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NORWEGIAN

The Complete Course for Beginners

Margaret Hayford O'Leary and
Torunn Andresen

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LANGUAGE

✓ UP-TO-DATE CULTURAL
SITUATIONS

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Colloquial

Norwegian

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Features include:

- progressive coverage of speaking, listening, reading and writing skills;
- structured, jargon-free explanations of grammar;
- an extensive range of focused and stimulating exercises;
- realistic and entertaining dialogues covering a broad variety of scenarios;
- useful vocabulary lists throughout the text; and
- additional resources available at the back of the book, including a full answer key, a grammar summary and bilingual glossaries.

Balanced, comprehensive and rewarding, *Colloquial Norwegian* will be an indispensable resource both for independent learners and students taking courses in Norwegian.

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Colloquial Norwegian

The Complete Course
for Beginners

Margaret Hayford O'Leary and
Torunn Andresen

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Introduction

Norwegian is a north-Germanic language, closely related to Swedish and Danish and more distantly to German, Dutch, and English. Between the 1300s and the 1800s Norway's political fortunes declined, and it came under the control of Denmark. During this period the written form of Norwegian was lost, and Danish came into use. In the nineteenth century, when Norway was taken from Danish rule and given to the Swedish crown, a blooming of nationalism led to the creation of, not one, but two written forms of Norwegian, *bokmål* and *nynorsk*. *Bokmål*, originally called *riksmål*, was derived from Danish. *Nynorsk*, originally *landsmål*, was created by Ivar Aasen (1813–1896), who had travelled all over Norway collecting samples of dialects, especially of Western Norway and the mountainous areas. In 1885, both forms received official status, and both remain official languages today. In addition to other regulations, this means that all official forms and school textbooks must be available in both languages and school children must learn to read and write both. This book contains *bokmål*, the form used by nearly 90% of the population. In addition to the two written forms, Norway also has dozens of spoken dialects. Dialects have high status in Norway, and it is acceptable to use one's dialect in any context, public or private. The Norwegian Language Council advises the Parliament (*Stortinget*) on public policy regarding language, in addition to providing advice to anyone with questions on language usage.



Pronunciation guide, with example words (Audio 1.2–1.5)

a	a	far	f ather
b	bay	Bare	b aby
c	say	rare (k or s instead)	c are / C ecil

d	day	dag	day
e	ay	leve	wave
f	eff	farge	funny
g	gay	gammel	give
h	hoh	har	hair
i	ee	is	piece
j	yay	ja	yes
k	koh	Kari	cake
l	ell	like	like (thin, or liquid l)
m	em	mange	many
n	enn	nei	no
o	oo	bo	boo (very rounded, with tongue in high, back position)
p	pay	pen	pen
q	kuu	rare	queen
r	ær	rar	Slightly rolled, either tip of tongue or uvular
s	ess	spise	see
t	tay	ta	take
u	uu	du	umlaut ü; “ee” with tightly rounded lips
v	vay	vi	very
w	dobbelt-vay	Wergeland (rare, only names)	very
x	eks	rare	Texas
y	y	by	No English equivalent. “ee” with rounded, flared lips
z	sett	Zetlitz (rare, only names)	six (not voiced)
æ	æ	være	cat
ø	ø	brød	yearn (umlaut ö)
å	oh	gå	more (U.S. English); awe (British English)

Norwegian vowels can be long or short. The long vowels are pronounced as the letter of the alphabet, above. A long vowel is usually identified in a word by the fact that it is followed by one consonant or no consonant:

by, tak, like, bor, låne, ser

Short consonants are usually followed by two consonants, often double consonants:

bytte, takke, stikke, bodde, lenke, åtte

The short [å] sound is often spelled using “o”.

lokke, tolv

Short consonants are quite literally shorter than long consonants. One way to understand it is to think of actually pronouncing both of the consonants without releasing between.



