

Kapittel 5

5.1.1

Å bo alene

Pablo bor i Bergen. Han jobber som servitør på en restaurant. Han bor alene i en liten leilighet. Det er første gang han bor alene. På en måte er det deilig å kunne komme og gå som han vil. På en annen måte er det både ensomt og kjedelig. Det er ingen som venter på ham når han kommer hjem. Leiligheten virker så tom og rar.

Kanskje han skulle skaffe seg et kjæledyr? En hund eller en katt, kanskje? En katt ville ikke kunne gå ut, for leiligheten hans ligger i andre etasje. Katten ville bli mye alene, for Pablo er også mye ute selv om han ikke har så mange venner. Men om han hadde en hund, ville den kunne bli med ham ut. De som har hund snakker ofte med hverandre i parken, tenker Pablo. Han må tenke mer på om han skal ha en hund, for da ville han kanskje bli kjent med andre.

5.1.2

Translation:

To live alone

Pablo lives in Bergen. He works as a waiter at a restaurant. He lives alone in a small apartment. It's the first time he lives alone. In a way it's great to be able to come and go as he pleases. In another way it is both lonely and boring. There is no one waiting for him when he returns home. The apartment seems so empty and strange.

Maybe he should get a pet? A dog or a cat, perhaps? A cat would not be able to go out, because his apartment is on the second floor. The cat would be alone a lot, because Pablo is also out a lot even if he doesn't have many friends. But if he had a dog, it could go out with him. Those who have dogs often talk to each other in the park, Pablo thinks to himself. He must think more about whether he is going to have a dog or not, because then he might get to know other people.

5.1.3

New words:

alene = alone

å bli kjent med = to get to know

å bli med = to accompany

deilig = lovely

ensomt = lonely

første = the first

gang (m) = time (as in «first time»)

hjem = home (adv.)

hund (m) = dog

hverandre = each other

This lesson was made by www.crazylemontree.com

kanskje = maybe, perhaps

katt (m) = cat

kjedelig = boring

å komme = to come

kjæledyr (n) = pet

leilighet (m) = apartment

å ligge = to lie, to be situated

liten = small

mange = many

måte (m) = manner, way

om = here: if; also: about

om han hadde = if he had

på en måte = in a way

rar = strange, odd, weird

selv om = even if

servitør (m) = waiter

å skaffe = to get, to obtain

å skaffe seg = to get or obtain for oneself

å snakke = to talk, speak

å tenke = to think

tom = empty

venn (m) = friend; venner = friends

å vente = to wait

å virke = seem

(m) = masculine; (f) = feminine; (n) = neuter; (pl.) = plural; (adv.) = adverb

5.1.4

Questions to the text:

1. Hvor bor Pablo?
2. Hvem bor han sammen med?
3. Hva jobber han med?
4. Hvor jobber han?
5. Hva tenker han på?
6. Hvorfor vil han skaffe seg hund eller katt?
7. Hvorfor er han mot å ha en katt?
8. Hva er fordelene ved å ha en hund?
9. Hva tenker han om hundeeiere?
10. Hva tror han vil skje om han skaffer seg en hund?

5.1.5

Translation of the questions:

1. Where does Pablo live?
2. Who does he live with?
3. What does he do for a living?
4. Where does he work?
5. What does he think of?
6. Why does he want to get a dog or cat?
7. Why is he against having a cat?
8. What is the benefit of having a dog?
9. What does he think about dog owners?
10. What does he think will happen if he gets a dog?

5.1.6

Answers to the questions

1. Han bor i Bergen i en liten leilighet.
2. Han bor ikke sammen med noen, han bor alene.
3. Han jobber som servitør.
4. Han jobber på en restaurant.
5. Han tenker på om han skal skaffe seg et kjæledyr.
6. Han tenker på å skaffe seg hund eller katt fordi leiligheten er så tom og rar, ingen venter på ham når han kommer hjem.
7. Han er mot å få seg katt fordi han bor i andre etasje og da kan ikke katten gå ut. Den vil være mye alene.
8. Fordelen ved å ha en hund, er at den kan gå ut sammen med ham.
9. Han tenker at hundeeiere snakker med hverandre i parken.
10. Han tror han kanskje kan bli kjent med andre.

