks" or "Thank You" by saying

Takk.

6. "You're welcome," the reply to takk is

Vaer så god.

7. Or "You're Welcome" can also be

Ingen årsak.

8. If you want to get someone's attention, or if you have jostled them or stepped on their foot, you say "Excuse me" which is

Unnskyld.

9. If you want to ask someone his name, you say

Hva heter De?

10. And to answer, you say, if your name is Robert

Jeg heter Robert.

11. If you want to ask "What's that called in Norwegian?", you say

Hva heter det på norsk?

12. To ask someone if they speak English, you say
Snakker De engelsk?
13. And if someone wanted to know if you spoke Norwegian, they would say
Snakker De norsk?
14. To tell someone "I am an American" you say
Jeg er amerikaner.
15. To ask someone "Do you understand?", you say
Forstar De?
16. Yes in Norwegian is
Ja
17. and No is
Nei
18. If you want to say "I don't understand" you say
Jeg forstår ikke.
19. If you want to say "I don't speak Norwegian" you say
Jeg snakker ikke norsk.
20. If you haven't understood, and you want the person you're speaking with to repeat you say, "Can you repeat that?"
Kan De gjenta det?
21. Or if you want someone to speak slower, you say "Speak slower."
Snakk sakte!
22. If you really can't get it, you might want the person to write it down, you say "Can you write that?"
Kan De skrive det?
23. In the case of an emergency you might want someone to call the police, you say "Please call the police."
Vennligst ring etter politiet.

24. Or you might want someone to call an ambulance, so you say
"Please call the ambulance."

Vennligst ring etter ambulansen.

25. If you want to introduce someone, Mr. Smith for example, you say
"Can I introduce Mr. Smith?"

Får jeg presentere herr Smith?

26. For Mrs. Smith, you would substitute the word "fru" for "herr"
and say

Får jeg presentere fru Smith?

27. And for Miss Smith, you say frøken Smith, so you would say

Får jeg presentere frøken Smith?

DRILLS

1. You meet someone in the morning, they say "Morn", you say,

Morn

2. You meet someone during the day you say,

Morn or God dag

3. You want to thank someone for holding a door for you, you say

Takk

4. You want to get someone's attention, you say

Unnskyld

5. Someone thanks you, you say

Vaer så god

6. Or you can say

Ingen årsak

7. You leave someone, you say

Morna

8. On leaving someone says to you, "Morna," you say

Morna

9. You want to know someone's name, you say

Hva heter De?

10. Someone has said to you, "Hva heter De?", you say,

Jeg heter and your name

11. You want to know what something is called in Norwegian, you say

Hva heter det på norsk?

12. You are having trouble speaking Norwegian, you ask if the other person speaks English, you say

Snakker De engelsk?

13. You want to tell someone you're an American, you say,

Jeg er amerikaner

14. Someone doesn't seem to understand you, you say

Forstår De?

15. Someone has spoken to you in Norwegian, but you don't understand, you say

Jeg forstår ikke.

16. You look like you don't understand, but you do. A Norwegian says to you, "Forstar De?", you say

Ja.

17. Someone has said something you didn't quite catch, you want them to repeat, you say

Kan De gjenta det?

18. You meet Mr. Olsen, you want to say, Hello, Mr. Olsen, you say
God dag, herr Olsen
19. And if it's Mrs. Olsen, you say
God dag, fru Olsen
20. You want someone to speak slower, you say
Snakk sakte.
21. Someone has given you a word but you can't quite get it, you ask the person to write it, you say
Kan De skrive det?
22. The person has written it down for you, you say
Takk
23. You are the first person to come on the scene of an accident, you find the first person you can and tell them to call the police, you say
Vennligst, ring etter politiet
24. And if you need an ambulance, you say
Vennligst, ring etter ambulansen
25. You want to introduce Mr. Olsen to a friend, you say
Far jeg presentere herr Olsen?
26. Someone has said to you "Får jeg presentere froken Olson?", you say
God dag

DIALOGUE

NORWEGIAN:	Morn.	Hello.
AMERICAN:	Morn.	Hello.
NORWEGIAN:	Takk.	Thank you.
AMERICAN:	Vaer så god.	You're welcome.
AMERICAN:	Hva heter De?	What is your name?
NORWEGIAN:	Jeg heter Karl Olson.	My name is Karl Olson.
AMERICAN:	Kan De gjenta det?	Can you repeat that?
NORWEGIAN:	Jeg heter Karl Olson.	My name is Karl Olson.
AMERICAN:	Kan De snakke engelsk?	Can you speak English?
NORWEGIAN:	Ja.	Yes.
NORWEGIAN:	Får jeg presentere Herr Olson?	May I present Mr. Olson?
AMERICAN:	God dag.	Hello.
NORWEGIAN:	Kan De snakke norsk?	Can you speak Norwegian?
AMERICAN:	Nei.	No.
NORWEGIAN:	Ka De skrive det?	Can you write it?
AMERICAN:	Je forstår ikke.	
	Snakk sakte.	I don't understand. Speak slowly.
NORWEGIAN:	Kan De skrive det?	Can you write that?
NORWEGIAN:	Er De amerikaner?	Are you an American?
AMERICAN:	Ja.	Yes.

STUDENT NOTES

UNIT TWO

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Understand the numbers, zero through 10,000.
2. Say these numbers.
3. Say and understand "How many?" and "How much?"
4. Say "How much does it cost?"
5. Say and understand such phrases as
 - a. Two kilos
 - b. Twenty liters
 - c. 40 kilometers
 - d. 150 kroner
6. Say and understand telephone numbers.

VOCABULARY

Hvor mange?	How many?
Hvor mye?	How much?
null	zero, oh
en	one
et	one
to	two
tre	three
fire	four
fem	five
seks	six
syv	seven
sju	seven
° åtte	eight
ni	nine
ti	ten
elleve	eleven
tolv	twelve
tretten	thirteen
fjorten	fourteen
femten	fifteen
seksten	sixteen
sytten	seventeen
atten	eighteen
nitten	nineteen
tyve	twenty
en og tyve	twenty one
tjue	twenty

tjueto	twenty two
tredve	thirty
en og tredve	thirty one
tretti	thirty
trettitre	thirty three
førti	forty
femti	fifty
seksti	sixty
sytti	seventy
åtti	eighty
nitti	ninety
ett hundre	a hundred
ett tusen	a thousand
to tusen	two thousand
liter	liters, liter
en liter	one liter
meter	meters, meter
en meter	a meter
en krone	a kroner
kroner	kroners
kilometer	kilometers
gram	grams, gram
et gram	a gram
kilo(gram)	kilos, kilo
et kilo	a kilo
hva	what
koster	does it cost, costs
det	it
Hva koster det?	How much does it cost? What does it cost?

PRESENTATION

1. To ask "How many?", you say

Hvor mange?

2. To ask "How much?", you say

Hvor mye?

3. To ask "How many liters?", you say

Hvor mange liter?

4. To ask "How many kroner?", you say

Hvor mange kroner?

5. To ask "How many kilometers?", you say

Hvor mange kilometer?

6. To ask "How much does it cost?", you say

Hva koster det?

7. English and Norwegian do not have exactly similar counting systems. The following paragraphs will point out the differences.

a. "One, a." Norwegian has two words for "one, a." The Norwegian words are en and et. Which one you use, en or et, depends on the noun it is used with. Some nouns require en and the rest require et. Each time you learn a word you have to learn whether it takes en or et. In the vocabulary you will find words like liter, meter, kilo, etc. given with the required form for one. In this lesson the en words are:

Liter, meter, kilometer, and krone.

And the et words are:

Gram, kilogram, kilo, hundre and tusen.

b. "Seven." There are two words for seven, syv and sju. Syv is the older form, but you will hear both forms.

c. "The teens." In the teens you will notice that in fourteen, fjorten, seventeen, sytten, and eighteen, atten, the numbers four, seven, and eight are changed slightly when combined with the ten.

d. "Twenty, thirty." Twenty and thirty both have two forms in Norwegian, just like seven. Tyve, twenty, and tredve, thirty are the older forms, and tjue, twenty, and tretti, thirty are the newer forms. You will hear both. Learn to understand both, but choose one or the other for speaking.

e. "Twenty-one, twenty-two," etc. Norwegian has two ways of forming the numbers between twenty-one and twenty-nine, thirty-one and thirty-nine, etc. The first way is to say the one, two, six or nine first, the word og and then the twenty or thirty. For example

twenty four	is	fire og tyve
thirty five	is	fem og tredve
fifty six	is	seks og femti

A further note. If you count this way, you must use tyve and tredve for twenty and thirty.

The second way to form the numbers between twenty-one and twenty-nine is to follow the English pattern. For example:

twenty four	is	tjuefire
thirty five	is	trettifem
fifty six	is	femtiseks

And if you count this way, you must use tjue and tretti as twenty and thirty.

f. "The hundreds and thousands." Norwegian and English form these numbers the same way. For example:

A hundred and one	is	Hundre og en
Two hundred twenty two	is	To hundre to og tyve
Two hundred twenty two	is	To hundre tjueto
Two thousand two hundred twenty two	is	To tusen to hundre to og tyve

g. Telephone numbers. In the Oslo area all telephone numbers have six digits. To give someone your phone number you normally break the six digits into three pairs and read each pair as a normal number: The number 261591, would be read twenty-six, fifteen, ninety-one or in Norwegian, seks og tyve, femten, en og nitti OR tjuseks, femten, nittien. If one of the pairs begins with a zero, you read that pair null fem or null to, for example, the number 060802 is read null seks, null åtte, null to.

DRILLS

1. Someone says to you "Hvor mange liter?", you say twenty-five.

Tjuefem OR fem og tyve.

2. You want some cheese, the clerk says "Hvor mye?", you say two hundred grams.

To hundre gram.

3. You want to know how much something costs, you say

Hva koster det?

4. The teacher will read randomly from the numbers below . Give the English equivalents.

55 60 40 35 15 80 95 20 70 25

11 32 56 91 39 26 14 19 64 77

500 650 710 420 490 325 890 165 220 935

112 315 930 401 649 813 757 219 538 861

1200 2550 3425 6500 4350 9000 7500 8655 1500 1100

The teacher will read telephone numbers randomly from the list below, give the number of the telephone number you hear.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. 380386 | 6. 195341 | 11. 210717 |
| 2. 123456 | 7. 131950 | 12. 441489 |
| 3. 540900 | 8. 242709 | 13. 552352 |
| 4. 417265 | 9. 154449 | 14. 122407 |
| 5. 374562 | 10. 112744 | 15. 100583 |

Now go through the list giving the numbers in Norwegian to the teacher.