Combinations of letters (Audio 1.6)

gj	gjøre	silent g: y-sound
hj	hjem	silent h: y-sound
hv	hvor	silent h: v-sound
kj / ki / ky / tj	kjære / kino / kysse / tjue	ç (tip of tongue touching lower front-teeth, air forced between tongue and palette. Similar to “huge”.)
rs	norsk	sh-sound
sj / ski / sky	sjokolade / skive / skylle	sh-sound

By the end of this course, you will know the following about Norwegian language and culture:

Vocabulary / Vokabular

Greetings

Countries, nationalities, languages

Cardinal and ordinal numbers

Weather

Telling time

Days of the week

Months of the year

Food and meals

Time expressions

Family members

Colours

Clothing

Body parts

Culture / Kultur

Norwegian written languages and spoken dialects; loan words from English

Monetary system

Children and families

Food and eating habits

Housing in Norway; furniture, rooms

Health system

Vacation: attitudes toward vacations, nature

Geographical divisions of Norway

Employment rights (child-bearing leave, equal pay, 60/40 rule on boards, work week, vacation, sick leave)

Grammar

Sentence structure: word order

Pronouns

Possessives

Verbs: infinitive, present tense, past tense, perfect, future time, imperative, reflexive verbs, passive voice, s-verbs, modal auxiliaries

Nouns: gender, indefinite form, definite form, plurals

Adjectives

Comparative adjectives

Interrogatives

Prepositions

Time expressions

Adverbs

Modal adverbs

Demonstratives

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Unit One

Tre studenter

Three students

In this unit you will learn how to:

- make simple introductions
- use personal pronouns in subject form
- discuss countries, nationalities, and languages
- ask about a person's marital status
- use sentence structure in statements and questions
- ask questions using interrogatives
- use verbs (infinitive, present tense, past tense, perfect) and modal auxiliaries



Dialogue 1 / Dialog 1



In the classroom before class / I klasserommet før timen (Audio 1.7)



Mark is ready for his first day of Norwegian classes. In the classroom, while waiting for the teacher, he introduces himself to his classmates sitting on either side of him.

*Read the following passage and see how much you understand.
A translation follows the passage.*

Mark: Hei. Jeg heter Mark.

Molly: Hei, Mark. Hyggelig å hilse på deg. Jeg heter Molly.

Mark: Hvor kommer du fra?

Molly: Jeg kommer fra USA. Hva med deg?
 Mark: Jeg kommer fra England, men nå bor jeg i Norge.
 Mark: Hvorfor er du i Norge?
 Molly: Fordi jeg skal studere her.

Translation / Oversettelse

Mark: Hi. My name is Mark. (I am called Mark.)
 Molly: Hi, Mark. Nice to meet you. My name is Molly.
 Mark: Where do you come from?
 Molly: I come from the U.S. What about you?
 Mark: I come from England, but now I live in Norway.
 Mark: Why are you in Norway?
 Molly: Because I'm going to study here.



Vocabulary / Vokabular

hei	hi, hello
jeg heter	I'm called
hilse på	meet, greet
hvor	where
hvorfor	why
hva	what



Culture / Kultur



Greetings and farewells: Hilsener (Audio 1.8–1.9)

Hei!	Hi! (informal)
Hallo!	Hello! (especially used on the telephone or to get attention)
Morn!	Hello!
God morgen!	Good morning!
God dag!	Hello! (Good day!) (formal)
God ettermiddag!	Good afternoon!

God kveld!	Good evening!
Ha det!	Goodbye!
Ha det bra!	Goodbye!
Ha det godt!	Goodbye!
Adjø!	Goodbye! (old fashioned)

Note: The greetings will vary according to where the Norwegian is coming from (the West, the East, the Northern or Southern part of Norway), how formal or informal the Norwegian is and how old he or she is. Some Norwegians use “Hei” most of the time or all the time. It is also possible to double the short greetings: “Hei hei!”, “Morn morn!” and “Hallo hallo!”

Language points



Sentence structure

Sentence structure will be dealt with in more detail in Unit 3. However, a brief introduction is appropriate.

In a declarative sentence, the verb is second.

Subject – Verb – Predicate

Jeg kommer fra USA. (*I come from the U.S.*)

Adverbial – Verb – Subject – Predicate

Nå bor jeg i Norge. (*Now I live in Norway.*)

In a yes / no question, the verb comes first.

Kommer du fra Norge? (*Do you come from Norway?*)

In a question with an interrogative, the verb comes directly after the interrogative.