5.1.7

Translations to the answers:

1. He lives in Bergen in a small apartment.
2. He does not live with anyone, he lives alone.
3. He works as a waiter.
4. He works in a restaurant.
5. He is wondering whether to get a pet.
6. He is thinking of getting a dog or a cat because the apartment is so empty and strange, nobody waits for him when he returns home.
7. He is against getting a cat because he lives on the second floor and then the cat can't go out. It will be of alone a lot.
8. The advantage of having a dog is that it can go out with him.

9. He thinks that dog owners talk to each other in the park.

10. He thinks he might get to know others.

5.2.1

Pablo gjør rent i leiligheten

Pablo ligger i senga og tenker på alt han burde gjøre. Han burde rydde og vaske. Det er så rotete i leiligheten, og nå er det skittent også. Han er vant med at det er mamma som rydder og vasker. Nå er han langt hjemmefra, og mamma er ikke her for å hjelpe ham.

Han kan ikke bare tenke på hva han bør gjøre. Derfor står han opp og begynner. Først rydder han bort alle de tomme flaskene som står overalt. De må han ta med til butikken og pante dem. På den måten får han penger for dem.

Så setter han alle koppene og tallerkenene i oppvaskkummen. Han har ikke oppvaskmaskin. Derfor må han vaske alt for hånd. Det synes han er fryktelig kjedelig. Han skal vaske opp senere, men han tørker av benken.

Deretter samler han sammen brukte klær som ligger på gulvet. Han legger dem i vaskemaskinen og slår den på. Så støvsuger han. Kanskje han burde tørke støv av bokhylla? Han må i hvert fall tørke av salongbordet. Det er fryktelig skittent. Han tørker også bort noen flekker på gulvet. Nå ser alt mye bedre ut.

5.2.2

Translation:

Pablo is cleaning the apartment

Pablo is in bed thinking about everything he ought to do. He ought to clear up all the mess and clean. It's so messy in the apartment, and now it's dirty too. He's used to his mother clearing up the mess and cleaning. Now he is far from home and mom is not here to help him.

He can't just think about what he should do. Therefore he gets up and begins. First, he cleans all the empty bottles that are everywhere. He must bring them to the store and get a refund for them. That way he gets money for them.

Then he puts all the cups and plates in the sink. He does not have a dishwasher. Therefore he must wash it all by hand. He thinks it's terribly boring. He will wash up later, but he wipes off the counter.

Then he gathers up used clothes lying on the floor. He puts them in the washing machine and turns it on. Then he vacuums. Maybe he should wipe dust from the bookcase? He must, at least, wipe the coffee table. It's terribly dirty. He also cleans up some stains on the floor. Now everything looks much better.

5.2.3

New words:

alt = everything

at = that

å begynne = to start, to begin

en benk = a counter, a bench; here: the kitchen counter

bokhylle (m/f) = book case

bort = away

brukt = used; brukte (pl. form)

deretter = after that, thereafter

flaske (m/f) = bottle

flekk (m) = stain, spot

for hånd = by hand

fryktelig = horribly

å gjøre = to do

å gjøre rent = to clean

gulv (n) = floor

her = here, on this spot

hjemmefra = away from home

klær = clothes

kopp (m) = a cup

langt = far

mamma (m/f) = mama

noen = some, someone

oppvaskkum (m) = sink

oppvaskmaskin (m) = dishwasher

overalt = everywhere

å pante = In Norway you can take most bottles, cans and jars and return them to the store and you will get money for them. You put them in a special machine and get a receipt that you give to the person in the cash register.

rotete = untidy

å rydde = to clear away things

på den måten = that way. In that manner

salongbord (n) = coffee table

å samle = to gather

å se bedre ut = to look better

seng (m/f) = bed

å sette = to set, to put

skitten = dirty; skittent = dirty (adjective neuter)