UNIT THREE

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Ask "What time is it?"
2. Understand "It is...o'clock."
3. Understand times expressed in the 24-hour system.
4. Understand times expressed in the 12-hour system.
5. Ask "When does the bus leave?"
6. Ask "When does the train arrive?"
7. Ask "When will it be ready?"
8. Understand the days of the week.

VOCABULARY

1. hva?	what?
2. er	is, are, am
3. klokka	time (by the clock)
4. Hva er klokka?	What time is it?
5. null	0000 to 0059
6. ett	0100 to 0159, one o'clock
7. null femten	0015
8. ett ti	0110
9. Klokka er ett.	It's one o'clock.
10. over	after, past
12. på	to
13. ti på ti	ten to ten
14. halv	half
15. halv ti	nine thirty, half past nine

16. halv ni	eight thirty, half past eight
17. kvart	quarter
18. kvart over ti	quarter after ten, quarter past ten
19. kvart på ti	quarter to ten
20. et kvarter	a quarter
21. et kvarter over ti	a quarter past ten, a quarter after ten
22. når?	when?
23. bussen	the bus
24. går	leaves, leave
25. Når går bussen?	When does the bus leave?
26. toget	the train
27. kommer	arrive, arrives
28. Når kommer toget?	When does the train arrive?
29. er	is, will be
30. ferdig	ready
31. det	it
32. Når er det ferdig?	When will it be ready?
33. mandag	Monday
34. tirsdag	Tuesday
35. onsdag	Wednesday
36. torsdag	Thursday
37. fredag	Friday
38. lørdag	Saturday
39. søndag	Sunday

1. Introduction

Norwegian, like English, uses two systems to tell time; one based on the 24-hour clock, and one based on the 12-hour clock. The 24-hour system is used in public fields such as transportation, communication, etc. The 12-hour system is used in conversation.

2. The 24-hour system

To tell time by the 24-hour system you must know the following:

- a. The numbers 2 through 59, which you learned in Lesson 2.
- b. The number ett, which is the hour from 0100 to 0159.
- c. The number null, which is the hour from 0000 to 0059.

Examples of some times in the 24-hour system are:

null femten	0015
ett f rti	0140
seks fem	0605
tretten ti	1310
seksten tretti	1630

3. The 12-hour system

a. In the 12-hour system English uses two points of reference for telling time within a given hour, and in this section, our examples will be from the hour between four and five. In the hour between four and five we use four as a reference point, as in "It's five after four." And we also use five as a reference point as in "It's five to five."

b. Norwegian also uses these two points of reference. "Five after four" in Norwegian is fem over fire, and "five to five" is fem på fem. Over is after and på is to.

c. Norwegian differs from English in that it will allow only the first nineteen minutes after the hour and the last nineteen minutes of the hour to be used with either four or five as a point of reference.

Examples are:

tre over fire	three after four
tolv over fire	twelve after four
nitten over fire	nineteen after four
nitten på fem	nineteen to five
tolv på fem	twelve to five
ti på fem	ten to five

d. The twenty minutes between twenty after the hour and twenty to the hour use as their reference point the half-hour, that is, in Norwegian, twenty after four is expressed as "ten to half-past four," and twenty to five is expressed as "ten after half-past four."

e. Norwegian, however, forms the half-hour differently from English. In English we say "half-past," then add the hour just passed, "half-past four." In Norwegian the half-hour is formed with the upcoming hour, so that "half-past four" in Norwegian is halv fem, half five.

Examples are:

halv fem	half-past four
halv to	half-past one
halv ett	half-past twelve

f. With halv fem as a point of reference, we now add the minutes after or the minutes to.

Examples are:

ti på halv fem	twenty after four
fem på halv fem	twenty-five after four
fem over halv fem	twenty-five to five
ti over halv fem	twenty to five

g. In the 12-hour system, one o'clock is ett, not en or et, which you learned in Lesson 2. All the other numbers you learned in Lesson 2 can be used in telling time.

h. For the quarter hour Norwegian uses either kvart or et kvarter.

Examples are:

kvart over fire	quarter after four
et kvarter over fire	quarter after four
kvart på fem	quarter to five
et kvarter på fem	quarter to five

PRESENTATION

1. to ask "What time is it?", you say

Hva er klokka?

2. To say "It's one o'clock.", you say

Klokka er ett.

3. And to say "It's six o'clock.", you say

Klokka er seks.

4. To ask "When does the bus leave?", you say

Når går bussen?

5. And to ask "When does the train leave?", you say

Når går toget?

6. To ask "When does the train arrive?", you say

Når kommer toget?

7. And to ask "When does the bus come?", you say

Når kommer bussen?

8. If you have taken something for cleaning or repair and want to know when it will be ready, you say "When will it be ready?"

Når er det ferdig?

9. The answer may be any of the days of the week except perhaps Sunday. Except Saturday, the days of the week have some similarities with the English words.

mandag
tirsdag
onsdag
torsdag
fredag
lørdag
søndag

DRILLS

1. You want to know what time it is, you say

Hva er klokka?

2. You want to tell someone it's three o'clock, you say

Klokka er tre

3. You want to know when the train is leaving, you say

Når går toget?

4. You want to know when the bus is leaving, you say

Når går bussen?

5. You want to know when the train is arriving, you say

Når kommer toget?

6. You've left something at the cleaners' and you want to know when it will be ready, you say

Når er det ferdig?

7. Using the 24-hour clock, listen to these times as the teacher reads them, and adds others that do not appear in the list.

1825	1750	1450	0745
0924	0545	2133	1534
1116	0820	1019	1810
0025	1922	1200	2300
1330	2205	0235	0655

8. Using the 12-hour clock, listen to these times as the teacher reads them, and adds others that do not appear on the list.

quarter after one	twenty eight after two
twenty after six	five to ten
half past nine	twenty eight to eight
twenty five to eleven	half past ten
ten after two	sixteen to two
five after four	ten to five
eight o'clock	two minutes after eleven
twenty to eight	seven after six
twenty two after twelve	twenty three after eight
quarter to four	twenty to one
ten to five	five o'clock
ten after ten	twenty five after three

DIALOGUE

AMERICAN:	Hva er klokka?	What time is it?
NORWEGIAN:	Klokka er tre.	It's thre o'clock.
AMERICAN:	Når går toget?	When does the train leave?
NORWEGIAN:	Tretten førti.	At 3:40.
AMERICAN:	Når kommer bussen?	When does the bus arrive?
NORWEGIAN:	Bussen kommer ti femten.	The bus comes at 10:15.
AMERICAN:	Når er det ferdig?	When will it be ready?
NORWEGIAN:	Fredag.	Friday.

STUDENT NOTES

UNIT FOUR

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Greet a waiter.
2. Ask "Is this table free?"
3. Understand that the waiter is asking you to be seated.
4. Get the attention of a waiter or waitress.
5. Ask for a menu.
6. Understand "What will you have?"
7. Order a meal consisting of an entree, a dessert and a drink.
8. Ask the name of a dish that someone nearby is eating.
9. Say "I'll have that."
10. Re-order a drink.
11. Ask for the check.
12. Tell the waiter to keep the change.
13. Say good-bye.

VOCABULARY

1. god dag	good day
2. aften	evening
3. god aften	good evening
4. morn	hello
5. unnskyld	excuse me
6. er	is, are, am
7. det	it
8. ledig	free, vacant
9. her	here
10. Unnskyld, er det ledig her?	Excuse me, is this place free?
11. Vaer så god.	Please (be seated)
12. kellner	waiter
13. frøken	waitress
14. kan	can
15. jeg	I
16. få	get, have
17. meny	menu
18. menyen	the menu
19. Kellner, kan jeg få menyen?	Waiter, May I have the menu?
20. hva	what
21. ønsker	want, wants
22. De	you
23. Hva ønsker De?	What do you want?
24. vil	would like, want
25. ha	have
26. Jeg vil ha...	I would like to have, I would like...
27. et	one, a
28. glass	glass

29. rødvín	red wine
30. et glass rødvín	a glass of red wine
31. øl	beer
32. et glass øl	a glass of beer
33. Coca-Cola	Coca-Cola
34. et glass Coca-Cola	a glass of Coca-Cola
35. en	a, one
36. kopp	cup
37. kaffe	coffee
38. en kopp kaffe	a cup of coffee
39. te	tea
40. en kopp te	a cup of tea
41. og	and
42. et glass øl og en kopp kaffe	a glass of beer and a cup of coffee
43. til	another
44. et glass øl til	another glass of beer
45. en kopp kaffe til	another cup of coffee
46. hva	what
47. er	is
48. det	that
49. Hva er det?	What is that?
50. tar	take, takes
51. Jeg tar det.	I'll take that.
52. regningen	the bill, the check
53. behold	keep
54. resten	the change (the rest)
55. Behold resten	Keep the change
56. adjø da	Goodbye

PRESENTATION

1. When you go into a restaurant, you can greet the waiter saying "Hello."

Morn.

2. Or you can say "Good day."

God dag.

3. Or, if it is evening, you can say "Good evening."

God aften.

4. To ask if a table is free, you say, "Excuse me, is this free?"

Unnskyld, er det ledig her?

5. If it is free, the waiter will say, "Please"

Vaer så god.

6. To get the attention of the waiter, you say, "Waiter!"

Kelner!

7. And to get the attention of a waitress, you say "Waitress!"

Frøken!

8. To get a menu, if one has not been given to you, you say "Can I have the menu?"

Kan jeg få menyen?

9. The waiter will ask you what you want by saying,

Hva ønsker De?

10. You answer, "I will have...", by saying

Jeg vil ha...

11. And if it's roast beef you want, you will say

Jeg vil ha rosbif.

12. To ask for a glass of red wine, you say

Et glass rød vin.

13. And to ask for a glass of beer, you say
Et glass øl.
14. To ask for a glass of Coke, you
Et glass Coca-Cola.
15. To ask for a cup of coffee, you say
en kopp kaffe.
16. And to ask for a cup of tea, you say
en kopp te.
17. And if you want to ask for more than one glass or cup of a drink
you say
to glass øl.
tre kopper kaffe.
18. And if you want to re-order something, you add the word "til" to what-
ever it is you want to re-order. Another glass of beer would be
en glass øl til.
19. Another cup of coffee would be
en kopp kaffe til.
20. If you are not familiar with the items on the menu, but you see a
dish that another guest is eating, you can ask what it is by saying,
Hva er det?
21. And if you want that dish, you say, "I would like to have that."
Jeg vil ha det.
22. If you want the check, you say, "Waiter, the check."
Kelner, regningen.
23. Normally you don't tip in Norwegian restaurants, but if the change
due you is just some ore, you can tell the waiter, "Keep the change."
by saying
Behold resten.
24. When you leave the restaurant, you say good-bye, saying
Adjø da.

