

SPEAK NORWEGIAN WITH CONFIDENCE

Start speaking straight away (track 1.2) Practise your listening skills (track 3.1) Understand what people say back to you (CD3) (track 1.2) Talk on the phone (track 1.10) Plan your day (track 1.17) Ask for directions (track 1.18) Order a snack (track 1.24) Tell people what you do (track 1.25) Order room service (track 2.2) Go clothes shopping (track 2.4) Look for souvenirs (track 2.11) Eat in a restaurant (track 2.12) Talk about your family (track 2.20) Reserve hotel room (track 2.28) Book a flight (track 2.35) Hire a car (track 2.36) Test yourself and learn more (www.teachyourself.com)



**SPEAK AND
UNDERSTAND
STRAIGHT AWAY**

**Speak Norwegian
with confidence**

3 AUG 2010

NORSK

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Introduction

Are you interested in learning Norwegian? Going to Norway on holiday perhaps, or thinking of getting a job there? Whatever the reason it is a good choice. Norwegian is a Scandinavian language and is positioned somewhere between Danish and Swedish. Norwegians, Danes and Swedes can easily understand each other.

Most Norwegians speak English very well. You may find that people will often answer you in English when you hesitantly try to practise your newly learnt skill. If you say: **'Snakk norsk!'** meaning: *'Speak Norwegian!'* your new contact will give you every opportunity to use your Norwegian. It is a fact that Norwegians are immensely pleased to hear that someone is actually bothering to learn their language.

This course is for complete beginners. It is based on learning via listening and repetition. You can learn while you are jogging, driving or travelling by train. Don't worry if fellow passengers give you funny looks!

Repeating and speaking out loud is important. Stay with conversation 1 until you are completely sure that you know the words before you move on. Every word is translated for you and the pace is leisurely.

The conversations are printed in the booklet together with their translations, so you can read them as well. However, I always advise my students to listen to the CDs without looking at the words to begin with. When you are familiar with the way the words sound, then you can look up the texts to check that you actually understand it all. In the booklet you will also find essential grammar notes and some useful cultural information.

The CDs tell a story. You will meet Olav, who is a journalist on holiday in Oslo. He quickly meets two girls named Kari and Eva and goes around with them, although not at the same time! As the story progresses you will learn about introductions, food and restaurants, sightseeing and going to the chemist, booking tickets and hotels and so on. I won't tell you how it all ends. You will have to find out for yourself.

Margaretha Danbolt Simons

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Track listing

CD 1

Track 1: Introduction

Tracks 2–9: Conversation 1

Tracks 10–17: Conversation 2

Tracks 18–24: Conversation 3

Tracks 25–32: Conversation 4

Tracks 33–37: Conversation 5 (beg.)

CD 2

Tracks 1–3: Conversation 5 (conc.)

Tracks 4–11: Conversation 6

Tracks 12–19: Conversation 7

Tracks 20–27: Conversation 8

Tracks 28–35: Conversation 9

Tracks 36–43: Conversation 10

CD 3

Tracks 1–2: Introduction and conversation 1: An encounter on a plane

Tracks 3–4: Conversation 2: Arranging to meet an old friend

Tracks 5–6: Conversation 3: Having beer and prawns

Tracks 7–8: Conversation 4: Trying to find the tram stop

Tracks 9–10: Conversation 5: Buying clothes

Tracks 11–12: Conversation 6: At a restaurant

Tracks 13–14: Conversation 7: Talking during the meal

Tracks 15–16: Conversation 8: Booking a hotel room

Tracks 17–18: Conversation 9: Buying a railway ticket

Tracks 19–20: Conversation 10: Saying goodbye

1 *Only got a minute?*

The first part of the title of this course is: Speak Norwegian. In Norwegian that is: **Snakk norsk**. That is exactly what you need to say to your Norwegian contact when he or she speaks to you in English just when you want to practise Norwegian. Persist, it is worth it!

It is important that you speak out loud as you listen to the CDs. This way you will become confident hearing yourself actually speaking Norwegian. Listen carefully to the pronunciation of each word and then repeat it.

You will soon notice that there are many words that are the same in English and Norwegian. Here are a few Norwegian words: restaurant, museum, park, bank, TV, arm, finger and pub. Recognise them?

There are many Norwegian words which aren't difficult to understand even though there is a slight difference in spelling: **hotell**, **buss**, **universitet**, **fotball** and **traktor**. So, as you can see, it isn't all completely new and different.

But be aware of what we call 'false friends'! An English lady was shocked to hear that her Norwegian gentleman friend was going to buy himself a dress! She didn't know that the word **dress** means *suit* in Norwegian. This course will help you to avoid such pitfalls.



5

Only got five minutes?

Although complete beginners are the target group for this course, there is still a lot to be gained for those with a basic knowledge of Norwegian. All courses are different, and this one may have a different slant from what you have experienced before.

You may be in need of a refresher course perhaps? Or you are not quite sure about how to book train or plane tickets or a hotel room. It is all here!

Remember to speak out loud when you listen to the CDs. Don't worry about funny looks from passers-by!

I have been teaching Norwegian at all levels for many years. I know that the most important place to start is to know how to make contact with people you meet. That is why we begin the course with greetings and how to introduce yourself. You will find these both at the beginning of CD1 and at the start of CD3, the second part of this course.

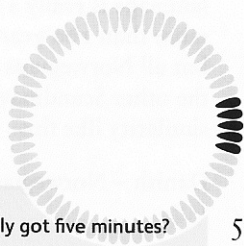
When Norwegians meet they tend to say: **hei!** This is pronounced as hey in English. Lately the most favoured goodbye is **hei hei**. Perhaps this shows a certain laziness or lack of imagination. There are other greeting terms as well, but this will get you started.

Norwegians like shaking hands when they meet, often on a daily basis. Lately a peck on the cheek or a hug is common among these otherwise quite reserved northerners.

Explanations concerning grammar are kept to a minimum on this course. As it is an audio course, it is more important to listen to and then practise the various expressions and structures of everyday Norwegian. Remember, the more you repeat each conversation on the course the better you will become.

In **Speak Norwegian with confidence** you will hear how the language sounds and you will get used to the intonation so you can imitate what you hear. Each word is explained on its own and in connection with other words and sentences. You have plenty of opportunity to have a go yourself and in playing your part in the conversation. Remember you are the boss, and you decide when to repeat and when to proceed.

If you are going to work in Norway you will find that many of the big organisations, such as *Statoil*, use English as their office language. But all Norwegians obviously talk to each other in Norwegian. They may speak English to you, but Norwegian among themselves. This is when it is easy to feel left out. So, why not get started?



10 Only got ten minutes?

Here's a short story: a mother mouse was out for a walk with her offspring. Suddenly they came across a big cat! The mouse got herself up on her hind legs and said in a loud voice: 'Woof! woof!' The cat ran away. The mouse turned to her children and said: 'There, you see children, how important it is to speak a foreign language!'

This may not exactly be your reason for wanting to learn Norwegian! You may want to work in Norway and plan to go there to live. Perhaps you are a frequent visitor to Norway and want to know more about Norwegian culture and way of life. I often have students who have grandchildren in Norway and want to communicate with them. And there is that big group of people with Norwegian partners. Over the years I have learnt that people never learn from their partners!

This course is essentially in two parts. Part 2, which you will find on CD3, uses words and expressions from CDs 1 and 2, with a bit extra added. However, both parts start with introductions and greetings, so important when trying to make contact. Trust me! I have been teaching Norwegian for years.

Is Norwegian a difficult language to learn? There are similarities with German, but the grammar is much less rigid and complicated. Norwegian, Swedish and Danish are very similar, and Scandinavians do not have much of a problem communicating with each other in their own languages.

The Norwegian language we use in this course is the main Norwegian language, called **Bokmål**. It is used by almost 90% of the population. There is another language called **Nynorsk**, meaning *new Norwegian*. This language is really a collection of dialects and became an official language more than 100 years ago. Over the last 50 years **Nynorsk** has declined, but all Norwegians must learn both languages. Again it is similar to the other Scandinavian languages. We could line them up in order of similarity like this:

Danish – Norwegian (**Bokmål**) – Norwegian (**Nynorsk**) – Swedish

The Sami people in the far north of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia have their own, very different, Sami language. This language belongs to the same family as Finnish.

You will find that Norwegians love to speak their regional dialects. They also love to wear their regional costume. These colourful costumes with their heavy silver jewellery and crisp, snowy-white linen shirts are used for weddings, christenings and big family occasions, and over the last 20 years men have started wearing the traditional costumes as well. In Norway the regional costume is called **bunad**.

Norwegians in regional costumes are a big part of the colourful celebration of 17 May, the Norwegian national day. This day is celebrated all over Norway and by Norwegians abroad. Norway has only been fully independent from Sweden since 1905, and Norwegians are immensely patriotic. The central part of the celebration is the parade of schoolchildren with flags, brass bands and school banners. In the capital, Oslo, this parade is enormous and snakes its way the full length of the main street, Karl Johans Gate, and passes in front of the Palace, where the Royal Family stand on the balcony for hours waving to the kids. In small towns and villages the parade may be quite short, but always with at least one brass band, and the local Mayor does the honours.

Norwegians just love making speeches. On 17 May and at all big occasions there will be many speeches. At weddings it is not uncommon to have to sit through 15 of them!

And of course there is the custom of saying **Skål!** (*cheers*) as you lift your glass to take a sip. Your host or hostess will say **Skål** as a way of welcoming their guests to the table. At the end of a meal someone will say, on behalf of the guests: **Skål, og takk for maten** meaning *thank you for the food*, a very important expression in Norwegian.

When saying **Skål** to somebody do remember that you must make eye contact with that person after you take a sip as well as before, otherwise it could be taken as a snub. Saying **Skål** to someone is a wonderful way of having a little innocent flirt. Try it!