å slå på = switch on

å slå av = switch off

støv (n) = dust

støvsuger (m) = vacuumcleaner

tallerken (m) = plate

This lesson was made by www.crazylemontree.com

tom = empty; tomme (pl)

å tørke = to wipe; also: to dry

å tørke støv = to dust

å vaske = to wash, to clean

å vaske opp = to do the dishes

å være vant med = to be used to

(m) = masculine; (f) = feminine; (n) = neuter; (pl.) = plural

5.2.4

Questions to the text:

1. Hva gjør Pablo?
2. Hva tenker han på?
3. Hva begynner han med?
4. Hva skal han gjøre med tomflaskene?
5. Hva gjør han med koppene og tallerkenene?
6. Har han oppvaskmaskin?
7. Vasker han opp nå?
8. Hva gjør han med klærne som ligger på gulvet?
9. Hvorfor tørker han av salongbordet?
10. Hva gjør han med flekkene på gulvet?

5.2.5

Translation of the questions:

1. What does Pablo do?
2. What does he think about?
3. What does he start with?
4. What does he do with the empty bottles?
5. What does he do with the cups and plates?
6. Does he have a dishwasher?
7. Is he doing the dishes now?
8. What does he do with the clothes lying on the floor?
9. Why does he wipe the coffee table?
10. What does he do with the stains on the floor?

5.2.6

Answers to the questions:

1. Han ligger i senga.
2. Han tenker på alt han burde gjort.

3. Han begynner med å rydde bort alle de tomme flaskene som står overalt.
4. Han skal pante de tomme flaskene.
5. Koppene og tallerkenene setter han i oppvaskkummen.
6. Nei, han har ikke oppvaskmaskin.
7. Nei, han skal vaske opp senere.
8. Klærne som ligger på gulvet, samler han sammen og legger i vaskemaskinen.
9. Han tørker av salongbordet fordi det er skittent.
10. Han tørker bort flekkene på gulvet.

5.2.7

Translations to the answers:

1. He is in bed.
2. He thinks of everything he should do.
3. He begins to clear away all the empty bottles that are everywhere.
4. He will take the empty bottles to the store to get money for them.
5. He put the cups and plates in the sink.
6. No, he does not have a dishwasher.
7. No, he will do the dishes later.
8. The clothes lying on the floor, he collects and puts in the washing machine.
9. He wipes off the coffee table because it is dirty.
10. He wipes away the stains on the floor.

5.3.1

Pablo er ensom

Om ettermiddagen går Pablo ut. Han vet ikke hvor han skal gå. Han kjenner ingen andre enn dem han jobber sammen med. Som vanlig går han til parken. Han savner alle vennene i Spania. Dessuten savner han familien. Han ser noen barn leke. Mødrene deres sitter og snakker sammen.

Pablo går mot klatrestativet. Der er det ei jente som henger opp ned etter beina. I det han går forbi klatrestativet, faller jenta. Pablo reagerer lynraskt og tar imot henne før hun treffer bakken. Han setter henne forsiktig ned. En dame løper mot ham. Han blir redd. Kanskje damen tror han ville skade jenta. Istedenfor sier hun: «Takk, du reddet henne fra å falle og slå seg.»

Pablo vet ikke hva han skal si. Han forstår det damen sier, men han vet ikke hvordan han skal svare. Han kan ikke så mye norsk ennå. Istedenfor smiler han bare og føler seg litt dum. Han går videre og vet han må lære mer norsk, men da må han snakke med folk, slik at han kan praktisere det han lærer på kurset.

5.3.2

Translation:

Pablo is lonely

In the afternoon, Pablo goes out. He does not know where to go. He knows no one other than those he works with. As usual, he goes to the park. He misses all his friends in Spain. Besides, he misses his family. He can see some children playing. Their mothers are sitting and talking to each other.

Pablo walks towards the jungle gym. There is a girl hanging upside down by her legs. As he walks past the jungle gym, the girl falls. Pablo reacts quickly and catches her before she hits the ground. He gently puts her down. A lady comes running towards him. He gets scared. Maybe the lady thinks he would hurt the girl. Instead, she says, "Thank you, you saved her from falling and hurting herself."

