

# **NORWEGIAN – HUNGARIAN** CULTURAL READER

Edited by  
Mária Pákozdi  
Ágnes Kiricsi  
Judit Nagy

Publisher's reader  
Patrick Murphy

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Edited by

Mária Pákozdi

Ágnes Kiricsi

Judit Nagy

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Patrick Murphy

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## FOREWORD FROM THE EDITORS

The Norwegian – Hungarian Cultural Reader is the product of a unique initiative, the Culture Bound Project\*, which aims to draw teacher's and students' attention to less widely known cultures as a yet unexplored resource to enhance intercultural communication skills. Hungarian and Norwegian teacher trainees and teachers have had exchange visits, collected information on the target cultures, worked in close international collaboration and prepared the Reader based on their experiences.

The Student Book of the Norwegian - Hungarian Cultural Reader is primarily designed for pupils between the ages of 10 and 16 (higher primary to lower secondary level). It is divided into 33 independent units which sit well with both the Norwegian and the Hungarian national curricula for these age groups, therefore the publication serves as an ideal extension or supplement to go with any regular course book used in the English upper primary or lower secondary classroom.

The topics included offer a rich variety of subjects to discuss: from Norwegian and Hungarian sights and attractions to natural phenomena, from sports and hobbies to food, from jokes, legends and stories to celebrations, etiquette and interesting facts. Learners are guided to value and learn about different cultures and approaches and to discard stereotypes.

The language input of the activities ranges from elementary to upper-intermediate level making it possible for the language teacher to explore the potentials of the volume with student groups of many different levels of English.

The Norwegian - Hungarian Cultural Reader was put together by students and teachers of the English language from Hogeskolen i Nesna and Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, namely, Zsuzsa Gegus, Ágnes Keresztessy, Györgyi Légvári, Júlia Magyarai, Zora Rédl, Rita Rozsnyai, Andrea Szalai, Ildikó Száyer, Kristina Solvedt Wiik, Patrick Murphy, Torbjørn Martinsen, Mária Pákozdi, Ágnes Kiricsi and Judit Nagy.

We wish to express our gratitude to the EEA Financial Mechanism, the Norwegian Financial Mechanism and the Republic of Hungary for the opportunity to carry out this project. We hope the Reader will bring as much delight to teachers and students in Europe as it has brought to us.

Mária Pákozdi, Judit Nagy, Ágnes Kiricsi

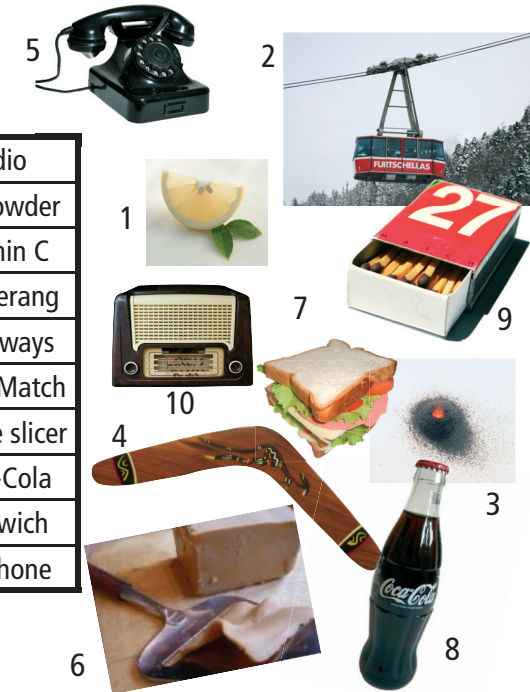
## 1. INVENTIONS

Do you know these countries?



Match the following inventions with their inventor's country. Put the number of the pictures onto the map.

Norway (Thor Bjørklund)	Radio
U.S. (Thomas Edison)	Gunpowder
China	Vitamin C
Hungary (Irinnyi János)	Boomerang
Scotland (Alexander Graham Bell)	Cableways
Australia	(Safe) Match
England (John Montagu)	Cheese slicer
U.S. (John S. Pemberton)	Coca-Cola
Hungary (Szent-Györgyi Albert)	Sandwich
Spain (Leonardo Torres)	Telephone
















World Map

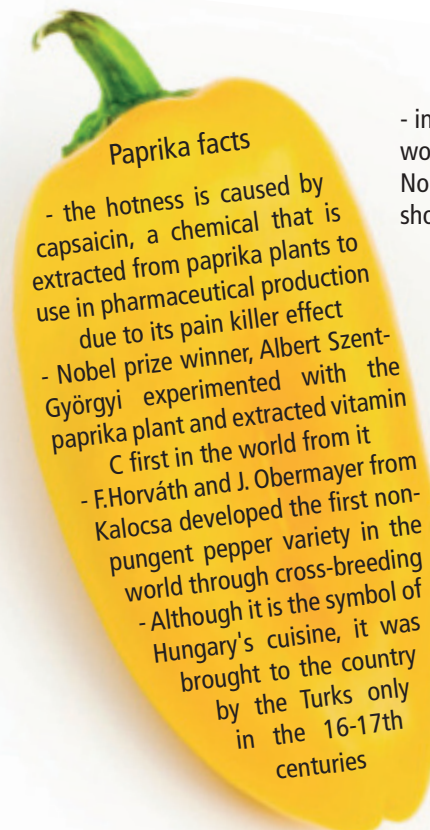
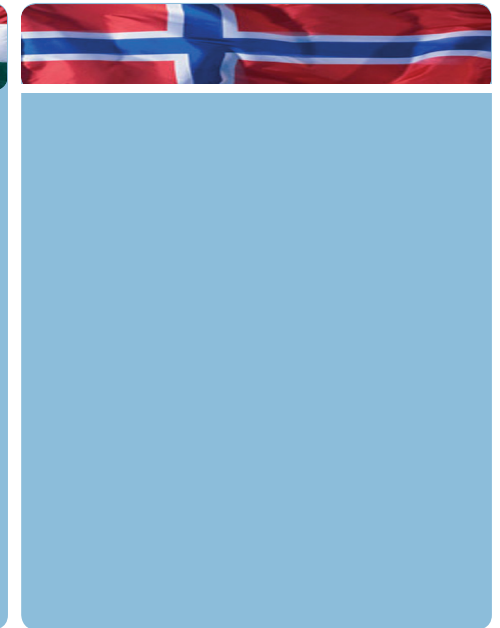
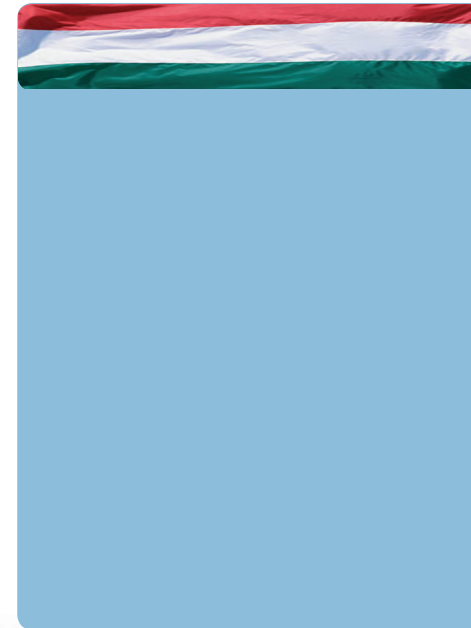


## 2. NATIONAL SYMBOLS

We are going to learn more about the national symbols of Norway and Hungary. Match the words in column A with the pictures in column B and the definitions in column C.

A	B	C
1. Dipper		a) national flower which blossoms in the summer with small, bell shaped petals
2. Paprika		b) mythological bird, that sits on top of the tree, messenger of God and the most characteristic symbol of one of the countries
3. Selbu mitten		c) largest mammal and national animal in one of the countries
4. Purple heather		d) a traditional stringed instrument used originally to play the music of one of the countries
5. Brown cheese		e) national icon used to legitimate the kings of one of the country
6. Tulip		f) symbol of health, the honest work on the land, the beauty of scenery and also symbol of one of the countries
7. Holy Crown		g) popular food fish with a mild flavor, low fat content and a dense white flesh
8. Turul		h) plant used in cooking
9. Cheese slicer		i) small bird that dives for its food and can stay under water up to a minute; it is also considered a national bird of one of the countries
10. Common Carp		j) traditional glove
11. Cod		k) national flower originated in the Persian Empire
12. Hardanger fiddle		l) freshwater fish most closely related to the common goldfish
13. Moose		m) product made from goat's milk or cow's milk and cream; it looks like fudge and tastes a bit like caramel
14. Milk		n) a simple but unique invention used in households

Which countries do you associate the above symbols with? Can you come up with other national symbols?



### Brown facts

- in 1991 the Brown Cheese won the award as the most Norwegian in the famous radio show "Nitimen".

- annual production of brown cheese in approximately 12 million kg, or almost 4 kg per Norwegian



- the smart cheese slicer is a Norwegian invention from 1925

- approximately 30% of all cheese consumption in Norway is happening in the brown cheese market



### 3. TWO CAPITALS: BUDAPEST AND OSLO

#### SET A

Complete the gaps with the appropriate form of a verb. (present, past, active, passive)

Hungary is in Central Europe. The capital city of Hungary \_\_\_\_\_ Budapest. There \_\_\_\_\_ about two million inhabitants living there out of the ten million. Budapest \_\_\_\_\_ the main political, industrial, cultural and transportation centre of the country. It \_\_\_\_\_ one city with Buda, Pest and Óbuda in 1873.

One of the most beautiful sights \_\_\_\_\_ the House of Parliament. It \_\_\_\_\_ on the bank of the River Danube. It \_\_\_\_\_ for the Millennium of 1896 commemorating the conquest of the country of 896. It \_\_\_\_\_ of limestone, and other materials originated from only the territories of the country. 40 kg gold \_\_\_\_\_ for the decoration. The building is 268 m long, 123 m wide and the cupola is 96 m high. It \_\_\_\_\_ 27 gates, 29 staircases and 13 elevators.