Conversation 1

PART 1: INTRODUCING YOURSELF

🔊 CD1, TR2

- Olav** Hei! Hva heter du?
Kari Kari. Hva heter du?
Olav Jeg heter Olav.
Kari Bor du i Oslo?
Olav Nei, jeg bor i Bergen.
Kari Er du på ferie her?
Olav Ja, jeg er på ferie her. Er du på ferie?
Kari Nei, jeg bor her.

PART 2: RESPONDING TO MORE QUESTIONS ABOUT YOURSELF

🔊 CD1, TR7

- Kari** Kommer du fra Bergen, Olav?
Olav Ja, jeg kommer fra Bergen.
Kari Jeg kommer fra Oslo. Jeg bor i Oslo. Bor du på hotell?
Olav Ja, jeg bor på hotell. Og du?
Kari Jeg bor ikke på hotell!
Olav Har du bil?
Kari Nei, jeg har ikke bil. Har du bil?
Olav Ja, jeg har bil i Bergen. Jeg har ikke bil i Oslo.

Insight

In Norwegian we don't use 'to do' when asking questions or in negative statements. Kari simply asks: *Live you in Oslo?* which in Norwegian is: **Bor du i Oslo?**

Olav might say: **Jeg bor ikke i Oslo** meaning: *I don't live in Oslo.*
What he says literally translated is: *I live not in Oslo.*

Olav *Hi! What are you called?*
Kari *Kari. What are you called?*
Olav *I am called Olav.*
Kari *Do you live in Oslo?*
Olav *No, I live in Bergen.*
Kari *Are you on holiday here?*
Olav *Yes, I am on holiday here. Are you on holiday?*
Kari *No, I live here.*

Kari *Do you come from Bergen, Olav?*
Olav *Yes, I come from Bergen.*
Kari *I come from Oslo. I live in Oslo. Are you staying at (a) hotel?*
Olav *Yes, I'm staying at (a) hotel. And you?*
Kari *I'm not staying at (a) hotel!*
Olav *Do you have (a) car?*
Kari *No, I don't have (a) car. Do you have (a) car?*
Olav *Yes, I have (a) car in Bergen. I don't have (a) car in Oslo.*

Conversation 2

PART 1: MAKING A TELEPHONE CALL

🎧 CD1, TR10

- Kari** Hallo!
Olav Hei! Det er Olav.
Kari Hei, Olav!
Olav Jeg vil gjerne treffe deg.
Kari Ikke i dag.
Olav Hvorfor ikke?
Kari Det er fredag idag. Jeg jobber.
Olav Hva med i morgen?
Kari Fint! Det er lørdag i morgen. Jeg jobber ikke.
Olav Fint! Lunsj?
Kari Ja. Jeg vil gjerne treffe deg.

PART 2: ARRANGING TO MEET

🎧 CD1, TR14

- Olav** Når skal jeg treffe deg?
Kari Klokken to?
Olav Hvor skal jeg treffe deg?
Kari Ved Stortinget.
Olav Fint. Jeg skal treffe deg ved Stortinget i morgen.
Kari OK. Jeg skal treffe deg i morgen klokken to.
Olav Ha det bra!
Kari Hei hei!

Insight

Jeg vil gjerne..., meaning: *I would like to...*, is such a useful expression.

If you want something, like a cup of coffee, it is polite to say: **jeg vil gjerne ha en kopp kaffe.**

Both Olav and Kari say: **jeg vil gjerne treffe deg**, meaning: *I would like to meet you.*

Kari *Hello!*
Olav *Hi! It is Olav.*
Kari *Hi, Olav!*
Olav *I would like to meet you.*
Kari *Not today.*
Olav *Why not?*
Kari *It is Friday today. I work.*
Olav *What about tomorrow?*
Kari *Fine! It is Saturday tomorrow. I don't work.*
Olav *Fine! Lunch?*
Kari *Yes. I would like to meet you.*

Olav *When shall I meet you?*
Kari *Two o'clock?*
Olav *Where shall I meet you?*
Kari *By the Storting (the Parliament building).*
Olav *Fine. I shall meet you by the Storting (the Parliament building) tomorrow.*
Kari *OK. I shall meet you tomorrow at 2 o'clock.*
Olav *Goodbye!*
Kari *Goodbye!*

Conversation 3

PART 1: ASKING THE WAY

🔊 CD1, TR18

- Girl** Unnskyld, vet du hvor Nationalgalleriet er?
Olav Ja. Du er i Karl Johans gate. Gå rett frem. Stortinget er til venstre.
- Girl** Jeg vet hvor Stortinget er.
Olav Du ser Slottet rett frem. Gå til høyre. Nationalgalleriet er til venstre.
- Girl** Takk. Nå vet jeg hvor jeg skal gå.
Olav Jeg skal gå med deg.
Girl Tusen takk! Jeg vil gjerne gå til Nationalgalleriet.
Olav Jeg også!

PART 2: GOING TO A CAFÉ

🔊 CD1, TR22

- Olav** Jeg er sulten.
Eva Og jeg er tørst.
Olav Jeg vil gjerne ha et smørbrød. Et smørbrød med røkelaks.
Eva Jeg vil gjerne ha et wienerbrød.
Olav Vil du ha kaffe?
Eva Nei takk, jeg vil heller ha te. Jeg liker ikke kaffe.
Olav Jeg liker kaffe. Jeg vil gjerne ha kaffe.

Insight

Sooner or later you will have to ask for directions. **Høyre** means *right* and **venstre** means *left*.

Gå til høyre or **gå til venstre** means: *go right* or *go left*, while **rett frem** means: *straight ahead*.

Listen to the CD carefully for pronunciation.

- Girl** *Excuse me, do you know where the National Gallery is?*
Olav *Yes. You are in Karl Johan's Street. Go straight ahead. The Storting (the Parliament building) is to the left.*
Girl *I know where the Storting (the Parliament building) is.*
Olav *You see the Palace straight ahead. Go to the right. The National Gallery is to the left.*
Girl *Thank you. Now I know where to (I shall) go.*
Olav *I shall go with you.*
Girl *Many (a thousand) thanks! I would like to go to the National Gallery.*
Olav *Me too (I also)!*

- Olav** *I am hungry.*
Eva *And I am thirsty.*
Olav *I would like (to have) an open sandwich. An open sandwich with smoked salmon.*
Eva *I would like (to have) a Danish pastry.*
Olav *Will you have coffee?*
Eva *No thank you, I would rather have tea. I don't like coffee.*
Olav *I like coffee. I would like (to have) coffee.*

Conversation 4

PART 1: TALKING ABOUT WHAT YOU DO

🔊 CD1, TR25

- Olav** Hva studerer du?
Eva Jeg studerer farmasi. Jeg vil gjerne bli farmasøyt.
Olav Hvor studerer du?
Eva Jeg studerer i Tromsø. Hva gjør du?
Olav Jeg er journalist. Jeg jobber i en stor avis.
Eva Hvor bor du?
Olav Jeg bor i Bergen. Jeg er på ferie i Oslo.
Eva Jeg er også på ferie. Jeg reiser til Tromsø på tirsdag.
Olav Jeg reiser til Bergen på onsdag.

PART 2: THE TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE

🔊 CD1, TR29

- Olav** Heil Vi vil gjerne ha et godt kart over Oslo.
Man Her har du et godt kart. Det er gratis.
Olav Takk. Har du en Oslo-guide?
Man Ja, her er en Oslo-guide. Den er også gratis.
Olav Takk. Har dere kort og frimerker?
Man Ja, dere kan kjøpe kort og frimerker her.
Olav Har du en engelsk avis?
Man Nei. Du må gå til en kiosk.
Olav Takk. Ha det bra!
Man Hei hei!

Insight

Every Norwegian noun is either common gender or neuter. Common gender *a/an* is **en** and neuter *a/an* is **et**. In this conversation you have **en avis** meaning: *a newspaper*, and **et kart** meaning: *a map*.

Using the adjective **stor** meaning *big*, we have **en stor avis** and **et stort kart**.

- Olav** *What are you studying?*
Eva *I study pharmacy. I would like to be (become) a pharmacist.*
Olav *Where are you studying?*
Eva *I study in Tromsø. What do you do?*
Olav *I am (a) journalist. I work for a big newspaper.*
Eva *Where do you live?*
Olav *I live in Bergen. I am on holiday in Oslo.*
Eva *I am also on holiday. I'll travel to Tromsø on Tuesday.*
Olav *I'll travel to Bergen on Wednesday.*

- Olav** *Hi! We would like (to have) a good map of Oslo.*
Man *Here you have a good map. It is free.*
Olav *Thank you. Do you have an Oslo-guide?*
Man *Yes, here is an Oslo-guide. It is also free.*
Olav *Thank you. Do you have postcards and stamps?*
Man *Yes, you can buy cards and stamps here.*
Olav *Do you have an English newspaper?*
Man *No. You must go to a kiosk.*
Olav *Thank you. Goodbye!*
Man *Goodbye!*

Conversation 5

PART 1: GOING TO A CHEMIST

🔊 CD1, TR33

- Pharmacist** Heil Kan jeg hjelpe deg?
Olav Heil Jeg er syk. Jeg kaster opp. Jeg har diaré.
Pharmacist Har du feber?
Olav Nei, jeg har ikke feber.
Pharmacist Har du hodepine?
Olav Nei, men jeg føler meg syk.
Pharmacist Er du allergisk?
Olav Nei, jeg er ikke allergisk.
Pharmacist Her har du en god medisin. Medisinen koster tjuetre kroner. Du må drikke vann.
Olav Takk for hjelpen.
Pharmacist Adjø, og god bedring.

PART 2: ROOM SERVICE AT THE HOTEL

🔊 CD1, TR37

- Receptionist 1** Restauranten. Kan jeg hjelpe deg?
Olav Det er Olav Berg i rom 236 (to hundre og trettiseks).
Jeg vil gjerne bestille mat.
Receptionist 1 Et øyeblikk.
Olav Jeg vil gjerne ha mat til rom 236.
Receptionist 2 Hva skal vi sende?
Olav Jeg vil gjerne ha en omelett med asparges. Jeg vil
gjernere ha et glass rødvin og en flaske mineralvann.
Og brød og smør.
Receptionist 2 OK. Maten kommer om tju minutter.
Olav Takk.