Pablo does not know what to say. He understands what the lady is saying, but he doesn't know how to answer. He still doesn't know much Norwegian. Instead, he just smiles and feels a little stupid. He keeps walking and knows he needs to learn more Norwegian, but then he must talk to people, so that he can practice what he learns in class.

5.3.3

New words:

alle = all

andre = others

bakken = the ground

bare = only

et barn = child; barn = children

bein (n) = leg; bone; beina = the legs

en dame = a woman, a lady

dem = them, those

dum = stupid, silly

enn = than

ennå = still, yet

etter = after, by

ettermiddag (m) = afternoon

å falle = to fall

folk = people

forsiktig = gently

å forstå = to understand

fra = from

å føle = to feel

før = before

å gå forbi = to walk past

å gå videre = to continue walking

å henge = to hang

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henne = her

ingen = no one, nobody

istedenfor = instead (of)

å kjenne = to know (someone)

klatrestativ (n) = jungle gym

kurs (n) = course, class

å leke = to play (childrens games)

litt = a little

å løpe = to run

lynraskt = quick as lightning

å lære = to learn, to teach

mot = towards, against

mødrene = the mothers

ned = down

om = about

om ettermiddagen = in the afternoon

opp = up

opp ned = upside down

park (m) = park

å praktisere = to practice

å reagere = to react

redd = afraid

å redde = to save

å savne = to miss

å si = to say

å skade = to hurt, injure

slik = so, such

slik at = so that, in such a manner

å smile = to smile

å slå = hit, beat

å slå seg = to hurt oneself

å ta imot = to catch, to receive

å treffe = to hit, to meet

å tro = to believe, to think without knowing

å vite = to know; vet = knows

(m) = masculine; (f) = feminine; (n) = neuter; (pl.) = plural

5.3.4

Questions to the text:

1. Hva gjør Pablo om ettermiddagen?
2. Hvem kjenner han i byen?
3. Hva savner han?
4. Hvor går han?
5. Hva gjør jenta?
6. Hva skjer med jenta?
7. Hva gjør Pablo?
8. Hva sier mora?
9. Hva sier Pablo?
10. Hvordan føler han seg?

5.3.5

Translation to the questions:

1. What does Pablo do in the afternoon?
2. Who does he know in town?
3. What does he miss?
4. Where does he go?
5. What does the girl do?
6. What happens to the girl?
7. What does Pablo do?
8. What does the mother say?
9. What does Pablo say?
10. How does he feel?

5.3.6

Answers to the questions:

1. Han går ut
2. Han kjenner ingen andre i byen enn dem han jobber sammen med.
3. Han savner Spania og vennene sine der.
4. Han går til parken.
5. Jenta henger i klatrestativet.
6. Jenta faller.
7. Han tar imot henne og setter henne forsiktig ned.
8. Hun sier: «Takk, du reddet henne fra å falle og slå seg.»
9. Han sier ingenting. Han vet ikke hva han skal si.
10. Han føler seg litt dum.

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5.3.7

Translations to the answers:

1. He goes out.
2. He knows no one in town, except those he works with.
3. He misses Spain and his friends there.
4. He goes to the park.
5. The girl is hanging in the jungle gym.
6. The girl falls.
7. He catches her and gently puts her down.
8. She says, "Thank you, you saved her from falling and hurting herself."
9. He says nothing. He does not know what to say.
10. He feels a little stupid.

Grammar:

As a rule

the words *men, eller, og – but, or, and –* binds together to phrases or to words.

5.4.1

Verbs:

Jeg danser i to timer hver dag. I dance for two hours every day.

Du går på kino én gang i uka. You go to the movies once a week.

Han spiller fotball med dem han jobber sammen med. He plays football with those he works with.

Hun synger i et kor. She sings in a choir.

Hunden sover under bordet. The dog sleeps under the table.

Vi trener på et treningsstudio. We work out at a gym.

Dere sykler til og fra skolen. You bike to and from school.