Ask your partner about the missing information to complete the gaps.



THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT: BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

Norway is in Northern Europe. The capital city of Norway \_\_\_\_\_ Oslo. There \_\_\_\_\_ more than half million inhabitants out of the four and a half million. It \_\_\_\_\_ in 1838 and \_\_\_\_\_ the third largest city in Scandinavia, and a commercial and cultural centre of the country.

The Royal Palace in Oslo \_\_\_\_\_ in the 19th century. The construction \_\_\_\_\_ in 1825 and \_\_\_\_\_ in 1849. It \_\_\_\_\_ 100.8 m long, 24.1 m wide and 25 m high. It \_\_\_\_\_ as the official residence of the present Norwegian

Monarch. A ceremony of changing the guards \_\_\_\_\_ every day at 1.30 pm.



ROYAL PALACE: OSLO, NORWAY

#### SET B

Complete the gaps with the appropriate form of a verb. (present, past, active, passive)



ROYAL PALACE: OSLO, NORWAY

Norway is in Northern Europe. The capital city of Norway is \_\_\_\_\_. There \_\_\_\_\_ more than \_\_\_\_\_ million inhabitants out of the four and a half million. It was established in \_\_\_\_\_ and became the third largest city in Scandinavia, and a commercial and \_\_\_\_\_ centre of the country.

The Royal Palace in Oslo was built in the 19th century. The construction started in 1825 and completed in \_\_\_\_\_.

It is 100.8 m long, 24.1 m wide and \_\_\_\_\_

m high. It is used as the official residence of the present Norwegian Monarch. A ceremony of changing the guards takes place every day at \_\_\_\_\_.

Ask your partner about the missing information to complete the gaps.

Hungary is in Central Europe. The capital city of Hungary is \_\_\_\_\_. There are about \_\_\_\_\_ million inhabitants living there out of the ten million. Budapest is the main political, industrial, \_\_\_\_\_ and transportation centre of the country. It became one city with Buda, Pest and Óbuda in \_\_\_\_\_.

One of the most beautiful sights is the House of Parliament. It is located on the bank of the River \_\_\_\_\_. It was built for the Millennium of \_\_\_\_\_ commemorating the conquest of the country of 896. It was made of \_\_\_\_\_ stone, and other materials originated from only the territories of the country. \_\_\_\_\_ gold was used for the decoration. The building is \_\_\_\_\_ m long, 123 m wide and the cupola is \_\_\_\_\_ m high. It has 27 gates, 29 staircases and \_\_\_\_\_ elevators.



THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT: BUDAPEST, HUNGARY



## 4. EXPLORING BUDAPEST

Budapest is the capital city of Hungary, and it serves as a cultural, political, and industrial centre. Budapest is one of the top twenty most attractive tourist destinations of the world and offers a broad spectre culture, both musical and historical. Today we are exploring the most famous sights of Budapest.



Budapest is a big city, with a population of approximately two million inhabitants, and if you are a tourist, you may find yourself lost in the bustling city. Consequently, you must be able to ask for directions.

### Asking for directions

*Now we will ask and give directions, and we will acquire necessary expressions to go with this topic.*

#### Exercise A:

Go along x	On the corner of
Go straight	On the right side of/left side of
Go through (the gate)	Take metro line one/two/three
Turn left	Travel [x number] of stops
Turn right	
Go past	

*Look at the map, and from Deák tér, try to get to the locations we have marked using the expressions above. Work in pairs where one of you asks for directions and the other one gives direction, and vice versa.*

*You have to visit the following places: Danube bank, Citadella, Lánchíd (Chain Bridge).*



#### Exercise B:

*The following pictures are taken of the famous sights of Budapest. According to the given directions you will have to locate the various places in the pictures using the map above.*



We are standing at Kossuth tér. Take the metro to Batthyány tér, and go straight up on Batthyány utca and Ostrom utca to Bécsi kapu tér. You have to go straight, right through the castle gate, go past the Fisherman's Bastion and continue to go straight. Where are you now?





We are standing at Láncíd (Chain Bridge). Turn right onto the Pest side and go down. Turn left at the second corner and go straight. Where are you now?

We are standing at Batthyány tér. Take the metro to Deák tér, go down past Vörösmarty tér, and turn left at the first corner. Go straight, and turn right. Where are we now?



We are standing at Vörösmarty tér. Go straight towards Deák tér and turn left there. Go straight again and turn left at the first corner. Go straight on. When you reach the sixth corner, turn right. Go straight and turn left at the ninth corner. Now go straight on for a few steps. Where are we now?

## 5. OUTSIDE BUDAPEST

Szentendre is located forty minutes away by train from the centre of Budapest. It is a popular tourist destination because of the architecture and the open air museum. The town itself is small, with a population of 25 000 inhabitants. With its picturesque landscape, it is a perfect place to relax and take a break from busy city life.



**Exercise A:** Work in pairs. Student A should look at the picture and describe it to Student B. Student B has to make a drawing using only the description.

**Exercise B:** This is an excerpt from an online travel guide. You will notice that some words are missing. You will have to find the right word from the list underneath, and keep in mind the introduction on Szentendre above, when you are inserting the words.

This \_\_\_\_\_(1) little town is very popular with both tourists and artists. It was founded in the 14th century by Serbian \_\_\_\_\_(2) who fled from the Turks. Although they struggled with invasions, they \_\_\_\_\_(3) to hold on to their orthodox religion, as is testified by the many small orthodox churches still in Szentendre. After most of the Serbs \_\_\_\_\_(4) away during the Habsburg era, the town lost its commercial importance and became just another quiet little town on the Danube. In the early 20th century, a group of \_\_\_\_\_(5) young artists led the way for the many artist who live and work here until today.

Szentendre offers the visitor a relaxing day out. You can take a walk along the Danube, have something to eat in one of the \_\_\_\_\_(6) restaurants, stock up on your souvenirs, and visit a gallery or museum.

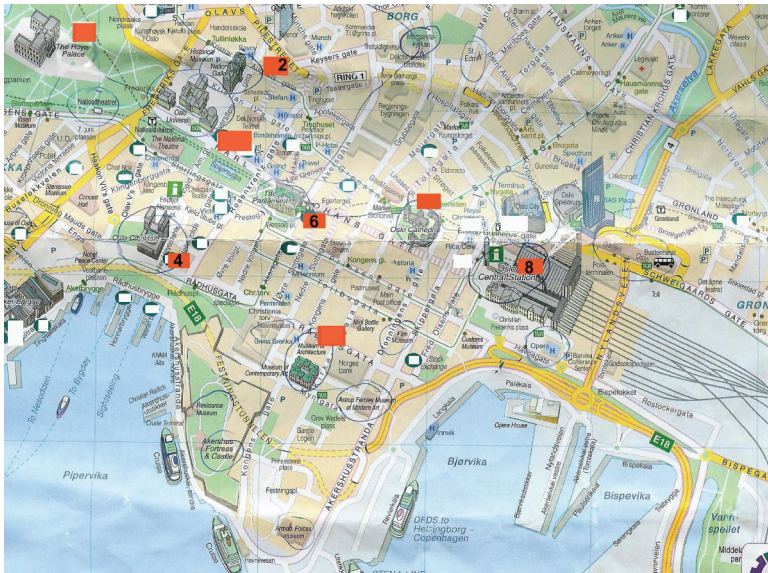
1. A: crazy	B: pleasant	C: disturbing
2. A: milk men	B: musicians	C: refugees
3. A: managed	B: sang	C: laughed
4. A: moved	B: crawled	C: flushed
5. A: unintelligent	B: confused	C: pioneering
6. A: dirty	B: flexible	C: small



6. OSLO CITY

1	O	
2		
3	C	
4		
5	L	
6		
7	I	
8		

Work in pairs. The person who has "1" in the map starts the navigation. Tell your partner where you have "1" and which building it is. Ask your partner to write the number into the orange square and tell him/her to fill his/her chart with the letter you have in your chart next to "1". Then give instructions to your partner until you reach an empty orange square in your map. Ask for the number and the letter next to it, then fill your chart with the given information. Then it is your partner's turn, and you will have to follow directions to another orange square. If you have both filled all the orange squares with numbers on the map and the chart with letters, try to figure out which place your map belongs to.



1		
2	Y	
3		
4	S	
5		
6	T	
7		
8	O	

7. VIGELAND PARK

Vigeland Park is a famous outdoor attraction in the city of Oslo, not too far from the centre of the capital. The park got the name from its designer, Gustav Vigeland.

Vigeland didn't only design a park on 80 acres: he also designed more than 200 sculptures to inhabit the area. Most of his statues are situated along the park's 850 m long main axis.

The statues, made of bronze or granite, represent the theme of 'human condition' through various mimicry, postures and interactions. They depict a broad scale of human feelings.

Look at the sculpture faces. Which of the people below look thoughtful      furious      curious      frightened      serious      resentful      desperate



There is a picture with no matching word. There is a picture with no matching word. What happened to him/her? Why is s/he like that?



1) Which adjective do you think fits the picture the best?



understanding  
sorrowful  
calm  
timid  
indifferent



shocked  
angry  
astonished  
exhausted  
aggressive



cheerful  
relieved  
excited  
moved  
doubtful



ashamed  
bored  
hurt  
impatient  
resigned

2) Choose one of the adjectives that didn't match any of the pictures. Mime it to the class.

3) Form two groups. Group 1 gives any of the adjectives from the 27 above to a member of group 2. This member has to mime the adjective. If group 2 finds it out, they get a point. Then they switch.

4) Work in groups. Each group gets a picture. They have to agree on a story connected to the picture. Each group presents its picture and story to the class. Don't forget to use the adjectives.

