NORWEGIAN HEADSTART

STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

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, æ and å should be given special attention since the English equivalents are only minimally similar.

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

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, ë, 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:
   dj - y, dy     sj - sh
   gj - y         sk - sh
   hj - y         skj - sh
   hv - v         sl - sl, shl
   kj - hu in hue  tj - hu in hue, ty
   lj - y

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

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

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

Forståer De?
do you understand?
ja
yes

Ja, jeg forståer.
Yes, I understand.

nei
no

ikke
not, don't, doesn't

Nei, jeg forstå 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 sa god.

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

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 pa 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 presenterer herr Olsen?

26. Someone has said to you "Far jeg presenterere fronen Olsen?", you say
   God dag
DIALOGUE

NORWEGIAN: Morn. Hello.
AMERICAN: Morn. Hello.

NORWEGIAN: Takk. Thank you.
AMERICAN: Vaer sa 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. I don't understand.
Snakk sakte. Speak slowly.

NORWEGIAN: Kan De skrive det? Can you write that?

NORWEGIAN: Er De amerikaner? Are you an American?
AMERICAN: Ja. Yes.
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tjueto</td>
<td>twenty two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tredve</td>
<td>thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en og tredve</td>
<td>thirty one</td>
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<td>thirty</td>
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<td>åtti</td>
<td>eighty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nitt1</td>
<td>ninety</td>
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<tr>
<td>ett hundre</td>
<td>a hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ett tusen</td>
<td>a thousand</td>
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<td>to tusen</td>
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<td>meter</td>
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<td>does it cost, costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hva koster det?</td>
<td>How much does it cost? What does it cost?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number (English)</th>
<th>Norwegian (Fire og tyve)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>twenty four</td>
<td>fire og tyve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirty five</td>
<td>fem og tredve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifty six</td>
<td>seks og femti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number (English)</th>
<th>Norwegian (Tjuefire)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>twenty four</td>
<td>tjuefire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirty five</td>
<td>trettifem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifty six</td>
<td>femtiseks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number (English)</th>
<th>Norwegian (Hundre og en)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A hundred and one</td>
<td>hundre og en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two hundred twenty two</td>
<td>to hundre to og tyve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two hundred twenty two</td>
<td>to hundre tjue to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two thousand two hundred</td>
<td>to tusen to hundre to og</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty two</td>
<td>tyve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 tjueseks, 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.
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  8900  7500  8655  1500  1100

5. 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
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Norwegian Expression</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>halv ni</td>
<td>eight thirty, half past eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>kvart</td>
<td>quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>kvart over ti</td>
<td>quarter after ten, quarter past ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>kvart på ti</td>
<td>quarter to ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>et kvarter</td>
<td>a quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>et kvarter over ti</td>
<td>a quarter past ten, a quarter after ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>når?</td>
<td>when?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>bussen</td>
<td>the bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>går</td>
<td>leaves, leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Når går bussen?</td>
<td>When does the bus leave?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>toget</td>
<td>the train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>kommer</td>
<td>arrive, arrives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Når kommer toget?</td>
<td>When does the train arrive?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>er</td>
<td>is, will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>ferdig</td>
<td>ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>det</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Når er det ferdig?</td>
<td>When will it be ready?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>mandag</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>tirsdag</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>onsdag</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>torsdag</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>fredag</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>lørdag</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>søndag</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian</th>
<th>24-hour Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>null femten</td>
<td>0015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ett førsti</td>
<td>0140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seks fem</td>
<td>0605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tretten ti</td>
<td>1310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seksten tretti</td>
<td>1630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tre over fire</td>
<td>three after four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolv over fire</td>
<td>twelve after four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nitten over fire</td>
<td>nineteen after four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nitten på fem</td>
<td>nineteen to five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolv på fem</td>
<td>twelve to five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti på fem</td>
<td>ten to five</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>halv fem</td>
<td>half-past four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halv to</td>
<td>half-past one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halv ett</td>
<td>half-past twelve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Examples are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ti på halv fem</td>
<td>twenty after four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fem på halv fem</td>
<td>twenty-five after four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fem over half fem</td>
<td>twenty-five to five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti over half fem</td>
<td>twenty to five</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kvart over fire</td>
<td>quarter after four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et kvarter over fire</td>
<td>quarter after four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kvart på fem</td>
<td>quarter to five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et kvarter på fem</td>
<td>quarter to five</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 by 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 klokk?
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMERICAN:</th>
<th>Norsk:</th>
<th>Translation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hva er klokka?</td>
<td>Klokk er tre.</td>
<td>What time is it? It's three o'clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Når går toget?</td>
<td>Tretten førti.</td>
<td>When does the train leave? At 3:40.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Når kommer bussen?</td>
<td>Bussen kommer til femten.</td>
<td>When does the bus arrive? The bus comes at 10:15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Når er det ferdig?</td>
<td>Fredag.</td>
<td>When will it be ready? Friday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
**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. rødvin  
30. et glass rødvin  
31. øl  
32. et glass øl  
33. Coca-Cola  
34. et glass Coca-Cola  
35. en  
36. kopp  
37. kaffe  
38. en kopp kaffe  
39. te  
40. en kopp te  
41. og  
42. et glass øl og en kopp kaffe  
43. til  
44. et glass øl til  
45. en kopp kaffe til  
46. hva  
47. er  
48. det  
49. Hva er det?  
50. tar  
51. Jeg tar det.  
52. regningen  
53. behold  
54. resten  
55. Behold resten  
56. adjø da  