A LA CARTE

MENY

10. Ris med champignonsaus	....	kr.	23,-
11. Kjøtt- og grønnsaksauté			
	m/ris	....	" 32,-
12. Spaghetti m/kjøttsaus	.....	"	23,-
13. Marokkansk lammegryte m/ grønnsaker	.....	"	42,-
14. Flyndrefilet frite m/remulade og agurksalat	.....	"	29,-
15. Stekt karbonade m/løk	.....	"	25,-
16. Chow Chow m/ris	.....	"	37,-
17. Orientalisk kyllinggryte m/ris		"	39,-
18. Shop Suey m/ris	.....	"	39,-
19. Biff m/løk	.....	"	45,-
20. Pèpperstek m/pommes frites	..	"	55,-
21. Skinke á la Russ	.....	"	40,-
22. Schnitzel garni m/champignon á la crème	.....	"	40,-

DESSERT

31. Blandet is	.....	kr.	8,-
32. Is Melba	.....	"	10,-
33. Karamellpudding	.....	"	10,-
34. Sviskekompott	.....	"	8,-

25. Or more informally, you can say

Morna.

DRILLS

1. You go into a restaurant and exchange greetings with the waiter by saying

God dag or Morn.

2. If it's evening when you go into the restaurant, the waiter may say to you,

God aften.

3. To answer him, you say

God aften.

4. To get the waiter's attention, you say

Kelner!

5. Or if it's a waitress, you say,

Frøken!

6. You want to know if a table is free, you say

Er det ledig her?

7. If the table is free, the waiter will say

Vaer så god.

8. You need the menu so you say,

Kan jeg få menyen?

9. To ask you what you want, the waiter will say

Hva ønsker De?

10. To say "I would like...", you say

Jeg vil ha...

At this point look at the menu from a Norwegian restaurant on the page opposite, and go over it with your teacher.

11. To order a glass of beer, you say

et glass øl.

12. To order a glass of red wine you say

et glass rødvin.

13. To order a glass of Coca-Cola, you say
et glass Coca-Cola.
14. And to order a cup of coffee, you say
en kopp kaffe.
15. And to order a cup of tea, you say
en kopp te.
16. You may not have ordered dessert, and want to look at the menu again, you say, "Waiter, may I have the menu?"
Kelner, Kan jeg fa menyen?
17. To order a second glass of beer, you say
et glass ol til.
18. And to order a second cup of coffee, you say
en kopp kaffee til.
19. And for the second Coke, you say
et glass Coca-Cola til.
20. And for the second cup of tea, you say
en kopp te til.
21. You don't know what to order from the menu, but you see something you might like to have at another table, and you want to know what it is, you say
Hva er det?
22. If after you hear the name of the dish, you want it, you say
Jeg vil ha det.
23. When it's time to pay the bill, you say, "Waiter, the check."
Kelner, regningen.
24. If the amount to be paid and the amount you have given the waiter is just a few ore different, and you want to leave the difference, you say
Beholden resten.

25. When you leave the restaurant, the waiter will say goodbye, saying

Adjø da or Morna.

26. And you will answer

Adjø da or Morna.

DIALOGUE

AMERICAN:	God aften.	Good evening.
WAITER:	God aften.	Good evening.
AMERICAN:	Er det ledig her?	Is this free?
WAITER:	Vaer så god.	Please (be seated).

AMERICAN:	Hva er det?	What 's that?
WAITER:	Rosbif.	Roast beef.
AMERICAN:	Jeg vil ha det.	I 'll have that.

WAITER:	Hva ønsker De?	What do you want?
AMERICAN:	Et glass øl til.	Another glass of beer.

STUDENT NOTES

UNIT FIVE

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Greet a salesperson.
2. Understand "May I help you?"
3. Say "I would like...(such items as)
 - a. hand-knitted sweater
 - b. a scarf
 - c. mittens
 - d. a cap
 - e. a troll
 - f. a hunting knife
4. Say "I would like to buy..."
 - a. pewter
 - b. crystal
5. Understand the questions
 - a. What size?
 - b. What color?
6. Answer the questions
 - a. What size?
 - b. What color?
7. Ask "Do you have a...one?"
 - a. larger
 - b. smaller
 - c. cheaper
 - d. more expensive
 - e. another
8. Ask "How much is it?"
9. Say "I'm just looking."
10. Say "Thank you" when you haven't made a purchase.

VOCABULARY

1. morn	hello
2. god dag	good day
3. Vaer så god	May I help you?
4. jeg	I
5. ønsker	would like to have, want
6. en handstrikket genser	a hand-knitted sweater
7. et skjerf	a scarf
8. vanter	mittens
9. en lue	a cap
10. et troll	a troll
11. en slirekniv	a hunting knife
12. Jeg ønsker en handstrikket genser.	I want a hand-knitted sweater.
13. Jeg ønsker en slirekniv.	I want a hunting knife.
14. Jeg ønsker et troll.	I want a troll.
15. tinn	pewter
16. krystall	crystal
17. å kjøpe	to buy
18. Jeg ønsker å kjøpe tinn.	I want to buy some pewter.
19. Jeg ønsker å kjøpe krystall.	I want to buy some crystal.
20. hvilken	which, what
21. størrelse	size
22. Hvilken størrelse?	What size?
23. farve	color
24. Hvilken farve?	What color?

25. hvit	white
26. blå	blue
27. rød	red
28. grønn	green
29. grå	gray
30. har	have, has
31. De	you
32. en større	a larger one
33. Har De en større?	Do you have a larger one?
34. en mindre	a smaller one
35. Har De en mindre?	Do you have a smaller one?
36. en billigere	a cheaper one
37. en dyrere	a more expensive one
38. annen	another
39. Har De annen?	Do you have another one?
40. hva	what
41. koster	costs, cost
42. det	that, it
43. Hva koster det?	How much does it cost? What does it cost?
44. tar	take, takes, will take
45. Jeg tar det.	I'll take it.
46. vil	want to
47. bare	just, only
48. titte	look around
49. litt	a little, a bit
50. Jeg vil bare titte litt.	I'm just looking. I just want to look around.

51. takk	thanks
52. for	for
53. hjelpen	the help
54. Takk for hjelpen.	Thanks for the help.

PRESENTATION

1. When you come into a store you greet the clerk, or answer the clerk's greeting with

Morn or God dag

2. To say "May I help you?", the clerk says

Vaer så god.

3. To say "I would like...or I want..." you say

Jeg ønsker...

4. To say "I would like a hand-knitted sweater," you say

Jeg ønsker en handstrikket genser.

5. Or to say "I would like a troll," you say

Jeg ønsker et troll.

6. To say that you want to buy pewter, you say

Jeg ønsker å kjøpe tinn.

7. Or if it's crystal you want, you say

Jeg ønsker å kjøpe krystall.

8. With the sweater, the clerk may ask you "What size?"

Hvilken størrelse?

9. To answer the question "Hvilken størrelse?", you give a number, say fifty.

Femti.

10. And the clerk may ask the color you want by saying

Hvilken farve?

11. And you answer with the color you want

rød, if you want red

grå, if you want gray

hvit, if you want white

12. You may not be pleased with the item shown you and you may want to ask "Do you have a larger one?"

Har De en større?

13. Or you may want a cheaper one, so you ask "Do you have a cheaper one?"

Har De en billigere?

14. To ask "What does it cost?" or "How much is it?", you say

Hva koster det?

15. If the price is two hundred kroner, the clerk will say

To hundre kroner.

16. If you want to buy it, you say, "I'll take it."

Jeg tar det.

17. If you are in the store, and the clerk says "Vaer sa god," Can I help you?, and you are just looking around you say

Jeg vil bare titte litt.

18. If you have been helped by a clerk, but have not bought anything, you must say something as you leave the store, you can say "Thanks for the help."

Takk for hjelpen.

DRILLS

1. When you come into a store, you greet the clerk saying

Morn or God dag

2. To say "May I help you?", the clerk will say

Vaer så god.

3. To say "I want a scarf," you say

Jeg ønsker et skjerf.

4. To say "I want a hunting knife," you say

Jeg ønsker en slirekniv.

5. To say "I want mittens," you say

Jeg ønsker vanter.

6. To say "I want a cap," you say

Jeg ønsker en lue.

7. If you want to buy some pewter, you say

Jeg ønsker å kjøpe tinn.

8. Or if it's crystal you want to buy, you say

Jeg ønsker å kjøpe krystall.

9. If the clerk wants to know your size, he'll say

Hvilken størrelse?

10. And you want to answer fifty-two, you say

Femtito, or to og femti

11. And when the clerk wants to know "What color?" he says

Hvilken farve?

12. If you want red, you say

rød

13. If you want green, you say

grønn

14. If you want blue, you say

blå

15. If you have been shown something that is too small, and you would like to see a larger one you say

Har De en større?

16. And if it's a smaller one you want, you say

Har De en mindre?

17. If you want a cheaper one, you ask "Do you have a cheaper one?" you say

Har De en billigere?

18. If you want a more expensive one you say

Har De en dyrere?

19. And if you want to know if they have others, you say

Har De en annen?

20. To ask the price of an item you say,

Hva koster det?

21. If the prices suits you and you will take the item, you say

Jeg tar det.

22. If you come into a store just to look around, and the clerk says "Vaer sa god," you say

Jeg vil bare titte litt.

23. If you have looked around and been helped by a clerk, but haven't bought anything, when you leave, you must say

Takk for hjelpen.

DIALOGUE

CLERK:	God dag.	Hello
AMERICAN:	God dag.	Hello
CLERK:	Vaer så god.	May I help you?
AMERICAN:	Jeg vil bare tittle litt.	I'm just looking.
AMERICAN:	Jeg ønsker en hand- strikket genser.	I want a hand-knited sweater.
CLERK:	Hvilke størrelse.	What size?
AMERICAN:	Femtito.	Fifty-two.
CLERK:	Hvilken farve?	What color?
AMERICAN:	Grå.	Gray.
CLERK:	Vaer så god.	May I help you.
AMERICAN:	Je ønsker å kjøpe tinn.	I want to buy some pewter.
AMERICAN:	Hva koster det?	How much does it cost?
CLERK:	Fire hundre kroner.	Four hundred kroner.
AMERICAN:	Har De en billigere?	Do you have a cheaper one?
AMERICAN:	Hva koster det?	How much does it cost?
CLERK:	Førti kroner.	Forty kroner.
AMERICAN:	Jeg tar det.	I'll take it.

UNIT SIX

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Greet a desk clerk.
2. Ask "Do you have a vacancy?"
3. Understand "single or double room."
4. Answer "single" or "double."
5. Understand the question "For how many nights?"
6. Answer "one, two or three nights."
7. Ask "What is the price?"
8. Understand the price.
9. Ask "Does the room have a...?"
 - a. toilet
 - b. shower
10. Ask "When must I check out?"
11. Ask for the bill.