5) What is the relationship among these people? Discuss with your partner, using the stories of ex.4.

6) Work in pairs. Student A starts telling a story, when suddenly, student B shows a picture from the set. Student A has to go on with the story so that it matches the picture. After the last picture, student A has to finish. Then they switch.

**VIGELAND PARK – the Movie**

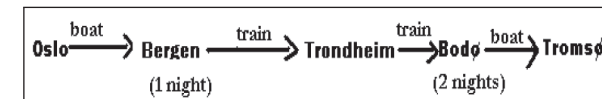
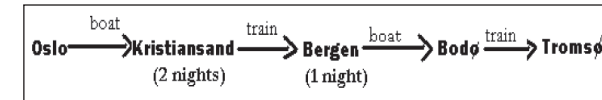
You are going to present a trailer of Vigeland Park, the Movie. Using the pictures as hints, prepare scenes for the trailer that will raise the interest of cinema fans. Distribute the roles and play these scenes in front of the class.

Record your scenes and show the video to the class. While watching note each emotion you recognise.

## 8. TRAVEL AROUND NORWAY

Work in pairs.

You plan to travel around Norway with some friends (2 adults and 3 children) and visit the most important cities. You want to travel by train and boat and do some sightseeing. You call a travel agency in order to book the tickets and the hotel. Your partner is a clerk at the travel agency, who will give you the requested information based on the schedules s/he has. Change roles and act out the conversation again.



Northern Lights Hotel		
Single room	700 NOK/ night	
Double room	800 NOK/ night	
Double + child	900 NOK/ night	
	Adult	Child
Breakfast	15 NOK	10 NOK

Boat schedule			
	Dep/Arr	Adult	Child
Oslo	07:11	600 NOK	400 NOK
Kristiansand	11:38	900 NOK	700 NOK
Bergen	18:15	1300 NOK	1000 NOK
Trondheim	06:12	1500 NOK	1200 NOK
Bodø	14:20	1700 NOK	1400 NOK
Tromsø	19:45	1900 NOK	1600 NOK

Boat schedule				
	Departure	Arrival	Adult	Child
Oslo - Kristiansand	06:10	10:30	200 NOK	170 NOK
Kristiansand - Bergen	11:20	18:35	250 NOK	200 NOK
Bergen - Trondheim	19:30	04:20	320 NOK	280 NOK
Trondheim - Bodø	05:25	13:40	280 NOK	240 NOK
Bodø - Tromsø	14:40	18:30	180 NOK	140 NOK



## 9. TRAVELLING AROUND



1. Which pictures would you associate with Hungary? Which ones with Norway?
2. Which of them would you choose for a holiday destination? Why?
3. Match the words and expressions with the pictures. There are two going with each picture.

FOOTPATH MUSEUM PIECE MOUNTAIN TO EXHIBIT LOCAL CULTURE  
 FREQUENTED SIGHTS WELL-PRESERVED HISTORIC BUILDINGS  
 TO GO TREKKING LAKESIDE BUNGALOW SNOW-CAPPED PEAK  
 BY NIGHT CYCLING TOUR THATCHED ROOF  
 VILLAGE DWELLERS METROPOLITAN RUSTIC TRANQUILLITY  
 CYCLE PATH THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT CRUISE  
 COUNTRY TOWN TO FLY WITH THE OWLS RUBBERNECKS  
 COASTAL STEAMER OLD TOWN

A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		
G		
H		
I		
J		
K		
L		

4. Two of the pictures match each of the texts below. Try to find them. Fill in the gaps. significant/ border/ pilgrimage/ former/ cathedral/ established/ earth/ dominance/ airport/ research.

ESZTERGOM was \_\_\_\_\_ in the second half of the tenth century, and was the capital of Hungary until 1249. Though one of the oldest towns in Hungary, its \_\_\_\_\_, with kings and castles, as it existed throughout the Middle Ages, is now covered by \_\_\_\_\_ and town houses. Its cathedral is the largest church in Hungary. Esztergom is a \_\_\_\_\_ crossing point: one can easily walk to Štúrovo in Slovakia through the Mária Valéria Bridge, over the Danube.

TRONDHEIM had become an important site for trade by the 10<sup>th</sup> century. It was a military base, and finally capital of Norway until 1217. Its \_\_\_\_\_, Northern Europe's most important \_\_\_\_\_ site in the Middle Ages, is today considered the most significant church in Norway. The town is a \_\_\_\_\_ centre of technical and medical \_\_\_\_\_, and has a vivid student life, as students give almost one fifth of the population. Trondheim also has an international \_\_\_\_\_.

You are working at a travel agency. Write an advertisement for each town. Use the information in the picture and in the texts, and as many of the expressions in exercise 3 as possible.

## 10. FJORDS

*Change the structures to passive where you can.*

*Work in pairs. Follow the instructions of your partner and draw the other picture*

### A

#### *The fjords*

What is a fjord? In order to understand, we should define the word inlet first: an inlet is a narrow body of water among islands or stretching into the mainland. Fjords, these deep, long and narrow inlets characterise the major part of the Norwegian landscape. Glacier activity carved them the following way: ice pushes forward the sediment which cuts a U-shaped valley. Fjords are most common in Norway, if we compare their amount to the area of the county, but other countries like the US, Canada, Denmark (Greenland), Iceland, Russia and Chile also owe fjords. One can find the world's longest fjord in Greenland (Scoresby Sund, 350 km) and we can give the second and third prize to Norway (Sognefjord, 230 km and Hardangerfjord, 179 km). The deepest fjord's location is Antarctica (Skelton inlet, 1933 m), then deep sea divers ranked Norway's Sognefjord second once again (1308 m), and the bronze we gave to Chile (Messier Channel, 1288 m).



*Change the structures to passive where you can.*

*Work in pairs. Follow the instructions of your partner and draw the other picture*

### B

#### *The fjords*

What is a fjord? In order to understand, we should define the word inlet first: an inlet is a narrow body of water among islands or stretching into the mainland. Fjords, these deep, long and narrow inlets characterise the major part of the Norwegian landscape. Glacier activity carved them the following way: ice pushes forward the sediment which cuts a U-shaped valley. Fjords are most common in Norway, if we compare their amount to the area of the county, but other countries like the US, Canada, Denmark (Greenland), Iceland, Russia and Chile also owe fjords. One can find the world's longest fjord in Greenland (Scoresby Sund, 350 km) and we can give the second and third prize to Norway (Sognefjord, 230 km and Hardangerfjord, 179 km). The deepest fjord's location is Antarctica (Skelton inlet, 1933 m), then deep sea divers ranked Norway's Sognefjord second once again (1308 m), and the bronze we gave to Chile (Messier Channel, 1288 m).





## 11. HEALTH PRESERVATION

*Work in pairs. Read one of the texts while your partner reads the other one. Then tell your partner about the way of health preservation that you have read about.*

### **Norway – The Land of Breathtaking Nature**

All countries boast beauty spots created by Nature the artistic designer. Norway seems to have been her studio. When seeing the infiniteness of the awesome Norwegian landscape, where not the sites of natural beauty, but rather the entire country appears to form the beauty spot, one can understand why hiking is in the veins of Norwegians. If the youngest of the family have not gained their first hiking experiences with mom and dad, they certainly will in the kindergarten. Going on excursions is a weekly programme there, and, given no other choice, they usually mean a form of encounter with mountains and nature. The result: a lifelong attachment to the outdoors. No wonder that Norwegians in general look young for their age.



### **Hungary – The Land of Spas**

Spas or medicinal baths are the exceptional gift Hungary seems to have got for a start. No matter which part of the country you visit, a spa will be located somewhere in the neighbouring area, as there are about 1,000 hot springs here! Baths built in Hungary can accommodate altogether 300,000 people at the same time. Spas are excellent for relaxing, as well as for a specific treatment. You can find popular ones, frequented by tourists from all over the world, but also small local ones, mostly

visited by the neighbourhood. Budapest itself boasts four luxury thermal hotels with medical treatment, and a whole network of thermal wellness hotels has been developed throughout the country.

*Spas or hikes? Which of the two comes to your mind when hearing the following words? Think of 3-3 other words.*

countryside	free	sitting	spare time
toilet	many people	exhausting	swimming suit
indoors	nature	hot	special shoes
cold	bar	relaxing	fit
walking	sick people	entrance fee	civilisation
city	raincoat	evening	alone

HIKES

SPAS

*Can you think of other characteristics? In what ways are spas and hikes similar? In what ways are they different?*

*Discuss with your partner. Choose one of the texts. Try to convince him/her that your choice is the better. When you hear a clap, swap sides.*

*Form statements based on the texts, using modal auxiliaries e.g. I might go to a luxury thermal hotel once.*



## 12. LAKE BALATON



As a child, I spent my summers at Lake Balaton that is why I have special attachment to the area. Lake Balaton is the largest lake in Central Europe, and is a popular tourist destination. Since Hungary is landlocked in the Carpathian basin and does not have a coast, the lake is often nicknamed as the "Hungarian Sea".



### Exercise A



Tihany is famous for its fossil shells on the shore of Lake Balaton. János Garay – a Hungarian poet - wrote a poem about this phenomenon. The gist of the poem is translated into English, you have to arrange the story into the right order with your partner.

**A:** The voice of the girl was beautiful but soon she became too proud of herself. She did not talk with anybody. Although a number of young boys loved her, she was very cold with them.

**B:** The son of the king fell so deeply in love with her that he died of it.

**C:** There was a beautiful girl who had a herd of goats with golden hide. Although the beauty of the girl enchanted everybody, she suffered from a handicap, she was mute.

**D:** One day, the king of Balaton made a bargain with the girl. The king asked for a mug of goat milk in order to heal his son.

**E:** A huge storm took place for three days in Hungary so that the herd of goats disappeared in the lake.

**F:** Since the storm, the currents of the lake have swept along the hooves of the goats. The girl is still under a spell and is captured in a hollow. Nobody can see or touch her, but she can be heard in the voice of echo.