red wine  
a glass of red wine  
beer  
a glass of beer  
Coca-Cola  
a glass of Coca-Cola  
a, one  
cup  
coffee  
a cup of coffee  
te  
a cup of tea  
and  
a glass of beer and a cup of coffee  
another  
another glass of beer  
another cup of coffee  
what  
is  
that  
What is that?  
take, takes  
I'll take that.  
the bill, the check  
keep  
the change (the rest)  
Keep the change  
Goodbye
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 whatever 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/kjøtttsaus .... " 23,-
13. Marokkansk lammegeyte m/ grønnsaker .... " 42,-
14. Flyndrefilet frite m/remulade og agurksalat .... " 29,-
15. Stekt karbonade m/løk .... " 25,-
16. Chow Chow m/ris ............... " 37,-
17. Orientalsk kyllinggeyte m/ris " 39,-
18. Shop Suey m/ris ............... " 39,-
19. Biff m/løk ....................... " 45,-
20. Pepperstek 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

    Morn.

**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 öl 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:** Vær 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.
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
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.

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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 & kjøpe tinn.
8. Or if it's crystal you want to buy, you say
   Jeg ønsker & 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
"Vær 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 titte litt.           I'm just looking.

AMERICAN: Jeg ønsker en hand-strikket genser. I want a hand-knitted 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: Jeg 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
10. dager
11. blir
12. Hvor mange dager blir De?
13. Hva koster det?
14. tar
15. Jeg tar det.
16. toalett
17. på rommet
18. er det
19. Er det toalett på rommet?
20. dusj
21. Er det dusj på rommet?
22. når
23. må
24. forlate
25. Når må jeg forlate rommet?
26. regningen
27. Regningen takk

how many
days (nights)
stay, will stay
How many nights will you stay?
How much is it?
take, takes
I'll take it.
toilet
in the room
is there
Is there a toilet in the room?
shower
Is there a shower in the room?
when
must, have to
leave, check out of
When do I have to check out?
the bill
The bill, please
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 "Sekst 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.

**DESK CLERK:** God dag.

**AMERICAN:** Har De et ledig rom?

**DESK CLERK:** Enkelt- eller dobbeltrom?

**AMERICAN:** Dobbelt.

**DESK CLERK:** Hvor mange dager blir De?

**AMERICAN:** To dager. Hva koster det?

**DESK CLERK:** To hundre kroner.

**AMERICAN:** Er det dusj på rommet?

**DESK CLERK:** Ja.

**AMERICAN:** Jeg tar det. Når må jeg forlate rommet?

**DESK CLERK:** Klokka elleve.

**AMERICAN:** Do you have a vacancy?

**DESK CLERK:** A single or double room?

**AMERICAN:** A double.

**DESK CLERK:** How many nights (are you staying)?

**AMERICAN:** Two nights. How much does it cost?

**DESK CLERK:** Two hundred kroner.

**AMERICAN:** Is there a shower in the room?

**DESK CLERK:** Yes.

**AMERICAN:** I’ll take it. When do I have to checkout?

**DESK CLERK:** 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. Kolsås

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  
   2. hvordan  
   3. kommer  
   4. jeg  
   5. til  
   6. havnen  
   7. Hvordan kommer jeg til havnen?  
   8. stasjonen  
   9. Hvordan kommer jeg til stasjonen?  
   10. De  
   11. må  
   12. ta  
   13. buss  
   14. nummer  
   15. fire  