Hvorfor studerer du norsk? (*Why are you studying Norwegian?*)

Hva heter du? (*What are you called?*)

Hvor kommer du fra? (*Where do you come from?*)

Interrogatives / Spørreord

hvor	where
hva	what
hvorfor	why



Exercise 1

Fill in a logical interrogative: hva (*what*), hvor (*where*) or hvorfor (*why*) /
Oppgave 1: Fyll ut et korrekt spørreord: hva, hvor eller hvorfor

- 0 Hva heter du?
- 1 _____ studerer du norsk? Fordi jeg har en jobb i Oslo.
- 2 _____ kommer du fra? Jeg kommer fra Tyskland.
- 3 _____ er du i Norge? Fordi jeg skal studere ved universitetet i Oslo.
- 4 _____ heter du? Jeg heter Anne.
- 5 _____ bor du i Oslo? Jeg bor på Kringsjø.



Exercise 2

Answer the questions / Oppgave 2: Svar på spørsmålene

- 0 Hva heter du? Jeg heter Anne.
- 1 Hva heter du? _____
- 2 Hvor kommer du fra? _____
- 3 Hvor kommer Mark fra? _____
- 4 Hvorbordu? _____



Language points

Verbs

The verb system in Norwegian is relatively simple, because the verb forms are the same for any subject, regardless of number or gender:

jeg er (<i>I am</i>)	vi er (<i>we are</i>)
du er (<i>you are</i>)	dere er (<i>you [plural] are</i>)
han er (<i>he is</i>)	de er (<i>they are</i>)
hun er (<i>she is</i>)	

Present tense

The present tense is used to express current activities, habitual actions or general statements. Norwegian does not distinguish between the present simple tense (*eat*) and the present progressive tense (*is eating*). In English, it is also common to use “do / does” in combination with another verb: “Does she eat meat? No, she doesn’t eat meat”.

Norwegian only has the present simple tense, and so the translation of all these verbal forms would be the same (**spiser**). The present tense in Norwegian normally ends in -r.

Infinitive	Present tense -r
å spise	spiser (<i>eats, is eating</i>)
å gå	går (<i>walks, is walking</i>)
å komme	kommer (<i>comes, is coming</i>)
å bo	bor (<i>lives, is living / residing</i>)

Some verbs are irregular and must be memorized:

Infinitive	Present tense (irregular)
å være	er (<i>is, are</i>)
å gjøre	gjør (<i>do, does</i>)
å si	sier (<i>say, says</i>)
å vite	vet (<i>know, knows</i>)
å spørre	spør (<i>ask, asks</i>)

Exercise 3

Make sentences / Oppgave 3: Lag setninger

The vast majority of Norwegian verbs end in -r in the present tense.

Infinitive	Present
(å) snakke	snakker
(å) forstå	forstår
(å) lære	lærer



*Make sentences with the verbs **to speak**, **to understand** and **to learn** and the seven pronouns. Follow the examples:*

1 Jeg snakker norsk.

Du _____.

Han _____.

Hun _____.

Vi _____.

Dere _____.

De _____.

2 Jeg forstår norsk.

Du _____.

Han _____.

Hun _____.

...

3 Jeg lærer norsk.

Du _____.

...



Exercise 4

Look at the list of greetings (above). Which greeting do you think might be used? / Oppgave 4: Se på lista over hilsener (over). Hvilken hilsen tror du kan bli brukt?

0 Answering the telephone: Hallo!

1 "Hi" between two casual friends: _____

2 "Good evening" between two older people in a formal setting in the evening: _____

3 "Good morning" from an instructor of a class in the morning: _____

4 "Goodbye" between a parent and child: _____

5 "Goodbye" from one older person to another: _____



Exercise 5

Write a short dialogue between Erik and Anne. Erik is from Norway but is living in England. He speaks English and Norwegian. Include

greetings. / Oppgave 5: Skriv en kort dialog mellom Erik og Anne. Erik kommer fra Norge, men bor i England. Han snakker både engelsk og norsk. Inkluder hilsener.

Anne: _____

Erik: _____

Anne: _____

Erik: _____

Anne: _____

Erik: _____

...