**G:** The girl gave goat milk to the king and in exchange the king gave the girl a beautiful voice.

**H:** The king became angry with the girl because of the death of his son and he decided to take revenge over her.

### Exercise B

Balatonfüred is the cultural centre of Lake Balaton.

This is a short excerpt from Wikipedia with some mistakes in it. Correct the mistakes with your partner.

There is a mistake in every sentence.

The town has two marinas, a string for carbonated mineral water springs, beautiful listed buildings of the middle of the 18th and the 19th centuries and fine restaurants. It has moden hotels and guest-houses to accommodate about fifty thousand visitors in the summer. The nearest villages close Balatonfüred are Tihany, Aszófő, Balatonszőlős and Csopak, all renown of their wine land and beaches. Former large employer in town excluded the Ship-yard, whereas today a larges employer is the State Heart Hospital, the largest industry is catering and providing boarding and accomodation.

### Exercise C

The Festetics Palace can be found in Keszthely.

Look at the picture and read the list of words below. Using these, try to discuss with your partner what you can see in the picture.



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Festetics\\_kastely.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Festetics_kastely.jpg)

fountain, field, lookout tower, fortress, tourists, bushes, weed, bed of flowers, dome, grass, cobbled stones

*If you were to live in the 19th century in Keszthely, would you choose to live in a cottage or in Festetics Palace? Discuss with your partner.*

## Exercise D



Csopak is a small village situated at the Northern shore of Lake Balaton. Csopak is famous for its authentic cottages, vineyards, cultural programmes in the summer.

Work in pairs. Student A is a hotel director, student B wants to have a holiday at the Lake Balaton. Student A has to convince Student B that Csopak is the best place to have a holiday.

Prompts: Hotel directors should be creative – you can argue that Csopak is cheaper, cosier, cleaner than bigger towns around the lake

## 13. STONES

Work in groups of three. Cut out the cards. Each student gets a picture card and four info cards at random. You shouldn't show your cards to the others. Read your cards. Choose a card from one of the students, s/he will read that out for you. If, based on the information, you think it is your card, you can ask for it – but then, that student will pull any of your cards. Then it is the next student's turn. The winner is the first who collects all the cards belonging to the picture.

Bazaltorgonák	Stonehenge	Marmorslottet
		
The formations are reminiscent of volcanic activities 4-5 million years ago, whereupon basalt columns rose to the surface.	The prehistoric monument is located in the county of Wiltshire, about 13 kilometres north of Salisbury (137 km west of London).	The Arctic Circle Area is penetrated with caves and potholes from the western coastline to the Swedish border. The "Marble Castle" is a formation situated just south of the Polar Circle
These formations enrich the panorama of Western Hungary, close to the biggest lake of Central Europe, Lake Balaton.	The site with a circular setting of large standing stones served as a burial ground about 5000 years ago.	The site is built by the river Glomåga, forming imaginative curves and potholes by washing away softer parts of the limestone and leaving the strongest material untouched.
The wonderful columns form rows that look like huge organ-pipes sticking out of the ground.	The midsummer sunrise turns the place into a site of pilgrimage for pagan or neo-pagan believers like the neo-druids.	The river has a fascinating cyan colour and is entirely opaque, thanks to the large amount of minerals it is bringing down from the mountains.



## 14. SEASONS AND WEATHER

*Match the photos with the seasons. Then write the following words under the photos.  
Which is your favourite season? Why? Where would you go among these places? Why?  
Discuss with your partner. What would you do there, and with whom?*

snowy, cloudy, bright, windy, clear, rainy, misty, foggy, icy, cold, warm, hot, calm, idyllic, fresh, hilly, mountainous, avalanche, blizzard, dew, glacier, hail, beach.

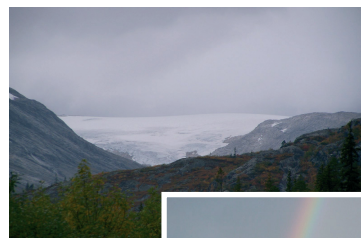
### AUTUMN/FALL



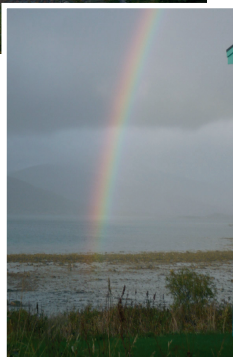
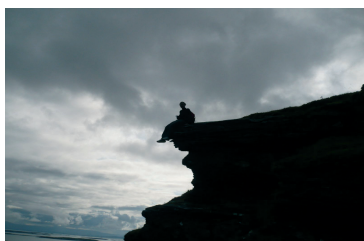
### WINTER



### SUMMER



### SPRING



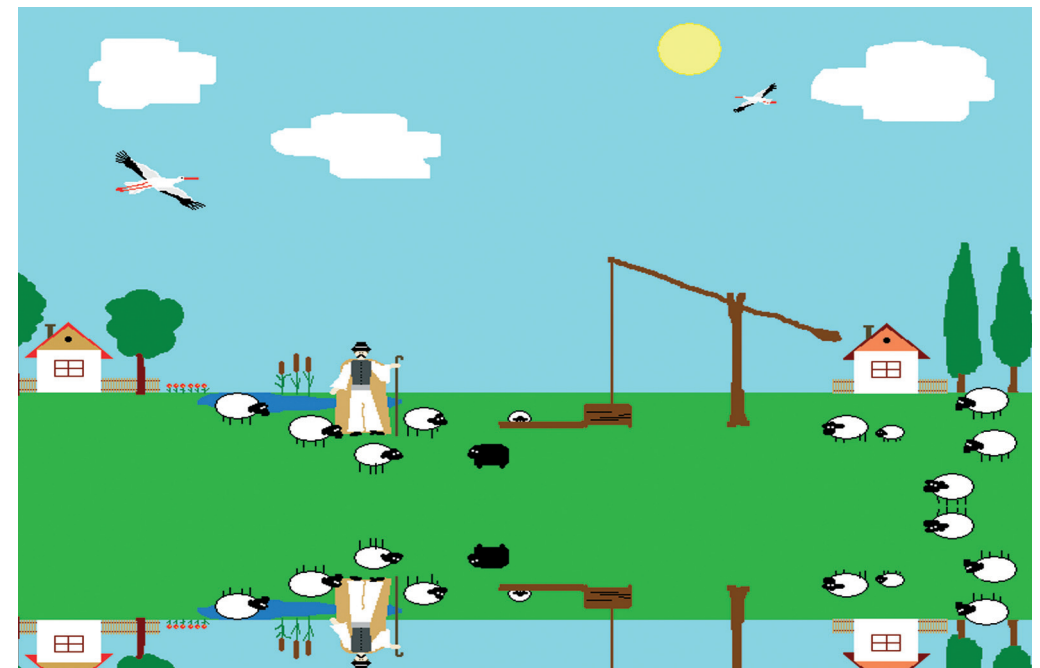
## 15. MIRAGE AND FATA MORGANA

When different densities and temperatures of air are present in the atmosphere, temperature inversion occurs. As the rays of light pass through these layers, they are refracted and bent, thus producing a reflection of objects mysteriously appearing in the air. The best-known example is the inferior mirage, which we can most often see above hot road surfaces with the reflection of cars below the real ones. Superior mirages are relatively rare – in this case the reflection is above the original. This less common phenomenon is the Fata Morgana, an atmospheric optical effect named after Morgan Le Fay, the famous antagonist and half-sister of the legendary King Arthur. The Great Plain or Puszta of Hungary is famous for its mirages.

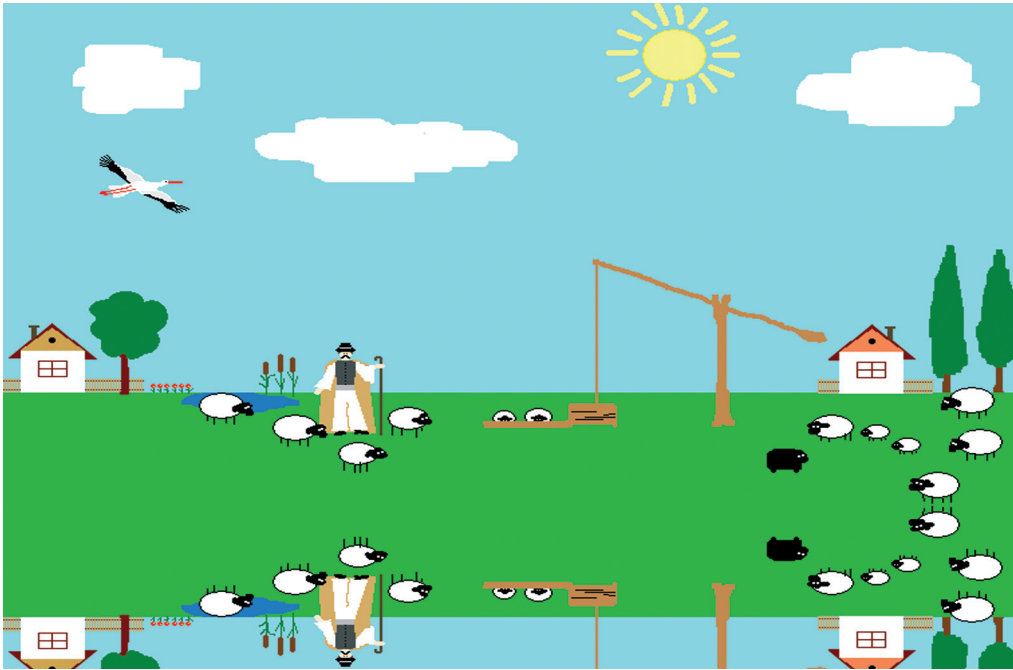
### Task

Picture 1 and 2 show the Hungarian countryside with inferior mirages. Work in pairs. One of you should look at Picture 1, the other person at Picture 2 on the next page. There are 12 little differences between the two drawings. Describe the images, and try to find these differences without showing the pictures to each other.