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. morn | hello |
| 2. ledig | vacant |
| 3. et rom | a room |
| 4. Har De et ledig rom? | Do you have a vacancy? |
| 5. enkelt | single |
| 6. eller | or |
| 7. -dobbelt | double |
| 8. enkelt- eller dobbeltrom | a single or double room |

9. hvor mange	how many
10. dager	days (nights)
11. blir	stay, will stay
12. Hvor mange dager blir De?	How many nights will you stay?
13. Hva koster det?	How much is it?
14. tar	take, takes
15. Jeg tar det.	I'll take it.
16. toalett	toilet
17. på rommet	in the room
18. er det	is there
19. Er det toalett på rommet?	Is there a toilet in the room?
20. dusj	shower
21. Er det dusj på rommet?	Is there a shower in the room?
22. når	when
23. må	must, have to
24. forlate	leave, check out of
25. Når må jeg forlate rommet?	When do I have to check out?
26. regningen	the bill
27. Regningen takk	The bill, please

PRESENTATION

1. When you greet the desk clerk you can say

Morn.

or

God dag.

2. To ask "Do you have a vacancy?" you say

Har De et ledig rom?

3. The clerk will ask you "Single or double room?" saying

Enkelt- eller dobbeltrom?

4. You can answer, if you want a single room

enkelt

5. Or if you want a double, you say

dobbelt

6. The clerk will probably ask you "How many nights?"

Hvor mange dager blir De?

NOTE THAT THE NORWEGIAN SAYS LITERALLY "HOW MANY DAYS?"

7. You can say "one day"

en dag

8. To ask the price of the room you say

Hva koster det?

9. If the price is right and you will take the room, you say

Jeg tar det.

10. If you want to know whether there is a toilet in the room, you say

Er det toalett på rommet?

11. And if you want to know if there is a shower in the room, you say

Er det dusj på rommet?

12. To ask "What is the checkout hour?" you say

Når må jeg forlate rommet?

13. When it comes time to pay, you say "Bill"

Regningen, takk.

DRILLS

1. You come into a hotel, the clerk says "God dag," you say

God dag.

2. You come into a hotel, you greet the clerk, saying

God dag or Morn.

3. You want to know if there's a vacancy, you say

Har De et ledig rom?

4. The clerk says, enkelt- eller dobbeltrom, and you want a double, you say

dobbeltrom

5. You want to know how much it costs, you say

Hva koster det?

6. The clerk say "Hvor mange dager blir De?", you answer, three days

tre dager

7. The clerk says "Seksti kroner," and that suits you, say you'll take it

Jeg tar det.

8. To ask if the room has a shower, you say

Er det dusj på rommet?

9. And to ask if there is a toilet in the room, you say

Er det toalett på rommet?

10. To ask "When do I have to check out?" you say

Når må jeg forlate rommet?

11. To ask for the bill, you say

Regningen, takk.

DIALOGUE

AMERICAN:	God dag.	Hello.
DESK CLERK:	God dag.	Hello.
AMERICAN:	Har De et ledig rom?	Do you have a vacancy?
DESK CLERK:	Enkelt- eller dobbelrom?	A single or double room?
AMERICAN:	Dobbelt.	A double.
DESK CLERK:	Hvor mange dager blir De?	How many nights (are you staying)?
AMERICAN:	To dager. Hva koster det?	Two nights. How much does it cost?
DESK CLERK:	To hundre kroner.	Two hundred kroner.
AMERICAN:	Er det dusj på rommet?	Is there a shower in the room?
DESK CLERK:	Ja.	Yes.
AMERICAN:	Jeg tar det. Når må jeg forlate rommet?	I'll take it. When do I have to checkout?
DESK CLERK:	Klokka elleve.	At eleven o'clock.

UNIT SEVEN

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Get the attention of a passerby.
2. Ask "How do I get to...?"
 - a. the station
 - b. the harbor
 - c. a certain street
 - d. Kolsás
3. Understand such answers as
 - a. You must take bus number three.
 - b. You must take street car number one.
 - c. You can walk.
4. Ask "Do I have to transfer?"
5. Understand "You have to transfer at..."
 - a. the station
 - b. the harbor
6. Ask "Which street car or bus goes to...?"
 - a. the station
 - b. the harbor
 - c. Kolsas
7. Ask "Which number goes to...?"

the station
8. Ask "Where is the...?"
 - a. telephone
 - b. toilet
 - c. harbor
 - d. station

9. Understand such answers as
- a. straight ahead
 - b. to the right
 - c. to the left
 - d. It's that way.
 - e. It's this way.
 - f. It's over there.
 - g. You have to go back.
 - h. Go to the traffic light.
 - i. Go to the first street.
 - j. Go to the second street.

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. unnskyld | Excuse me. |
| 2. hvordan | how |
| 3. kommer | get, come |
| 4. jeg | I |
| 5. til | to |
| 6. havnen | to the harbor |
| 7. Hvordan kommer jeg til havnen? | How do I get to the harbor? |
| 8. stasjonen | the station |
| 9. Hvordan kommer jeg til stasjonen? | How do I get to the station? |
| 10. De | you |
| 11. må | must, have to |
| 12. ta | take |
| 13. buss | bus |
| 14. nummer | number |
| 15. fire | four |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 16. De må ta buss nummer fire. | You have to take bus number four. |
| 17. trikk | street car |
| 18. trikk nummer en | street car number one. |
| 19. De må ta trikk nummer en. | You have to take street car number one. |
| 20. kan | can |
| 21. gå | walk |
| 22. De kan gå. | You can walk. |
| 23. bytte | transfer |
| 24. Må jeg bytte? | Do I have to transfer? |
| 25. På stasjonen | at the station |
| 26. De må bytte på stasjonen. | You must transfer at the station. |
| 27. hvilken | which |
| 28. går | goes |
| 29. til stasjonen | to the station |
| 30. Hvilken buss går til stasjonen? | Which bus goes to the station? |
| 31. hvilket | which |
| 32. Hvilket nummer? | Which number? |
| 33. Hvilket nummer går til havnen? | Which number goes to the harbor? |
| 34. hvor | where |
| 35. er | is, are, am |
| 36. telefonen | the telephone |
| 37. Hvor er telefonen? | Where is the telephone? |
| 38. toalettet | the toilet |
| 39. Hvor er toalettet? | Where is the toilet? |

40. rett frem	straight ahead
41. til høyre	to the right
42. til venstre	to the left
43. det er	it is
44. Det er til høyre.	It's to the right.
45. den veien	that way
46. Det er den veien.	It's that way.
47. denne veien	this way
48. Det er denne veien.	It's this way.
49. der borte	over there
50. Det er der borte.	It's over there.
51. tilbake	back
52. De må gå tilbake.	You have to go back.
53. to gater	two streets
54. De må gå to gater tilbake.	You have to go back two streets.
55. trafikkfyret	the traffic light.
56. gå!	go!
57. til	to
58. Gå til trafikkfyret.	Go to the traffic light.
59. neste	next, first
60. gate	street
61. Gå til neste gate.	Go to the first street.
62. andre	second
63. Gå til andre gate.	Go to the second street.
64. Gå til andre gate, til høyre.	Go to the second street, to the right .
65. Gå til neste gate, til venstre.	Go to the first street, to the left.

PRESENTATION

1. To get the attention of a passerby from whom you want information, you say, "Excuse me."

Unnskyld.

2. To ask "How do I get to the...?", you say

Hvordan kommer jeg til...

3. If it's the harbor you want to go to, you say

Hvordan kommer jeg til havnen?

4. Or if you want to go to Olavsgate, you say

Hvordan kommer jeg til Olavsgate?

5. The answer might be "You have to take bus number three."

De må ta buss nummer tre.

6. Or the answer might be, "You have to take street car number one."

De må ta trikk nummer en.

7. If it's close enough to walk, the answer will be "You can walk."

De kan gå.

8. If you're going by bus or streetcar, you may have to transfer, you ask, "Do I have to transfer?"

Må jeg bytte?

9. The answer might be "You have to transfer at the station."

De må bytte på stasjonen.

10. And they might add "Bus number five."

De må bytte på stasjonen. Buss nummer fem.

11. You might ask, "Which bus (or streetcar) goes to the harbor?"

Hvilken buss (trikk)går til havnen?

12. Or you might ask "Which number (bus, streetcar) goes to the station?"

Hvilket nummer går til stasjonen?

13. To ask, "Where is...?", you say
Hvor er...?
14. To ask, "Where is the telephone?", you say
Hvor er telefonen?
15. To say "Where is the toilet?", you say
Hvor er toalettet?
16. If the place you have asked about is straight ahead, the answer will be "Straight ahead."
Rett frem.
17. If it's to the right, the answer will be, "To the right."
Til høyre.
18. If it's to the left, the answer will be, "To the left."
Til venstre.
19. Or the answer might be "It's that way."
Det er den veien.
20. Or "It's this way."
Det er denne veien.
21. Or "It's over there."
Det er der borte.
22. If you have to go to the next street, the answer will be "Go to the first street."
Gå til neste gate.
23. If you have to go to the second street, the answer will be "Go to the second street."
Gå til andre gate.
24. To either of these answers you can add "To the left" or "To the right."
Gå til neste gate, til høyre.
Gå til andre gate, til venstre.

25. You may be headed in the wrong direction, then you will hear "You have to go back."

De må gå tilbake.

26. You may be told to go back two streets and then left or right, You'll hear

De må gå to gater tilbake, til venstre.

De må gå to gater tilbake, til høyre.

27. If a stop light is used as a landmark, "Go to the stoplight, then left.", you'll hear

Gå til trafikkfyret, til venstre.

DRILLS

1. To get the attention of a passerby, you say

Unnskyld.

2. To ask "How do I get to the station?", you say

Hvordan kommer jeg til stasjonen?

3. To ask "How do I get to the harbor?", you say

Hvordan kommer jeg til havnen?

4. To ask "How do I get to Kolsås?", you say

Hvordan kommer jeg til Kolsås?

5. Or if you want to go to Olavsgate, you say

Hvordan kommer jeg til Olavsgate?

6. If you must take a number five bus, the answer will be

De må ta buss nummer fem.

7. Or if you must take a number one street car, the answer will be

De må ta trikk nummer en.

8. If you can walk easily to your destination, you might get the answer

De kan gå.

9. If you take public transportation, and you want to know if you have to transfer, you say

Må jeg bytte?

10. If you have to transfer, you may hear, "You have to transfer at the station."

De må bytte på stasjonen.

11. Or you may have to transfer at the harbor, so the answer would be

De må bytte ved havnen.