Dialogue 2 / Dialog 2



The first class period / Den første timen (Audio 1.10–1.11)



Molly, Mark and Roberta talk about where they are from and which languages they speak.

Molly: Hvorfor er du i Norge?

Mark: Fordi samboeren min er norsk.

Mark: Har du en jobb?

Molly: Nei, jeg vil finne en jobb, men jeg må lære norsk først.

Molly: Og du, hva heter du?

Roberta: Jeg heter Roberta. Jeg kommer fra Italia, men mannen min er norsk.

Mark: Snakker han italiensk?

Roberta: Ja, han snakker norsk, engelsk og litt italiensk.

Translation / Oversettelse

Molly: Why are you in Norway?

Mark: Because my partner (live-in) is Norwegian.

Mark: Do you have a job?

Molly: No, I want to find a job, but I must learn Norwegian first.

Molly: And you, what is your name?

Roberta: I am called Roberta. I come from Italy, but my husband is Norwegian.

Mark: Does he speak Italian?

Roberta: Yes, he speaks Norwegian, English and a little Italian.



Vocabulary / Vokabular

samboer (en)	girlfriend / boyfriend you live with
ja	yes
nei	no
finne	find
jobb (en)	job
må	must
lære	learn
først	first
kommer fra	come from
Italia	Italy
mannen min	my husband
snakke	speak
engelsk	English
italiensk	Italian



Language point

Personal pronoun - subject form

The subject is the "actor", the person carrying out or doing something.

Singular

jeg	I
du	you
han	he
hun	she

Exercise 6 (Audio 1.12–1.14)

Fill in the correct personal pronoun / Oppgave 6: Fyll ut riktig personlig pronomen

0 Hva heter du? *Jeg* heter Erik.

1 Hva heter samboeren din? _____ heter Maria.

2 Hva heter _____? Jeg heter Roberta.

3 Har du en jobb? Ja, _____ jobber i Oslo.

4 Hvor kommer _____ fra? Jeg kommer fra Tromsø.

Continents, countries / Kontinent, land	Nationalities / nasjonaliteter	Languages / språk
Nord-Amerika		
USA	amerikaner / amerikansk	engelsk
Canada	canadier / canadisk	engelsk / fransk
Mexico	meksikaner / meksikansk	spansk
Europa	europæer / europeisk	
Norge	nordmann	norsk
Island	islending	islandsk
Sverige	svenske	svensk
Danmark	danske	dansk
Finland	finne	finsk
Tyskland (Germany)	tysker	tysk
Frankrike (France)	franskmann	fransk
Spania (Spain)	spanjol	spansk
Portugal	portugiser	portugisisk
Italia	italiener	italiensk

(Continued)



Continents, countries / Kontinent, land	Nationalities / nasjonaliteter	Languages / språk
Belgia (<i>Belgium</i>)	belgier / belgisk	flamsk / fransk / tysk
Nederland (<i>Netherlands</i>)	nederlender	nederlandsk
Storbritannia (<i>Great Britain</i>)	brite / britisk	engelsk
Russland	russer	russisk
Sveits	sveitser / sveitsisk	tysk / fransk / italiensk
Østerrike (<i>Austria</i>)	østerriker / østerriksk	tysk
Midtøsten		
Irak	iraker / iraksk	arabisk / kurdisk
Iran	iraner / iransk	persisk / pashto etc.
Israel	israeler / israelsk	hebraisk / arabisk
Asia		
Pakistan	pakistaner / pakistansk	urdu
India	inder / indisk	hindi / bengali etc.
Japan	japaner	japansk
Kina	kineser	kinesisk
Afrika		
Etiopia	etiopier / etiopisk	amharisk / arabisk
Egypt	egypter / egyptisk	arabisk
Oceania		
Australia	australier / australsk	engelsk
New Zealand	newzealender / newzealandsk	engelsk

Note on capital letters / uppercase letters and lowercase letters:

Only the name of the country is spelled with a capital letter (uppercase letter) in Norwegian. The name of the nationality or the language is spelled with lowercase letters:

Molly er amerikaner. (Molly is an American.)

Hun snakker engelsk. (She speaks English.)