### Picture 1



Picture 2



Inferior mirage in Hungary -- Photo by Péter Bizik



## 16. NORTHERN LIGHTS (AURORA BOREALIS)

1. What exactly are the Northern Lights (Aurora Borealis)? The Northern Lights stem from when large numbers of electrically charged particles (electrons) at high speed stream in towards the Earth along its magnetic field and collide with the highest air particles. The air then lights up rather like what happens in a fluorescent light tube. The resulting colours reflect which gases we find up there, the most usual one is yellow-green, but there are red and violet ones as well. The charged particles originate from the sun, and it is the "weather" conditions on the sun that decide whether or not we will see the aurora.



2. Where can we see the northern lights? The Northern Lights, as the name suggests, are especially related to the polar regions. They occur most frequently in a belt of radius 2500 km centred on the magnetic north pole. This so-called auroral zone extends over northern Scandinavia, Island, the southern tip of Greenland and continuing over northern Canada, Alaska and along the northern coast of Siberia. The coasts of the Norwegian counties of Troms and Finnmark lay where occurrence is greatest.

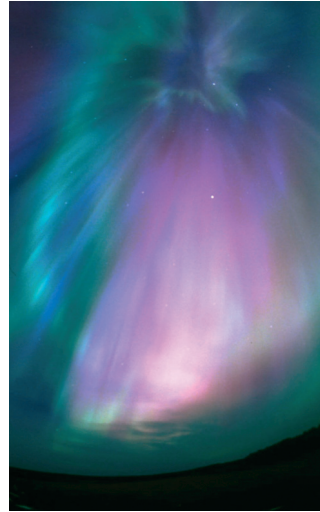


3. How high up are the Northern Lights? Most aurorae occur between 90 and 130 km above sea level, but some, particularly the ray-like forms, extend to several hundred kilometres up. In comparison, the usual altitude for a jet aircraft is around 10km and the ozone layer lies between 20 and 30km so we have to be almost up at the heights of satellites' orbits to



be at the same height as the aurora. A consequence of its great height is that the aurora is visible at horizontal distances of several hundred kilometres. Thus an aurora over Bear Island will be visible from both Spitzbergen and Tromsø, and one over Tromsø can be seen in the northern sky from central Norway.

4. When can we see the Northern Lights? We associate the Northern Lights with wintertime, although in reality they are present the year round; it's just that we can't see them when the nights are light as the background sky has to be fairly dark. In practice, in northern Norway we are restricted to the period starting at the beginning of September and extending until the middle of April. The Northern Lights are often referred to as "night aurora" because they occur on the night side of the Earth and they commonly appear in the early evening and continue late into the night. Although this is the most usual form of aurora, during winter on Spitzbergen, where it is dark even at midday, it is possible to observe the rarer "day aurora" which occurs on the "day side" of the Earth. The aurora lies well above the highest clouds, so we need clear skies to be able to see it.



By Associate Professor Truls Lynne Hansen  
Source: [http://www.tgo.uit.no/articl/nord\\_eng.html](http://www.tgo.uit.no/articl/nord_eng.html)  
Photos by Marko Mikkilä

- 1 What is the other name for the Northern Lights?
- 2 Where do the Northern Lights originate from?
- 3 Which is the most usual colour of the Northern Lights?
- 4 Are there red Northern Lights?
- 5 What is the auroral zone? List at least 3 countries.
- 6 Where can the Northern Lights be seen the best?
- 7 Can the Northern Lights be seen relatively often in Troms?
- 8 Are the Northern Lights below the ozone-layer?
- 9 Can you see the Northern Lights from a distance of 200 km?
- 10 Which is the best period of the year to see the Northern Lights in Northern Norway?
- 11 Can you see the Northern Lights in a well-lit city?
- 12 Can you see the Northern Lights when the sky is cloudy?

## 17. POPULAR HORSE BREEDS IN NORWAY AND IN HUNGARY

1. Can you recognize the different types of horses?

In this exercise you have to match the six types of horses with their appropriate breed names.



3.



5.



4.



6.

- A.) THE HUNGARIAN WARMBLOOD
- B.) NONIUS
- C.) THE NORWEGIAN FJORD
- D.) KISBÉR HALFBLOOD
- E.) THE NORTH NORWEGIAN MOUNTAINHORSE
- F.) THE NORWEGIAN FORESTRY HORSE



## 2. What do you know about the different horse breeds?

In this exercise you have to match the six small descriptions with the appropriate pictures.

**A,** This horse breed is mostly used in the mountains. It has got the same general features of body shape as the Norwegian fjord horse, but it is a bit smaller.

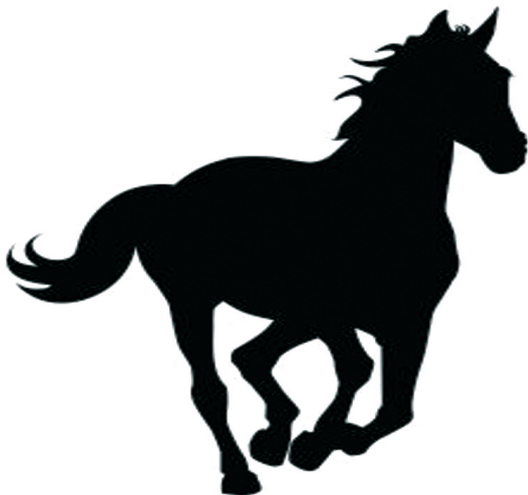
**B,** It is one the world's oldest horse breeds, and it is probably quite closely linked to the ancient North Asian wild horse.

**C,** These modern Hungarian horses have everything people desire in the sport horse: athletic ability, movement, and temperament.

**D,** Originally this breed was used for military services became a useful agricultural horse during the 20th century. Today it is still used in agriculture and leisure riding.

**E,** This is a splendid sport horse combining the power, and flexibility of the warmblood, with the endurance, speed, and heart of the native Hungarian breeds. These features help this breed to achieve international success in the show jumping and the dressage.

**F,** These horses were used for farm work, carrying wood up and down between the mountains and valleys. They are very intelligent, gentle, patient.



## 18. FIGURE SKATING

Figure skating belongs to one of the most beautiful but compelling sports. It requires speed, strength, grace and extreme flexibility. Only those can achieve good results in this sport who are really talented and devoted. Figure skating can be performed individually, by men and women and also in pairs. It has five components: jumps, spirals, spins, steps, artistry (in case of pairs lifts as well)

Norway and Hungary have both famous figure skaters: Sonia Henie and Júlia Sebestyén.

### Exercise A

Work in pairs. Look at the card of Sonja Henie – one of the world's most significant figure skater. Some pieces of information are deleted from your card, ask your partner in order to supplement it.

### Card A:



Date of birth: April 8, 1912

Place of birth:

Country represented: Norway

### Early life:

- Sonja Henie was born into a wealthy family.
- As a child, she was a nationally – ranked tennis player and a skilled swimmer.
- She showed talent for skiing.

### Competitive career:

- Sonja won her first championship at the age of 9.
- She won 6 consecutive European championships.

### Professional and film career:

- As a young lady, Sonja decided to move to Hollywood and become a movie star.

### Personal Life:

- Henie was married three times.

**Card B:**

Date of birth:  
Place of birth: Kristiania, Oslo  
Country represented:

Early life:

- Her parents encouraged Sonja to take up a variety of sports at a young age.
- She was educated by the best tutors in the world.

Competitive career:

- Henie won her first gold medal at the World Figure Skating Championship at the age of 14.
- She won three Olympic gold medals.

Professional and film career:

- At the same time, she performed in ice revues.

Personal Life:

- She was diagnosed with leukaemia in the mid-1960s. She died at the age of 57.

**Exercise B**

*Read the personal information of Júlia Sebestyén and write a biography.*

**Júlia Sebestyén**

Date of birth: May 14, 1981  
Place of birth: Miskolc  
Country Represented: Hungary

Early Life:

- She started skating at the age of 4 at the outdoor ice rink.
- At the age of 13, she moved to Budapest and began to train with András Száraz.
- She began competing in 1995.

Competitive Career:

- First Olympic Games: 1998 (she placed 15th), 2002: she placed 8th, 2006: she placed 18th
- 2004: she won the European Figure Skating championship (first Hungarian who won that title)

Júlia Sebestyén has had a long competitive career and she is still competing.

**Good luck Júlia, Hungary is cheering for you!**

<sup>3</sup>Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%BAlia\\_Sebesty%C3%A9n](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%BAlia_Sebesty%C3%A9n)

**19. SPORTS AND HOBBIES**

*In the pictures you can see some free time activities that you can do in Norway. Match the pictures and the names of the activities: be careful, there are more words than pictures.*



skiing  
knitting  
paragliding  
climbing  
playing chess  
snorkelling  
cycling  
fishing

In pictures 1, 3, 6 and 7 you can see international students who studied in Norway. The compiler of this activity can be seen in picture 6. It was taken before she went into the sea which was +4 Celsius "warm" at the time.



*QUESTION SHEET*

NAME	ME			
1. Which free time activity would you like to try if you were an international student in Norway?				
2. Why?				
3. Do you have a hobby? What is it?				

*If you can solve the crossword you will get the name of a sport that is popular in Norway.*

1. The sport of moving down hills, across land in the snow on a pair of long and narrow pieces of wood or plastic that you fasten to your boots.
2. A game for two players, who move their pieces according to particular rules across a special board to try to trap their opponent's king.
3. The sport of catching fish.
4. The sport of moving up or down on rocks or a special wall using your feet and hands.
5. When you swim under water using a snorkel.
6. Making clothing out of wool using special needles.
7. A sport in which you jump off a hill or out of a plane and use a parachute to fly for long distances before floating back down to the ground.

