



Language and Culture Show and Tell: Norwegian
Dr Elettra Carbone



Worksheet

1. Have you ever heard of the expression 'Grand Tour' before? Do a quick internet search to find out what it refers to. The Language and Culture Show and Tell session on Italian will expand on this.

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2. Answer the following questions based on what you learnt in this session.

- a. Which one of these languages does not use 'grammatical gender'?

<input type="checkbox"/>	English
<input type="checkbox"/>	French
<input type="checkbox"/>	German

- b. What are 'a' and 'an' in English and 'en', 'ei', 'et' in Norwegian?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Adjectives
<input type="checkbox"/>	Indefinite articles
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nouns

- c. How many grammatical genders does Norwegian have?

<input type="checkbox"/>	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	Two (masculine and feminine)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Three (feminine, masculine and neuter)

3. What do you think these Norwegian words mean? They refer to elements which are present in Linnell's engraving after Price which we discussed in this session.



View Across the Fjord from Herrinsholmen,

from series *Seven Views in Norway*, by John Linnell, after Edward Price, etching on paper, circa 1827-8 (UCL Art Museum, LDUCS-1456)

Norwegian / norsk

- (en) busk
- (et) gress
- (en) hund
- (en) sau
- (en) stein

English / engelsk

- dog
- sheep
- grass
- bush
- stone

Key to the exercises

1. **Have you ever heard of the expression ‘Grand Tour’ before? Do a quick internet search to find out what it refers to. The Language and Culture Show and Tell session on Italian will expand on this.**

The Grand Tour was a travel tradition that developed in the seventeenth century and continued until the advent of larger-scale transport networks in 1840s. The expression refers to a traditional trip undertaken mostly by wealthy upper-class young European men. This tradition was particularly associated with the British nobility but other Northern European nations progressively became part of it too. Grand Tourists ventured to the South for pleasure and education, particularly in order to be exposed to the cultural legacy of classical antiquity and Renaissance art. The trip itself could last several months or even years and would follow specific itineraries including Italian destinations such as Venice and Rome.

2. **Answer the following questions based on what you learnt in this session.**

- a. **Which one of these languages does not use ‘grammatical gender’?**

x	English
	French
	German

- b. **What are ‘a’ and ‘an’ in English and ‘en’, ‘ei’, ‘et’ in Norwegian?**

	Adjectives
x	Indefinite articles
	Nouns

- c. **How many grammatical genders does Norwegian have?**

	None
	Two (masculine and feminine)
x	Three (feminine, masculine and neuter)

3. What do you think these Norwegian words mean? They refer to elements which are present in Linnell's engraving after Price which we discussed in this session.



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