Exercise 7



Fill in the name of the country, nationality or language / Oppgave 7: Fyll ut land, nasjonalitet eller språk

- 0 Elin kommer fra Sverige. Hun er svenske, og hun snakker svensk.
- 1 Han kommer fra Storbritannia. Han er brite, og han snakker ____.
- 2 Hun kommer fra _____. Hun er italiener og snakker italiensk.
- 3 Pierre kommer fra Frankrike. Han er _____ og han snakker _____.
- 4 Folk i Sveits snakker _____, _____ og _____.
- 5 Margarita kommer fra _____. Hun er spanjol og snakker _____.
- 6 Jeg kommer fra Israel. Jeg er _____ og snakker _____.
- 7 Hvor kommer du fra? _____
- 8 Hva er din nasjonalitet? _____
- 9 Hvilke språk snakker du? _____



Culture / Kultur



Marital status (Sivilstand) (Audio 1.15–1.16)

Many Norwegians live together without being married. Some get married after a few years, or when they have children. On average, 40–45% of the marriages end up in divorce. In introductions in social settings, like in a classroom, it is not necessary to specify that one is divorced. Giving one's marital status as "*singel*" in these cases is perfectly all right. However, if one has a live-in girlfriend or boyfriend (*en samboer*), one cannot say that one is "*singel*", since one is considered spoken for just as much as a married person is. Since January 2009, people in same sex-relationships can get married just like heterosexuals, whereas before they were "partners".

Jeg er ugift.	I'm unmarried.
Jeg er singel / enslig.	I'm single.
Jeg har en kjæreste.	I have a boyfriend / girlfriend. (literally: dearest)
Jeg er forlovet.	I'm engaged.
Jeg er samboer.	I'm living with someone.
Jeg har en samboer.	I have a live-in boyfriend / girlfriend.
Jeg er gift.	I'm married.
Jeg er skilt.	I'm divorced.
Jeg er enke.	I'm a widow.
Jeg er enkemann.	I'm a widower.



Exercise 8

Answer the questions / Oppgave 8: Svar på spørsmålene

- 0 Hvor kommer Roberta fra? Hun kommer fra Italia.
- 1 Hvor kommer du fra?
- 2 Snakker hun italiensk?
- 3 Hvor kommer mannen hennes fra?
- 4 Snakker mannen hennes italiensk?
- 5 Hvilke språk snakker du? (*Which languages do you speak?*)

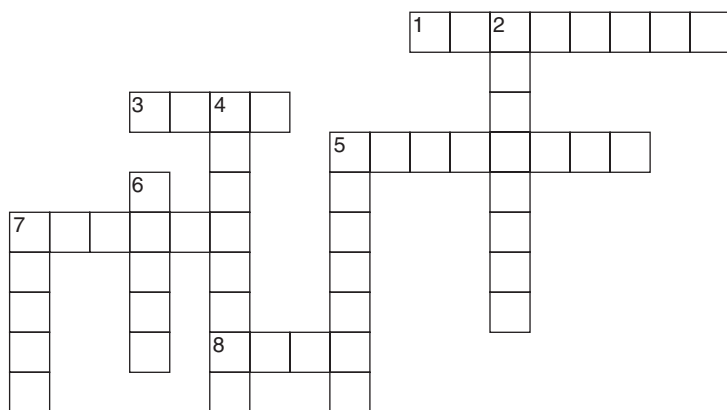
- 6 Hvilket språk snakker man i Frankrike?
- 7 Hvilket språk snakker man i USA?
- 8 Hvilket språk snakker man i Kina?
- 9 Hva er din sivilstand? Er du gift? Er du singel?

Exercise 9

Solve the crossword puzzle / Oppgave 9: Løs kryssordet



Sivilstand (Marital Status)



Across / Vannrett: ➡

1. widower
3. married
5. separated
7. single
8. widow

Down / Loddrett: ↓

2. boyfriend or girlfriend
4. engaged
5. live-in boyfriend or girlfriend
6. unmarried
7. divorced

Dialogue 3 / Dialog 3



After the first class period / Etter første time (Audio 1.17)



Molly and her friends decide to go out to a café after class. They talk about where they live.