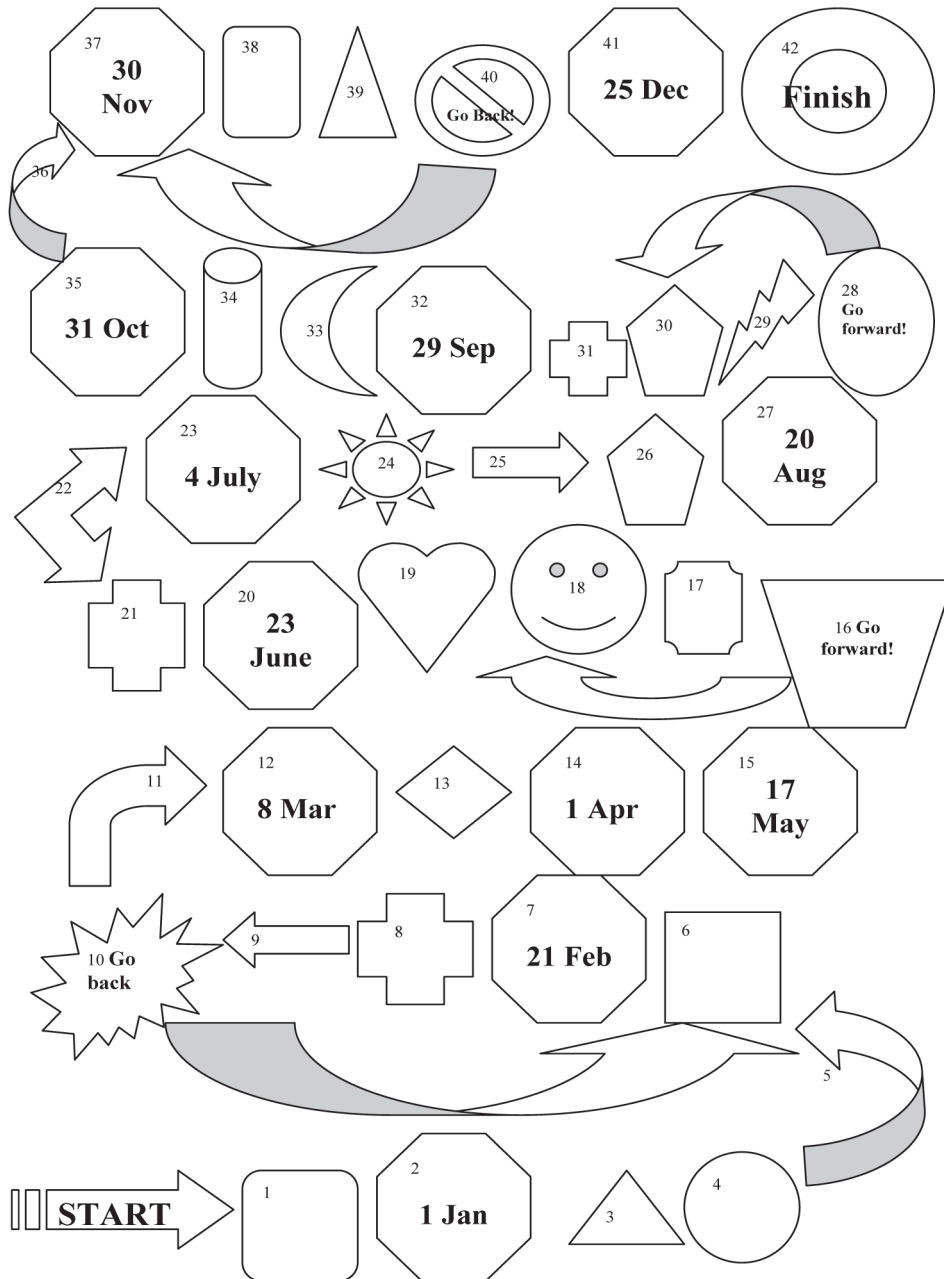
[illegible]

## 20. SPECIAL DAYS

Match the following dates with their celebrations. Which of these do you celebrate in your country? Which main religious holiday is missing? Why is not there any set date?

1st January	New Year's Day
21st February	Christmas Day
8th March	Halloween
1st April	Michaelmass: returing of the herds from the hills
1st May	Birthday of Queen Sonja of Norway (1937) and U.S. Independence Day
17th May	St John's Eve (midssummer Festival)
23rd June	St Andrew's Day, beginning of the Advent period
4th July	April's Fool
20th August	Foundation of the Hungarian State
29th September	International Women's day
31st October	Constitution Day (Norway)
30th November	May Day
25th December	Birthday of King Harald V of Norway

Step one back if you cannot pronounce the date. Step one forward if you know what is celebrated at that time.



## 21. NATIONAL DAYS

### A

#### Norway's National Day

17th of May is Norway's National day. It celebrates Norway's first Constitution of 1814, and is a celebration of spring and warm weather. The traditional way of celebrating this is to dress up in one's finest clothes – often the national costumes 'bunad' – and go to the streets to enjoy parades, music and performances. It can be quite spectacular.



#### Ask your partner

1. When do Hungarians celebrate their National Day? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What do they celebrate? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How do they celebrate? \_\_\_\_\_

### B

#### Hungary's National Day

20th of August is the National Day of Hungary. It celebrates the founding of the state by King Stephen I. and it is also a celebration of the new bread. On this day there are parades and performances all over the country. For many people this day is the end of the summer holiday. After dark people watch fireworks. The biggest one is in Budapest over the Danube.



#### Ask your partner

1. When do Norwegians celebrate their National Day? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What do they celebrate? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How do they celebrate? \_\_\_\_\_



## 22. THE ORIGIN OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

1. Some names of the days of the week originate from Nordic mythology, from the names of the gods. Which day of the week do you think got its name from

- Thor ? \_\_\_\_\_ - Tyr ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 - Freya ? \_\_\_\_\_ - (W)odin? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Read the text then connect the pictures and the names.

**Tyr** is the god of war. He has got only one hand because a wolf bit the other off.

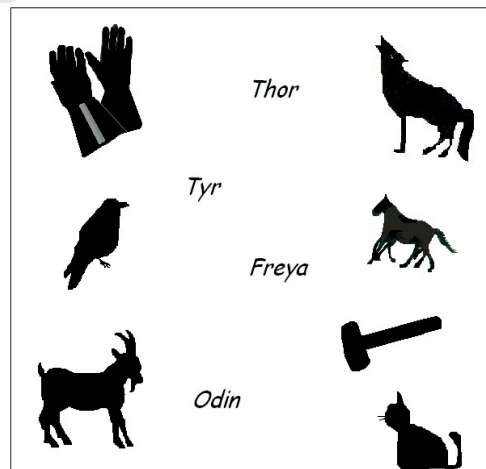
**Freya** is the goddess of love and fertility. She is very beautiful and she carries weapons. She has got a chariot pulled by cats. She has got a husband called Od and a twin brother called Frey.

**Thor** is the god of the sky and thunder. He is the son of Odin. He has got a chariot pulled by goats. He is very strong. He has got magical objects that make him even more powerful: iron gloves, a belt of strength and a hammer. His magical belt doubles his strength when he wears it. He is famous for killing giants with his hammer.

**Odin (Wodin)** is the chief of all the gods. He has got only one eye and he can see into the future. He has got two ravens that sit on his shoulders, one of them is Thought, the other is Memory. He travels on an eight-legged horse.

3. True or false?

1. Freya has got a twin sister.
2. Odin has got three ravens.
3. Thor can kill giants.
4. Tyr has got only one eye.
5. Thor is the son of Odin.
6. Thor has got two magical objects.
7. Freya's husband is Od.
8. Odin has got an eight-legged horse.
9. Tyr is the god of love.
10. Odin is the chief of all the gods.



## 23. NORWEGIAN JOKES

Match the beginning of the jokes (A, B, C) with their punch lines.

**A**

- Do you know the difference between moose and blueberries?  
 -No.

**B**

- Can you say a rare African animal?  
 - Polar bear

**C**

- Why did you put your teddy bear into the freezer?



1 - Because I want a polar bear.

2 - But polar bears don't live in Africa. - That's why they are rare there.

3 - Well, then I can't take you to blueberry picking.



## 24. HUNGARIAN FINE ARTS

### PAINTERS, PAINTINGS, MOVEMENTS

#### **Romanticism (late 18th and early to mid 19th centuries)**

Romantic artists were fascinated by Nature, the genius, passions and inner struggles, moods, mental potentials and heroes. They investigated into human nature and personality, folk culture, national and ethnic origins.

##### **Norway**

Johan Christian Dahl (1788-1857)

"Lyshornet near Bergen" 1836



##### **Hungary**

Székely Bertalan (1835-1910)

"The Discovery of Louis II's Dead Body" 1860

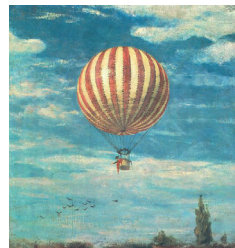


#### **Impressionism (late 19th century)**

Characteristics of Impressionist paintings include visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on light in its changing qualities, ordinary subject matter, the inclusion of *movement* as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement is derived from the title of a Claude Monet work, *Impression*.

Frits Thaulow (1847-1906)

"A Factory Building Near An Icy River In Winter" (1892)



Szinyei Merse Pál (1845-1920)

"The Balloon" (1878)

#### **Realism (from 1850s)**

Realists represent everyday characters, situations, dilemmas, and objects, all in a "true-to-life" manner. Realism believed in the ideology of objective reality and revolted against exaggerated emotionalism. Truth and accuracy became the goals of many Realists.