Insight

Olav says: **jeg er syk** meaning: *I am ill.*

He also says: **jeg føler meg syk** meaning *I feel ill.* He is actually saying: *I feel myself ill.* It sounds funny in English, but the Norwegian phrase is perfectly normal!

- Pharmacist** *Hi! Can I help you?*
- Olav** *Hi! I am ill. I vomit (I am vomiting). I have diarrhoea.*
- Pharmacist** *Do you have a temperature?*
- Olav** *No, I don't have a temperature.*
- Pharmacist** *Do you have a headache?*
- Olav** *No, but I feel (myself) ill.*
- Pharmacist** *Are you allergic?*
- Olav** *No, I am not allergic.*
- Pharmacist** *Here you have a good medicine. The medicine costs twenty-three kroner. You must drink water.*
- Olav** *Thank you for the help.*
- Pharmacist** *Goodbye, and get well soon (good recovery).*

- Receptionist 1** *The restaurant. May I help you?*
- Olav** *It is Olav Berg in room 236. I would like to order (some) food.*
- Receptionist 1** *One moment.*
- Olav** *I would like (to have) (some) food for room 236.*
- Receptionist 2** *What shall we send?*
- Olav** *I would like (to have) an omelette with asparagus. I would like (to have) a glass of red wine and a bottle of mineral water. And bread and butter.*
- Receptionist 2** *OK. The food will come in twenty minutes.*
- Olav** *Thank you.*

Conversation 6

PART 1: BUYING CLOTHES

🔊 CD2, TR4

- Olav** Jeg liker disse buksene.
Assistant Vil du prøve dem?
Olav Det er ikke min størrelse. Har du andre størrelser?
Assistant Ikke i den fargen. Men her er brune bukser i den riktige størrelsen.
Olav Nei. Jeg vil heller ha svarte bukser.
Assistant Her er svarte bukser.
Olav Hva koster de?
Assistant De svarte koster fem hundre og sextini kroner. De brune buksene koster fire hundre og åtti kroner.
Olav Jeg vil gjerne prøve de svarte buksene.
Assistant Prøverommet er der borte.

PART 2: BUYING SOUVENIRS

🔊 CD2, TR8

- Olav** Hva koster disse fuglene?
Assistant De hvite fuglene koster hundre og førti kroner. De grønne fuglene koster to hundre og ti kroner.
Olav Det er dyrt.
Assistant Det er ikke billig. Men de er fine.
Olav Hva koster lysestaken?
Assistant Den store lysestaken koster tre hundre og seksti kroner.
Olav Jeg vil gjerne kjøpe en hvit fugl.
Assistant Jeg skal pakke den inn.

Insight

When one goes shopping one often exclaims: **det er dyrt!**
meaning: *it is expensive!*

Less often, sadly, one says: **det er billig!** meaning: *it's cheap!*

Olav says: **jeg vil gjerne prøve...** meaning: *I would like to try...*
and **jeg vil gjerne kjøpe...** meaning: *I would like to buy...*

- Olav** *I like these trousers.*
Assistant *Would you like to try them on?*
Olav *It is not my size. Do you have other sizes?*
Assistant *Not in that colour. But here are brown trousers in the right size.*
Olav *No. I would rather have black trousers.*
Assistant *Here are (some) black trousers.*
Olav *What do they cost?*
Assistant *The black ones cost 569 kroner. The brown trousers cost 480 kroner.*
Olav *I would like to try on the black trousers.*
Assistant *The changing room is over there.*

- Olav** *How much (what) do these birds cost?*
Assistant *The white birds cost 140 kroner. The green birds cost 210 kroner.*
Olav *It is expensive.*
Assistant *It is not cheap. But they are fine.*
Olav *What does the candlestick cost?*
Assistant *The big candlestick costs 360 kroner.*
Olav *I would like to buy a white bird.*
Assistant *I shall wrap it (up).*

Conversation 7

PART 1: LUNCH AT A RESTAURANT

🔊 CD2, TR12

Olav Vi vil gjerne se menyen.

Waiter Jeg skal komme tilbake.

(a short time later)

Olav Hva vil du ha?

Kari Jeg vil gjerne ha fisk.

Olav Vil du ha en forretts?

Kari Nei, jeg vil heller ha dessert.

Olav Jeg vil gjerne ha bacalao. God norsk mat!

Kari Jeg liker ikke klippfisk. Jeg vil heller ha stekt torsk og salat.

Olav Vil du ha et glass vin?

Kari Ja, takk. Hvitvin.

Olav Jeg vil ha et glass øl. Nå kan vi bestille.

PART 2: TALKING ABOUT LIKES AND DISLIKES

🔊 CD2, TR16

Kari Liker du å jobbe i en avis?

Olav Ja, jeg liker jobben min. Og du? Hva gjør du?

Kari Jeg er sekretær. På et stort kontor.

Olav Er jobben din interessant?

Kari Nei, den er kjedelig.

Olav Hva vil du heller gjøre?

Kari Jeg vil heller reise til USA.

Olav Bor du i en stor leilighet?

Kari Nei, leiligheten er liten. Jeg bor alene.

Insight

In Norwegian *a cup of coffee* or *a glass of wine* is: **en kopp kaffe** and **et glass vin**, leaving out the *of*.

Also note the different genders, **en kopp** and **et glass**. You cannot work out the gender of a noun by just looking at it.

Olav *We would like to see the menu.*

Waiter *I shall come back.*

(a short time later)

Olav *What will you have?*

Kari *I would like (to have) fish.*

Olav *Would you like (to have) a starter?*

Kari *No, I would rather have pudding.*

Olav *I would like (to have) bacalao. Good Norwegian food!*

Kari *I don't like stockfish. I would rather have fried cod and salad.*

Olav *Would you like (to have) a glass of wine?*

Kari *Yes, please. White wine.*

Olav *I would like (to have) a glass of beer. Now we can order.*

Kari *Do you like to work for a newspaper?*

Olav *Yes, I like my job. And you? What do you do?*

Kari *I am (a) secretary. In a big office.*

Olav *Is your job interesting?*

Kari *No, it is boring.*

Olav *What would you rather do?*

Kari *I would rather travel to the USA.*

Olav *Do you live in a big flat?*

Kari *No, the flat is small. I live alone.*

Conversation 8

PART 1: MEETING THE FAMILY

🔊 CD2, TR20

- Martin** Hei Olav! Velkommen til oss!
Olav Hei! Fint å se deg.
Martin Dette er min kone, Marit. Hun er lærer.
Olav Hei, Marit!
Martin Og dette er vår datter, Ingrid. Hun er seks år.
Olav Fint å se deg, Ingrid!
Martin Vår sønn er der borte. Han er tretten år.
Olav En gutt og en pike. Det er en fin familie.
Martin Ingrid er lik meg, men Sverre er lik Marit.
Olav Jeg vil gjerne møte Sverre. Jeg vil gjerne snakke med ham.

PART 2: MEETING THE CHILDREN

🔊 CD2, TR24

- Olav** Hei Sverre! Jeg heter Olav.
Sverre Hei.
Olav Har du ferie nå?
Sverre Ja.
Olav Liker du skolen?
Sverre Nei. Skolen er kjedelig.
Olav Hva er du interessert i?
Sverre Ingenting.
Olav Liker du ikke sport?
Sverre Nei.
Olav Har du mange venner?
Sverre Nei.
Olav Hva med TV?
Sverre Jeg ser på TV.
Olav Hva liker du å se?
Sverre Såpeoperaer.
Olav Du har en søt liten søster.
Sverre Jeg liker henne ikke. Hun er dum.

Martin *Hi Olav! Welcome to our house (us)!*
Olav *Hi! Nice to see you.*
Martin *This is my wife, Marit. She is a teacher.*
Olav *Hi, Marit!*
Martin *And this is our daughter, Ingrid. She is six (years old).*
Olav *Nice to see you, Ingrid!*
Martin *Our son is over there. He is thirteen (years old).*
Olav *A boy and a girl. That is a fine family.*
Martin *Ingrid is like me, but Sverre is like Marit.*
Olav *I would like to meet Sverre. I would like to talk with him.*

Olav *Hi Sverre! I am called Olav.*
Sverre *Hi.*
Olav *Do you have holiday now?*
Sverre *Yes.*
Olav *Do you like school?*
Sverre *No. School is boring.*
Olav *What are you interested in?*
Sverre *Nothing.*
Olav *Don't you like sport?*
Sverre *No.*
Olav *Do you have many friends?*
Sverre *No.*
Olav *What about TV?*
Sverre *I watch TV.*
Olav *What do you like to see (watch)?*
Sverre *Soap operas.*
Olav *You have a sweet little sister.*
Sverre *I don't like her. She is stupid.*

Insight

You can use the possessive either before or after the noun, but you have to remember that the noun must be in the indefinite form with the former and the definite form with the latter, for example: **min sønn** meaning: *my son*, or **sønnen min**, meaning: *the son of mine*.

Conversation 9

PART 1: BOOKING A ROOM AT A HOTEL

🔊 CD2, TR28

- Receptionist** Nordlys Hotel, vær så god?
Olav Hallo! Jeg vil gjerne bestille et rom.
Receptionist For en person?
Olav Ja. For i morgen natt.
Receptionist For en natt?
Olav Ja. Med bad.
Receptionist Alle rommene har dusj og toalett.
Olav Er frokost inkludert?
Receptionist Ja, frokost er inkludert.
Olav Hva koster rommet?
Receptionist Prisen er sju hundre kroner per natt for en person.
Olav Jeg kommer sent. Er restauranten åpen sent?
Receptionist Restauranten er åpen til klokken elleve.
Olav Fint. Jeg heter Olav Berg.
Receptionist Velkommen i morgen.
Olav Takk. Ha det bra.

PART 2: BOOKING A FLIGHT

🔊 CD2, TR32

- Clerk** Norsk Flyselskap, vær så god?
Olav Jeg vil gjerne bestille billett til Bodø i morgen.
Clerk Du kan få plass på flyet som går klokken sju tretti i morgen.