Molly: Skal vi ta en kopp kaffe?
Mark og Roberta: Ja, takk! Og kanskje et smørbrød.

Molly: Er du sulten?
 Roberta: Ja, både sulten og tørst.
 Molly: Hvor bor du i Oslo?
 Roberta: Jeg bor på Majorstuen. Hva med deg?
 Molly: Jeg bor på Kringsjå studentby.

Translation / Oversettelse

Molly: Shall we get a cup of coffee?
 Mark and Roberta: Yes, thank you! And maybe a sandwich.
 Molly: Are you hungry?
 Roberta: Yes, both hungry and thirsty.
 Molly: Where do you live in Oslo?
 Roberta: I live at Majorstuen. What about you?
 Molly: I live at Kringsjå student housing.



Vocabulary / Vokabular

kopp (en)	cup
kaffe	coffee
takk	thank you, thanks
kanskje	maybe, perhaps
smørbrød (et)	open sandwich
sulten	hungry
bor	live, reside
Oslo	capital city of Norway
Majorstuen	neighbourhood just west of central Oslo
Kringsjå	one of several large student housing complexes in Oslo

Exercise 10



Fill in the missing words / Oppgave 10: Fyll ut de manglende ordene

0 Molly, Roberta og Mark skal ta en kopp kaffe.

1 Mark er _____. Han vil ha et smørbrød.

2 Roberta er både sulten og _____.

3 Roberta _____ på Majorstuen.

4 Molly _____ på Kringsjå.

Language points



**Personal pronouns: Subject form
(singular and plural) (Audio 1.18)**



	Subject form	
1st person	jeg	<i>I</i>
	vi	<i>we</i>
2nd person	du	<i>you</i>
	De (<i>uncommon</i>)	<i>you (formal)</i>
	dere	<i>you (plural)</i>
3rd person	han	<i>he</i>
	hun	<i>she</i>
	den	<i>it (masc / fem)</i>
	det	<i>it (neuter)</i>
	de	<i>they</i>

Examples of subject pronouns

Jeg kommer fra England. (*I come from England.*)

Hvor kommer **du** fra? (*Where do you come from?*)

Han bor i Oslo. (*He lives in Oslo.*)

Hun bor i Kristiansand. (*She lives in Kristiansand.*)

Vi spiser middag. (*We are eating dinner.*)

De drikker kaffe. (*They are drinking coffee.*)

Den er gammel. (*It is old – referring to a masculine or feminine object.*)

Det er gammelt. (*It is old – referring to a neuter object.*)



Exercise 11

Wordsearch (Ordjakt / Skjulte ord). Find the hidden subject pronouns in the grid below. The words may be either horizontal or vertical. There are seven words. / Oppgave 11: Finn de skjulte subjektspronomenene i tabellen under. Ordene kan stå vannrett eller loddrett. Det er sju skjulte ord.

H	X	C	S	W	V	I
A	T	O	N	J	R	S
N	F	M	D	E	R	E
Y	D	U	B	G	V	K
O	Æ	A	T	R	P	S
H	U	N	W	D	E	H



Exercise 12

Fill in the correct subject pronoun / Oppgave 12: Fyll ut riktig subjektspronomen

0 Hva heter du? Jeg heter Molly.

1 Hva heter du? _____ heter Erik.

2 Dette er Erik. _____ kommer fra Bergen.

3 Dette er Anne. _____ bor i Oslo.

4 _____ (*Erik og jeg*) skal ta en kopp kaffe.

- 5 Vil _____ (*du og Anne*) bli med?
 6 Ja, takk. _____ (*Anne og jeg*) vil også gjerne ta en kopp kaffe.

Language points



Verbs

Norwegian has four basic verb forms:

Infinitive	Present tense	Past tense	Perfect (used with a helping verb)
spise (<i>eat</i>)	spiser (<i>eats, is eating</i>)	spiste (<i>ate, was eating</i>)	har spist (<i>eaten</i>)

Infinitive

The infinitive form, or dictionary form, usually ends in an unstressed -e or a stressed vowel.

komme	<i>come</i>
spise	<i>eat</i>
snakke	<i>talk</i>
drikke	<i>drink</i>
finne	<i>find</i>
studere	<i>study</i>
hete	<i>be called</i>
være	<i>be</i>
bo	<i>live, reside</i>
ta	<i>take</i>

The infinitive cannot be used alone in a sentence but must be used in combination with a finite verb, such as a modal auxiliary / helping verb.