De spiller i et band. They play in a band.

Johanne går tur i skogen sammen med hunden. Johanne goes for a walk in the forest with the dog.

Ragnar leker med katten. Ragnar plays with the cat.

Rune skifter på senga. Rune changes the bed clothes.

Mona slapper av på sofaen. Mona is relaxing on the sofa.

Bjørn skriver en e-post til broren sin. Bjørn is writing an e-mail to his brother.

Tore vasker klærne sine. Tore washes his clothes.

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Arne tar ut søpla. Arne takes out the trash.

Sara vasker bilen hver onsdag. Sara washes the car every Wednesday.

Bjarne feier gårdsplassen. Bjarne sweeps the courtyard.

Agnete hogger ved. Agnete chops firewood.

Bjørnar maler huset. Bjørnar is painting the house.

Terje gjør hjemmelekser. Terje is doing homework.

Trine leser ei bok på fransk. Trine reads a book in French.

Åge leser avisen hver morgen. Åge reads the paper every morning.

Torill studerer på universitetet. Torill studies at the university.

Jeg leser norsk nesten hver kveld. I study Norwegian almost every evening.

5.4.2

Nouns:

Mange kaster søppel på gata. Many throw garbage on the street.

Søpla må kastes i en søplekasse. The garbage must be thrown in a trashcan.

Tanja har lyst på en banan. Tanja wants a banana.

Bananen er stor og gul. The banana is big and yellow.

Pedro kjøper en kopp kaffe. Pedro buys a cup of coffee.

Kaffen er varm og sterk. The coffee is hot and strong.

Markus drikker et glass melk. Markus drinks a glass of milk.

Melka er kald. The milk is cold.

Tania har lyst på te. Tania wants some tea.

Hun må ha en skvett melk i teen. She must have a drop of milk in the tea.

Ragnar har kjøpt seg ny seng. Ragnar has bought himself a new bed.

Den nye senga hans er veldig stor. His new bed is very big.

Cecilie kjøper et brød. Cecilie buys a loaf of bread.

Brødet er nybakt. The bread is recently baked.

Jack spiser en bolle. Jack eats a bun.

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Det er rosiner i bollen. There are raisins in the bun.

Per kjøper en brukt bil. Per buys a used car.

Bilen er en Audi. The car is an Audi.

Iselin får en hund til bursdagen. Iselin is getting a dog for her birthday.

Hunden skal hete Pluto. The dog is to be named Pluto.

Susanne har en katt. Susanne has a cat.

Katten hennes heter Mia. Her cat is named Mia.

Jeg har en hyggelig nabo. I have a nice neighbour.

Naboen min heter Rigmor. My neighbour is named Rigmor.

5.4.3

Main clauses and subordinate clause

Main sentences often have a loose word order, the only thing is that the verb must be part number 2 in the sentence:

1	2	3
Nå	spiser	jeg ost.
Jeg	spiser	ost nå.

As a rule

words like gjerne, ikke, aldri, alltid – with pleasure, not, never, always – are placed after the verb in a main clause.

Jeg vil gjerne ha en kopp kaffe. I would (with pleasure) have a cup of coffee.

Jeg tror ikke du snakker sant. I don't think you speak the truth.

Han kommer aldri tilbake. He is never coming back.

Sola skinner alltid i Spania. The sun always shines in Spain.

The subordinate clause has a fixed structure. The subordinate part of the phrase always starts with a subjunction like: siden, selv om, så, fordi, som, hvis, om, at.

siden = since

selv om = even if

så = so that

fordi = because

som = that, who

hvis = if

om = if

This lesson was made by www.crazylemontree.com

at = that

To begin with **som** and **at** can be difficult to tell apart, but they are used differently. Keep calm, you will figure it out.

Hint!

Your brain is a lot smarter than you are. When you first learned your mother tongue, you did not need note books, grammar books, texts to read or rules to learn. You can pretty much learn Norwegian the same way. Reading, talking, listening, watching the videos etc. will help you learn without memorizing anything. Keep calm; you are smarter than you think!