- Receptionist** *Nordlys Hotel, may I help you?*
Olav *Hello! I would like to book a room.*
Receptionist *For one person?*
Olav *Yes. For tomorrow night.*
Receptionist *For one night?*
Olav *Yes. With bathroom.*
Receptionist *All the rooms have shower and toilet.*
Olav *Is breakfast included?*
Receptionist *Yes, breakfast is included.*
Olav *What does the room cost?*
Receptionist *The price is 700 kroner per night for one person.*
Olav *I shall arrive late. Is the restaurant open late?*
Receptionist *The restaurant is open till 11 o'clock.*
Olav *Fine. I'm called Olav Berg.*
Receptionist *See you (welcome) tomorrow.*
Olav *Thank you. Goodbye.*

- Clerk** *Norwegian Airline, may I help you?*
Olav *I would like to book a ticket to Bodø tomorrow.*
Clerk *You can get a seat on the plane which goes at 7.30 tomorrow.*

- Olav** Det er veldig tidlig. Er det et senere fly?
- Clerk** Det er et senere fly, men det er fullt.
- Olav** Da bestiller jeg plass på flyet som går klokken sju tretti. Er det direkte fly fra Bodø til Bergen?
- Clerk** Nei, du må reise via Trondheim.
- Olav** Jeg bestiller billett fra Bodø til Bergen via Trondheim tirsdag kveld.
- Clerk** Flyet går klokken nitten tretti.
- Olav** Fint. Jeg betaler med kredittkort.

Insight

The 24-hour clock is used for all timetables, although it is normal to use the 12-hour clock when talking. But if you are invited for **halv åtte** you would naturally think: *half eight* or *half past eight*. But no, **halv åtte** is *half to eight*, that is: *half past seven*.

Conversation 10

PART 1: GOING BY TRAM

🔊 CD2, TR36

- Olav** Jeg liker å reise med trikken.
- Eva** Jeg også.
- Olav** Det er mange pene hus og hager her.
- Eva** Ja, og vi har fint vær også.
- Olav** Se på utsikten nå!
- Eva** Vi kan se fjorden.
- Olav** Jeg liker å snakke med deg, Eva. Jeg liker deg.
- Eva** Jeg liker deg også, Olav.
- Olav** Jeg vil gjerne treffe deg igjen.
- Eva** Kanskje.
- Olav** Vi skal gå av trikken her. Dette er Holmenkollen.

- Olav** *It is very early. Is there a later plane?*
Clerk *There is a later plane, but it is full.*
Olav *Then I'll book a seat on the plane which goes at 7.30.
Is there a direct flight from Bodø to Bergen?*
Clerk *No, you must travel via Trondheim.*
Olav *I'll book a ticket from Bodø to Bergen via Trondheim
Tuesday evening.*
Clerk *The plane goes at 19.30.*
Olav *Fine! I'll pay by credit card.*

- Olav** *I like to travel by tram.*
Eva *Me too (also).*
Olav *There are many pretty houses and gardens here.*
Eva *Yes, and we have fine weather as well.*
Olav *Look at the view now!*
Eva *We can see the fjord.*
Olav *I like to talk to you, Eva. I like you.*
Eva *I like you as well, Olav.*
Olav *I would like to meet you again.*
Eva *Perhaps.*
Olav *We have to (shall) get off the tram here. This is
Holmenkollen.*

- Kari** Hallo, Kari her.
Olav Hei Kari! Dette er Olav.
Kari Hei Olav! Takk for sist!
Olav Det var en hyggelig lunsj.
Kari Og en fin restaurant. Hvordan har du det?
Olav Fint. Men jeg skal reise i morgen tidlig.
Kari Er ferien over?
Olav Ja. Jeg reiser til Bodø. Det er en jobb for avisen.
Kari Reiser du med fly?
Olav Ja, flyet går klokken halv åtte.
Kari Jeg vil gjerne treffe deg igjen.
Olav Jeg også. Jeg skal ringe til deg.
Kari Ha det bra, Olav!
Olav Hei hei, Kari!

Insight

Prepositions can mean more than one thing. **Olav bor i Bergen** means: *Olav lives in Bergen*.

In time expressions: **i dag**, means: *today* and **i morgen**, means: *tomorrow*.

Another preposition, **med**, really means: *with*. But *travelling by car* is **med bil**.

- Kari *Hello, Kari here.*
- Olav *Hi, Kari! This is Olav.*
- Kari *Hi, Olav! Thank you for last time.*
- Olav *It was a pleasant lunch.*
- Kari *And a fine restaurant. How are you?*
- Olav *Fine. But I shall travel early tomorrow.*
- Kari *Is the holiday over?*
- Olav *Yes. I'm travelling to Bodø. It is a job for the newspaper.*
- Kari *Are you travelling by plane?*
- Olav *Yes, the plane leaves at half past seven.*
- Kari *I would like to meet you again.*
- Olav *Me too (also). I shall phone you.*
- Kari *Goodbye, Olav!*
- Olav *Goodbye, Kari!*

Conversation 3/1: An encounter on a plane

CD3, TR1

- Olav:** Hei!
Girl: Hei.
Olav: Skal du reise til Bergen?
Girl: Ja, jeg skal til Bergen.
Olav: Jeg bor i Bergen. Det er en hyggelig by.
Girl: Jeg liker også Bergen.
Olav: Hvor kommer du fra?
Girl: Jeg kommer fra Oslo, men jeg bor i Tromsø.
Olav: Har du jobb i Tromsø?
Girl: Ja, jeg jobber på sykehuset. Hva gjør du?
Olav: Jeg er journalist. Hvorfor reiser du til Bergen?
Girl: Jeg skal på ferie.
Olav: Alene?
Girl: Nei, jeg skal treffe min mann i Bergen. Han kommer med fly fra London i kveld.
-

Conversation 3/2: Arranging to meet an old friend

CD3, TR3

- Odd:** Hallo, Odd her.
Olav: Hei, Odd! Det er Olav.
Odd: Hei Olav!
Olav: Jeg vil gjerne treffe deg. Skal vi ta en øl sammen?
Odd: Gjerne. Det er en ny engelsk pub i byen. De har godt øl.
Olav: Fint! Hvor er puben?
Odd: Like ved Fiskebryggen. Vi kan kjøpe reker der.
Olav: Vi kan ta en øl først og spise reker på bryggen etterpå.
Odd: Og ta en øl til etter rekene. Det er fint vær i dag.
Olav: Ja. Det skal bli hyggelig å se deg, Odd.

- Olav:** *Hi!*
Girl: *Hi.*
Olav: *Shall you travel to Bergen?*
Girl: *Yes, I shall travel to Bergen.*
Olav: *I live in Bergen. It is a pleasant city.*
Girl: *I like Bergen as well.*
Olav: *Where do you come from?*
Girl: *I come from Oslo, but I live in Tromsø.*
Olav: *Do you have a job in Tromsø?*
Girl: *Yes, I work at the hospital. What do you do?*
Olav: *I am a journalist. Why are you travelling to Bergen?*
Girl: *I am on holiday.*
Olav: *Alone?*
Girl: *No, I shall meet my husband in Bergen. He comes by plane from London tonight.*

- Odd:** *Hello, Odd here.*
Olav: *Hi, Odd! It's Olav.*
Odd: *Hi Olav!*
Olav: *I would like to meet you. Shall we have a beer together?*
Odd: *Fine. There is a new English pub in town. They have good beer.*
Olav: *Fine! Where is the pub?*
Odd: *Just by the fish market. We can buy prawns there.*
Olav: *We can have a beer first and eat prawns at the fish market afterwards.*
Odd: *And have another beer after the prawns. The weather is fine today.*
Olav: *Yes. It'll be good to see you, Odd.*

- Odd:** Vi har mye å snakke om. Det er lenge siden sist!
- Olav:** Hvor skal jeg treffe deg?
- Odd:** Ved Mariakirken.
- Olav:** Når skal jeg treffe deg?
- Odd:** Klokken halv tre.
- Olav:** OK. Ha det bra!
- Odd:** På gjensyn klokken halv tre.

Conversation 3/3: Having beer and prawns

🔊 CD3, TR5

- Odd:** Jeg liker reker.
- Olav:** Alle liker reker.
- Odd:** Min søster er allergisk. Hun kan ikke spise reker. Hun blir syk og kaster opp.
- Olav:** Huff! Jeg er glad jeg ikke er allergisk. Har du den store katten enda?
- Odd:** Katten døde på fredag.
- Olav:** Stakkars deg.
- Odd:** Min onkel er syk. Han er på sykehuset.
- Olav:** Vil han bli frisk snart?
- Odd:** Jeg tror ikke det.
- Olav:** Hvordan har din mor det?
- Odd:** Ikke bra. Hun er gammel. Og hun har tannpine.
- Olav:** Og du, Odd, er du frisk?
- Odd:** Nei. Jeg har hodepine hver dag.
- Olav:** Har du hodepine nå?
- Odd:** Ja. Jeg vil gjerne gå hjem.
- Olav:** God bedring, Odd. Ring meg når du er frisk.