12. The person you asked may give you the number of the bus or streetcar you have to transfer to, saying "You must transfer at the station. Bus number four."

De må bytte på stasjonen. Buss nummer fire.

13. If you want to know which bus goes to the station, you say

Hvilken buss går til stasjonen?

14. And if you want to know which street car goes to the harbor, you say

Hvilken trikk går til havnen?

15. Or you can ask "Which number goes to Olavsgate?"

Hvilket nummer går til Olavsgate?

16. To ask where the telephone is, you say

Hvor er telefonen?

17. To ask where the toilet is, you say

Hvor er toalettet?

18. To ask where the station is, you say

Hvor er stasjonen?

19. You ask where something is, and the answer is "Rett frem." you go
Straight ahead.
20. If the answer is "Til høyre," you go
To the right.
21. If the answer is "Til venstre," you go
To the left.
22. If someone says, "Det er den veien.", it means
It's that way.
23. And if he says "Det er denne veien.", it means
It's this way.
24. And if he says "Det er der borte.", it means
It's over there,
25. If someone says "De må gå tilbake" you know
You must go back
26. If someone says "Gå til trafikkfyret" you
Go to the stoplight.
27. If someone says, "Gå til neste gate" you should
Go to the first street
28. If someone says "Gå til andre gate" you should
Go to the second street

DIALOGUE

- AMERICAN: Unnskyld. Hvordan kommer jeg til stasjonen?
NORWEGIAN: De må ta trikk nummer to.
AMERICAN: Ma jeg bytte?
NORWEGIAN: Ja, De må bytte på havnen, buss nummer tre.
AMERICAN: Takk.
NORWEGIAN: Ingen årsak.
- Excuse me. How do I get to the station?
You have to take street car number two.
Do I have to transfer?
Yes, you have to transfer at the harbor, bus number three.
Thank you.
You're welcome.
- AMERICAN: Unnskyld. Hvordan kommer jeg til havnen?
NORWEGIAN: De kan gå, eller De kan ta buss nummer seks.
- Excuse me, How do I get to the harbor?
You can walk, or you can take bus number six.
- AMERICAN: Hvor er telefonen?
NORWEGIAN: Rett frem.
- Where is the telephone?
Straight ahead.
- AMERICAN: Hvor er toalettet?
NORWEGIAN: Rett frem, til høyre.
- Where is the toilet?
Straight ahead, then to the right.

UNIT EIGHT

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to

1. Understand and say the key phrases used by a host throughout the evening, such as

- a. Come in.
- b. Thank you.
- c. Dinner is served.
- d. Welcome to the table.
- e. Skal.

2. And give the appropriate phrases when,

- a. Offering a gift.
- b. Responding to a toast.
- c. Thanking the host for the meal.
- d. Responding to the host's remarks after the meal.
- e. Taking leave.
- f. Meeting your host or hostess for the first time after a dinner.

VOCABULARY

1. kom	come
2. inn	in
3. Kom inn.	Come in.
4. Vaer så god.	Please (take this gift.)
5. tusen	thousand
6. Tusen takk.	Thank you very much.
7. maten	the meal
8. er	is
9. servert	served
10. Maten er servert.	Dinner is served.

11. velkommen	welcome
12. til	to
13. bords	table
14. Velkommen til bords.	Welcome to the table.
15. skål	skoal.
16. for	for
17. Takk for maten.	Thanks for the meal.
18. det	it
19. var	was
20. godt	good.
21. Det var godt.	It was good.
22. Takk for maten. Det var godt.	Thanks for the meal. It was good.
23. nå	now
24. Takk for nå.	Thanks for now.
25. sist	last (time)
26. Takk for sist.	Thanks for the last time.
27. i går	yesterday
28. Takk for i går.	Thanks for yesterday.

PRESENTATION

In this lesson you will learn to understand and say those key phrases used during a visit to a Norwegian home or which you can use when you have Norwegian guests.

1. When you come to the door, guests are invited in with the greeting "Come in."

Kom inn

2. When a guest hands his gift, flowers or liquor, to the host or hostess, the guest says,

Vaer så god.

3. And the host will respond by saying "Thank you."

Takk or Tusen takk.

4. When the meal is served, the host will say, "Please, dinner is served."

Vaer så god, maten er servert.

5. Once the guests are at the table, the host will say, "Welcome to the table."

Velkommen til bords

6. Then he will say, Skal, which is the signal that the guests may drink, and they respond by saying,

Skål

7. After the meal is finished, and just after you have left the table, each guest will say, "Thank you for the meal."

Takk for maten.

8. If the host should make a little speech, and you are seated to the left of the hostess, you should respond with a little speech. You can say, "Thanks for the meal. It was good."

Takk for maten, Det var godt.

9. As the guests leave at the end of the evening, they say, "Thanks for now."

Takk for nå.

10. The first time you see your host or hostess after a dinner, you say, "Thanks for the last time."

Takk for sist.

11. If you should meet your host or hostess on the day following the dinner, you say, "Thanks for yesterday."

Takk for i går.

DRILLS

1. To invite you into his home, the host will say

Kom inn.

2. As the guest hands his gift to the host or hostess, he says

Vaer så god.

3. To thank the guest for the gift, the host or hostess will say

Tusen takk or Takk

4. To announce that dinner is served, the host says

Maten er servert.

5. At the table the host will welcome the guests by saying

Velkommen til bords.

6. The host toasts the guests by saying,

Skål

7. And the guests reply,

Skål

8. If you are responding to a speech by the host, you might say

Takk for maten. Det var godt.

9. Just after the guests have left the table, they say

Takk for maten.

10. When the guests leave for the evening, they say "Thanks for now" by saying

Takk for nå

11. If you should see your host or hostess on the day after the party you say

Takk for i går.

12. If you should see them later than the next day, you say

Takk for sist.

**HEADSTART
NORWEGIAN**

GLOSSARY

**ENGLISH/NORWEGIAN
NORWEGIAN/ENGLISH**

ENGLISH-NORWEGIAN GLOSSARY

a	en, et
after	over
ambulance, the	ambulansen
an	en, et
American	amerikaner
and	og
another	til
are	er
arrive, arrives	kommer
at	på
back	tilbake
beer	øl
bill, the	regningen
blue	blå
bus; the bus	buss; bussen
buy	å kjøpe
call!	ring!
Call the ambulance!	Vennligst, ring etter ambulansen.
Call the police!	Vennligst, ring etter politiet.
called, is; are; am	heter
can	kan
Can you repeat that?	Kan De gjenta det?
Can you write it?	Kan De skrive det?

cap, a	lue, en
change, the	resten
cheaper one, a	billigere, en
check, the	regningen
check-out, to	forlate
Coca-Cola	Coca-Cola
coffee	kaffe
color	farve
come!	kom!
costs	koster
crystal	krystall
cup, a	kopp, en
cup of coffee	en kopp kafe
cup of tea	en kopp te
days	dager
Do you have a larger one?	Har De en større?
Do you speak English?	Snakker De engelsk?
Do you understand?	Forstår De?
doesn't	ikke
don't	ikke
double	dobbelt
double-room	dobbeltrum
eight	åtte
eighteen	atten
eighty	åtti
eleven	elleve

English	engelsk
evening	aften
excuse me	unnskyld
fifteen	femten
fifty	femti
five	fem
for	for
forty	fjrti
four	fire
fourteen	fjorten
free	ledig
Friday	fredag
get	fa ^o
get, gets to a place	kommer
glass, a	glass, et
go!	gå!
goes, go	går
good	godt
good day	god dag
good evening	god aften
good-bye	morna, adjø da
gram, a; grams	gramm
gray	grå
green	grønn
half	halv
hand-knitted	håndstrikket

harbor, the	havnen
has	har
have	ha, har
have to	må
hello	morn
help, the	hjelpen
here	her
how?	hvordan?
How do I get to the harbor?	Hvordan kommer jeg til havnen?
how many?	hvor mange?
How much does it cost?	Hva koster det?
how much?	hvor mye?
hundred	hundre
hunting-knife, a	slirekniv, en
I	jeg
I am an American.	Jeg er amerikaner.
I would like to have...	Jeg vil ha...
in	inn, på
in Norwegian	på norsk
in the room	på rommet
introduce	presentere
is	er
is there..?	er det..?
it	det
it is	det er
It's one o'clock.	Klokka er ett.

just	bare
keep!	behold!
Keep the change!	Behold resten!
kilogram, kilo, kilos	kilo, et; kilo
kilometer, kilometers	kilometer, en; kilometers
krone, a	krone, en
kroner	kroner
larger one, a	større, en
last(time)	sist
leave	forlate
left	venstre
light, the	trafikkfyret
liter, liters	liter, en; liter
little bit	litt
look around	titte
may	får
May I introduce Mr. Smith?	Får jeg presentere herr Smith?
meal, the	maten
menu, the	menyen
Miss	frøken
mittens	vanter
Monday	mandag
more expensive one, a	dyrere, en
Mr.	herr
Mrs.	fru
must	må

My name is Karl.

next

nine

nineteen

ninety

no

not

now

number

oh (zero)

one

past

pewter

please

please (be seated)

Please call the ambulance.

Please call the police.

police, the

present, to

quarter

quarter, a

ready

red

red wine

repeat

right

Jeg heter Karl.

neste

ni

nitten

nitti

nei

ikke

nå

nummer

null

en, et

over

tinn

vennligst

Vaer så god!

Vennligst, ring etter ambulansen.