Excuse me.
how
get, come
I
to
to the harbor
How do I get to the harbor?
the station
How do I get to the station?
you
must, have to
take
bus
number
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  
41. til høyre  
42. til venstre  
43. det er  
44. Det er til hoyre.  
45. den veien  
46. Det er den veien.  
47. denne veien  
48. Det er denne veien.  
49. der borte  
50. Det er der borte.  
51. tilbake  
52. De må gå tilbake.  
53. to gater  
54. De må gå to gater tilbake.  
55. trafikkflyret  
56. gå!  
57. til  
58. Gå til trafikkflyret.  
59. neste  
60. gate  
61. Gå til neste gate.  
62. andre  
63. Gå til andre gate.  
64. Gå til andre gate, til hoyre.  
65. Gå til neste gate, til venstre.  

straight ahead  
to the right  
to the left  
it is  
It's to the right.  
that way  
It's that way.  
this way  
It's this way.  
over there  
You have to go back.  
two streets  
You have to go back two streets.  
the traffic light.  
go!  
to  
Go to the traffic light.  
next, first  
street  
Go the the first street.  
second  
Go to the second street.  
Go to the second street, to the right.  
Go the the first street, to the left.
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 hoyre.

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

Gå til trafikkfyrret, 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 Kolsas?", 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 streetcar 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 trafikkfyrer" 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? Excuse me. How do I get to the station?
NORWEGIAN: De må ta trikk nummer to. You have to take street car number two.
AMERICAN: Ma jeg bytte? Do I have to transfer?
NORWEGIAN: Ja, De må bytte på havnen, buss nummer tre. Yes, you have to transfer at the harbor, bus number three.
AMERICAN: Takk. Thank you.
NORWEGIAN: Ingen årsak. You're welcome.

AMERICAN: Unnskyld. Hvordan kommer jeg til havnen? Excuse me, How do I get to the harbor?
NORWEGIAN: De kan gå, eller De kan ta buss nummer seks. You can walk, or you can take bus number six.
AMERICAN: Hvor er telefonen? Where is the telephone?

AMERICAN: Hvor er toalettet? Where is the toilet?
NORWEGIAN: Rett frem, til høyre. 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
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.
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  
change, the  
cheaper one, a  
check, the  
check-out, to  
Coca-Cola  
coffee  
color  
come!  
costs  
crystal  
cup, a  
cup of coffee  
cup of tea  
days  
Do you have a larger one?  
Do you speak English?  
Do you understand?  
doesn't  
don't  
double  
double-room  
eight  
eighteen  
eighty  
eleven  
lue, en  
resten  
 billigere, en  
regningen  
forlate  
Coca-Cola  
kaffe  
farve  
kom!  
koster  
krystall  
kopp, en  
en kopp kafe  
en kopp te  
dager  
Har De en større?  
Snakker De engelsk?  
Forstår De?  
ikke  
ikke  
dobbelt  
dobbeltrom  
åtte  
atten  
åtti  
elleve
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Norwegian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>aften</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excuse me</td>
<td>unnskyld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifteen</td>
<td>femten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>femti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>fem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forty</td>
<td>fyrti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourteen</td>
<td>fjorten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free</td>
<td>ledig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>fredag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>få</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get, gets to a place</td>
<td>kommer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass, a</td>
<td>glass, et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go!</td>
<td>gå!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goes, go</td>
<td>går</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>godt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good day</td>
<td>god dag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good evening</td>
<td>god aften</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good-bye</td>
<td>morna, adj da</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gram, a; grams</td>
<td>gramm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gray</td>
<td>grå</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>grønn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half</td>
<td>halv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand-knitted</td>
<td>håndstrikket</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
havnen
har
ha, har
må
morn
hjelpen
her
hvordan?
Hvordan kommer jeg til havnen?
hvor mange?
Hva koster det?
hvor mye?
hundre
hundre
slirekniv, en
jeg
Jeg er amerikaner.
Jeg vil ha...
inn, på
på norsk
på rommet
presentere
er
er det..?
det
det er
Klokka er ett.
just
keep!
Keep the change!
kilogram, kilo, kilos
kilometer, kilometers
krone, a
kroner
larger one, a
last(time)
leave
left
light, the
liter, liters
little bit
look around
may
May I introduce Mr. Smith?
meal, the
menu, the
Miss
mittens
Monday
more expensive one, a
Mr.
Mrs.
must