Odd: *We have much to talk about. It's a long time since we met.*
Olav: *Where shall I meet you?*
Odd: *By St Mary's Church.*
Olav: *When shall I meet you?*
Odd: *At half past two.*
Olav: *OK. Bye for now.*
Odd: *See you at 2.30.*

Odd: *I like prawns.*
Olav: *Everybody likes prawns.*
Odd: *My sister is allergic. She can't eat prawns. She becomes ill and vomits.*
Olav: *Yuk! I am glad I am not allergic. Have you still got the big cat?*
Odd: *The cat died last Friday.*
Olav: *Poor you.*
Odd: *My uncle is ill. He is in hospital.*
Olav: *Will he get well soon?*
Odd: *I don't think so.*
Olav: *How is your mother?*
Odd: *Not well. She is old. And she has toothache.*
Olav: *And you, Odd, are you well?*
Odd: *No. I have a headache every day.*
Olav: *Do you have a headache now?*
Odd: *Yes. I would like to go home.*
Olav: *Get well soon, Odd. Phone me when you are well.*

Conversation 3/4: Trying to find the tram stop

🔊 CD3, TR7

- Eva:** Unnskyld, kan du hjelpe meg?
Man: Jeg vil gjerne hjelpe deg, hvis jeg kan!
Eva: Kan du si meg hvor trikken til Grefsen stopper?
Man: Hvilket nummer er det?
Eva: Nummer??
Man: Alle trikkene har et nummer. Trikken til Grefsen har et nummer.
Eva: Jeg vet ikke.
Man: Bor du ikke her i Oslo?
Eva: Nei. Jeg er her på ferie.
Man: Hvorfor skal du til Grefsen?
Eva: Jeg skal besøke en venninne.
Man: Du må ringe til henne og spørre henne.
Eva: Hvor er en telefonkiosk? Jeg har ikke mobil.
Man: Gå til høyre her. Gå rett frem til trafikklysene. Til venstre ser du en telefonkiosk.
Eva: Takk for hjelpen. Jeg er veldig dum.
Man: Nei, du er søt. Men nå må jeg gå. Hei hei!
Eva: Hei hei.

Conversation 3/5: Buying clothes

🔊 CD3, TR9

- Kari:** Jeg liker dette skjørtet. Hvor mye koster det?
Ass: Dette skjørtet koster åttehundreog sytti kroner.
Kari: Og det skjørtet der?
Ass: Det koster nihundreog sekstifem kroner. Det kommer fra Italia.
Kari: Det er pent. Er det min størrelse?
Ass: Du kan prøve begge.
Kari: Jeg vil gjerne se noen gensere også.

- Eva:** *Excuse me, can you help me?*
Man: *I would like to help you if I can!*
Eva: *Can you tell me where the tram to Grefsen stops?*
Man: *Which number is it?*
Eva: *Number??*
Man: *All the trams have a number. The tram to Grefsen has a number.*
Eva: *I don't know.*
Man: *Don't you live here in Oslo?*
Eva: *No. I am here on holiday.*
Man: *Why are you going to Grefsen?*
Eva: *I shall visit a girlfriend.*
Man: *You must phone her and ask her.*
Eva: *Where is a telephone booth? I don't have a mobile phone.*
Man: *Go to the right here. Go straight ahead to the traffic lights. To the left you see a telephone booth.*
Eva: *Thank you for your help. I am very stupid.*
Man: *No, you are sweet. But now I must go. Bye bye!*
Eva: *Bye bye.*

- Kari:** *I like this skirt. How much does it cost?*
Ass: *This skirt costs 870 kroner.*
Kari: *And that skirt there?*
Ass: *It costs 965 kroner. It comes from Italy.*

- Kari:** *It is pretty. Is it my size?*
Ass: *You can try both.*
Kari: *I would like to see some jerseys as well.*

- Ass:** Hva med en rød genser? Denne er pen.
Kari: Nei, jeg liker den ikke.
Ass: Her er en svart genser. Jeg tror det er riktig størrelse.
Kari: Fint. Jeg vil prøve denne genseren. Jeg liker de svarte buksene.
Ass: Det er ikke din størrelse. Buksene er for små til deg.
Kari: Har du andre bukser i riktig størrelse?
Ass: Ja, disse blå buksene og de grå buksene der.
Kari: Jeg vil gjerne prøve disse.
Ass: Fint. Prøverommet er der borte.
-

Conversation 3/6: At a restaurant

🔊 CD3, TR11

- Kelner:** Skal det være en drink før maten?
Olav: Nei takk. Vi vil bestille først.
Olav: Jeg vil gjerne ha en forrett. Hva med deg?
Kari: Jeg vil gjerne starte med en rekecocktail.
Olav: Jeg vil heller ha suppe.
Kari: Og så fisk. Jeg liker fisk.
Olav: Jeg vil heller ha kjøtt. Det er reinsdyr på menyen. Hva slags fisk vil du ha?
Kari: Jeg tar stekt torsk med remulade. Og en bakt potet, takk.
Olav: Fint. Og jeg vil gjerne ha reinsdyr med kokte poteter.
Kari: Vil du ha salat?
Olav: Nei takk. Jeg vil heller ha grønnsaker
Kari: Jeg også.
Olav: Vil du ha rødvin eller hvitvin?
Kari: Jeg vil gjerne ha rødvin. Jeg liker rødvin best.
Olav: Jeg også. Vi skal se på vinkartet.
Kari: Vil du ha dessert?
Olav: Ja. Karamellpudding. Og du?
Kari: Kaffe, takk. Kan jeg få et glass vann også?
Olav: Ja, jeg vil også ha et glass vann.

Ass: *How about a red jersey? This one is pretty.*
Kari: *No, I don't like it.*
Ass: *Here is a black jersey. I think it is the right size.*
Kari: *Fine. I will try this jersey. I like the black trousers.*
Ass: *It is not your size. The trousers are too small for you.*
Kari: *Have you got other trousers in the right size?*
Ass: *Yes, these blue trousers and the grey trousers there.*
Kari: *I would like to try these.*
Ass: *Fine. The changing room is over there.*

Waiter: *Would you like a drink before the food?*
Olav: *No thank you. We want to order first.*
Olav: *I would like to have a starter. What about you?*
Kari: *I would like to start with a prawn cocktail.*
Olav: *I would rather have soup.*
Kari: *And then fish. I like fish.*
Olav: *I would rather have meat. There is reindeer on the menu. What sort of fish would you like?*
Kari: *I will have fried cod with tartar sauce. And a baked jacket potato, please.*
Olav: *And I will have reindeer with boiled potatoes.*
Kari: *Will you have a salad?*
Olav: *No thanks. I would rather have vegetables.*
Kari: *Me also.*
Olav: *Would you like red wine or white wine?*
Kari: *I would like red wine. I like red wine best.*
Olav: *Me too. We'll look at the wine list.*
Kari: *Would you like a pudding?*
Olav: *Yes. Crème Caramel. And you?*
Kari: *Coffee, please. May I have a glass of water as well?*
Olav: *Yes, I would also like a glass of water.*

- Kari:** Det er godt at du ikke har bilen i kveld.
Olav: Ja. Jeg tar ikke bilen når jeg skal spise på restaurant og drikke vin.
Kari: Vi kan ta en taxi tilbake.
-

Conversation 3/7: Talking during the meal

🔊 CD3, TR13

- Kari:** Jeg har en ny jobb.
Olav: Hva gjør du nå?
Kari: Jeg er sekretær på en skole. Det er ikke kjedelig!
Olav: Har du hyggelige kollegaer?
Kari: Ja. Det er hyggelige lærere og mange søte barn.
Olav: Er det ingen vanskelige barn?
Kari: Bare en vanskelig gutt. Han heter Sverre. Han er tretten år.
Olav: Jeg liker ikke barn
Kari: Vil du ikke ha barn ?
Olav: Nei. Ikke nå. Kanskje om femten år.
Kari: Hvor gammel er du?
Olav: Jeg er tjuenåtte år. Og du?
Kari: Jeg er trettitre år og jeg vil gjerne ha barn. Jeg vil gjerne ha barn nå!
Olav: Jeg liker å reise. Jeg liker å gå til gode restauranter. Jeg liker å være fri.
-

Conversation 3/8: Booking a hotel room

🔊 CD3, TR15

- Rec:** Nilsens Hotell, vær så god?
Olav: Jeg vil gjerne bestille et rom.
Rec: For en person?
Olav: Ja, for en person.

- Kari:** *It is good that you don't have the car this evening.*
Olav: *Yes. I don't take the car when I shall eat at a restaurant and drink wine.*
Kari: *We can take a taxi back.*

- Kari:** *I have a new job.*
Olav: *What do you do now?*
Kari: *I am a secretary at a school. It isn't boring!*
Olav: *Do you have pleasant colleagues?*
Kari: *Yes. There are pleasant teachers and many sweet children.*
Olav: *Are there no difficult children?*
Kari: *Only one difficult boy. He is called Sverre. He is 13 years old.*
Olav: *I don't like children.*
Kari: *Don't you want to have children?*
Olav: *No. Not now. Perhaps in 15 years.*
Kari: *How old are you?*
Olav: *I am 28 years. And you?*
Kari: *I am 33 years old and I would like to have children. I would like to have children now!*
Olav: *I like to travel. I like to go to good restaurants. I like to be free.*

- Rec:** *Nilsen's Hotel, may I help you?*
Olav: *I would like to book a room.*
Rec: *For one person?*
Olav: *Yes, for one person.*

- Rec:** Er det for en natt
Olav: Nei, for to netter. Jeg vil gjerne ha et rom med bad.
Rec: Alle rommene har dusj og toalett.
Olav: Hva koster rommet?
Rec: Rommet koster 700 kroner pr natt for en person.
Olav: Det er dyrt!
Rec: Alle rommene er dobbeltrom. For to personer er det 800 kroner.
Olav: Er frokost inkludert?
Rec: Ja, frokost er inkludert.
Olav: Jeg heter Olav Berg.
Rec: Hva er ditt telefonnummer?
Olav: Nittito sekstiåtte femtifem null fire.
Rec: Takk. Når kommer du?
Olav: Jeg vet ikke. Jeg kommer med bil fra Oslo.
Rec: Hvis du kommer etter klokken seks vil det være fint om du ringer.
Olav: Det skal jeg gjøre.
Rec: Vil du ha middag? Restauranten er åpen til klokken ti.
Olav: Fint! Takk for hjelpen.
Rec: Velkommen i morgen. Adjø.

Conversation 3/9: Buying a railway ticket

🔊 CD3, TR17

- Eva:** Hei! Jeg vil gjerne kjøpe en billett til Larvik.
Clerk: OK. Vil du ha returbillett?
Eva: Nei takk.
Clerk: Billetten koster hundreogåtti kroner.
Eva: Jeg betaler med kredittkort.
Clerk: Det er greit. Koden din?
Clerk: Takk. Her er billetten.
Eva: Når går toget?
Clerk: Neste tog går klokken kvart over tolv.
Eva: Hvilken platform?