Vennligst, ring etter politiet.

politiet

presentere

kvart

kvarter, et

ferdig

rød

røddvin

gjenta

høyre

room, a; room, the	rom, et; rommet
Saturday	lørdag
scarf	skjerf, et
second	andre
served	servert
seven	sju, syv
seventeen	syttien
seventy	sytti
shower	dusj
single	enkelt
single or double room	enkelt- eller dobbeltrom
six	seks
sixteen	seksten
sixty	seksti
size	størrelse
skoal	skål
slowly	sakte
speak, speaks	snakker
speak!	snakk!
Speak slowly!	Snakk sakte!
station, the	stasjonen
stay, stays	blir
straight ahead	rett frem
street-car, a; street-car, the	trikk, en; trikken
streets	gater
Sunday	søndag

sweater, a	genser, en
table	bords
take	ta
take, takes	tar
tea	te
telephone, the	telefonen
ten	ti
thanks	takk, tusen takk
Thanks for the last time.	Takk for sist.
Thanks for yesterday.	Takk for i går.
Thanks very much.	Tusen takk.
that	det
thirteen	tretten
thirty	tredve, tretti
thousand	tusen
three	tre
Thursday	torsdag
time, by the clock	klokka
to	til, på, etter
toilet; the toilet	toalett; toalettet
train, the	toget
transfer	bytte
troll, a	troll, et
Tuesday	tirsdag
twelve	tolv
twenty	tyve, tjue

two	to
understand, understands	forstår
vacant	ledig
waiter	kellner
waitress	frøken
want, wants	ønsker, vil
want, to	vil
way, the	veien
Wednesday	onsdag
welcome	velkommen
what?	hva?
what color?	hvilken farve?
What do you want?	Hva ønsker De?
What is that called in Norwegian?	Hva heter det på norsk?
What is your name?	Hva heter De?
what size?	hvilken størrelse?
What time is it?	Hva er klokka?
when?	når?
where?	hvor?
which?	hvilken, hvilket
white	hvit
will be	er
would like	vil
write	skrive
yes	ja
yesterday	i går

you

You're welcome.

zero

De

Vaer så god; Ingen årsak

null

NORWEGIAN-ENGLISH GLOSSARY

adjø da	good-bye
aften	evening
ambulansen	the ambulance
amerikaner	American
andre	second
annen	another
åtte	eight
atten	eighteen
åtti	eighty
bare	just, only
behold	keep
Behold resten!	Keep the change!
billigere, en	cheaper one, a
blå	blue
blir	stay, stays
bords	table
buss, en; bussen	a bus; the bus
bytte	transfer
Coca-Cola	Coca-Cola
dager	days
De	you
der borte	over there
det	that, it
det er	it is, there is
dobbelt	double
dusj	shower

dyrere, en	more expensive one, a
eller	or
elleve	eleven
en	one, a
en kopp kaffe	a cup of coffee
enkelt	single
enkelt- eller dobbeltrom	a single or double room
er	is, am, are, will be
er det...?	is there....?
et	one, a
et glass øl	a glass of beer
ett	one o'clock, 0100-0159
etter	to
få	get, may
får	may
Får jeg presentere fru Smith?	May I present Mrs. Smith?
farve	color
fem	five
femten	fifteen
femti	fifty
ferdig	ready
fire	four
fjorten	fourteen
for	for
forlate	leave, check out
forstår	understand, understands

Forstår De?	Do you understand?
førti	forty
fredag	Friday
frøken	Miss, waitress
fru	Mrs.
gå, gå!	walk, go, Go!
går	goes, go, walks, walk; leave, leaves
gater	streets
genser, en	sweater, a
gjenta	repeat
glass, et	glass, a
god aften	good evening
god dag	good day
godt	good
grå	gray
gram, et	a gram; grams
grønn	green
ha	have
halv	half
håndstrikket	hand-knitted
har	has, have
Har De en større?	Do you a larger one?
havnen	the harbor
her	here
herr	Mr.
heter	called, is; is named

Jeg heter Karl.	My name is Karl.
hjelpen	the help
høyre	right
hundre	hundred
hva	what
Hva er klokka?	What time is it?
Hva heter De?	What is your name?
Hva heter det på norsk?	What is that called in Norwegian?
Hva koster det?	How much does it cost?
Hva ønsker De?	What do you want?
hvilken	which, what
hvilken farve?	what color?
hvilken størrelse?	what size?
hvilket	which
hvit	white
hvor	where
hvor mange?	how many?
hvor mye?	how much?
hvordan	how
Hvordan kommer jeg til havnen?	How do I get to the harbor?
i går	yesterday
ikke	doesn't, don't
ingen årsak	you're welcome
inn	in
ja	yes
Ja, jeg forstår.	Yes, I understand.

jeg	I
Jeg er amerikaner.	I am an American.
Jeg heter Karl.	My name is Karl.
Je vil ha..	I would like to have..
kaffe	coffee
kan	can
Kan De gjenta det?	Can you repeat that?
Kan De skrive det?	Can you write that?
kellner	waiter
kilo, et; kilo	kilogram, kilo, kilos
kilometer, en	a kilometer; kilometers
kj ø pe	buy
klokka	time
Klokka er ett.	It's one o'clock.
kom!	come!
kom inn!	come in!
kommer	come, comes; get, gets; arrive,
kopp, en	cup, a
koster	cost, costs
krone, en	krone, a
krystall	crystal
kvart	quarter
kvarter, et	quarter, a
ledig	free, vacant
liter, en	a liter, liters
litt	a little bit

lørdag	Saturday
lue, en	cap, a
må	must
mandag	Monday
maten	the meal
menyen	the menu
meter, en	meter, a; meters
mindre, en	smaller one, a
morn	hello
morna	good-bye
nå	now
når?	when?
nei	no
Nei, jeg forstår ikke.	No, I don't understand.
neste	next, first
ni	nine
nitten	nineteen
nitti	ninety
null	zero; 0001 to 0059
nummer	number
og	and
øl	beer
onsdag	Wednesday
ønsker	want, wants
over,	past, after
på	to; at

på norsk	in Norwegian
på rommet	in the room
politiet	the police
presentere	introduce
regningen	the check; the bill
resten	the change
rett frem	straight ahead
ring!	call!, phone!
Ring etter politiet.	Call the police! Phone the police!
rød	red
rødvinn	red wine
rom, et	room, a
rommet	the room
sakte	slowly
seks	six
seksten	sixteen
seksti	sixty
servert	served
sist	last(time)
sju	seven
skål	skool
skjerf, et	scarf, a
skrive	write
slirekniv, en	hunting-knife, a
snakk!	speak!
Snakk sakte!	Speak slowly!

snakker	speak, speaks
Snakker De engelsk?	Do you speak English?
søndag	Sunday
stasjonen	the station
større, en	larger one, a
størrelse	size
syttten	seventeen
sytti	seventy
syv	seven
ta	take
takk	thanks, thank you
Takk for maten.	Thanks for the meal.
Takk for sist.	Thanks for the last time.
tar	takes, take
te	tea
telefonen	the telephone
ti	ten
til	to
til	another
tilbake	back
tinn	pewter
tirsdag	Tuesday
titte	look around
tjue	twenty
to	two
toalett	toilet

toalettet	the toilet
toget	the train
tolv	twelve
torsdag	Thursday
trafikkfyret	the traffic-light
tre	three
tredve	thirty
tretten	thirteen
tretti	thirty
trikk, en	street-car, a
troll, et	troll, a
tusen	thousand
Tusen takk.	Thanks very much.
Vaer så god.	1. you're welcome. 2. please (be seated. 3. please (take this gift). 4. May I help you?
vanter	mittens
veien - denne veien, den veien	the way - this way, that way
velkommen	welcome
vennligst	please
venstre	left
vil	want to, want, would like

STUDENT NOTES

HEADSTART NORWEGIAN

CULTURAL NOTES

NORWAY THE COUNTRY



Harbour of Hamnøy, Lofoten island of Moskenesøy, Norway

Photo: Jörg Hempel
Date: 30 May 2008
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NORWAY - the land of the Midnight Sun - constitutes the northern and western part of the Scandinavian peninsula. Norway is large with an area of approx. 386,308 square kilometers, but the population is only about four million. The population is small because there are so many mountains, forests and lakes which are not suitable for settlement. Norway is a very long country, over 1,000 miles from the northern tip to the southern tip.

The climate differs from one section of the country to the next. Generally, the summers are quite warm, warm enough for swimming in all the lakes and in the sea. The winter brings a lot of snow providing an opportunity for skiing and other winter sports. The climate of Oslo can be compared with the climate in the area bordering on the Great Lakes in the United States. The temperature in July is about 70 degrees F. and in January about 25 degrees F. Humidity in winter is not very high so you have a dry cold which is quite comfortable. Somewhat unusual is the length of the days. In summer you have daylight for almost 20 hours a day in the northern part of the country, and in winter you will leave for work in the dark and return home in the dark.



View of Bergen

Photo: Aqwis
Date: September 2007
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POLITICAL

Norway is a kingdom - the present king is Olav V. The royal family in Norway are very popular with the Norwegians. The king has no political function, he symbolizes the unity of the nation. Until 1905 Norway was a part of Sweden. When Norway became independent of Sweden Prince Carl of Norway was elected king.

There is complete freedom of religion, however the Lutheran Church is predominant.

ECONOMICS

Norway is an industrialized country, and since oil and natural gas were discovered in the North Sea, Norway has become one of the richest countries in Europe. The Norwegian merchant fleet is the fourth largest fleet in the world, and considered by many to be the most modern.

The northern part of Oldevatnet



Photo: Ximonic, Simo Räsänen
Date: 8 August 2011
cc-by-sa-3.0



Fishing in Rauland Norway

Photo: Stef james
Date: 28 December 2006
cc-by-2.0



Shore of Norwegian sea

Photo: Dalyba
Date: 8 April 2007
cc-by-sa-3.0



Oslo Central Station

Photo: hirotomo t
Date: 22 July 2006
cc-by-sa-2.0

TRANSPORTATION

Public transportation in Oslo is very good and easy to use. It consists of an efficient, safe and clean transportation system of undergrounds, street cars, busses and trains. The street cars operate within the city limits, whereas the trains and undergrounds serve both Oslo and its suburbs. The Headquarters, AFNORTH, is located in Kolsås, an Oslo suburb, which is served by a train called the Kolsåsbanen which goes from the center of Oslo to Kolsås, which is the end of the line.

TRAINS

Oslo has two main railway stations, the Oslo Central Station with trains to the north and east, and the Oslo Vestbanestasjonen which is used by passengers who are travelling to the south and west of the country.



Train on the Flåmsbana railway

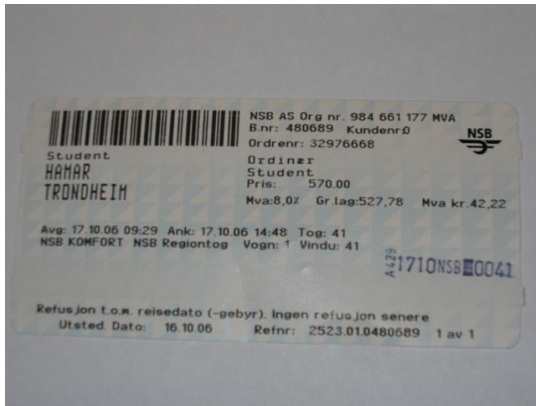
Photo: Bernt Rostad
Date: 23 May 2010
cc-by-2.0

TRANSPORTATION



Oslo Central Station Ticket Machines

Photo: uitrageridj
Date: 4 August 2008
cc-by-2.0



NSB Train ticket

Photo: Cato Edvardsen
Date: 20 November 2006
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Fares for all modes of travel in the metropolitan area are currently three Kroner. To transfer to a connecting line keep the ticket from the first ride. A punch ticket called "klippekart", or a monthly card can be purchased at the National Theater underground station. There are different ways of buying a ticket. Sometimes you pay the fare upon entering, or the conductor collects after you take your seat, or there is a sales window at the station, or the tickets are available from dispensing machines located at the various stops. Transportation schedules are posted at stops giving daily, week-end and holiday timetables.