Jeg kan **syng**e. (*I can sing.*)

Han må **spis**e. (*He must eat.*)

Hun kan **snakk**e norsk. (*She can speak Norwegian.*)

Modal auxiliaries express modes or conditions. In Norwegian, they are normally used in combination with the infinitive to indicate whether something is planned, desired, hypothetical, permitted, recommended etc.

Present tense	English
kan	<i>can, is able to</i>
skal	<i>shall, is going to</i>
vil	<i>will, wants to</i>
må	<i>must, has to</i>
bør	<i>ought to</i>

Examples

Vi **skal** spise middag klokka 5. (*We are going to eat dinner at 5:00.*)

Han **må** begynne å jobbe snart. (*He must begin to work soon.*)

Jeg **vil** ikke ha dessert. (*I don't want dessert.*)

Vi **kan** hjelpe deg. (*We can help you.*)

Jeg **vil** ikke ha det. (*I don't want that.*)



Exercise 13

Practice the correct use of the infinitive. Follow the example. / Oppgave 13: Øv på riktig bruk av infinitiv. Følg eksempelet.

0 Jeg skal studere norsk.

Du skal studere norsk.

Han skal studere norsk.

Hun skal studere norsk.

Vi skal studere norsk.

Dere skal studere norsk.

De skal studere norsk.

1 Jeg skal snakke norsk.

Du _____

Han _____

Hun _____

Vi _____

Dere _____

De _____

2 Jeg må lære norsk.

Du _____

Han _____

Hun _____

Vi _____

Dere _____

De _____

3 Jeg vil ha en kopp te.

Du _____

Infinitive marker

The infinitive marker is **å**. The infinitive with the infinitive marker is used after a non-modal verb.

Han liker **å reise** med fly. (*He likes to travel by plane.*)

Jeg lærer **å snakke** norsk. (*I'm learning to speak Norwegian.*)

Exercise 14



Make five new sentences with the verbs “liker” (like), “lærer” (learn) and “prøver” (try) / Oppgave 14: Lag fem nye setninger med verbene “liker”, “lærer” og “prøver”

0 *Jeg liker å spise smørbrød.*



Exercise 15

Infinitive or present tense? Fill in the correct form of the verbs in parentheses, as shown in the example. / Oppgave 15: Infinitiv eller presens? Fyll ut riktig form av verbene fra parentesen, som vist i eksempelet.

0 Jeg lærer norsk. Jeg kan lære norsk. Jeg prøver å lære norsk.

1 Molly skal _____ norsk. Molly _____ norsk nå. (*studere / studerer*)

2 Katrine _____ spansk. Katrine kan _____ spansk. (*snakke / snakker*)

3 Molly og Mark prøver å _____ norsk. De vil _____ mye i Norge, men nå _____ de ikke så godt norsk! (*snakke / snakker*)



Exercise 16

Introduce Roberta. Follow the order in the keywords below. / Oppgave 16: Presenter Roberta. Følg rekkefølgen fra stikkordene under.

Navn:

Nasjonalitet:

Sivilstand:

Morsmål:

Andre språk / fremmedspråk:

Adresse / Bosted:



Exercise 17

Introduce yourself / Oppgave 17: Presenter deg

Navn: Jeg heter _____.

Nasjonalitet: Jeg kommer fra _____. Jeg er _____.

Morsmål (*native language*): Morsmålet mitt er _____, men jeg snakker også _____.

Adresse: Jeg bor _____.

Sivilstand: Jeg er _____ / Jeg har _____.

Exercise 18



Using the information you supplied in Exercise 17, write a short paragraph about yourself. Write about where you are from, where you live, what languages you speak, your nationality, what your marital status is, whether you have a job etc. / Oppgave 18: Bruk informasjonen du oppga i Oppgave 17 og skriv et kort avsnitt om deg selv. Fortell hvor du er fra, hvor du bor, hvilke språk du snakker, din nasjonalitet, din sivilstand, om du har jobb, osv.