- Rec:** *Is it for one night?*
Olav: *No, for two nights. I would like a room with bathroom.*
Rec: *All the rooms have shower and WC.*
Olav: *What does the room cost?*
Rec: *The room costs 700 kroner per night for one person.*
Olav: *That is expensive!*
Rec: *All the rooms are double. For two persons it is 800 kroner.*
Olav: *Is breakfast included?*
Rec: *Yes, breakfast is included.*
Olav: *I am called Olav Berg.*
Rec: *What is your telephone number?*
Olav: *92 68 55 04.*
Rec: *Thank you. When will you arrive?*
Olav: *I don't know. I come by car from Oslo.*
Rec: *If you come after 6 o'clock it would be good if you could phone.*
Olav: *I shall do that.*
Rec: *Do you want dinner? The restaurant is open until 10 o'clock.*
Olav: *Good! Thank you for your help.*
Rec: *Welcome tomorrow. Goodbye.*

- Eva:** *Hi! I would like to buy a ticket to Larvik.*
Clerk: *OK. Do you want a return ticket?*
Eva: *No thank you.*
Clerk: *The ticket costs 180 kroner.*
Eva: *I'll pay by credit card.*
Clerk: *That's fine. Your pin number?*
Clerk: *Thanks. Here is the ticket.*
Eva: *When does the train leave?*
Clerk: *The next train leaves at 12.15.*
Eva: *Which platform?*

- Clerk:** Platform to.
Eva: Hvor er platform to?
Clerk: Gå til høyre. Gå rett frem til rulletrappen. Gå ned rulletrappen. Platform to er til venstre.
Eva: Takk for hjelpen.
Clerk: Klokken er kvart på tolv. Du har god tid.
Eva: Fint. Hei hei.
-

Conversation 3/10: Saying goodbye

🔊 CD3, TR19

- Olav:** Det var fint å se deg, Eva.
Eva: Ja, dagene i Kristiansand var fine.
Olav: Når skal jeg treffe deg igjen
Eva: Jeg vet ikke
Olav: Når har du ferie?
Eva: Jeg har ferie i september.
Olav: Hvor lang ferie har du da?
Eva: Jeg har en uke.
Olav: Vil du komme til Bergen i ferien?
Eva: Ja. Ja, jeg vil gjerne komme til Bergen.
Olav: Jeg reiser hjem til Bergen i dag. Jeg skal jobbe i morgen.
Eva: Nå kommer en buss.
Olav: Er det flybussen?
Eva: Ja. Ja, det er flybussen.
Olav: Her er ryggsekken din. Har du billetten til flyet?
Eva: Ja, jeg har alt.
Olav: Jeg skal savne deg.
Eva: Det er ikke lenge til september!
Olav: Jeg skal ringe deg.
Eva: Jeg skal ringe til deg også.
Olav: Du må gå på bussen. Ha det bra, Eva!
Eva: Adjø, Olav! Ser deg snart!

Clerk: Platform 2.
Eva: Where is platform 2?
Clerk: Go to the right. Go straight ahead to the escalator. Go down the escalator. Platform 2 is to the left.
Eva: Thank you for your help.
Clerk: The time is a quarter to 12. You have plenty of time.
Eva: Good. Bye bye.

Olav: It was good to see you, Eva.
Eva: Yes, the days in Kristiansand were fine.
Olav: When shall I see you next?
Eva: I don't know.
Olav: When do you have a holiday?
Eva: I have holiday in September.
Olav: How much holiday do you have then?
Eva: I have one week.
Olav: Will you come to Bergen in the holiday?
Eva: Yes. Yes, I would like to come to Bergen.
Olav: I travel home to Bergen today. I am working tomorrow.
Eva: Here is a bus.
Olav: Is it the airport bus?
Eva: Yes. Yes, it is the airport bus.
Olav: Here is your rucksack. Do you have your aeroplane ticket?
Eva: Yes, I have everything.
Olav: I shall miss you.
Eva: It isn't long until September!
Olav: I shall phone you.
Eva: I shall phone you as well.
Olav: You must get on the bus. Bye bye, Eva!
Eva: Goodbye, Olav! See you soon!

Listening skills: survival phrases

Hei.	<i>Hi/Hello.</i>
God dag.	<i>Good day – more formal.</i>
Hvordan har du det?	<i>How are you?</i>
Jeg heter...	<i>I am called.../My name is...</i>
Hva heter du?	<i>What are you called?</i>
Kan jeg få...?	<i>May I have...?</i>
Kan jeg hjelpe deg?	<i>May I help you?</i>
Jeg vil gjerne...	<i>I would like to...</i>
Jeg vil heller...	<i>I would rather...</i>
Hva koster det?	<i>What does it cost?</i>
Det er dyrt.	<i>It is expensive.</i>
Det er billig.	<i>It is cheap.</i>
Jeg vet ikke.	<i>I don't know.</i>
Unnskyld.	<i>Excuse me./Sorry.</i>
Takk.	<i>Thank you.</i>
Mange takk.	<i>Many thanks.</i>
Ja, takk.	<i>Yes, please.</i>
Nei, takk.	<i>No, thank you.</i>
Takk for sist.	<i>Thank you for last time.</i>
Takk for maten.	<i>Thank you for the meal.</i>
Vær så god?	<i>May I help you?</i>
Ha det bra!/Hei hei!/ Adjø!	<i>Goodbye!</i>

Norwegian–English glossary

c indicates common gender

n indicates neuter

p indicates plural

Verbs are listed in the infinitive and present tense.

Each word is first used in the conversation indicated by a number.

å 7 *to (infinitive marker)*

adjø 5 *adieu*

alene 7 *alone*

alle 9 *all*

allergisk 5 *allergic*

andre 6 *second, other*

åpen 9 *open*

år n 8 *pl year*

asparges c 5 *asparagus*

avis c 4 *newspaper*

bacalao c 7 *bacalao*

bad n 9 *bathroom*

bakt cd3 *baked*

barn n cd3 *child*

begge cd3 *both*

best cd3 *best*

bestille, bestiller 5 *order, book*

betale, betaler 9 *pay*

bil c 1 *car*

billett c 9 *ticket*

billig 6 *cheap*

bli, blir 4 *become*

blå, blått blå cd3 *blue*

bo, bor 1 *live*

brød n 5 *bread*

brun, brunt, brune 6 *brown*

brygge c cd3 *quay/pier*

bukser c/p 6 *trousers*

buss c cd3 *bus*

da 9 *then*

datter c 8 *daughter*

de 6 *they*

deg 2 *you, (object form)*

dem 6 *them*

den 4 *it*

den 6 *that, the*

der 6 *there*

der borte 6 *over there*

dere p 4 *you (plural)*

dessert c 7 *dessert*

det 2 *it, that*

dette 8 *this*

diare c 5 *diarrhoea*

din 7 *yours*

direkte 9 *direct*

disse p 6 *these*

dobbeltrom n cd3 *double room*

drikke, drikker 5 *drink*

dø, dør cd3 *die*

du 1 *you*

dum 8 *stupid*

dusj c 9 *shower*

dyr, dyrt, dyre 6 *expensive*
en 4 *a/an*
enda cd3 *still*
engelsk 4 *English*
er, å være 1 *am, are, is*
et 3 *a/an*
etter cd3 *after*
etterpå cd3 *afterwards*
få, får 9 *get, receive*
familie c 8 *family*
farge c 6 *colour*
farmasi 4 *pharmacy*
farmasøyt c 4 *pharmacist*
feber c 5 *temperature*
ferie c 1 *holiday*
fin, fint, fine 6 *fine*
fisk c 7 *fish*
fiskebrygge c cd3 *fish harbour/quay*
fjord c 10 *fiord*
flaske c 5 *bottle*
fly n 9 *aeroplane*
flybuss c cd3 *airport bus*
flyselskap n 9 *airline*
føle, føler 5 *feel*
for 9 *for*
forrett c 7 *starter*
først cd3 *first*
fra 1 *from*
fredag 2 *Friday*
fri cd3 *free*
frimerke n 4 *stamp*
frisk cd3 *well/healthy*
frokost c 9 *breakfast*
fugl c 6 *bird*
full, fullt, fulle 9 *full*
gammel, gammelt, gamle cd3 *old*
gå, går 3 *go, walk*
gå av, går av 10 *get off, retire*

gate c 3 *street*
genser c cd3 *jersey*
gjøre, gjør 4 *do*
glad cd3 *glad, happy*
glass n 5 *glass*
god, godt, gode 4 *good*
god bedring 5 *speedy/good recovery*
gratis 4 *free/nothing to pay*
greit cd3 *simple, easy*
grønn, grønt, grønne 6 *green*
grønnsaker c pl cd3 *vegetables*
grå, grått, grå cd3 *grey*
guide c 4 *guide*
gutt c 8 *boy*
ha, har 1 *have*
ha det bra 2 *bye bye, 'have it well'*
hage c 10 *garden*
hallo 2 *hello*
halv 10 *half*
ham 8 *him*
han 8 *he*
hei 1 *hi!, hello!*
hei hei! 2 *bye bye!*
henne 8 *her*
her 1 *here*
hete, heter 1 *called*
hjelp c 5 *help*
hjelp, hjelper 5 *help*
hjem n cd3 *home*
hodepine n 5 *headache*
hotell n 1 *hotel*
høyre 3 *right (direction)*
hun 8 *she*
hus n 10 *house*
hva 1 *what*
hva med 2 *what about*
hvis cd3 *if*
hvit, hvitt, hvite 6 *white*