bare
behold!
Behold resten!
kilo, et; kilo
kilometer, en; kilometers
krone, en
kroner
større, en
sist
forlate
venstre
trafikkfylret
liter, en; liter
litt
titte
får
Får jeg presentere herr Smith?
maten
menyen
frøken
vanter
mandag
dyrere, en
herr
fru
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
rødvin
gjenta
høyre
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Norwegian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>room,a; room, the</td>
<td>rom, et; rommet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>lørdag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scarf</td>
<td>skjerf, et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>andre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>served</td>
<td>servert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td>sju, syv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventeen</td>
<td>sytten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventy</td>
<td>syttí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shower</td>
<td>dusj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single</td>
<td>enkelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single or double room</td>
<td>enkelt- eller dobbeltrom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six</td>
<td>seks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixteen</td>
<td>seksten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>seksti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>størrelse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skoal</td>
<td>skål</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slowly</td>
<td>sakte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak, speaks</td>
<td>snakker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak!</td>
<td>snakk!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak slowly!</td>
<td>Snakk sakte!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>station, the</td>
<td>stasjonen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay, stays</td>
<td>blir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straight ahead</td>
<td>rett frem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street-car, a; street-car, the</td>
<td>trikk, en; trikken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>streets</td>
<td>gater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>søndag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweater, a</td>
<td>genser, en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>bords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take, takes</td>
<td>tar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea</td>
<td>te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone, the</td>
<td>telefonen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thanks</td>
<td>takk, tusen takk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanks for the last time.</td>
<td>Takk for sist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanks for yesterday.</td>
<td>Takk for i går.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanks very much.</td>
<td>Tusen takk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>det</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirteen</td>
<td>tretten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirty</td>
<td>tredve, tretti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thousand</td>
<td>tusen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>tre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>torsdag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time, by the clock</td>
<td>klokka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>til, på, etter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toilet; the toilet</td>
<td>toalett; toalettet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>train, the</td>
<td>toget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transfer</td>
<td>bytte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>troll, a</td>
<td>troll, et</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>tirsdag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twelve</td>
<td>tolv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>tyve, tjue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
two
understand, understands
vacant
waiter
waitress
want, wants
want, to
way, the
Wednesday
welcome
what?
what color?
What do you want?
What is that called in Norwegian? Hva heter det på norsk?
What is your name?
what size?
What time is it?
when?
where?
which?
white
will be
would like
write
yes
yesterday
to
forstår
ledig
kellner
frøken
ønsker, vil
vil
veien
onsdag
velkommen
hva?
hvilken farve?
Hva ønsker De?
Hva heter De?
hvilken størrelse?
Hva er klokka?
når?
hvor?
hvilken, hvilket
hvit
er
vil
skrive
ja
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
eller
elleve
en
en kopp kaffe
enkelt
enkelt- eller dobbeltrom
er
er det...
et
et glass φ
ett
etter
få
får
Får jeg presentere fru Smith?
farve
fem
femten
femti
ferdig
fire
fjorten
for
forlate
forstår

more expensive one, a
or
eleven
one, a
a cup of coffee
single
a single or double room
is, am, are, will be
is there....?
one, a
a glass of beer
one o'clock, 0100-0159
to
get, may
may
May I present Mrs. Smith?
color
five
fifteen
fifty
ready
four
fourteen
for
leave, check out
understand, understands
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forstår De?</td>
<td>Do you understand?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fjorti</td>
<td>forty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fredag</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frøken</td>
<td>Miss, waitress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fru</td>
<td>Mrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>går, gå!</td>
<td>walk, go, Go!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>går</td>
<td>goes, go, walks, walk; leave, leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gater</td>
<td>streets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genser, en</td>
<td>sweater, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gjenta</td>
<td>repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass, et</td>
<td>glass, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>god aften</td>
<td>good evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>god dag</td>
<td>good day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>godt</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grå</td>
<td>gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gram, et</td>
<td>a gram; grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grønn</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halv</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>håndstrikket</td>
<td>hand-knitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>har</td>
<td>has, have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Har De en større?</td>
<td>Do you a larger one?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>havnen</td>
<td>the harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herr</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heter</td>
<td>called, is; is named</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

hvít

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
Jeg er amerikaner.
Jeg heter Karl.
Je vil ha...
kaffe
kan
Kan De gjenta det?
Kan De skrive det?
Kellner
kilo, et; kilo
kilometer, en
kjøpe
klokka
Klokka er ett.
kom!
kom inn!
kommer
kopp, en
koster
krone, en
krystall
kvart
kvarter, et
ledig
liter, en
litt