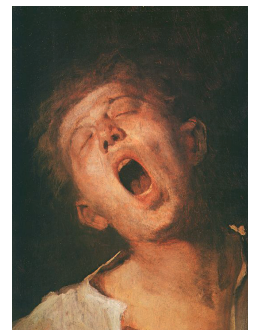
Christian Krohg (1852-1925)

"Tired" 1885



Munkácsy Mihály (1844-1900)

"Yawning Apprentice" 1869

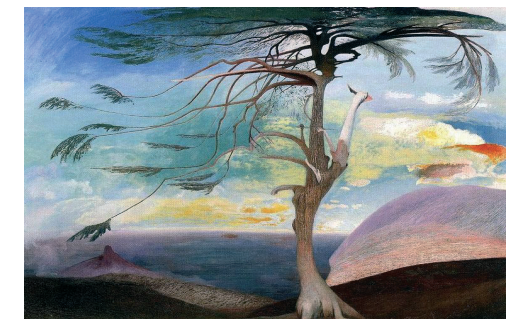
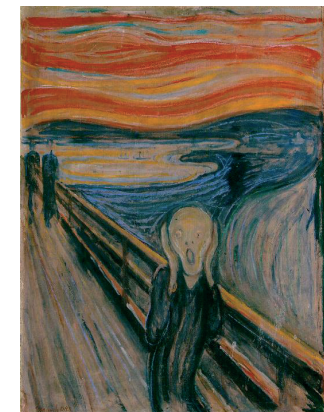


#### **Post-Impressionism**

Post-Impressionists extended Impressionism while rejecting its limitations: they continued using vivid colours, thick application of paint, distinctive brushstrokes and real-life subject matter, but they were more inclined to emphasize geometric forms, to distort form for expressive effect, and to use unnatural or arbitrary colour.

Edvard Munch (1863-1944)

"The Scream" 1893



Csontváry Kosztka Tivadar (1853-1919)

"The Lonely Cedar" 1907

1. Make a sentence with the expressions below to describe the paintings in this unit.

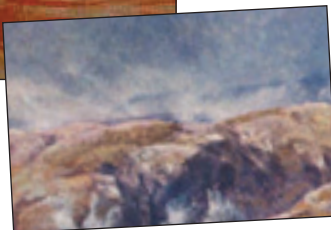
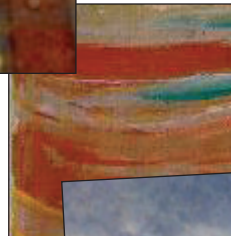
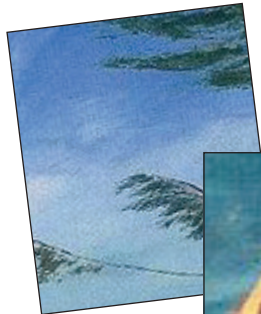
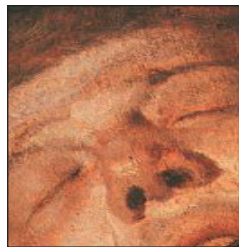
*vivid colours, open composition, ethnic origins, everyday characters, distinctive brushstrokes, human nature, ordinary subject matter, true-to-life manner*

2. Match the artists with their paintings.

Szinyei Merse Pál  
Edvard Munch  
Székely Bertalan  
Fritz Thaulow  
Johan Christian Dahl  
Munkácsy Mihály  
Csontváry Kosztka Tivadar  
Christian Krohg

The Lonely Cedar  
Tired  
Yawning Apprentice  
The Balloon  
The Discovery of Louis II's Dead Body  
Lyshornet Near Bergen  
The Scream  
A Factory Building Near An Icy River In Winter

Can you recognise these details?



## 25. THE RUSS

Put the verbs in brackets into past simple, past continuous or present simple, the first one is given as an example.

It 1. (be) was the 30th of April around 8 in the evening. With other students we were taking a walk when we 2. (see) \_\_\_\_\_ Norwegian teenagers dressed in red and blue trousers. They 3. (sit) \_\_\_\_\_ outside, 4. (chat) \_\_\_\_\_, 5. (laugh) \_\_\_\_\_ and 6. (have) \_\_\_\_\_ fun.

We took a photo of them. Here it is. Who are they? Why are they dressed like this?



Some Norwegian students explained to us that the 30th of April is a "party day" in Norway, the beginning of a party season that lasts till the 17th of May. Students graduating high school 7. (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ russ uniform. In the picture you can see red and blue uniforms. The red uniform 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the most common and students completing general studies wear it. Blue is worn by students of healthcare and economy and administrative studies. The whole town was a big party that night.



## 26. FORKS AND KNIVES

*You'd like to go for a pizza, but the way is quite long...*

- Place your counters on the house in the bottom left-hand corner.
- The first person to throw a 6 starts the game.
- You should take turns. The first player throws the dice and makes as many steps as the dice shows.
- If you land on a pink field, you must talk about the given topic for 2 minutes, or list the 10 required items. If you land on a green field, you must draw one of the grammar cards your teacher gives you (all of them are true facts about Hungarian eating habits), and find the mistake in the sentence. If you can't correct it, you have to step back to the field where you were before.
- If you land on a fork, you can move forward to the field the fork indicates. If you land on a knife, you must move back to the field where the knife points.
- The winner is the person who reaches the pizza first.

	List 10 tools you can find in a kitchen 40	39		Describe a good recipe 38	GRAMMAR 37	List 10 verbs in connection with cooking 36	Your favourite supermarket 35
The last time you ate out 28	GRAMMAR 29	Traditional dishes of your country 30	31	Table manners 32	Healthy eating habits 33	GRAMMAR 34	List 10 vegetables 34
	27	How conscious are you of what you eat? 26	GRAMMAR 25	24	Your favourite food 23	Organic food 22	GRAMMAR 21
GRAMMAR 14	Fast and convenience food 15	Describe a good recipe 16		17	GRAMMAR 18	The food you dislike 19	Your typical Christmas menu 20
Your typical breakfast or dinner 13	List 10 fruits 12	GRAMMAR 11	How to lose weight 10	9	What does your kitchen look like? 8	GRAMMAR 7	
	Your favourite restaurant 1	The strangest meal you have ever heard of 2	GRAMMAR 3	Vegetarianism 4	Describe a good recipe 5	GRAMMAR 6	

## 27. FÅRIKÅL



Fårikål is a traditional Norwegian dish containing meat, cabbage and pepper, cooked for several hours in a casserole, traditionally served with potatoes boiled in their jackets. The dish is typically prepared in early autumn, after the slaughtering of that year's young animals. Fårikål is originally a dish from the Western part of Norway, but is now known and enjoyed in all parts of the country. Traditionally, it is accompanied by beer.

### Ingredients

- o 1 kg lamb, cheap cuts with bone and fat
- o 1 large cabbage
- o 1 tablespoon whole peppercorn
- o 2 teaspoons salt
- o 2 tablespoons plain flour
- o 300 ml boiling water
- o 1 kg potatoes
- o 6-8 bottles beer ☺



Cut the cabbage into segments. Do not pull to leaves. ✓  
 Serve with plain cooked potatoes. ✗  
 Find the fattiest bits of meat and place a layer of those on the bottom of the pot. ✗  
 Combine the flour, salt and peppercorns and sprinkle the mix over the cabbage. ✗  
 Repeat layering until you reach the top of the pot or you run out of meat and cabbage. Cabbage is the top layer. ✗  
 Pour over boiling water, return the mixture to a boil, and then let it cook in low heat for about 2 hours. ✗  
 Add a layer of cabbage. ✗  
 Cooked when the meat slips easily from the bones. You must not stir. ✗

## 28. SVELE

Ingredients:

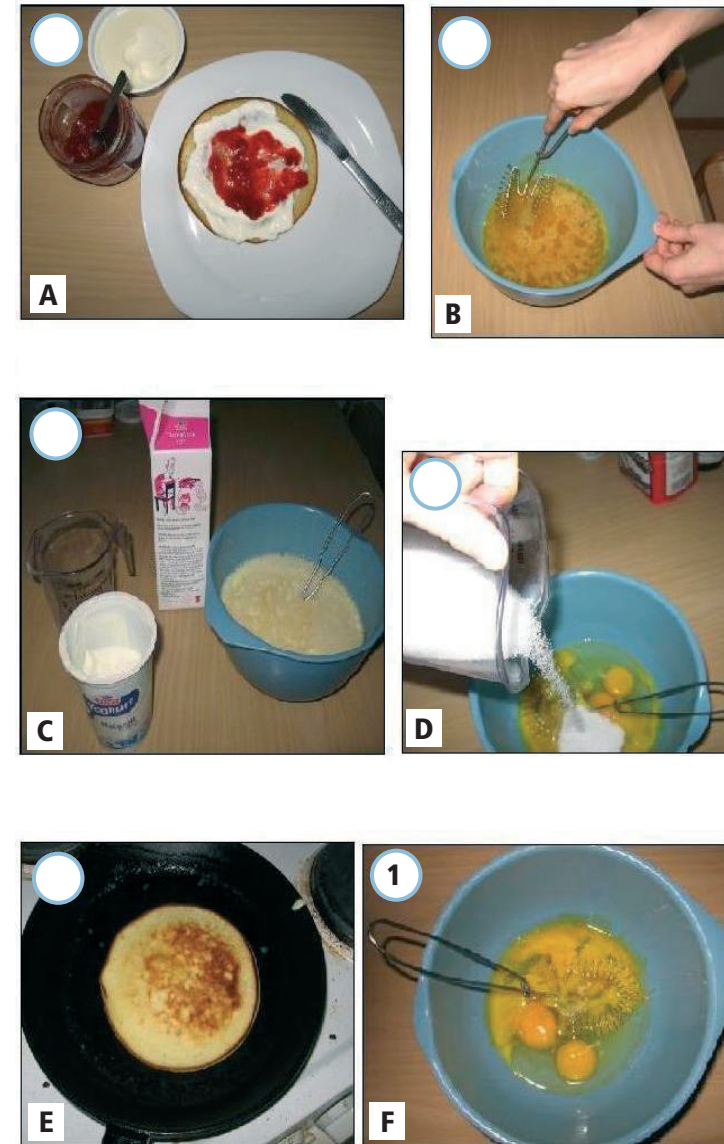
5 eggs  
 150 grams sugar  
 1 heaped teaspoon of baking soda  
 (sodium bicarbonate)  
 1 teaspoon of salt  
 1 litre "kultur" milk\*  
 1 litre flour  
 75 grams melted margarine  
 sour cream  
 strawberry jam

\*Kultur milk is a special kind of milk that can be bought in Norway. Instead you can use 3/4 litre normal milk and 2 dl yoghurt or kefir.