Taxi - "Drosje" - you can find at stands throughout the city. Normally an empty taxi will not stop when you signal unless it has the "Fri" sign. It is also possible to order a taxi by telephoning the taxi company - Oslo Tel:348 or from the telephone at the taxi stand (If you look for the number in a telephone book, you will have to look under the word "Drosje").



A cab from Taxi 1 in Bergen, Norway
60° 23' 39" N, 5° 19' 21.6" E

Photo: Reinhardheydt
Date: 16 February 2010
Public Domain

DRIVING



Traffic Control Police

Photo: Justis- og politidepartementet
Date: 26 March 2010
cc-by-2.0

There are several reasons why you should be careful when driving your own car in Oslo. First of all - as mentioned - the transportation is reasonable and efficient.

Next, in the summer the streets may be crowded with cars, motorcycles, bicycles, pedestrians and playing children. In the winter the streets are icy, and if you splash a pedestrian you may be presented with a cleaning bill and perhaps a fine. Also parking is a problem. Night parking within the city limits follows a date parking system to allow for convenient street cleaning. All over Oslo you will find parking meters that are color coded. The yellow meter allows only one hour, the gray a maximum of two hours, and the brown up to three hours. Ticket machines allow unlimited parking and accept kroner coins for the number of hours you choose. Traffic in the city is very heavy, but the rules for driving are essentially the same as in the States.



Speeding stop

Photo: Einarkramer
Date: 8 April 2010
cc-by-sa-3.0

The most important traffic regulations are as follows: you drive on the right hand side of the road; at an intersection the driver on your right has the right of way with the exception that vehicles entering main highways from minor roads must stop.

Speed limits are marked in kilometers and vary from 50 km in the cities and suburbs to 80 km on the highway. The Norwegian police are very strict and very often check traffic, and they collect a fine on the spot if necessary.

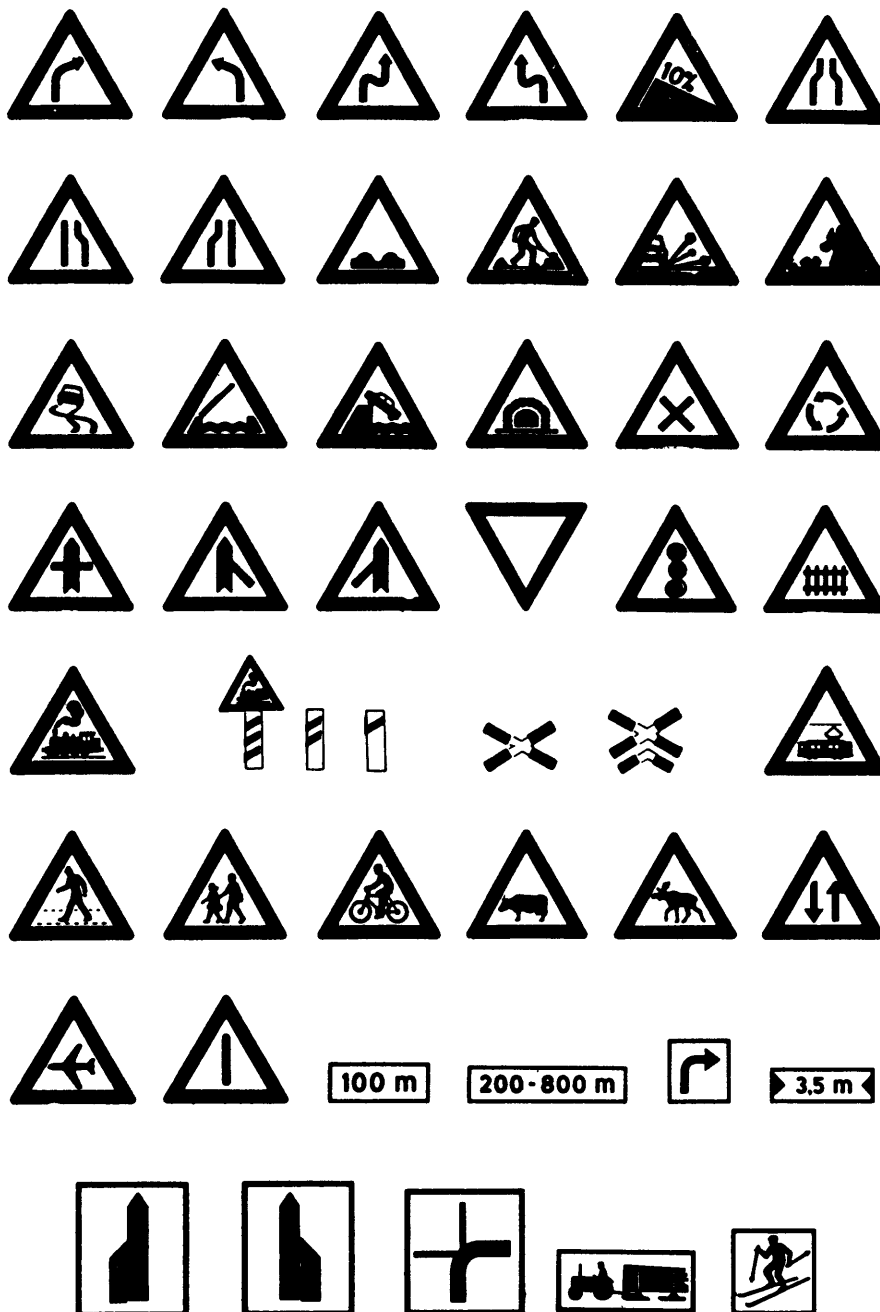
Since 1980 the law requires that you use safety belts in the front seat of the car, otherwise you will have to pay a fine of 300 kroner.

Driving under the influence of alcohol (0.5%) is strictly forbidden. Police often check drivers and if considered necessary, they will be asked to take a balloon test. Punishment can be 21 days or more in jail and possible loss of your driver's license for a longer period of time, depending on the amount of alcohol found in your blood.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

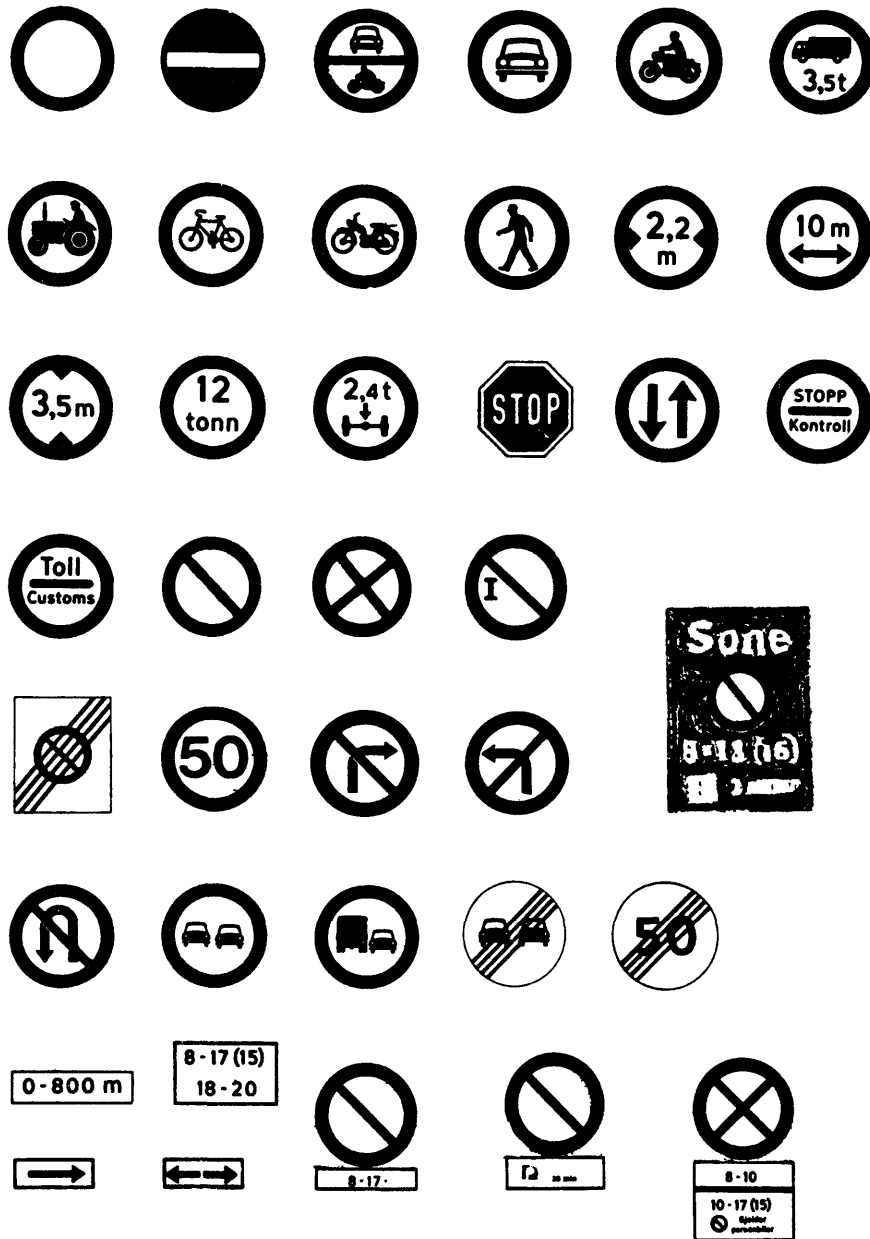
Traffic signs are mostly pictorial or symbolic. Warning signs are triangular, signs that require or prohibit something are round, and information signs are rectangular.

On this, and the following pages you will see the different types of road sign found in Norway. It is important that you acquire instant recognition of these signs and so contribute to safe driving and to the protection of yourself and others.