hvitvin *c* 7 *white wine*
hvor 2 *where*
hvordan 10 *how*
hvorfor 1 *why*
hyggelig 10 *nice, pleasant*
i 1 *in*
i dag 2 *today*
igjen 10 *again*
ikke 1 *not*
i morgen 2 *tomorrow*
ingenting 8 *nothing*
inkludert 9 *included*
interessant 7 *interesting*
interessert 8 *interested*
ja 1 *yes*
jeg 1 (*1 person*) *I*
jobb *c* 7 *job, position*
jobbe, jobber 2 *work*
journalist *c* 4 *journalist*
kaffe *c* 3 *coffee*
kan 5 *can*
kanskje 10 *perhaps*
karamellpudding *c* cd3 *creme caramel*
kart *n* 4 *map*
kaste opp, kaster opp 5 *vomit*
katt *c* cd3 *cat*
kiosk *c* 4 *kiosk*
kjedelig, kjedelig, kjedelige 7 *boring*
kjøpe, kjøper 4 *buy*
kjøtt *n* cd3 *meat*
klippfisk *c* 7 *stockfish*
klokken 2 *o'clock*
køkt cd3 *boiled*
kollega *c* cd3 *colleague*
kode *c* cd3 *pin code*
komme, kommer 1 *come, arrive*
kone *c* 8 *wife*
kontor *n* 7 *office*

kopp *c* 7 *cup*
kort *n* 4 *postcard*
koste, koster 5 *cost*
kredittkort *n* 9 *credit card*
krone *n* 5 *krone, Norwegian money*
kvart på cd3 *quarter to*
kvart over cd3 *quarter past*
kveld *c* 9 *evening*
lærer *c* 8 *teacher*
leilighet *c* 7 *flat*
lenge siden cd3 *long (time) since*
lik 8 *like, look like*
like, liker 3 *like*
like ved cd3 *just by*
liten 7 *small, little*
lørdag 2 *Saturday*
lunsj *c* 2 *lunch*
lysestake *c* 6 *candlestick*
må 4 *must*
mange 10 *many*
mann cd3 *man, husband*
mat *c* 5 *food*
med 3 *with, by*
medisin *c* 5 *medicine*
meg 8 *me*
men 10 *but*
meny *c* 7 *menu*
min 7 *my, mine*
mineralvann *n* 5 *mineral water*
minutt *n* 5 *minute*
mobil *c* cd3 *mobile phone*
møte, møter 8 *meet*
nå 3 *now*
når 2 *when*
Nationalgalleriet 3 *the National Gallery*
natt *c* 9 *night*
nei 1 *no*
norsk 7 *Norwegian*

nummer *n* **cd3** *number*
ny, nytt, nye **cd3** *new*
og **1** *and*
også **10** *also, as well*
øl *n* **7** *beer, lager*
om (20 min) **5** *in (20 min)*
omelett *c* **5** *omelette*
onkel *c* **cd3** *uncle*
onsdag **4** *Wednesday*
oss **8** *us*
over **4** *over, of*
øyeblikk *n* **5** *moment*
på **1** *on, at*
pakke inn, pakker inn **6** *wrap up*
pen **10** *pretty, handsome*
person *c* **9** *person*
pike *c* **8** *girl*
plass *c* **9** *place*
plattform *c* **cd3** *platform*
potet *c* **cd3** *potato*
pris *c* **9** *pris*
prøve, prøver **6** *try*
prøverom *n* **6** *changing room*
pub *c* **cd3** *pub*
reinsdyr *n* **cd3** *reindeer*
reise, reiser **4** *travel*
reke *c* **cd3** *prawn*
rekecocktail *c* **cd3** *prawn cocktail*
remulade *c* **cd3** *tartar sauce*
restaurant *c* **5** *restaurant*
rett frem **3** *straight ahead*
riktig **6** *right, correct*
ringe, ringer **10** *phone*
rulletrapp *c* **cd3** *escalator*
rødvin *c* **5** *red wine*
røkelaks *c* **3** *smoked salmon*
rom *n* **5** *room*
ryggsekk *c* **cd3** *rucksack*

salat *c* **7** *salad*
sammen **cd3** *together*
såpeopera *c* **8** *soap opera*
savne, savner **cd3** *miss*
se, ser **3** *see*
sekretær *c* **7** *secretary*
sende, sender **5** *send*
sen, sent **9** *late*
senere **9** *later*
siden **cd3** *since*
sist **10** *last*
skal **2** *shall*
skjørt *n* **cd3** *skirt*
skole *c* **8** *school*
slott *n* **3** *palace*
Slottet **3** *The Palace*
smør *n* **5** *butter*
smørbrød *n* **3** *open sandwich*
små *pl* (liten) **cd3** *small*
snakke, snakker **8** *talk*
snart **cd3** *soon*
som **9** *which, that*
spørre, spør **cd3** *ask*
sønn *c* **8** *son*
søster *c* **8** *sister*
søt **8** *sweet*
sport **8** *sport*
stakkars **cd3** *poor*
starte, starter **cd3** *start*
stoppe/stopper **cd3** *stop*
stekt **7** *fried*
stor **4** *big*
størrelse *c* **5** *size*
Storting *n* **2** *parliament*
studere, studerer **4** *study*
sulten **3** *hungry*
suppe *c* **cd3** *soup*
svart **6** *black*

syk 5 *ill*
sykehus n cd3 *hospital*
takk 3 *thank you*
tannpine c cd3 *toothache*
te c 3 *tea*
telefonboks n cd3 *telephone booth*
telefonnummer n cd3 *telephone number*
tidlig 9 *early*
til 3 *to*
tilbake 7 *back*
tirsdag 4 *Tuesday*
toalett n 9 *toilet, lavatory*
torsk n 7 *cod*
tørst 3 *thirsty*
trafikklys n cd3 *traffic light*
treffe/møte, treffer/møter 2 *meet*
trikk c 10 *tram*
tro/tror cd3 *think/believe*
TV c 8 *TV*
typisk 7 *typical*

unnskyld 3 *sorry, excuse me*
utsikt c 10 *view*
venninne c cd3 *girlfriend*
vinkart n cd3 *wine list*
vær n 10 *weather*
vær så god 9 *please, here you are*
vann n 5 *water*
vanskelig cd3 *difficult*
vår 8 *our, ours*
veldig 9 *very*
velkommen 8 *welcome*
venn c 8 *friend*
venstre 3 *left*
vi 4 *we*
vil gjerne 2 *would like to*
vin c 7 *wine*
vinkart n cd3 *wine list*
vite, vet 3 *know*
wienerbrød n 3 *Danish pastry*

English–Norwegian glossary

<i>a</i>	en, et	<i>boy</i>	gutt
<i>adieu</i>	adjo	<i>bread</i>	brød
<i>aeroplane</i>	fly	<i>breakfast</i>	frokost
<i>after</i>	etter	<i>brown</i>	brun
<i>afterwards</i>	etterpå	<i>bus</i>	buss
<i>airport bus</i>	flybuss	<i>but</i>	men
<i>again</i>	igjen	<i>butter</i>	smør
<i>airline</i>	flyselskap	<i>buy</i>	kjøpe
<i>all</i>	alle	<i>by</i>	med, ved
<i>allergic</i>	allergisk	<i>bye bye</i>	ha det bra, hei hei
<i>alone</i>	alene	<i>called (be)</i>	hete
<i>also, as well</i>	også	<i>can I help you?</i>	vær så god
<i>am</i>	er	<i>can, may</i>	kan
<i>and</i>	og	<i>candlestick</i>	lysestake
<i>are</i>	er	<i>car</i>	bil
<i>arrive</i>	komme	<i>cat</i>	katt
<i>ask</i>	spørre, spør	<i>changing room</i>	prøverom
<i>at</i>	på	<i>cheap</i>	billig
<i>asparagus</i>	asparges	<i>chemist</i>	farmasøyt
<i>bacalao</i>	bacalao	<i>child</i>	barn
<i>back</i>	tilbake	<i>cod</i>	torsk
<i>baked</i>	bakt	<i>colleague</i>	kollega
<i>bathroom</i>	bath, bathroom	<i>coffee</i>	kaffe
<i>be called</i>	hete	<i>colour</i>	farge
<i>become</i>	bli	<i>come</i>	komme
<i>beer, lager</i>	øl	<i>correct</i>	riktig
<i>big</i>	stor	<i>cost</i>	koste
<i>bird</i>	fugl	<i>credit card</i>	kredittkort
<i>black</i>	svart	<i>creme caramel</i>	karamellpudding
<i>blue</i>	blå	<i>cup</i>	kopp
<i>book</i>	bestille	<i>Danish pastry</i>	wienerbrød
<i>boring</i>	kjedelig	<i>daughter</i>	datter
<i>both</i>	begge	<i>dessert</i>	dessert
<i>bottle</i>	flaske	<i>diarrhea</i>	diare

die **do**
difficult **vanskelig**
direct **direkte**
do **gjøre**
double room **dobbeltrom**
drink **drikke**
early **tidlig**
easy, simple **lett**
ended **at an end, over**
English **engelsk**
escalator **rulletrapp**
evening **kveld**
excuse **unnskyld**
expensive **dyr**
family **familie**
feel **føle**
fever **feber**
find **finne**
fine **fin, fint, fine**
first **først**
fish **fisk**
fishing quay **fiskebrygge**
fiord **fjord**
flat **leilighet**
food **mat**
for **for**
free **fri**
free, nothing to pay **gratis**
Friday **fredag**
fried **stekt**
friend **venn**
from **fra**
full **full**
garden **hage**
get, receive **få**
get off, retire **gå av**
get well soon **god bedring**

girlfriend **venninne**
glad, happy **glad**
gladly **gjærne**
glass **glass**
good **god, godt**
goodbye **hei hei, ha det, adjø**
green **grønn**
grey **grå**
guide **guide**
half **halv**
half past **half to**
handsome **pen**
have **ha**
he **han**
headache **hodepine**
hello **hallo**
help **hjelp**
help, to help **hjelp, hjelper**
her **henne**
here you are **vær så god**
hi! hello! **heil hallo!**
him **ham**
holiday **ferie**
home **hjem**
hospital **sykehus**
hotel **hotell**
house **hus**
how **hvordan**
hungry **sulten**
husband **mann**
I **jeg**
if **hvis**
ill **syk**
in **i, om**
included **inkludert**
interested **interessert**
interesting **interessant**