Unit Two

På handletur

On a shopping trip



In this unit you will learn how to:

- use prepositions of place
- count up to 1000
- use nouns (gender, indefinite form, definite form, plurals)
- use irregular present tense verbs
- make negative statements
- use sentence structure after adverbials and in questions
- talk about dialects and the monetary system



Dialogue 1 / Dialog 1



Mark and Molly buy supplies. / Mark og Molly kjøper utstyr. (Audio 1.22)

Mark and Molly go to the bookstore to buy supplies for their Norwegian course. Everything is so expensive!

Mark: Jeg må kjøpe utstyr til norskkurset. Blir du med?

Molly: Ja, jeg trenger også en del ting. Her er bokhandelen.

Molly: Hva trenger du?

Mark: Jeg trenger lærebøker, to blyanter og et viskelær. Hva med deg?

Molly: Jeg trenger bare et par penner og papir.

Mark: Hva koster pennene?
Molly: De koster tjuefem kroner.
Mark: Oj, det var dyrt!
Molly: Ja, alt er dyrt i Norge.

Translation / Oversettelse

Mark: I have to buy supplies for the Norwegian course. Do you want to come along?
Molly: Yes, I need a few things also. Here is the bookstore.
Molly: What do you need?
Mark: I need textbooks, two pencils and an eraser (rubber). What about you?
Molly: I just need a couple of pens and paper.
Mark: What do the pens cost?
Molly: They cost twenty-five kroner.
Mark: Wow, that's expensive.
Molly: Yes, everything is expensive in Norway.

Vocabulary / Vokabular



utstyr (en/ei)	supplies, equipment
trenger	need, require
del (en)	some, a few
blir med	come with, come along
bokhandel (en)	bookstore
lærebok (en / ei)	textbook
blyant (en)	pencil
viskelær (et)	eraser (rubber)
med	with
bare	only, just
par (et)	couple
penn (en)	pen
papir (et)	paper

koster	costs
dyrt	expensive
alt	everything



Exercise 1

True or false? / Oppgave 1: Riktig (R) eller galt (G)?

- 0 Mark kjøper utstyr til engelskkurset. *G*
- 1 Han skal kjøpe utstyr i bokhandelen.
- 2 Han skal kjøpe penner og papir.
- 3 Molly skal kjøpe penner og papir.
- 4 Molly sier at alt er dyrt i Norge.
- 5 Lærebøkene koster kr 25.



Exercise 2

Answer the questions / Oppgave 2: Svar på spørsmålene

- 0 Hvor skal Mark og Molly kjøpe utstyr til norskkurset? De skal kjøpe utstyr i bokhandelen.
- 1 Hva må Mark kjøpe til norskkurset?
- 2 Hva trenger Molly?
- 3 Hva koster pennene i bokhandelen?



Language point (Audio 1.23–1.28)

Cardinal numbers / Grunntall



- 0 null
- 1 en / ei / ett
- 2 to
- 3 tre
- 4 fire
- 5 fem

- 6 **seks**
- 7 **sju (syv)**
- 8 **åtte**
- 9 **ni**
- 10 **ti**
- 11 **elleve**
- 12 **tolv**
- 13 **tretten**
- 14 **fjorten**
- 15 **femten**
- 16 **seksten**
- 17 **syttten**
- 18 **atten**
- 19 **nitten**
- 20 **tjue (tyve)**
- 21 **tjueen (enogtyve)**
- 30 **tretti (tredve)**
- 40 **førti**
- 50 **femti**
- 60 **seksti**
- 70 **sytti**
- 80 **åtti**
- 90 **nitti**
- 100 **hundre**
- 101 **ett hundre og en**
- 200 **to hundre**
- 217 **to hundre og sytten**
- 1000 **tusen**
- 1305 **ett tusen tre hundre og fem**

Note: **én**, **ei** and **ett** are the only numerals affected by gender.

Exercise 3



Numbers (0–20). Write the numerals. / Oppgave 3: Tall (0–20). Skriv tallene.

femten 15
fire
tolv