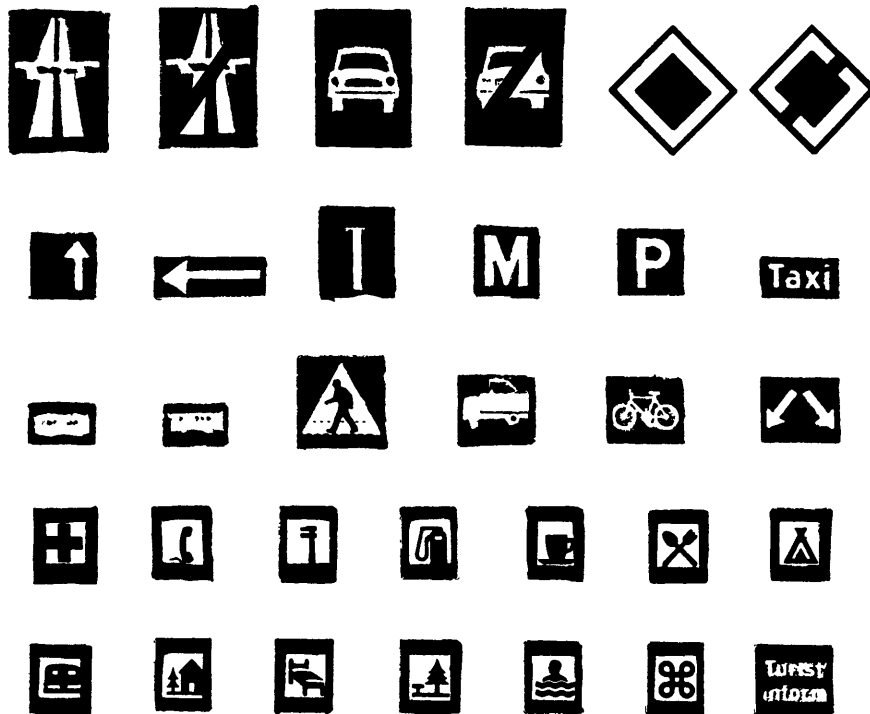
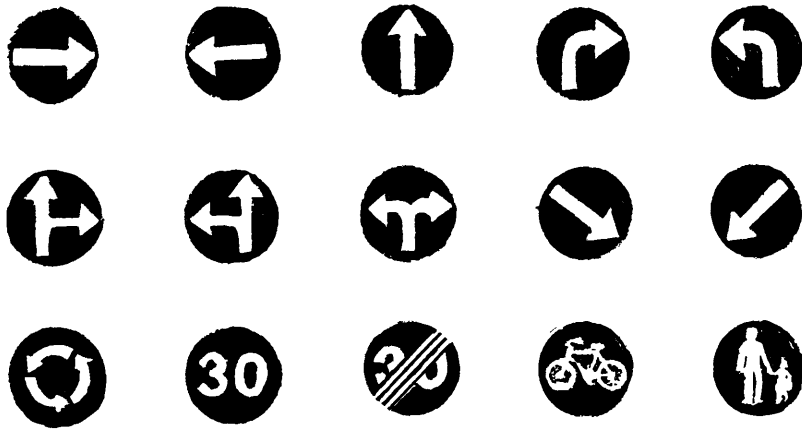
TRAFFIC SIGNS

The signs on this page are either signs that require or prohibit something. They are red with black or red with blue.



TRAFFIC SIGNS

The signs on this page are blue and require you to do something or they inform you about something.



TELEPHONES

Making a telephone call in Norway is not complicated. For local and long distance calls you must do the following:

1. Lift the receiver and wait for the dial tone.
2. Deposit one or more coins (1 Kroner or 5 Kroner).
3. Dial the number.

A pay tone indicates when the amount deposited has been used. If the conversation is to be continued, another coin must be inserted within ten seconds after the start of the pay tone. If any unused coins are still in the telephone box after completion of the conversation, they will automatically fall into the coin return.

Telephone booths are painted red in Norway. In spite of this you will experience some difficulty in finding one in the city. It is useful to know that restaurants, hotels, underground stations, gas stations and some buildings have public telephones.

You have to be careful when you dial in Norway because on some telephones the numbers on the dial are in the reverse order of American phones.



Oslo Phone Booth

Photo: Kjetil Lenes
Date: 5 May 2005
cc-by-sa-3.0



Norwegian Telephone

Photo: Aslak Raanes
Date: 7 February 2005
cc-by-2.0



Telephone sign at the old post office in Oslo

Photo: Bjørn Erik Pedersen
Date: 19 March 2009
cc-by-sa-3.0

SHOPPING

In Norway you will find the same kinds of stores that you find in the States: large department stores, speciality shops, supermarkets, and corner grocery stores, but these last are disappearing. Most grocery stores will deliver on demand. Store hours vary. Closing times in Norway are very much earlier than in the States. You won't be able to run out and buy a loaf of bread and milk at just any hour. In general, stores open at eight thirty or nine and close between four and five in the afternoon. On Saturdays all stores close at one or two, and on Sunday there are no stores open.

Items which Americans find typically Norwegian and good buys are handknitted sweaters, woolen caps, mittens and scarves, Norwegian pewter and crystal.

Weights, measures and sizes are very different. Weights and measures are always quoted in the metric system, and clothing sizes follow a European standard which is very much different from the clothing sizes in America, this includes shoe and hat sizes.



Norwegian pewter from 1960's

Photo: Höyhens
Date: 11 November 2010
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Oslo Shoe Store
59° 54' 51" N, 10° 44' 36.6" E

Photo: Nina Stössinger
Date: 9 December 2011
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Norwegian knitted jacket

Photo: Ranveig
Date: 13 December 2007
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WOMEN'S SIZES

Blouses - Lingerie

<u>US</u>	<u>NOR</u>
30	38
32	40
34	42
36	44
38	46
40	48

Dresses - Coats - Suits

<u>US</u>	<u>NOR</u>
10	38
12	40
14	42
16	44
18	46
20	48

MEN'S SIZES

Suits - Coats- Slacks

<u>US</u>	<u>NOR</u>
36	46
38	48
40	50
42	52
44	54

Shirts

<u>US</u>	<u>NOR</u>
14	36
14 1/2	37
15	38
15 1/2	39
16	40-41
16 1/2	42
17	43
17 1/2	44-45
18	46

SHOE SIZES

Ladies'

<u>US</u>	<u>NOR</u>
3 1/2	35
4	35 1/2
4 1/2	36
5	37
6	37 1/2
7	38 1/2
7 1/2	39
8	40
9	40 1/2
9 1/2	41
10	41 1/2
10 1/2	42
11	43
12	44

Men's

<u>US</u>	<u>NOR</u>
6	38
6 1/2	39
7	40
8	41
8 1/2	42
9	43
10	44
11	45
12	46
13	47

MONEY-NOTES AND COINS



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Photo: Aslak Raanes
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RESTAURANTS

HVOR GÅR VI - NÅR VI SKAL UT?

AFTENPOSTENS GUIDE OVER SPISESTEDER, DANSERESTAURANTER,
DISCOTEQUE KLUBBER OG NATTKLUBBER!

If you are planning a dinner out at a very popular restaurant, it would be advisable to have a reservation. The menu differs from restaurant to restaurant. You will find French, Chinese and Italian restaurants. With so much of Norway bordered by the sea, it is no wonder that Norwegians have a large variety of fish menus, herring, halibut, flounder, salmon, cod, trout and shrimp.

In most restaurants taxes and service are included even when its not indicated on the menu. Nevertheless, it is good manners to round-off the bill. The well known Scandinavian "Smorgasbord" offers a variety of dishes on a large table from which you may serve yourself as often as you want.

MENY

Buljong Julienne	Kr. 9,-
Posjert steinbitfilet m/rekesaus	Kr. 28,-
Stekt seifilet m/løk	" 25,-
Ferskt kjøtt m/løksaus	Kr. 28,-
Svinebog m/surkål	" 28,-
Okseraqoute m/gr.saker	" 28,-
Medisterkaker m/surkål	" 25,-
Nylagde karbonader m/gr.saker	" 25,-
Svinekoteletter m/surkål	" 28,-
Spekemat m/potetsalat	Kr. 29,-
Roastbeef m/potetsalat	" 31,-
Is m/varm sjokoladesaus	Kr. 8,-

SPORTS

Thanks to its unique geographical location, Oslo offers a variety of sport and leisure-time activities, in which you can take part. During the summer it is possible to swim in the numerous lakes or in the Oslo fjord. You will also find that many Norwegians have their own sail, motor or row boats. For a small fee you may obtain a fishing permit entitling you to fish in the lakes. After the snow melts you will see hundreds of Norwegians hiking on the many marked footpaths. Further, there are golf courses, riding stables, tennis clubs, and of course, bicycle riding.

In the fall and winter the sports continue. You can, for instance, do cross-country skiing. There are excellent marked ski trails and many of them are even illuminated for night skiing. The ice hockey and ice-skating seasons open in October or November on many artificial and natural ice rinks. In addition, there are fourteen hills on which you can ski with ski tows or lifts, and well-known ski schools offer instruction. The winter sport season ends with the Easter holiday when almost everyone seems to disappear to his cabin or hotel in the mountains. The city is empty and stores are closed from Thursday through Easter Monday. In March the Holmenkollen Ski Festival takes place with about a hundred thousand spectators from all over the world watching the cross-country, downhill, slalom and jumping competitions. If camping is an activity you enjoy, you will find over six hundred camping sites throughout Norway with simple, but adequate facilities. You might combine camping with those outdoor sports you enjoy, fishing, sailing swimming, hiking or mountaineering.



Holmenkollen skijump arena, Oslo, World Cup

Photo: Gislus
Date: 14 March 2010
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INVITATIONS

Although the Norwegians are quite informal they have a lot of social customs which you should know about. You might be invited to the home of a Norwegian family if you rent an apartment outside the military area.

Guests who are invited to dinner for the first time are supposed to take a small gift, a bottle of liquor, which as mentioned already - is very expensive in Norway, or flowers. In most cases you will be served a drink until all the guests have arrived, and then you will be invited to take a seat at the table. You should always be punctual particularly when hot food is being served. The host will tell you where he would like you to sit. If a male visitor is shown a seat on the left side of the hostess, he is expected - after the dinner is over, to say a few words of thanks for the meal. Usually before the meal starts the host will say a few words of welcome. When everyone has taken a seat you can start helping yourself to the food. It is a custom always to pass the dishes to the person sitting to your left.

The Norwegians make a ceremony of 'skåling' (toasting). The host does the first 'skåling' after he has welcomed you to the dinner. Afterwards the gentlemen toast the lady to their left. Then you are free to 'skal' with whom you like. If anyone makes a speech then you will have to join in the toasting once more. Remember to save a little in the bottom of your glass until you are sure that the toasting is over.



Hytte

Image: Kantor.JH
Date: Kantor.JH
cc-by-sa-3.0

In Norway they have what is called 'takk-kultur' (thanking culture). When leaving the table you say "Takk for maten" (Thanks for the meal), sometimes this is followed by shaking hands. The first time you meet your host or hostess after the dinner party, you say "Takk for sist", (Thanks for the last time). You might even phone the host and hostess to 'takk' them and tell them what a lovely evening you had together.

A lot of Norwegian families have their 'hytte' (cabin) either on the seashore or in the mountains. Life there is quite informal as Norwegians want to relax away from everyday life. If you are invited to spend a weekend with a Norwegian family the courtesies already mentioned are applicable.

Appendix – List of Images

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