is **er**
it, that **det**
jersey **genser**
job, position **jobb**
journalist **journalist**
just by **like ved**
kiosk **kiosk**
know **vite**
lager **øl**
late **sen, sent**
later **senere**
left **venstre**
like **like**
like, look like **lik**
little **liten**
live, reside **bo**
long **lang**
long since **lenge siden**
lunch **lunsj**
man **mann**
many **mange**
map **kart**
me **meg**
meat **kjøtt**
medicine **medisin**
meet **møte, treffe**
menu **meny**
mine **min**
mineral water **mineralvann**
minute **minutt**
miss **savne**
mobile phone **mobil**
moment **øyeblikk**
much **mye**
must **må**
my **min**
new **ny**
newspaper **avis**

night **natt**
nice **hyggelig**
no **nei**
Norwegian **norsk**
not **ikke**
nothing **ingenting**
now **nå**
number **nummer**
o'clock **klokken**
of **av, over**
office **kontor**
old **gammel**
omelette **omelett**
on, at **på**
open **åpen**
open sandwich **smørbrød**
order, book **bestille**
other **annen, andre**
our **vår**
over **over**
over there **der borte**
palace **slott**
pay **betale**
perhaps **kanskje**
person **person**
pharmacist **farmasøyt**
pharmacy **farmasi, apotek**
phone **ringe**
pin code **kode**
place **sted**
platform **plattform**
pleasant **hyggelig**
please, here you are **vær så god**
poor **stakkar**
postcard **kort**
potato **potet**
prawn **reke**
prawn cocktail **rekecocktail**

pretty, handsome **pen**
pub **pub**
quarter past **kvart over**
quarter to **kvart på**
quay **brygge**
receive **få**
reception **resepsjon**
red wine **rødvin**
reindeer **reinsdyr**
restaurant **restaurant**
right (direction) **høyre**
right, correct **riktig**
room **rom**
rucksack **ryggsekk**
salad **salat**
Saturday **lørdag**
school **skole**
seat (on a plane/train) **sete**
second **annen, andre**
secretary **sekretær**
see **se**
send **sende**
shall **skal**
she **hun**
shower **dusj**
sister **søster**
size **størrelse**
skirt **skjørt**
small, little **liten**
smoked salmon **røkelaks**
soap opera **såpeopera**
something **noe**
son **sønn**
soon **snart**
sorry, excuse me **unnskyld**
soup **suppe**
speedy recovery **god bedring**
sport **sport**

spring **vår**
stamp **frimerke**
start **starte**
starter **forrett**
still **enda**
stockfish **klippfisk**
stop **stoppe**
straight ahead **rett frem**
street **gate**
study **studere**
stupid **dum**
sweet **søt**
talk **snakke**
tartar sauce **remulade**
thank you **takk**
tea **te**
teacher **lærer**
telephone booth **telefonkiosk**
telephone number **telefonnummer**
temperature, fever **feber**
that **den**
the **den**
theatre **teater**
them **dem**
there **der**
these **disse**
they **de**
think, believe **tro**
thirsty **tørst**
this **dette**
ticket **billett**
to **til**
to (infinitive marker) **å**
today **i dag**
toilet, lavatory **toalett**
tomorrow **i morgen**
toothache **tannpine**
traffic light **trafikklys**

train **tog**
tram **trikk**
travel **reise**
trousers **bukser**
try **prøve**
Tuesday **tirsdag**
TV **TV**
typical **typisk**
uncle **onkel**
until **til**
us **oss**
vegetables **grønnsaker**
very **veldig**
view **utsikt**
vomit **kaste opp**
watch/see **se**
water **vann**
we **vi**
weather **vær**
Wednesday **onsdag**
welcome **velkommen**

well **bra, frisk**
what **hva**
what about **hva med**
when **når**
where **hvor**
which **som, hvilken**
white **hvit**
white wine **hvitvin**
wife **kone**
wine **vin**
wine list **vinkart**
with, by **med**
work **jobbe**
would like to **vil gjerne**
would rather **vil heller**
wrap up **pakke inn**
year **år**
yes **ja**
you **du**
you (plural) **dere**

NUMBERS

1	en
2	to
3	tre
4	fire
5	fem
6	seks
7	sju
8	åtte
9	ni
10	ti
11	elleve
12	tolv
13	tretten
14	fjorten
15	femten
16	seksten
17	sytten
18	atten
19	nitten
20	tjue
21	tjuen
22	tjueto
30	tretti
40	førti
50	fenti
60	seksti
70	sytti
80	åtti
90	nitti
100	hundre
1,000	tusen

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

januar	January
februar	February
mars	March
april	April
mai	May
juni	June
juli	July
august	August
september	September
oktober	October
november	November
desember	December

DAYS OF THE WEEK

mandag	Monday
tirsdag	Tuesday
onsdag	Wednesday
torsdag	Thursday
fredag	Friday
lørdag	Saturday
søndag	Sunday

SEASONS

vår	spring
sommer	summer
høst	autumn
vinter	winter

NOUNS

Nouns in Norwegian fall into two categories: common gender or neuter. There are two different words for *a*, according to the gender of the noun:

Common gender: **en** as in **en bil**, meaning *a car*

Neuter: **et** as in **et hus**, meaning *a house*.

When we want to say *the car*, or *the house*, the **en** or **et** is attached to the end of the noun:

bilen meaning *the car*

huset meaning *the house*.

Plurals are formed in this way:

Indefinite plurals:

Many or some cars is **biler** while **hus** for *many or some houses* doesn't have an ending. If the neuter noun has more than one syllable, like **et hotell**, the plural will be **hoteller**.

Definite plurals:

The cars, the houses, again will have an ending instead of the word *the*.

This ending is the same for both genders, **-ene**: **bilene**, **husene**.

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

Look at this pattern:

en stor bil – **den store bilen** – **store biler** – **de store bilene**

et stort hus – **det store huset** – **store hus** – **de store husene**

From this you can see that:

- 1 Adjectives in front of indefinite singular neuter nouns take a **-t**: **stort**.

- 2 Definite singular and plural nouns have a definite article as well as the ending, only when there is an adjective: **den store bilen**, **de store bilene** and **det store huset**, **de store husene**.
- 3 The adjective takes an -e, in the definite singular and the plural: **store**.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Subject form	Object form	Possessives
jeg (I)	meg	min/mitt/mine (according to genders/plural)
du (you)	deg	din/ditt/dine
han (he)	ham	hans
hun (she)	henne	hennes
den (it)	den	dens
det (it)	det	dets
vi (we)	oss	vår/vårt/våre
dere (you pl.)	dere	deres
de (them)	dem	deres

VERBS

Verbs are listed in the infinitive: *to talk* (**å snakke**). **Å** helps to identify a verb in its infinitive form.

The present tense usually has an -r added: *I or you talk*, **jeg** or **du snakker**.

The verb *to be* – *I am* – *I was* is in Norwegian **å være** – **jeg er** – **jeg var**.

For a more in-depth study of Norwegian grammar, why not take a look at Teach Yourself Complete Norwegian?

Cultural information

A BRIEF HISTORY

Norway's greatest impact on world history arguably happened during the Viking era, which ended with Christianity being introduced. But then came years of strife and weak leadership. The Black Death, which killed a third of Europe's population, also contributed to Norway's downfall.

By 1387, Norway had lost its independence and its possessions of Iceland and Greenland to Denmark, and for more than 400 years Norway was a Danish province. The main language was Danish and all higher education was based in Denmark.

During the Napoleonic wars, Denmark was a French ally, and when the wars ended Norway found itself, with Denmark, on the losing side. Sweden, on the winning side with England and Russia, saw this as a good opportunity to grab Norway. At this point a group of well educated and influential Norwegian men gathered in Norway, worked out a Norwegian Constitution, and on 17 May 1814 declared independence. Sweden would have none of this, and the precious independence lasted a couple of months.

Norway now belonged to Sweden, but the Norwegians managed to obtain a certain amount of internal self-rule. This situation came to a head in 1905, when Norway boldly announced that the union with Sweden was over. A tense time followed, and a few shots were fired, but Sweden wisely let Norway go.

Norway wanted to stay a monarchy, and in 1905 the Storting elected the Danish Prince Carl to be King of Norway. He took the ancient name of Haakon, and with his English wife, Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of Edward VII, he settled in Oslo, where his grandson, Harald, is the present king.

Apart from five years of German occupation during World War II, Norway has enjoyed just over a hundred years of being an independent

country. This has made Norwegians fiercely patriotic. The National Day, 17 May, is celebrated by all Norwegians with flags, music, parties and fun for all.

LANGUAGE

Norway has two official languages, **Bokmål** and **Nynorsk**. They are quite similar and are understood by all Norwegians.

Bokmål is the 'town language' and is spoken by more than 90 per cent of the population. **Bokmål** has developed from Danish, which was the official language in Norway until 1814. **Nynorsk** is a language made up of dialects, mainly from the west coast of Norway, and is thought by some to be the 'true' Norwegian.

At the end of World War II **Nynorsk** was widely used, but it has declined steadily over the past 50 years.

CUSTOMS

Saying **skål** or *cheers* is quite a ritual. Both parties say **skål**, and eye contact is very important. Most people will say **skål** before taking a sip of the first drink and before starting the meal at a party.

Never forget to say **takk for maten** (*thank you for the meal/food*) to the host(ess)! This is the first rule of good behaviour.

Norwegians are great hand shakers. Men will always shake hands, much more frequently than in England, while a peck on the cheek or a hug is now a common greeting where a woman is present.

FOOD

During the past fifteen years or so Norway has become top pizza nation in Europe, eating more pizzas per head of population than anywhere else! Fortunately this trend is changing and traditional Norwegian dishes are back on the menu. Whale – no endangered species! – has a strong meaty taste, reindeer is popular in a variety of dishes, and stockfish, the

salted dried fish which used to be exported almost entirely to Spain and Portugal, has gained popularity. Traditional dried and cured meat has always been much used together with thin, crisp 'flatbread'. The fresh seafood is second to none.

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

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