1. Label the ingredients in the picture.



2. Read the recipe and put the pictures in the right order.

Instructions:

Mix the 5 eggs, the sugar, the salt and the baking soda. Whip it. Add the flour, the yoghurt and the milk and mix them well. Melt the butter and add it to the mixture.

Pour a ladleful of batter into the frying pan and flatten it. It should be like a thick pancake. Fry on both sides in a frying pan.

Put sour cream and strawberry jam onto it and fold it in half. It is ready to eat.

Enjoy your meal!

Note: This quantity is enough for a whole class of about 12-15 people, depending on how big are the svele you make and how hungry you are!



## 29. RESTAURANT

1. Role-play: you visit a Norwegian restaurant with your family. You can see traditional Norwegian food on the menu, from which you should order. Here are some expressions you can use:

"Can I get you anything to...?"

"Would you like some...?"

"Could you tell me what ... is, please?"

"I'd love to try..."

"I will have ..., please."

"You must try the...!"

"Some more...?"

"Can I have the bill, please?"

2. Now make your own menu with traditional Hungarian dishes.

3. How would you describe the following types of food: green salad, pizza, apple pie, lamb steak? Use the adjectives from the box.

4. Put each word from the box in the correct column:

tasty	<b>tender</b>	sweet
<b>crunchy</b>	soft	salty
tough	<b>delicious</b>	<b>sour</b>
disgusting	<b>spicy</b>	juicy
<b>for a king</b>	<b>dry</b>	<b>flavorsome</b>
<b>mellow</b>	peppery	smelly
<b>ntasteless</b>	toothsome	<b>yummy</b>
<b>bitter</b>	<b>rich</b>	creamy
	mouth-watering	

MENU	
Starters	Price - NOK
1. Smoked salmon with scrambled eggs.....	100
2. Crab with lemon.....	95
3. Mussels with garlic.....	85
4. Fishcake.....	70
Main courses	
5. Reindeer steak with juniper berries.....	140
6. Norwegian meatball with stewed peas.....	120
7. Mutton stew with cabbage.....	140
8. Smoked lamb with lingo berries.....	160
9. Tomato pickled herring.....	130
10. Poached cod with boiled potatoes and melted butter.....	140
Desserts	
11. Cloudberries with whipped cream.....	90
12. Apple cake.....	80
Drinks	
13. Red beer.....	50
14. Honey wine.....	50



## 30. NORWEGIAN-HUNGARIAN ETIQUETTE

1. Read each statement carefully and decide if each of them is true or false.

	NORWAY			HUNGARY		
		T	F		T	F
1.	Shoes must be taken off when entering a house.			Politics and religion are good topics to discuss at dinner.		
2.	Most food, including sandwiches, are eaten with utensils.			Glasses should never be clinked when drinking beer.		
3.	Women must put down their glasses first after a toast.			Flowers should be given in an odd number, except 13.		
4.	Norwegians always kiss one another on the left cheek.			When shaking hands, the woman extends her hand first.		
5.	It is impolite to leave immediately after dinner.			The guest of honor should give the first toast.		
6.	Norwegians like to discuss about family issues.			An empty glass means that you want to drink more.		
7.	Tipping is not required anywhere.			When eating hands should be visible all the time.		
8.	Shouting or whistling for a taxi is considered rude.			It is polite to take wine when invited to a Hungarian's home.		
9.	Norwegians do not use the phrase "Pleased to meet you".			When being a guest, it is polite to ask for a tour of the house.		
10.	It is considered impolite to give freshly picked flowers to someone.			Gifts are usually opened when received.		

2. Practicing the imperative: Make affirmative and negative instructions from the statements above. Example: "When you enter a house take off your shoes."

"Don't give freshly picked flowers to a Norwegian."

3. Give instructions to each other. The person who starts gives the first instruction and the next person goes on until everybody has had the chance to speak. Example: "Open the window.", "Stand up."

4. Imagine you are a Norwegian inviting your Hungarian pen friend to spend the holiday at your place. Your friend has never been to Norway before, so don't forget to inform him about the Norwegian etiquette and protocol. Use the imperative at least 5 times. You can change the roles if you want to.

# 31. SUPERLATIVES QUIZ

## Quiz about Hungary

Put the adjectives in the brackets in their correct form to make meaningful quiz questions. Then try to answer these with the help of the multiple choice options offered.

1 Budapest is home to the second (large) synagogue in the world. How many people does it seat?

a. 3000	b. 4000	c. 3500
Your answer	Your bet	Your winnings

2. Which is the (close) island to Buda Castle?

a. Margaret Island	b. Csepel Island	c. Hajógyári Island

3. The world's (short) acrobat is Hungarian, how much does she weigh?

a. 24 kg	b. 26 kg	c. 22 kg

4. The Danube is the second (long) river in the European Union. Which is the (long)?

a. Volga	b. Regen	c. Isar

5. What is the (big) ethnic group in Hungary?

a. Slovaks	b. Germans	c. Roma

6. Europe's second (old) underground is in...

a. London	b. Hungary	c. Istanbul

7. Which city is the (far) from Budapest?

a. Szeged	b. Debrecen	c. Pécs

8. The (busy) traditional city tram line in the world is in Budapest. Which routes does it include?

a. 4 and 6	b. 2 and 4	c. 2 and 6

9. The (high) point of the Buda hills is?

a. 436 meters above sea level	b. 527 meters above sea level	c. 315 meters above sea level

10. Who is the (good) known Hungarian composer?

a. Ferenc Liszt	b. Béla Bartók	c. Zoltán Kodály

Bonus: How many visitors does Budapest attract per year? .....





## 32. STORY-TELLING

You are about to read a Norwegian fairy tale.

1. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense – present simple/present continuous / past simple / past continuous.

### THE PARSON AND THE CLERK

Once upon a time there was a parson, who was such a bully that he screamed out a long way off, when anybody came \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) against him in the main road: "Out of the way, out of the way! Here comes the parson himself!"

One day when he was driving along and \_\_\_\_\_ (to carry) on this way, he met the king. When he came alongside him, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to say): "Tomorrow you will have to appear at the palace and if you cannot answer the three questions which I will ask you, you shall lose both your gown and your collar, because of your pride."

The parson could shout terribly, but to bother his brain with problems and answers was out of the question. So he \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the clerk, who they said had a much smarter tongue than the parson. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) the clerk he had no mind to go "for a fool can ask more than ten wise men can answer", and so he got the clerk to go instead.

Well, the clerk set off and \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) to the palace dressed in the parson's gown and collar. "Now tell me first," said the king, "how far is it from east to west?"

"A day's journey", said the clerk,

"How do you make that out?" \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) the king.

"Well, don't you see, the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, and he does it easily enough in a day", said the clerk,

"Very well", said the king, "but \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) me now, what you think I am worth, as I stand here before you."

"Well, our Lord was valued at thirty silver pieces, and I suppose I cannot put you higher than twenty-nine", said the clerk,

"So, so!" said the king, "since you \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) so very clever at everything, tell me what it is I am thinking about you just now?"

"You \_\_\_\_\_ surely \_\_\_\_\_ (to think) it is the parson who stands here before you, but I am the clerk,"

"Be off with you, - go home and you be the parson and let him be the clerk," said the king, and so it was.

2. You can make the story into a play now and act it out in groups of three. You may also invent other characters and act the play out in larger groups.

3. Make up a fairy tale in the class: the person, who starts, makes the first sentence and then the next person goes on from there until you have a complete story. Start with the following sentence: "Once upon a time there was a little boy walking along the road; when he had gone some distance he found a box..."

4. Now write your own fairy tale using the following key-words: paradise, widow, poison, wedding, chanticleer. Don't forget to find a title for it.

5. Collect the fairy tales and make a book out of them to keep it in the classroom for everyone to read it.



Brigitta Szabó, 8 years old

### 33. MIDNIGHT SUN

A)



B)



*I took these photos in Nesna, Norway not far from the Arctic Circle and at home in Budapest in the first days of June.  
Isn't it amazing how different the light is?  
I wonder if you can match the photos with the times when I took them:*



C)



D)

- 1) 01.10 a.m.
- 2) 05.15 a.m.
- 3) 13.45 p.m.
- 4) 14.00 p.m.
- 5) 15.30 p.m.
- 6) 19.00 p.m.
- 7) 21.55 p.m.
- 8) 22.40 p.m.

*The natural phenomenon you can see in the photos of Nesna is called the Midnight Sun. It means the Sun does not set in the summer nearby or north of the Arctic Circle because the Earth's axis is tilted with respect to the ecliptic (by approximately 23 degrees 27 minutes).*

*However, the weather can greatly influence the experience. In one of these photos the clouds and the fog make the daytime seem like an evening.*

*In the meantime, the nights are completely dark in Budapest.*

G)



H)



E)



F)



*Can you imagine that you do the following activities at night in June? Which activity would you do in which country?*

- a) Read a book in the garden,
- b) Swim in the warm water,
- c) Walk in the woods,
- d) Play football,
- e) Celebrate a friend with fireworks,
- f) Go to an open-air cinema,
- g) Become sleepy





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