I
I am an American.
My name is Karl.
I would like to have...
coffee
can
Can you repeat that?
Can you write that?
waiter
kilogram, kilo, kilos
a kilometer; kilometers
buy
time
It's one o'clock.
come!
come in!
come, comes; get, gets; arrive,
cup, a
cost, costs
krone, a
crystal
quarter
quarter,a
free, vacant
a liter, liters
a little bit
lørdag | Saturday
blue, 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>på norsk</td>
<td>in Norwegian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>på rommet</td>
<td>in the room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>politiet</td>
<td>the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presentere</td>
<td>introduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regninguen</td>
<td>the check; the bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resten</td>
<td>the change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rett frem</td>
<td>straight ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ring!</td>
<td>call!, phone!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring etter politiet.</td>
<td>Call the police! Phone the police!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rød</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rødvin</td>
<td>red wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rom, et</td>
<td>room, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rommet</td>
<td>the room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sakte</td>
<td>slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seks</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seksten</td>
<td>sixteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seksti</td>
<td>sixty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>servert</td>
<td>served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sist</td>
<td>last(time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sju</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skål</td>
<td>skoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skjerf, et</td>
<td>scarf, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skrive</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slirekniv, en</td>
<td>hunting-knife, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snakk!</td>
<td>speak!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snakk sakte!</td>
<td>Speak slowly!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snakker</td>
<td>speak, speaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snakker De engelsk?</td>
<td>Do you speak English?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>søndag</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stasjonen</td>
<td>the station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>større, en</td>
<td>larger one, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>størrelse</td>
<td>size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sytten</td>
<td>seventeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sytti</td>
<td>seventy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syv</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takk</td>
<td>thanks, thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takk for maten.</td>
<td>Thanks for the meal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takk for sist.</td>
<td>Thanks for the last time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tar</td>
<td>takes, take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telefonen</td>
<td>the telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>til</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>til</td>
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<td>look around</td>
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<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toalett</td>
<td>toilet</td>
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toalettet  the toilet
torget  the train
tolv  twelve
torsdag  Thursday
trafikkfyret  the traffic-light
tre  three
tredve  thirty
tretten  thirteen
trett  thirty
trikk, et  street-car, a
troll, et  troll, a
tusen  thousand
Tusen takk.  Thanks very much.
Vaer sa 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
HEADSTART NORWEGIAN
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.
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.

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

Photo: Stref jaunes
Date: 28 December 2006
cc-by-2.0

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

Fishing in Rauland Norway

Shore of Norwegian sea

The northern part of Oldevatnet
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, buses 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 Kolsas, an Oslo suburb, which is served by a train called the Kolsasbanen which goes from the center of Oslo to Kolsas, which is the end of the line.

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.
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").
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.

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.
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.
In Norway you will find the same kinds of stores that you find in the States: large department stores, specialty 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.
### WOMEN'S SIZES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blouses - Lingerie</th>
<th>Dresses - Coats - Suits</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>US</strong></td>
<td><strong>NOR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>48</td>
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### MEN'S SIZES

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<th>Shirts</th>
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<td><strong>NOR</strong></td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
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### SHOE SIZES

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<th>Men's</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>NOR</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 1/2</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>35 1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 1/2</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>44</td>
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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 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.
<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posjert steinbitfilet m/rekesaus</td>
<td>kr. 28,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stekt seifilet m/løk</td>
<td>&quot; 25,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferskt kjøtt m/løksaus</td>
<td>kr. 28,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svinebog m/surkål</td>
<td>&quot; 28,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okseraqoute m/gr.saker</td>
<td>&quot; 28,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medisterkaker m/surkål</td>
<td>&quot; 25,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nylagde carbonader m/gr.saker</td>
<td>&quot; 25,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svinekoteletter m/surkål</td>
<td>&quot; 28,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spekemat m/potetsalat</td>
<td>kr. 29,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roastbeef m/potetsalat</td>
<td>&quot; 31,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is m/varm sjokoladesaus</td>
<td>kr. 8,-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 entitled 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 taws 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.
You will soon experience that the average Norwegian does not often go to restaurants like people living in many other parts of Europe. It is fairly expensive and especially because of high taxes, alcoholic drinks are unusually high-priced. The country has very rigid alcohol restrictions. It is not permitted to serve hard liquor before three PM and after 11 PM if the following day is a work day. Wine and beer are served on all days of the week. Nevertheless, Oslo offers a long list of restaurants, night-clubs, and bars.

In the Oslo newspaper you will find out about what is going on in the way of entertainment. There are plenty of movie theaters in Oslo. All foreign films are shown with the original sound track with Norwegian sub-titles. In all first class and some second class movie theaters, seats are reserved, so it is advisable to buy your tickets in advance.

If you are a playgoer, Oslo offers you stage productions of all kinds. At the National Theater you can see classic and modern plays. At the New Theater you can see experimental and avant-garde theater. The Norwegian National Opera offers a variety of productions for the opera lovers. It also has a resident ballet company. For those who like lighter music there are music halls, and in summer you can hear musicals performed in the outdoor theater in Frogner Park, just outside Oslo.
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.

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.
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